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*	Object Ariented Programming (OOP) - Bractical Number 9
	Name: - Haustubh Shrikant Habra. Plass: - Second Year Engineering D. 11 11 1.
	Div:-A () () () () () () () () () (
	lalley: - AISSMS's IOIT,
	Title:- Brogram demonstrates lommand Line argument.
	Objective:- 1) To lurn and understand concepts of command line argument. 2) To demonstrates implementation of conservand line largument.
	Brothen Statement: - Write a program in C++ for Commond Line argument.
	Automes:- 1) Student will be able to learn and understand command line argument. 2) Student will be able to implement command line argument.
	Hardware requirement: - Any CPU with Pentium processor, 256 MB RAM or more, 1GB Hard Drive or more. Software requirement: - 64 bit linux/Wirdows Sperating System, G++ compiler.
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Theory:
Slammand Line Argument: - lammand line arguments are given after the
Theory: I lommand Line Argument: Command line arguments are given ofter the name of the program in command-line shell of Operating System. To now command line argument, we typically define main () with two organish
To pas command line argument, we typically define main () with two orgument
To pas command line argument, we typically define main () with two organish is list of command line argument.
int main (int argc, char * argv []) {/**/}
Broperties:- 1. They are passed to main () function. 2. They are parameters / arguments supplied to the program when it is invoked. 3. Argy [argc] is a Null pointer
is invoked.
4. Negr [0] holds the name of the program.
3 srgv [orgc] is a Null pointer 4. srgv [0] holds the name of the program. 5. argv [1] points to the first command line argument and orgunerate. srgv [n] points last argument.
londwion:-
londwion:- We have bearned and stud the implementation of Command Line Argument.