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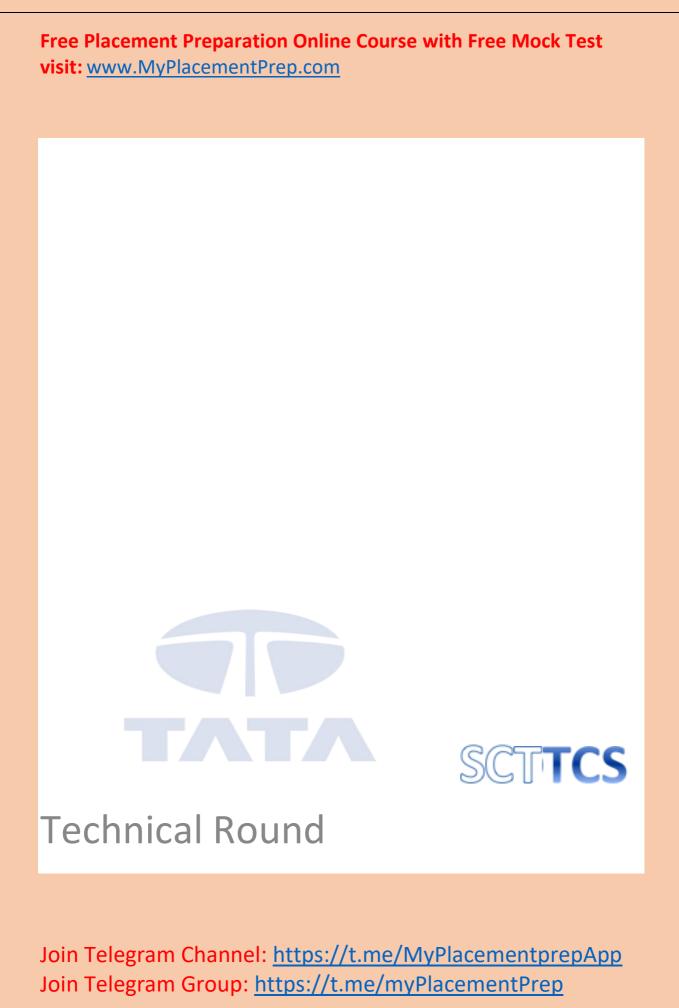
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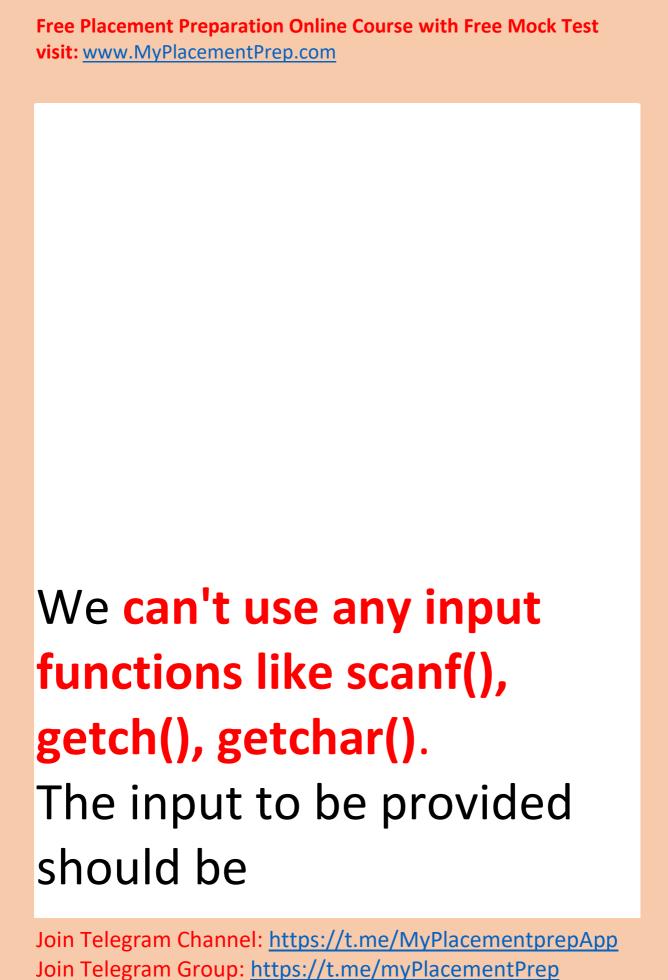
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# read as command line arguments. 2

