LAB 6 — Command-Line Arguments

1. Specification

Write a C program to implement a simple calculator that accepts input in the following format and displays the result of the computation:

`calc [operand_1] [operator] [operand_2]`

The operands `operand_1` and `operand_2` are non-negative integers. The operator is one of the following: addition (+), subtraction (-), multiplication (x), division (/) and modulo (%).

Note: For the multiplication operator, use letter **`'x'`**. If you use the asterisk **`'*'`**, your program will not work properly.

2. Implementation

- The program to be submitted is named `calc.c`. **Use the given template `calc.c`** and fill in your code. Complete functions `main()` in file `calc.c`.
- Note that the command-line arguments are all strings. Therefore you need to implement a function to convert a string to an integer to obtain `operand_1` and `operand_2`.
- Sometimes users may forget the command syntax and they may type only the command "calc". In that case, display the following reminder message:

  ```
  Usage: calc [operand_1] [operator] [operand_2]
  ```

- Other than that, assume that all inputs are valid. No error checking is required on inputs.
- You may define your own variables inside functions `main()`. Do not use global variables (defined outside functions `main()`).
- You may define and implement your own function(s) inside file `calc.c` if needed.
- **Do not use any C library functions (e.g., atoi).**
- To compile the program, use the following command: **`gcc –o calc calc.c`**
- There must be at least a white space between an operand and the operator. That is how the command-line arguments are separated.

3. Sample Inputs/Outputs

See file `calc_io.txt` for sample inputs and outputs.

Common Notes

- Complete the headers in the files to be submitted with your student and contact information.
- Assume that all inputs are valid. No error checking is required on inputs.
- You may use either pointers or array indexing or both.