1 - Which operating systems you have installed?   
     Their names  
     What do they offer, their prominent features etc.  
     Their official website and other helpful websites

I googled for free operating systems and as we were supposed to install any OS except those based on the Linux kernel, I chose **FreeBSD**. FreeBSD is a free and open-source Unix-like operating system descended from Research Unix via the Berkeley Software Distribution (BSD).   
  
FreeBSD contains a significant collection of server-related software in the base system and the ports collection, it is possible to configure and use FreeBSD as a mail server, web server, Firewall, FTP server, DNS server and a router, among other applications. The X Window System is not installed by default but is available in the FreeBSD ports collection. A number of Desktop environments such as GNOME, KDE and Xfce, and lightweight window managers such as Openbox, Fluxbox and dwm are also available to FreeBSD. Although it explicitly focuses on the IA-32 and x86-64 platforms, FreeBSD also supports others such as ARM, PowerPC and MIPS to a lesser degree. FreeBSD's TCP/IP stack is based on the 4.2BSD implementation of TCP/IP which greatly contributed to the widespread adoption of these protocols. FreeBSD also supports IPv6, SCTP, IPSec, and wireless networking (Wi-Fi). FreeBSD has several unique features related to storage. Soft updates can protect the consistency of the UFS filesystem (widely used on the BSDs) in the event of a system crash. Filesystem snapshots allow an image of a UFS filesystem at an instant in time to be efficiently created. Snapshots allow reliable backup of a live filesystem. FreeBSD provides two frameworks for data encryption: GBDE and Geli. A wide range of additional third-party applications may be installed using the pkgng package management system or the FreeBSD Ports, or by directly compiling source code. Due to its permissive licensing terms, much of FreeBSD's code base has become an integral part of other operating systems, such as Juniper JUNOS, Apple's Darwin (which is the base for macOS, iOS, watchOS, and tvOS operating systems by Apple), pfSense, the Nintendo Switch system software, and the operating systems running on Sony's PlayStation 3and PlayStation 4. (Taken from Wikipedia)

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/FreeBSD>

<https://www.freebsd.org/>

https://www.freebsd.org/where.html

2 - Mention the hyper visor you used (VMWare, Qemu/KVM etc. )  
     Why you chose this hypervisor?

Used VMWare 14 Workstation Player for this task as we already use in for running Linux and faced so no problem, hence it was my first choice.

3 - Steps to perform for installation of each operating system  
     Specify key problems you faced and how and where did you find the solution

1. The OS(FreeBSD 11 64-bit) was downloaded from <https://www.freebsd.org/where.html>
2. The option to install comes up and enter is pressed.
3. Then the keymap settings come up, continue with default keymap or test default keymap.
4. A host name is typed and enter is pressed.
5. The partitioning prompt comes up and then Auto(UFS) is selected.
6. The entire disk(portion of HDD reserved by VMWare) is used.
7. The default setting (MBR DOS partitions) is used as partition scheme.
8. The settings are confirmed and the process of installation starts.
9. The network password is decided and rewritten for confirmation
10. Other basic settings such as time, date etc are selected.
11. A user profile is created and the system reboots and then you can login to the OS using your created user profile.