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# **DEPARTMENT: COMPUTER SCIENCE**

# **COURSE: CSC 235**

1. Write briefly on Unix Operating especially Linux flavor

Unix Operating system is an OS that was developed in 1969 in AT&T Bell Laboratories by Dennis Ritchie. It’s a post multiuser OS (means many users can be logged in at the same time) it also supports multi-tasking. Unix is generally a set of programs that act as a link between computer and user. It allows users to communicate with the kernel through the shell. Linux is an OS which was invented by Linus Torvalds in 1991, Linux is not a version of Unix but it has UNIX like OS (it was derived using the same Ideology and philosophy as Unix) Linus Original code was developed by Linus and GNU foundation. The default User Interface for Linux is BASH, but some computer software distribution packages provide GUI based Linux. Flavors of Unix include Ubuntu, Fedora, Cent OS, Oracle Enterprise Linux, Debian Linux

1. Write a short note on Software functional requirements

Software functional requirements is a blueprint written concerning a software about its functions, interface, and processes. It may contain description of user tasks, software and hardware dependencies as well as where the software is needed. It enables the entire team of developers have good transparency and collaboration

A good Software functional requirement must contain

* Project scope
* Risks and Assumptions
* Product details
* Hardware requirements
* Configuration
* Bug reporting.

1. Why does UNIX often prefer at some point

Unix supports multiprocessing and is more Stable and doesn’t crash as often as Windows, it requires less administration and maintenance. Unix has greater security and permission features than windows also UNIX conserves less RAM

1. Why does UNIX being referred to as Scientist os

Unix was referred to as a Scientist Os for its ability to multitask and carry various operations at once such as Servers, workstation and mainframe computers.

1. What type of programming language is C

C is an Imperative **Procedural language** which allows splitting of instructions into procedures.

1. Give a detailed structure of a complete c programming language

Documentation section ----- Comments

Linking Section ----- Header files (#include<stdio.h>)

Definition section --- Preprocessor directive containing Symbolic constants

Global declaration section --- Variable function declaration

Main function section ()

{

Declaration section

Execution section

}

Sub program section

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

* Go to your vs code create a new text.c file
* Save the text.c file
* Go to the terminal in ubuntu
* Use the touch command and type the name of your c program in your home directory
* Then type “gcc (the name of your text.c) file – o (text name)” to start the compilation process
* Then finally type “ ./(text name)” to finish compiling and run the program.

A typical example of how to compile in the terminal is:

gcc quadratic.c -o quadratic

./ quadratic