**COMMAND LINE ARGUMENTS:**

The words will consider in the string format.

Command line arguments are received by main.

**EX:** main(int argc, char \*argv[] or char \*\*argv[])----keep it empty because it is dynamically allocated

Number of arguments(along with main)--------int argc

Which are the arguments------char \*argv[]

We can give path also in the command line.

gcc -wall -g p1.c -o app

**EX:**

#include <stdio.h>

#include<stdlib.h>

#include<string.h>

int main(int argc, char \*argv[]) {

printf("\nNo of arguments=%d",argc);

printf("\n\n");

return 0;

}

**EX:**

#include <stdio.h>

#include<stdlib.h>

#include<string.h>

int main(int argc, char \*argv[]) {

int i;

printf("\nNo of arguments = %d\n",argc);

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

{

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

}

printf("\n\n");

return 0;

}

**EX:**

#include <stdio.h>

#include<stdlib.h>

#include<string.h>

int main(int argc, char \*argv[]) {

int i;

if(argc<3)

{

fprintf(stderr,"\ndest/source is missing");

fprintf(stderr,"\n./app src dest");

return 1;

}

printf("\nNo of arguments = %d\n",argc);

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

{

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

}

printf("\n\n");

return 0;

}

TO READ THE CONTENTS OF A FILE STORE THEM IN A EMPLOYEE RECORDS