

Fundamentals of Computing: Lecture 30

Piyush P Kurur
Office no: 224
Dept. of Comp. Sci. and Engg.
IIT Kanpur

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- ▶ The variable `argc` is one more than total arguments. in the above example $n + 1$ and,
- ▶ `argv[0]` is `progname`, `argv[1]` is `a1` etc `argv[n]` is `an` and `argv[n+1]` is `NULL`.

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Ex Write a command like program that prints the sum of its command lines.

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- ▶ The special names `.` (dot) and `..` means this director and previous (or parent) directory.

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- ▶ Close it. `int fclose(FILE *);`

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    int c;
    FILE *fp;
    for(int i = 1; i < argc; i++){
        fp = fopen(argv[i], "r");
        if( fp == NULL){
            fprintf(stderr, "%s: cannot open %s\n", argv[0], argv[i]);
            continue;
        }
        while( (c = getc(fp)) != EOF ){
            putchar(c);
        }
        fclose(fp);
    }
    return 0;
}
```