

# Command-Line

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# Accessing the Command Line

- The command line can be accessed via two parameters to `main` function, by convention these are called “`argc`” and “`argv`”

```
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
```

- `argc`: argument count – including the program name itself.
- `argv`: argument vector – an array of pointers to the arguments(words)

# Example

```
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    int i;

    for (i = 0; i < argc; i++)
        printf("argv[%d] = \"%s\"\n", i, argv[i]);

    return 0;
}
```

# bash

- Bash (Bourne Again SHell) is a Unix shell and command language written by Brian Fox for the GNU project as a free software replacement for the Bourne Shell.
- Uses *.sh* for extension.
- You can run `bash program.sh` to run bash script.

# Example

<< Demo >>

```
mkdircd.sh
```

```
find . -name "*.c"
```

# Resources

<http://linuxcommand.org/> (bash)

<https://www.udacity.com/course/linux-command-line-basics--ud595> (bash)

<https://www.learnenough.com/command-line-tutorial> (bash)

<https://www.cs.dartmouth.edu/~campbell/cs50/buildlib.html> (library)

# library

*“In programming, a library is a collection of precompiled routines (functions, modules) that a program can use.”*

ar – create and maintain lib archives

```
ar -cvq libvc.a *.o
```

```
(man ar)
```

```
/* You will need this to do assignment 6. */
```