The C programming language is popular for its efficiency and low-level capabilities, making it a widely used and versatile language.

In terms of system-level programming and embedded systems, it is a procedural programming language with considerable hardware control.

Efficiency:

It has a reputation for being fast and efficient which makes it the preferred choice for programmers involved in system level programming where performance is of utmost concern.

Portability:

C can be easily transported to different platforms with little modification needed.

Syntax:

C’s syntax is tight, allowing low-level memory manipulations. It has both high-level and low-level features.

Standard Library:

In addition, there is a wide variety of functions such as input/output, string manipulation, memory allocation that are included in C’s standard library.

Pointers:

In addition to this, pointers also enable direct manipulation of memory addresses enabling

efficient programming but with caution against errors.

Modularity:

Moreover, with C programing language one can use functions or libraries to achieve modularity by facilitating reuse of code hence co-ordination.

Legacy and Influence:

On the other hand, Unix is based on c which shows the effect this language has made on modern programing languages.

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