

Command Line Arguments

The command line arguments must be given whenever we want to give the input before the start of the script. argv is not Array, it is a List. It is available sys Module. The Argument which are passing at the time of execution are called Command Line Arguments.

Example:

```
from sys import argv  
print(type(argv))#<class 'list'>
```

NOTE:

Run PYTHON Script at the command prompt of Any OS.
C:\>cd desktop

Example:

```
C:\>notepad Hello.py  
import sys  
ArgList=sys.argv  
print(ArgList)  
print(sys.argv[0])
```

Executing The Script:

```
C:\>python Hello.py  
C:\>python Hello.py 1 2
```

Example:

```
C:\>notepad Hello.py  
from sys import argv  
print("Number of Command Line Arguments:", len(argv))  
print("List of Command Line Arguments:", argv)  
print("Line Arguments Are:",end=" ")  
for x in argv:  
    print(x,end=" ")
```

Executing The Script:

```
C:\>python Hello.py  
C:\>python Hello.py 1 2 3
```

Example:

```
C:\>notepad Hello.py  
from sys import argv  
Total=0  
args=argv[1:]  
for x in args :  
    n=int(x)  
    Total=Total+n  
print("The Total is: ",Total)
```

Executing The Script:

```
$python Hello.py  
$python Hello.py 10 20 30 40
```

Example:

```
from sys import argv  
print(argv[0])  
print(argv[1])
```

Executing The Script:

```
$python Hello.py
```

MORE SCRIPTS:

Example:

```
n=int(input("Enter any number: "))
a=list(map(int,str(n)))
b=list(map(lambda x:x**3,a))
if(sum(b)==n):
    print("The number is an armstrong number. ")
else:
    print("The number isn't an arsmtrong number. ")
```

Example:

```
num=int(input("Enter Any Number: "))
order=len(str(num))
sum=0
temp = num
while temp > 0:
    digit = temp % 10
    sum += digit ** order
    temp //= 10
if num == sum:
    print(num,"is an Armstrong number")
else:
    print(num,"is not an Armstrong number")
```

Example:

```
num = int(input("Enter Any Number: "))
factorial = 1
if num < 0:
    print("Sorry, factorial does not exist for negative numbers")
elif num == 0:
    print("The factorial of 0 is 1")
else:
    for i in range(1,num + 1):
        factorial = factorial*i
    print("The factorial of",num,"is",factorial)
```

Example:

```
for row in range(6):
    for col in range(6):
        if col==0 or col==5 or (row==col and col>0 and col<5):
            print("*",end="")
        else:
            print(end=" ")
    print()
```

Example:

```
MyStr=input("Enter Any String: ")
length=len(MyStr)
for row in range(length):
    for col in range(row+1):
        print(MyStr[col],end="")
    print()
```

Example:

```
n=int(input("Enter Numbers for f series: "))
first=0
second=1
for i in range(n):
    print(first)
    temp=first
    first=second
    second=temp+second
```

Example: Chrismas Tree

```
b = 34
c = 0
while b > 0 and c < 33 :
    print('\33[1;32;48m'+ ' *b+'*'+'*' *c+'\33[0m')
    b -= 1
    c += 2
for r in range(3):
    print(' '*33,'| |')
print(' '*32, end = '\====/')
print('')
```

Example:Diamond

Method-I

```
lst1 = [(10,1),(9,3),(8,5),(7,7)]
lst2 = lst1[-2::-1]
for i,j in lst1+lst2:
    print(' '*i+'*' *j)
```

Method-II: Diamond

```
for i in range(-5,6):
    print(abs(i)*' '+'*' *abs(abs(i)-6)+'*' *abs(abs(i)-5))
```

Example:Pyramid

```
h = 12; w = 0
while h > 0 and w < 33 :
    print(' '*h+'/_\+'/_\'*w)
    h -= 1
    w += 1
```

Example:

```
p="*"
for i in range(6):
    if i <=3:
        print(*p*i, sep=' ')
    else:
        print(p*(i+1))
```