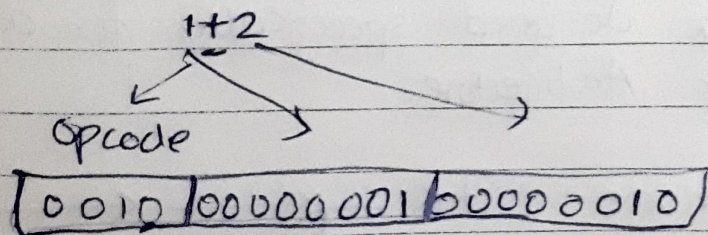
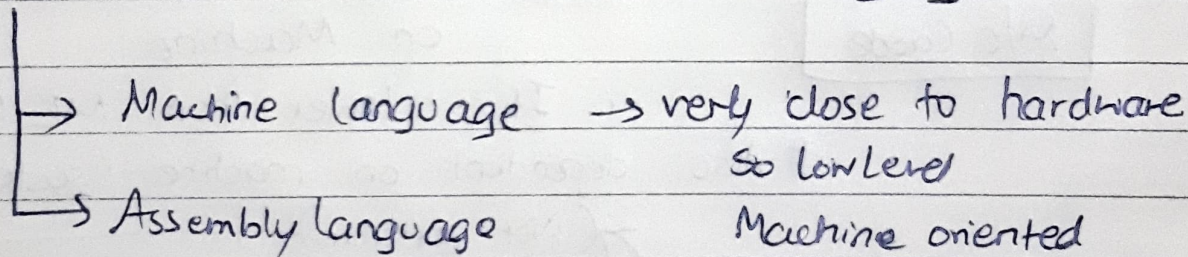


②

Low level vs High Level languages



010001

Adv: Execution is fast

Disadv: • Not

understandable
by humans

- So cannot run in two different machines i.e not portable
- Programs written in ML are system dependent

Assembly language: In this language, we can use symbols / numbers i.e mnemonics

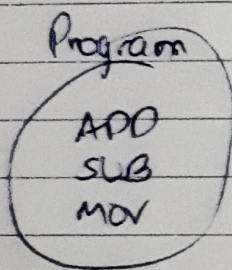
ADD

--- (1+2)

SUB

MOV → to move data from one register to another register

∴ Readable by Human. But still it is Low Level lang.
 ∴ of Very Strong Binding with ML High Level



Assembler

M/C Code

↑
Assembly Lang

↑
Machine lang

↑
Hardware

Disadv: Cannot be directly executed on Machine

∴ It is lower than ML language
 # Also dependent on machine / system

→ (Not portable)

Every Assembly language designed specifically for a specific Computer Architecture.

To Overcome This

← ← ←
 High Level Languages

↓
 C, C++, Java, Python, PHP, Perl

High Level Languages:- [PORTABLE]

↳ not machine dependent
But Sometimes OS dependent
Ex:- Windows

↳ very close to humans
far from machine code.

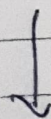
⇒ Memory Addresses, Registers, Machine Code → Low Level
Variables, functions, loops, Mathematical Expr → High Level
Alphabets, Mathematical notations.

↳ More like English Language
↳ Higher Abstractions

↳ Need not to go much deeper → like → CPU Architecture Specification.

↳ Easy to remember

- Program written in high level → source code.
- Compiler → take src code & convert it into object file



obj file ← machine code

10 SUNDAY

But only after complete/WHOLE Program → it converts

- Interpreter

↳ reads line by line

↳ Not Complete

↳ Conversion to Machine Code & execution runs
parallelly

Machine will execute that
Program

Bad ref High Level → Convert it into M/c code → slower

So Basically we focus on usability of Program not optimal Program
efficiency

M T W T F S S M T W T F S S M T W T F S S M T W FEB

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29