

C++ Hello World Program

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Printing the message “Hello World” to the standard output is a classic program that everyone writes when they start learning a programming language.

In this tutorial, we shall write a basic C++ program that prints a message to output.

C++ Hello World

Following is a C++ program, that prints “Hello World” to standard console output.

C++ Program

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    cout << "Hello World!";
}
```

Name of the above C++ file is `main.cpp` . Extension of a C++ file is `.cpp` .

Let us go into the program and understand it line by line.

Line 1 – An include statement. We are including `iostream` header file to use the functionalities in it. There are many header files that come included with C++. You can include one header file using one include statement. To include multiple header files in your program, write an include statement for each one of them.

You can also create a header file of your own, in which you define some functionalities. And then you can include that header in your program.

Line 2 – Using namespace statement. Namespaces is kind of grouping of variables under a single name. In this statement we specified that we shall use the namespace named `std` . `std` has variables defined like `cout` which we used in the program in **line 5**. If you are not writing this using namespace statement, you have to write `std::cout` instead of `cout` . While going forward, you will see that writing this namespace statement is useful to ease out the code.

Line 3 – An empty line. You can write empty lines in your C++ program. This lets you have some space between your statements and function. Just to increase the readability of program. Empty lines or spaces are ignored by C++ compiler.

Line 4 – A function definition. We are defining a function named `main` that returns an `integer` and accepts no arguments. You will see `main()` in most of our C++ programs. This is because `main()` function is kind of an entry point to the execution of a C++ program. We also have a flower brace that starts the scope of this `main()` function.

Line 5 – `cout` can be used to write an object or value to standard output.

Line 6 – Ending flower bracket. This closes the scope of `main` function. Body of `main()` function, which includes all the statements inside it, should be enclosed between flower braces.

Conclusion

In this [C++ Tutorial](#), we learned how to write a basic hello world program in C++.

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