In C programming, format specifiers are used in functions like `printf()` and `scanf()` to specify the data type and format of the input or output. Here is a list of commonly used format specifiers in C:

- `%d`: Used for printing or scanning integers.

- `%f`: Used for printing or scanning floating-point numbers.

- `%c`: Used for printing or scanning characters.

- `%s`: Used for printing or scanning strings (arrays of characters).

- `%p`: Used for printing or scanning pointers.

- `%x` or `%X`: Used for printing or scanning hexadecimal numbers.

- `%o`: Used for printing or scanning octal numbers.

- `%u`: Used for printing or scanning unsigned integers.

- `%ld` or `%lu`: Used for printing or scanning long integers or unsigned long integers.

- `%lld` or `%llu`: Used for printing or scanning long long integers or unsigned long long integers.

- `%e` or `%E`: Used for printing floating-point numbers in scientific notation.

- `%g` or `%G`: Used for printing floating-point numbers in either decimal or scientific notation, depending on the value.

- `%Lf`: Used for printing or scanning long double floating-point numbers.

These are some of the commonly used format specifiers in C. It's important to use the appropriate format specifier that matches the data type being printed or scanned to ensure correct output or input operations.