This lecture gives another example using A R G C and A R G Vee.

The program first checks whether A R G C is at least four because this program needs three additional arguments.

If A R G C is smaller than four, the program returns EXIT\_FAILURE.

If A R G C is four or larger, the program converts A R G Vee one and two to integers and stores the values in Vee A Ell one and Vee A Ell two.

This program needs to include another header file, string dot H.

This header file is needed for the S T R C M P function. This function compares two strings based on their lexicographical order, also called the dictionary order.

If the two strings are the same, this function returns zero. If the first string would appear earlier in a dictionary, the function returns a negative value.

If the first string would appear later in a dictionary, the function returns a positive value.

This if condition tests whether A R G Vee three is the same as the plus sign. If they are the same, this program adds the values from A R G Vee one and A R G Vee two.

If A R G Vee three is not the plus sign, the program next determines whether it is the minus sign.

If it is the minus sign, the program subtracts Vee A Ell two from Vee A Ell one and prints the results.

If A R G Vee three is neither the plus sign nor the minus sign, the program prints a message and returns EXIT FAILURE.

The program returns EXIT SUCCESS if A R G Vee three is either the plus sign or the minus sign.

Next, let me show you the program running.

I first run the program without giving any argument.

The program prints "Need three arguments" because of the if condition. This if condition is necessary because we must ensure that A R G Vee one, two, and three exist before using them.

The next example uses 24 37 and the plus sign as the arguments.

The program prints 24 plus 37 equals 61.

The program compares A R G Vee three with the plus sign. If they are equal, S T R C M P returns zero.

The next example uses 65, 18, and the minus sign as the arguments.

A R G Vee three is the minus sign so the program subtracts 18 from 65 and the result is 47.

The next example uses 65, 18, and asterisk.

Since asterisk is neither the plus sign nor the minus sign, the program prints "Neither plus nor minus" and returns EXIT FAILURE.

This example shows how to use A R G C and A R G Vee to control the behavior of a program. Depending on the arguments, the program may add the two numbers, subtracts second number from the first number, or print "Neither plus nor minus".