Command-Line

Derrick

Accessing the Command Line

- The command line can be accessed via two parameters to `main` function, by convention these are called **"argc"** and **"argv"**

  ```
  int main(int argc, char *argv[])
  ```

- `argc: argument count - including the program name itself.`
- `argv: argument vector - an array of pointers to the arguments(words)`

Example

```c
int main(int argc, char *argv[])

{

    int i;

    for (i = 0; i < argc; i++)

        printf("argv[%d] = \"%s\"\n", i, argv[i]);

    return 0;

}
```

bash

- Bash (Bourne Again SHell) is a Unix shell and command language written by Brian Fox for the GNU project as a free software replacement for the Bourne Shell.
- Uses *.sh* for extension.
- You can run `bash program.sh` to run bash script.

Example

<< Demo >>

```
mkdircd.sh

find . -name "*.c"
```

Bash Resources

http://linuxcommand.org/

https://www.udacity.com/course/linux-command-line-basics--ud595

https://www.learnenough.com/command-line-tutorial

library

"In programming, a `library` is a collection of precompiled routines (functions, modules) that a program can use."

ar - create and maintain lib archives

`man ar`

/ You will need this to do assignment 6. */*