

- File System
  - Directory vs Files
  - . and ..
  - Difference between Unix and Windows (Root, EOF, EOL)
- Cmd (Terminal) basic usage

Instruction	Note
cd	Change directory, ex: cd ..   cd bin
dir	List files in directory
type <file>	List contents of file
copy <src> <dst>	Copy src to dst
> <dst>	Redirect output to dst (instead of standard output = screen)
< <src>	Redirect input from src (instead of standard input = keyboard)

- Basic File Operations
  - `FILE *fp; // File pointer`
  - `fp = fopen(<filename>, <mode>); // filename/mode: strings`
    - `<filename>` : the file you want to operate
    - `<mode>` : r=read, w=write, a=append, b=binary
    - return value : File structure addr, or NULL (fail)
  - `fprintf(fp, ...);` : similar to printf except print to fp
  - `fscanf(fp, ...);` : similar to scanf except read from fp

- Example

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    FILE *fp;
    int a, b;
    if ((fp=fopen("output.dat", "w")) == NULL) {
        printf("File open error!\n");
    } else {
        printf("Enter a and b : ");
        scanf("%d%d", &a, &b);
        fprintf(fp, "%d + %d = %d\n", a, b, a+b);
        fclose(fp);
    }
    return 0;
}
```

- Exercise: Read a text file and count how many words (or characters) it has.