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| **Pointer** | **High Level Language** | **Low Level Language** |
| **Understand** | These are programmer-friendly languages that are manageable, easy to understand, debug, and widely used in today’s times. | These are machine-friendly languages that are very difficult to understand by human beings but easy to interpret by machines. |
| **Translator** | High-level languages require the use of a compiler or an interpreter for their translation into the machine code. | Low-level language requires an assembler for directly translating the instructions of the  machine language. |
| **Speed** | High-level languages take more time for execution as compared to low-level languages because these require a translation program. | The translation speed of low-level  languages is very high. |
| **Debug** | It is very easy to debug these languages. | A programmer cannot easily debug these languages. |
| **Example** | Some examples of high-level languages include Perl, BASIC, COBOL, Pascal, Ruby, etc. | Some examples of low-level languages include the Machine language and  Assembly language. |
| **Application** | High-level languages are very common and widely used for programming in today’s times. | Low-level languages are not very common nowadays for programming. |

**2) Describe python programming language**

**Python** is a high-level, object-oriented, dynamic, multipurpose, **platform-independent** programming language i.e **multi-paradigm** language. It is used in areas such as data analytics, robotics, and artificial intelligence, machine learning. Python supports several programming paradigms, including Object Oriented Programming, Structured programming, and certain functional programming features. Python also supports contract programming and logic programming, but only with the help of extensions.

This language's syntax is not difficult and is relatively simple when compared to other languages such as C, Pascal, and others. As a result, learning and mastering Python programming is relatively simple.

**3) What is a platform independent programming language**

Python is a binary programming language that runs on all platforms. The same Python code may be executed on practically any platform or operating system. When working with Python, certain precautions must be made to reduce compatibility issues, such as paying attention to case sensitivity and avoiding specific modules.