# command line arguments

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

#### **COMMAND LINE ARGUMENTS IN C:**

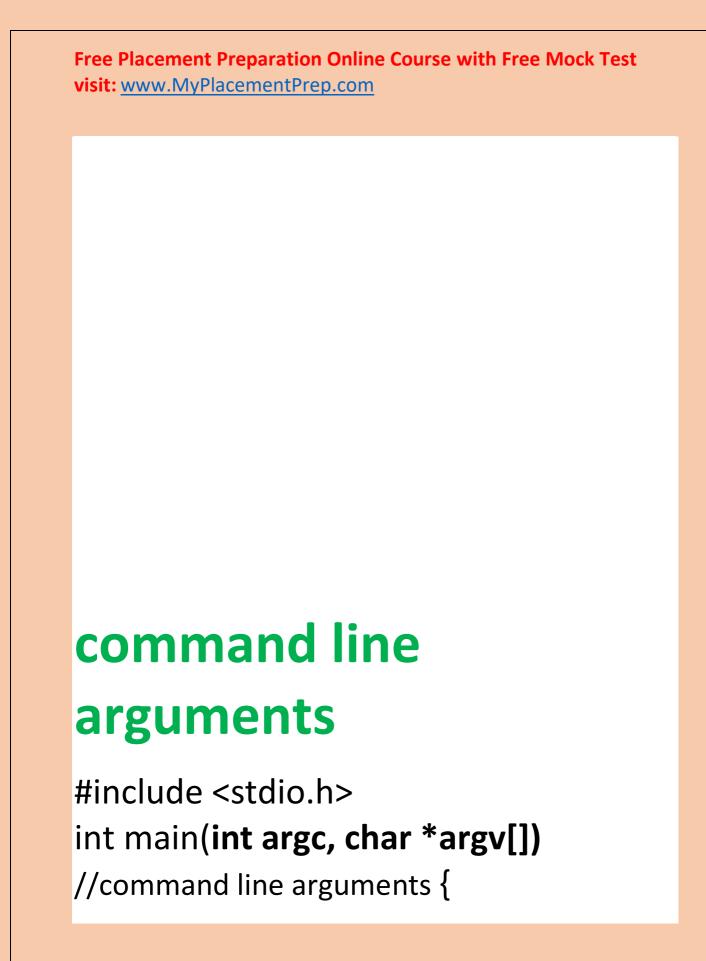
main() function of a C program accepts arguments from command line or from other shell scripts by following commands.

They are argc and argv[] where,

argc – Number of arguments in the command line including program name (integer).

argv[] – This is carrying all the arguments including program name (pointer array ).

