



- 10) The List of Command Line Arguments: ['test.py', '10','20','30']
- 11) Command Line Arguments one by one:
- 12) test.py
- 13) 10
- 14) 20
- 15) 30

- 1) `from sys import argv`
- 2) `sum=0`
- 3) `args=argv[1:]`
- 4) `for x in args :`
- 5) `n=int(x)`
- 6) `sum=sum+n`
- 7) `print("The Sum:",sum)`
- 8)
- 9) `D:\Python_classes>py test.py 10 20 30 40`
- 10) The Sum: 100

**Note1:** usually space is separator between command line arguments. If our command line argument itself contains space then we should enclose within double quotes (but not single quotes)

**Eg:**

- 1) `from sys import argv`
- 2) `print(argv[1])`
- 3)
- 4) `D:\Python_classes>py test.py Sunny Leone`
- 5) Sunny
- 6)
- 7) `D:\Python_classes>py test.py 'Sunny Leone'`
- 8) 'Sunny
- 9)
- 10) `D:\Python_classes>py test.py "Sunny Leone"`
- 11) Sunny Leone

**Note2:** Within the Python program command line arguments are available in the String form. Based on our requirement, we can convert into corresponding type by using type casting methods.

**Eg:**

- 1) `from sys import argv`
- 2) `print(argv[1]+argv[2])`
- 3) `print(int(argv[1])+int(argv[2]))`