

# PYTHON - PART 2

Computer systems  
CFGs DAW

Sergio García / Alfredo Oltra  
[sergio.garcia@ceedcv.es](mailto:sergio.garcia@ceedcv.es)  
[alfredo.oltra@ceedcv.es](mailto:alfredo.oltra@ceedcv.es)  
2019/2020

Versión:191112.0923

## Licencia



**Reconocimiento - NoComercial - CompartirIgual (by-nc-sa):** No se permite un uso comercial de la obra original ni de las posibles obras derivadas, la distribución de las cuales se debe hacer con una licencia igual a la que regula la obra original.

## Nomenclatura

A lo largo de este tema se utilizarán distintos símbolos para distinguir elementos importantes dentro del contenido. Estos símbolos son:



Importante



Atención



Interesante

## INDEX

<b>1. What to do?</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2. Execute Linux/Windows commands</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>3. Pass arguments</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>4. Information</b>	<b>5</b>

## PYTHON - PART 2

### 1. WHAT TO DO?

In this unit, we are going to show you how to execute Linux/Windows commands and obtain its output as a variable. Also, we are going to know how to pass arguments using Linux/Windows console.

In order to use next commands, we have to use “import” clause in order to import modules that had custom functions. If you want to know more about modules, please visit [this link](#).

### 2. EXECUTE LINUX/WINDOWS COMMANDS

To execute Linux/Windows commands and obtain its output, you can use [this link](#).

One example:

```
# We import module "subprocces" that let us to execute commands
import subprocess

# subprocess.check_output runs a command and obtain its output
output = subprocess.check_output("cat /etc/services", shell=True)
```

### 3. PASS ARGUMENTS

For passing arguments from console to a Python program, we have to import `sys` and use `sys.argv`. This variable contains an array with executable name in position 0 and in next positions it has arguments in order.

```
# We import module sys
import sys

# Len function tell us length of an array. "sys.argv" is an array
# with received parameters
if len(sys.argv) != 3:
    print ("2 parameters are required")
else:
    print (sys.argv[0]) # shows name of executable file
    print (sys.argv[1]) # shows first argument
    print (sys.argv[2]) # shows second argument
```

## 4. INFORMATION

You can find more information and example in these links:

- [programcreek](#)
- [queirozf](#)