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```
printf("\n Program name : %s \n",
argv[0]); printf("1st arg : %s \n",
argv[1]); printf("2nd arg : %s \n",
argv[2]);
return 0; }
```

# command line arguments

- Properties of Command Line Arguments:
  - They are passed to main() function.
  - 2. They are parameters/arguments supplied to the program when it is invoked.
  - 3. They are used to control program from outside instead of hard coding those values inside the code.
  - 4. argv[argc] is a NULL pointer.
  - 5. argv[0] holds the name of the program.

 argv[1] points to the first command line argument and argv[n] points last argument.

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## **PROGRAMS** Program 1:

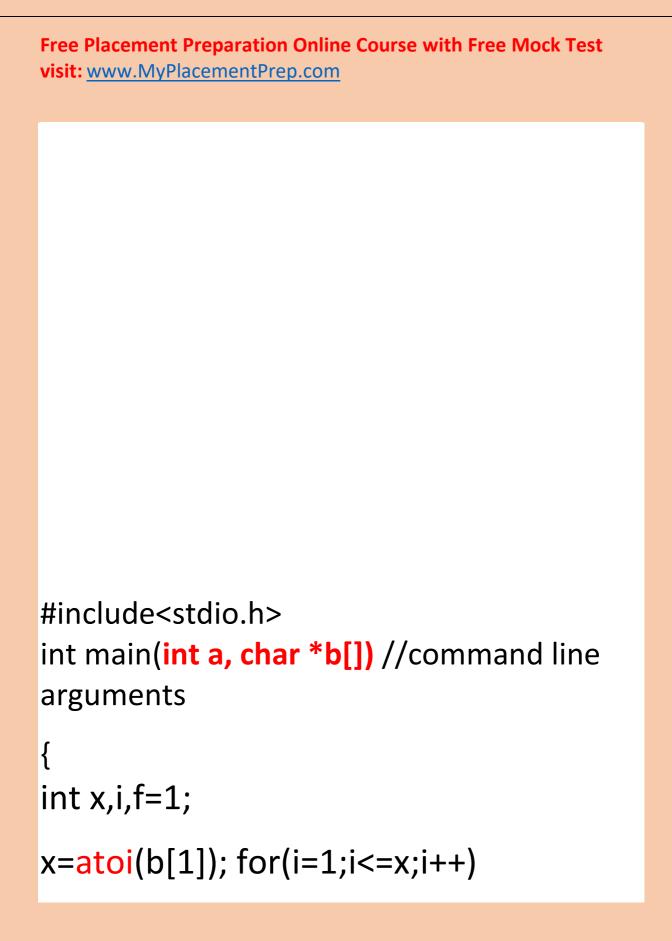
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Factorial program in c using command line arguments.

**Factorial** of a non-negative integer n, denoted by n!, is the product of all positive integers less than or equal to n.

For example, The value of 5! is 5\*4\*3\*2\*1 = 120

O



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```
{
f=f*i; }
printf("%d",f); return 0;
}
//atoi function is to convert a character to integer
```

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Program 2:
Write a c program, to find the area of a circle when the diameter is given, using command line arguments.
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The input diameter is an integer and the output area should be a floating point variable with 2 point precision

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```
#include<stdio.h>
#define PI 3.14
int main(int a, char *b[]) //command
line arguments {
int d;
float area =0;
d = atoi(b[1]);
area =(float) PI*(d/2)*(d/2);
printf("%0.2f", area); return 0;
}
%0.2f is to print the answer with 2
values after decimal point.
```

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Program 3:
Write a c program, to check whether the given year is a leap
year or not using command line arguments.
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A leap year is a calendar year containing one additional day (Feb 29th) added to keep the calendar year synchronized with the astronomical year.

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```
#include<stdio.h>
int main(int a, char*b[]) {
Int year; year=atoi(b[1]); if(year%100==0){
if(year%400==0)
{ printf("LEAP YEAR");
else{ printf("NOT LEAP YEAR");
} }
11
else if(year%4==0)
{ printf("LEAP YEAR"); else{ printf("NOT LEAP
YEAR"); return 0;
```

Pro	gram 4:
Wri <sup>.</sup>	te a c program, to find the
	of the given 2 numbers, using
com	imand line arguments.

