OOPS c++

lab

Arpit Agarwal

BTECH(CSE)

A20405220102

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| S no. | EXPERIMENT | DATE | PAGE | REMARKS |
| 1. | Write a C program to return number of characters which are printed by printf() | 30/07/2021 |  |  |
| 2. | Write a C program to return number of characters which are printed by scanf. | 30/07/2021 |  |  |
| 3. | Write a C program to pass the command lines. | 30/07/2021 |  |  |
| 4. | Write a C program to open a file. | 30/07/2021 |  |  |
| 5. | Write a C program to operate a file. | 30/07/2021 |  |  |

1.

AIM- Write a C program to return number of characters which are printed by printf().

CODE-

#include <stdio.h>

int main()

{

    printf("%d",printf("Hello, World!\n"));

    return 0;

}

Output

PS C:\Users\Lenovo\OneDrive\Desktop\college> .\printf.exe

Hello, World!

14

PS C:\Users\Lenovo\OneDrive\Desktop\college>

2.

AIM- Write a C program to return number of characters which are printed by scanf.

CODE-

#include <stdio.h>

int main()

{

    printf("%d",scanf("Hello, World!\n"));

    return 0;

}

Output

PS C:\Users\Lenovo\OneDrive\Desktop\college> .\scanf.exe

hello

0

PS C:\Users\Lenovo\OneDrive\Desktop\college>>

3.

AIM- Write a C program to pass the command lines.

CODE-

#include <stdio.h>

#include <conio.h>

int main(int argc, char \*argv[])

{

    int i;

    printf("the no of argument are: %d\n", argc);

    printf("the argument are: ");

    for (i=0; i<=argc; i++)

    {

         printf("%s\n", argv[i]);

    }

     return 0;

}

Output

PS C:\Users\Lenovo\OneDrive\Desktop\college> .\a.exe Arpit this side

the no of argument are: 4

the argument are: C:\Users\Lenovo\OneDrive\Desktop\college\a.exe

Arpit

this

side

PS C:\Users\Lenovo\OneDrive\Desktop\college>

1 Command Line Arguments

In C++ it is possible to accept command line arguments. Command-line arguments are given after the name of a program in command-line operating systems

like DOS or Linux, and are passed in to the program from the operating system.

To use command line arguments in your program, you must first understand

the full declaration of the main function, which previously has accepted no arguments. In fact, main can actually accept two arguments: one argument is

number of command line arguments, and the other argument is a full list of all

of the command line arguments.

4.

AIM -Write a C program to open a file.

CODE-

#include <stdio.h>

int main()

{

    FILE \*fp;

  fp = fopen("/tmp/text.txt", "w+");

  fprinf(fp, "this is testing for fprintf...\n");

  fputs("this is testing for fputs....\n", fp);

  fclose(fp);

}

    printf("Hello World");

    return 0;

}

Output

this is testing for fprintf...

this is testing for fputs....

You can use the fopen( ) function to create a new file or to open an existing file. This call will initialize an object of the type FILE, which contains all the information necessary to control the stream.

5.

AIM - Write a C program to operate a file.

CODE-

#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

int main()

{

 FILE \*fp;

    char buff[255];

  fp = fopen("myfile.txt", "w");

  fscanf(fp, "%s", buff);

  printf("1: %s\n", buff);

  fgets(buff, 255,(FILE\*)fp);

  printf("2: %s\n", buff);

  fgets(buff, 255,(FILE\*)fp);

  printf("3: %s\n", buff);

  fclose(fp);

  }

Output

PS C:\Users\ Lenovo\OneDrive\Desktop\college> .\a.exe

1:    |■a

2:    |■a

3:    |■a

PS C:\Users\Lenovo\OneDrive\Desktop\college>

The function fputc() writes the character value of the argument c to the output stream referenced by fp. It returns the written character written on success otherwise EOF if there is an error