1. UNIX stands for UNiplexed Information Computing System. It is a stable, multi user and multitasking for servers and computer systems. The UNIX operating system is made up of three parts; the kernel, the shell and the programs. There are three different categories of Linux flavors with their own particular uses. These categories are: security-focused, user-focused and unique.
2. Software functional requirements are product features of functions that developers must implement to enable users to accomplish their tasks.
3. UNIX is preferred at some points because it has a widespread use and also provides a syntax for regular expressions used in most aspects of programming, it has a developer-friendly environment, core security features, portability and performance also the Linux system is very stable and it's not prone to crashes.
4. Unix is being referred to as a scientist operating system because many developers find it a refreshing alternative to monolithic tools like IDES and languages like Java and also a primary reason for its popularity is the building block approach, where a suite of simple tools can be streamed together to produce very sophisticated results.
5. C is a general-purpose, low-level computing language.
6. C is a structured programming language in which program is divided into various modules. Each module can be written separately and together. The structure of a C program means the specific structure to start the programming in the C language. Without a proper structure, it becomes difficult to analyze the problem and solution. The sections of a C program include: Documentation, Link, Definition, Global Declaration, Main () Function, Subprograms.
7. Type your code into the text editor and click on "save as" of the file with a "c" file extension if the file consists of a C code page or the "h" extension if the file consist of a header code. After writing the codes on the text editor, go back to the file and save it, and then you can run the program.