Welcome to the OS Course! Prep Lecture(s)

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I am good at emails!

My TA's will be active both at email / cell !WhatsApp – **I am Void** ;

My **TA's - mutable** type in all modes !

```
int a=0;
 void main()
{
printf("Welcome To  %d \n",a);
a++;
if (a < 3)
main();
printf(" OS 2020 %d \n",a);
}
```

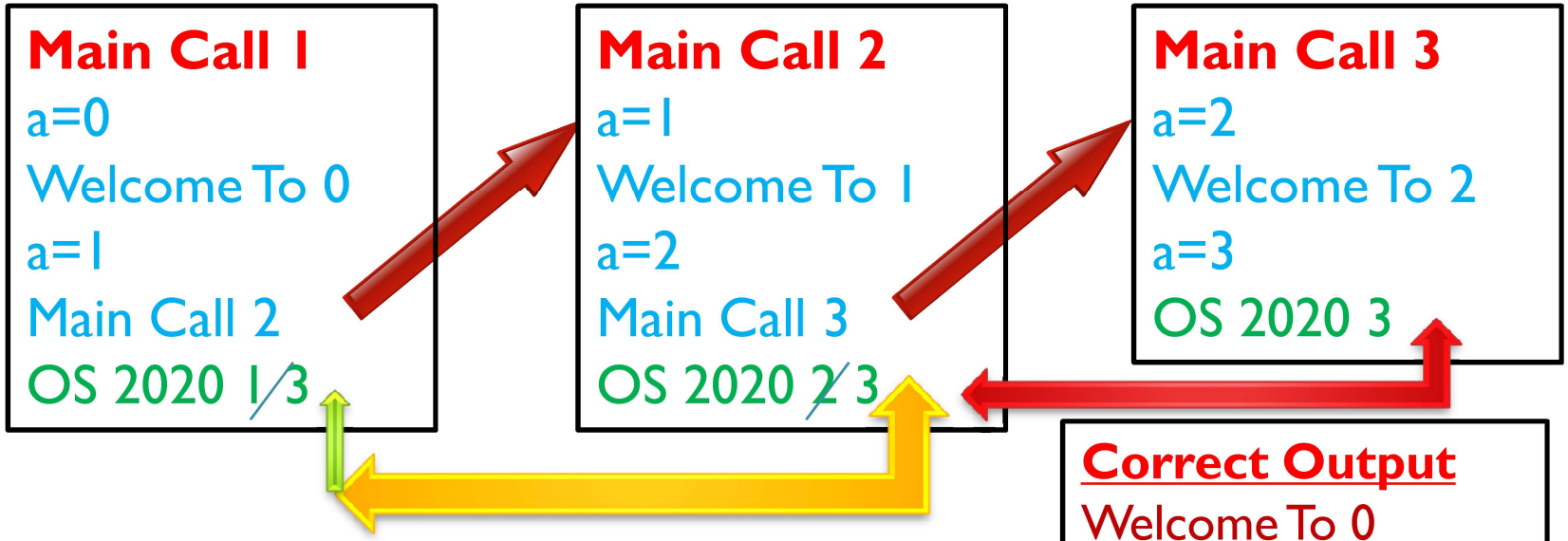
Classical case of Main (Bomb!) - Best Example for Recursion

OUTPUT

Welcome To 0
Welcome To 1
Welcome To 2
OS 2020 3

??

- Overall 3 calls to Main ; 1 default ; 2 recursive call
- Implies – The last Printf should also appear THRICE!!!
- Also earlier output is fine if the last print is part of else!
- But it is not; Therefore it should execute THREE times
- Now to get the order of stmts execution understood!



Correct Output

Welcome To 0
Welcome To 1
Welcome To 2
OS 2020 3
OS 2020 3
OS 2020 3

Try Tracing this variant b4 u compile

```
int a=0;
 int main()
{
printf("Welcome To  %d \n",a);
a++;
if (a < 3)
printf(" OS 2020 %d \n", main());
return a;
}
```

- Why should main return ?
- Why shud fns in general accept / return ?
- Why was it named C++ and not ++ C?

- incremental features from C are the Object Oriented Features

- Support them after assigning the current features of the C language to the new C++ setup!

- Role of Command Line Arguments
- Linux Command $ cp a.c b.c
- = ./a.out (cp is the executable) a.c b.c
- = a.c b.c are arguments to the program (exe) at command line
- =./a.out takes a call to main() and hence these are passed as argc, argv