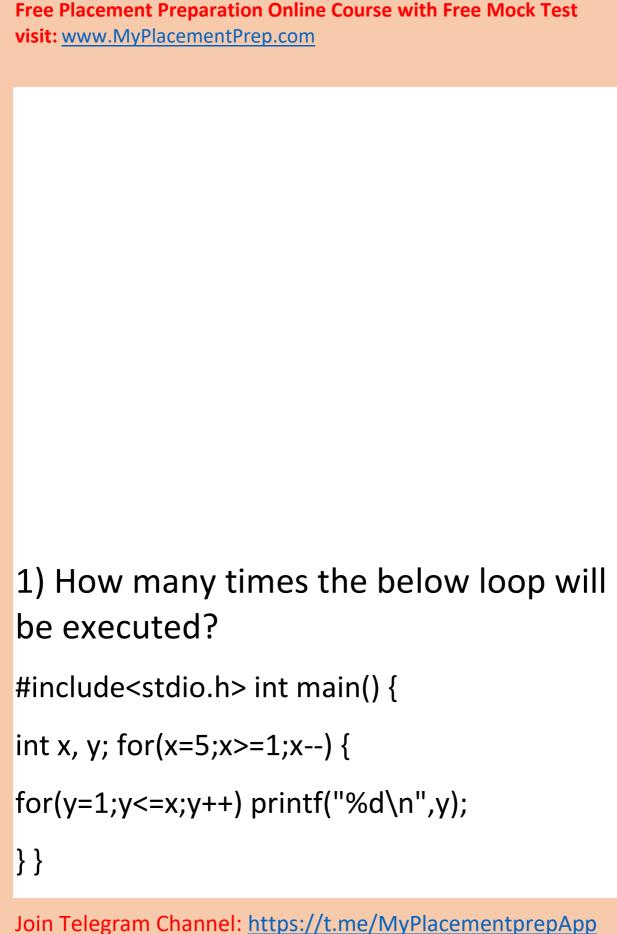
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The input is 2 integer and the output GCD also should be an integer value.

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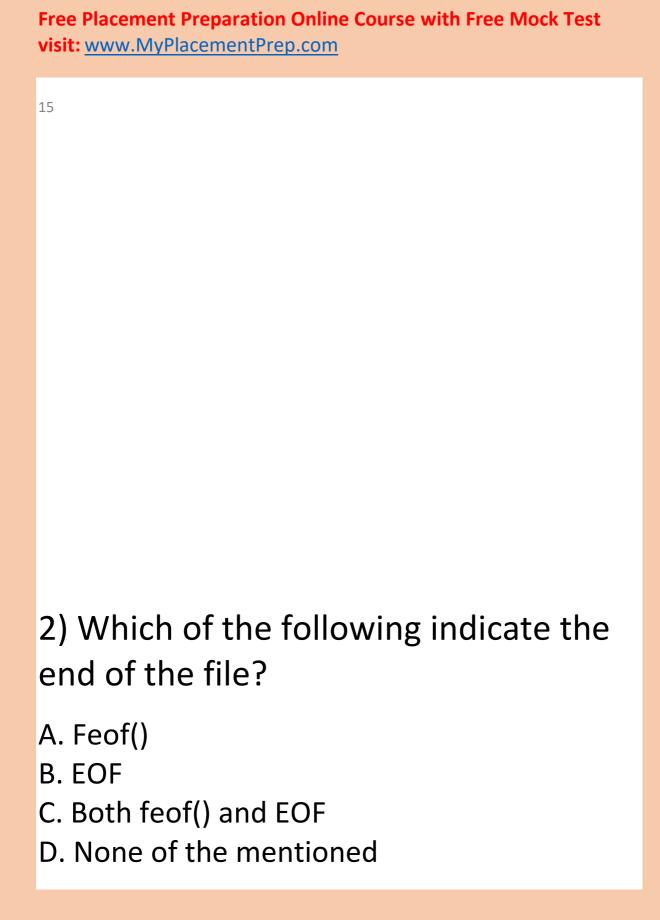
```
#include<stdio.h>
int main(int x, char *y[]) {
inta,b,small,i;
```

```
a=atoi(y[1]); b=atoi(y[2]);
small=a>b?b:a; for(i=small;i>=1;i--)
{
  if((a%i==0)&&(b%i==0)) {
  printf("%d",i); break;
} }
return 0; }
```



## visit: www.MyPlacementPrep.com 14 Options 15 1. 11 2. 3. 10 13 4. Join Telegram Channel: <a href="https://t.me/MyPlacementprepApp">https://t.me/MyPlacementprepApp</a> Join Telegram Group: <a href="https://t.me/myPlacementPrep">https://t.me/myPlacementPrep</a>

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3) If a function's return type is not explicitly defined then it's default to (In C).

