

**GAURAV KISHOR PATIL**  
**ROLL NO: 54**  
**DIV:2 BATCH:C**

Experiment No. 15
Command Line Arguments
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**Aim:-** To implement command line arguments in Java

**Objective :-** Take five integers through command line and perform the following operations:

1. Find sum of all integers
2. Display the answer



### Theory :-

Java command-line argument is an argument i.e. passed at the time of running the Java program. In Java, the command line arguments passed from the console can be received in the Java program and they can be used as input. The users can pass the arguments during the execution bypassing the command-line arguments inside the main() method.

### Working command-line arguments

We need to pass the arguments as space-separated values. We can pass both strings and primitive data types(int, double, float, char, etc) as command-line arguments. These arguments convert into a string array and are provided to the main() function as a string array argument.

When command-line arguments are supplied to JVM, JVM wraps these and supplies them to args[]. It can be confirmed that they are wrapped up in an args array by checking the length of args using args.length.

Internally, JVM wraps up these command-line arguments into the args[ ] array that we pass into the main() function. We can check these arguments using args.length method. JVM stores the first command-line argument at args[0], the second at args[1], the third at args[2], and so on.

### Code:-

#### 1) Command line arguments as String

```
public class ComTest{

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        int count= args.length;

        String s;

        System.out.println("The Number of arguments are "+count);

        for (int i=0;i<count;i++){

            s=args[i];

            System.out.println("Java is "+s);

        }

    }

}
```



```
C:\Users\student\Desktop>java ComTest Object Oriented Programming Language
The Number of arguments are 4
Java is Object
Java is Oriented
Java is Programming
Java is Language
C:\Users\student\Desktop>
```

## 2) Wrapper Class using Command line Arguments

```
public class Main {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        int sum=0;

        for (int i=0;i< args.length;i++){

            sum+=Integer.parseInt(args[i]);

        }

        System.out.println("The Sum of the arguments is "+sum);

    }

}
```

```
C:\Users\student\Desktop>java Main 50 60 70
The Sum of the arguments is 180
C:\Users\student\Desktop>_
```



### **Conclusion:-**

Command line arguments in programming are inputs that are passed to a program when it is invoked. They provide a way to control the program's behavior, making it more flexible and adaptable to different usage scenarios. Command line arguments are typically used in scripts and batch files, as well as in programs that are designed to be run from a command prompt or a shell script. They are often used for specifying configuration options or input files, among other things. In conclusion, command line arguments are a powerful feature that enhance the versatility and functionality of a program.

In Java, wrapper classes are used to convert Java primitives into reference types (objects). Every primitive data type has a class dedicated to it. These are known as wrapper classes because they "wrap" the primitive data type into an object of that class. The primitive data types are not objects; they do not belong to any class; they are defined in the language itself. Some of the wrapper classes are Integer, Long, Boolean, etc.