

COMMAND LINE ARGUMENTS

Basically, command line arguments are added words or code that precedes the name of a command and by doing this, it gives more information on what to do.

Def: Command line arguments are arguments that are passed to the main function of the command prompt. They are passed to the function or a method from the command line in terminal typed by the user when the program is ran.

“An *argument*, also called a *command line argument*, is a file name or other data that is provided to a [command](#) in order for the command to use it as an input. A command is an instruction telling a computer to do something, such as *execute* (i.e., run) a program.”

It is a parameter that is written down after the name of the program in the terminal.

For example; the command line argument code “ls” in Unix gives out a long list of outputs of the files in the current directory that the user is currently in. When “ls” is written, the output is listed alphabetically. “ls” – list directory contents.

Ex; the command line argument code “cd” in Unix allows the user to Change Directory.
`int main(int argc, char *argv[])`

To Know:

There are two parameters in this main(). Argc and argv are how the command line arguments will be passed into the main() function.

- argc is the number of command line arguments. Argc == **argument count**.
- argv is an array of the number of (argc) command line arguments. Argv == **argument vector**
- Fact: argv[0] is the name of the program

Reference:

<http://www.linfo.org/argument.html>