- The most common type would be “%d” for integer and “%s” for string
    - %c char Prints or reads a single ASCII character
    - %d int Prints or reads a decimal integer value.
    - %hd short Prints or reads a short signed integer.
    - %ld long Prints or reads a long signed integer.
    - %lld long long Prints or reads a long long signed integer.
    - %u unsigned int Prints or reads an unsigned integer.
    - %hu unsigned short Prints or reads an unsigned short integer.
    - %lu unsigned long Prints or reads an unsigned long integer.
    - %llu unsigned long long Prints or reads an unsigned long long integer.
    - %f float Prints or reads a float floating-point value.
    - %lf double Prints or reads a double floating-point value (lf stands for long float).
    - %s string printf() will print the contents of a string (string literal or character array) up to the null character. scanf() will read a string of characters from the user input until a whitespace character (a space, tab, or newline) is reached.
    - %% Prints the % character.
- Structs and classes are almost the same thing. The main difference would be that a class can have private data members that can only be accessed by getter/setter methods. In contrast a struct can’t have member functions and the data stored is public.
    - Data members for both structs and classes are assigned and accessed through the dot operator. The only time it would be different would be for a private data member of a class which would need a getter method to access it

    - There are no restrictions to the type of data that the data member is. Arrays of structs can be used to keep track of a group of structs. For example, you could have a car struct that stores details of a specific car, and then an array of car structs that stores the information of all the cars at a dealership

- ls lists the files in the current directory
    - ls
- ls -l lists the files with details; owner, size, date created
    - ls -l
- ls -a lists all files including the ones that are hidden; files that start with .
    - ls -a
- mv moves files to new directories
    - Mv file.txt directory1
- cp copies files
    - cp file.txt copy.txt
- rm removes the file
    - rm file.txt
- rm -r removes directories
    - rm -r directory1
- mkdir makes a new directory
    - mkdir newDirectory
- cd switches to specified directory
    - cd newDirectory/Folder1

- pwd prints the current directory
    - pwd
- cat prints the file
    - cat file.txt
- more prints the contents of the file until the screen is used up
    - more file.txt
- man prints manual page for a command
    - man ls -l