A. int

B. float C. void D. Error



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 For passing command line argument the main function should be like

- 1. int main(char \*argv[], int argc)
- 2. int main(int argc)

- int main(char \*argv[])
- 4. int main(int argc, char \*argv[])



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5) How many times the below loop will be executed?

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```
#include<stdio.h> int main()
{
int i; for(i=0;i<5;i++) {
 printf("Hello\n"); }
}</pre>
```

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#### Options

1. 5

2. 1

3. 0

4. 3

**/** 

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### 6) Which of the following is a Userdefined data type?

- A. long int
- B. double
- C. unsigned long int D. enum



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- 7) Which has the highest precision?
- A. float
- B. double
- C. unsigned long int D. Long int



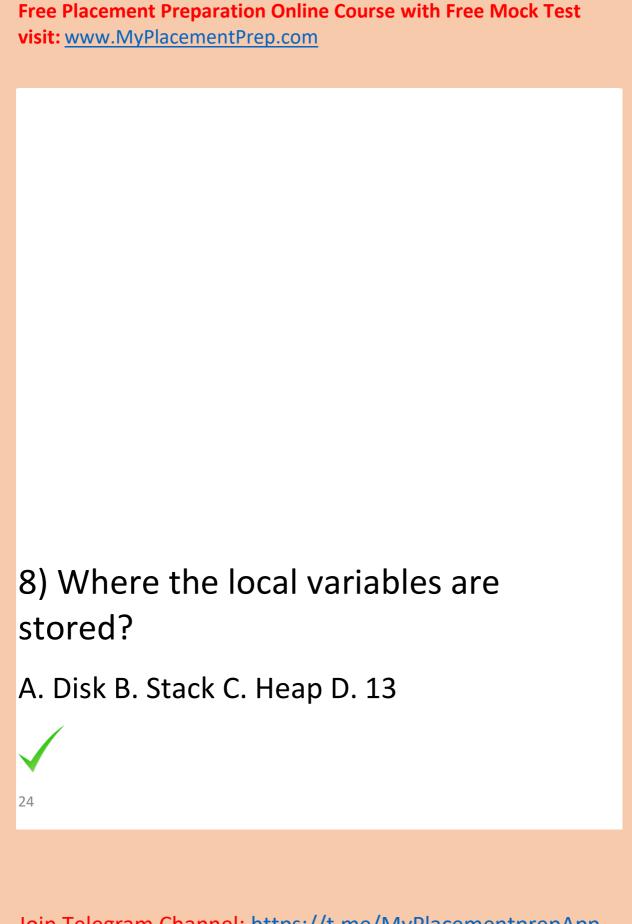
22

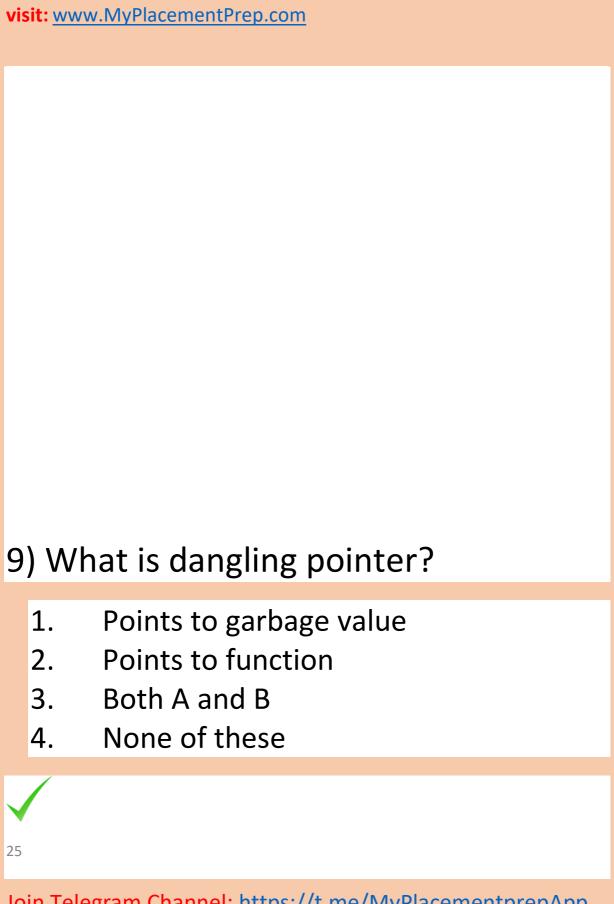
#### Floating point types

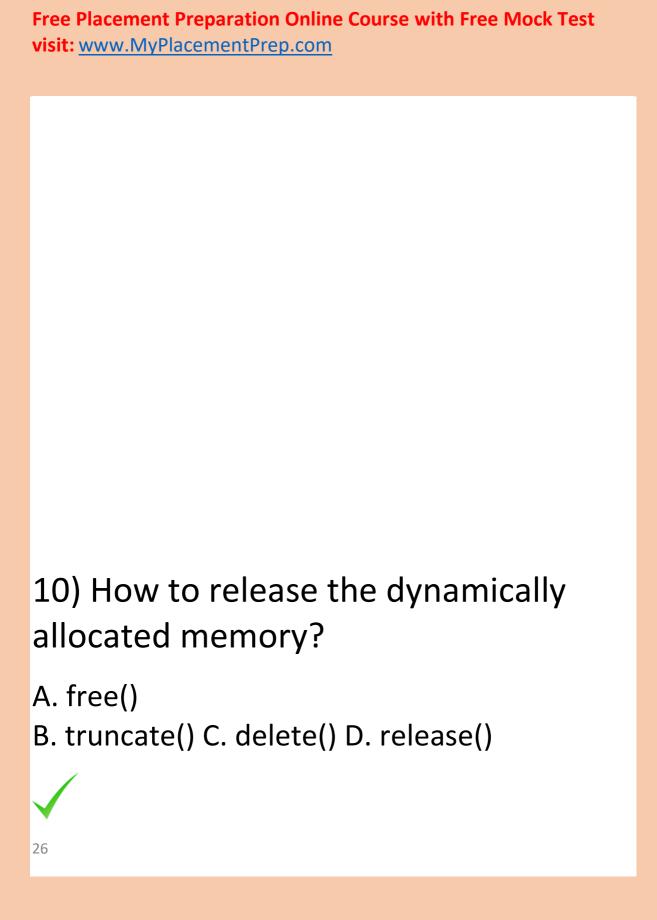
The following table provide the details of standard floating-point types with storage sizes and value ranges and their precision –

llvpe	Storage size	Value range	Precision
float	4 byte	11.2E-38 to 3.4E+38	6 decimal
lioat			places
double	8 byte	12.3F-308 to 1.7F+308	15 decimal
uouble			places
long		3.4E-4932 to	19 decimal
double		1.1E+4932	places

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11) int main(int argc, char **argv)
comment about: char **argv
comment about. Chai argv
1. Pointer to pointer
2. It is the file name and arguments
passed
3. it is an array of character pointers
4. Compile time error
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12) Predict the output int main()

```
float x = 0.1; If(x==0.1) printf("yes"); else printf("no"); return 0;
}
Output: _____ Ans: no
```

## 13) What is the similarity between enum and struct?

- 1. Can assign new values
- 2. Can create new data types
- 3. Nothing in common
- 4. They are same



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14) What is recursion?		
A. Looping		
2. A function calls another function		
repeatedly  3. A function calls repeatedly		
4. Function calls itself repeatedly		
T. Turicular cans itself repeateury		
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