1. Write briefly on Unix operating system especially linux flavor

Like Windows, iOS, and Mac OS, Linux is an operating system. In fact, one of the very popular OS on the planet, Android, is powered by the Linux OS. An operating system is software that manages all of the hardware resources associated with your desktop or laptop. To simplify it, the operating system manages the communication between the software and the hardware of your system. Without the operating system (OS), the software wouldn’t function.

Linux operating system comprises of the following components:

1.Bootloader

2.Kernel

3.Init system

4.Daemons

5.Graphical Server

6.Desktop Environment

7.Applications.

Linux has a number of different versions to suit or fit any type of user. From new users to hard-core users, you’ll find a “flavor” of Linux to match your needs. These versions are called distributions (or, in short, “distros”). Almost every distribution of Linux can be downloaded for free, burned onto disk (or USB thumb drive), and installed (on as many machines as you like).

1. Write a short note on software functional requirements

A Functional Requirement (FR) is a description of the service that the software must present or offer.

It describes a software system or its component. A function is nothing but inputs to the software system, its behavior, and outputs. It can be a calculation, data manipulation, business process, user interaction, or any other specific functionality which defines what function a system is likely to perform. Functional Requirements in Software Engineering are also called Functional Specification

3 Why does unix often prefer at some points?

Unix and its clones are preferred at some point due to the following;

1. Stability
2. Security
3. Huge fame for Uptime.
4. Easy to learn.
5. Structured language
6. It produces efficient programs
7. It can be compiled on a variety of computer platforms

It was seen that in some cases Unix and its clones are better in the above mentioned functions than windows.

1. Why is UNIX called the scientist OS?

This is because Unix is very dynamic and is easy to use and implementation is easy compared to some other os.

5 What type of programming language is C?

C is an **imperative procedural language** that supports structured programming, lexical variable scope, and recursion, with a static type system. It was designed to be compiled to provide low-level access to memory and language constructs that map efficiently to machine instructions, all with minimal runtime support.

We could also say that **C is a function driven language because C is a procedural programming language.**

6. Give the detailed structure of a complete C programming language

A C program is divided into six sections:

Preprocessor Commands

Functions

Variables

Statements & Expressions

Comments

7. How can I create a C programming file on the OS