Egypt Artificial Intelligence Startups

Health field : [tachyhealth](https://www.tachyhealth.com/) , [Cammedar Health](http://cammedar.com/) , [Smart Medical Services](http://www.smart-medicalservices.com/) , [Advanced Intelligent Technologies](https://advintic.com/) , 57357 ,

Network companies : [Vodafone](https://web.vodafone.com.eg/ar/home) , [Orange](https://www.orange.eg/en/) , [Etisalat](https://www.etisalat.eg/)

Programming field : [Tensorgraph](https://www.tensorgraph.io/), [Brightskies](https://brightskiesinc.com/) , [BBI-Consultancy](http://www.bbi-consultancy.com/),

Marketing : [ABM Egypt](http://abmegypt.net/) , [Yaoota!](https://yaoota.com/en-eg/) , [Converted.in](https://www.converted.in/)

Recruitment : [Wuzzuf](https://wuzzuf.net/)

Media : [Digisay](https://www.digisay.com/) , [Intouch](https://www.intouch.com/)

Education : [**Sprints**](https://sprints.ai/)

Etc..

Compiled Language Vs. Interpreted Language

Compiled languages are converted directly into machine code that the processor can execute. As a result, they tend to be faster and more efficient to execute than interpreted languages. They also give the developer more control over hardware aspects, like memory management and CPU .

An interpreted language is a programming language that is generally interpreted, without compiling a program into machine instructions. It is one where the instructions are not directly executed by the target machine, but instead, read and executed by some other program.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Compiled | Interpreted |
| Compiled language follows at least two levels to get from source code to execution. | Interpreted language follows one step to get from source code to execution. |
| A compiled language is converted into machine code so that the processor can execute it. | An interpreted language is a language in which the implementations execute instructions directly without earlier compiling a program into machine language. |
| The compiled programs run faster than interpreted programs. | The interpreted programs run slower than the compiled program. |
| In a compiled language, the code can be executed by the CPU. | In Interpreted languages, the program cannot be compiled, it is interpreted. |
| This language delivers better performance. | This language delivers slower performance. |
| C, C++, C#, CLEO, COBOL | JavaScript, Perl, Python, BASIC, |

Programming language open source and Closed source.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **closed source** | **open source** |
| Closed source software refers to the computer software which source code is closes means public is not given access to the source code. | Open source software refers to the computer software which source is open means the general public can access and use. |
| Closed Source Software in short also referred as CSS. | Open Source Software in short also referred as OSS. |
| In closed source software the source code is protected. | The source code of open source software is public |
| The only individual or organization who has created the software can only modify the code. | This code can be modified by other users and organizations means that the source code is available for anyone to look at. |
| The price of closed source software is high. | The price of open source software is very less. |
| There is so much restrictions on users based on usability and modification of software. | There is no so much restrictions on users based on usability and modification of software. |
| Programmers do not compete with each other for recognition. | Programmers compete with each other for recognition. |
| Programmers are hired by the software firm/organization to improve the software. | Programmers freely provide improvement for recognition if their improvement is accepted |
| There is a limitation on the number of programmers/team who will work on the project. | If the program is popular then very large number of programmers may work on the project. |
| In closed source software the vendor is responsible if anything happened to software. | In open source software no one is responsible for the software. |
| Closed source software has no room for failure. | Open source software fails fast and fix faster**.** |
| **examples of closed source software are Skype, Google earth, Java, Adobe Flash, Virtual Box, Adobe Reader, Microsoft office, Microsoft Windows, WinRAR, mac OS, Adobe Flash Player etc.** | **examples of open source software are Firefox, OpenOffice, Gimp, Alfresco,**[**Android**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/introduction-to-android-development/)**, Zimbra, Thunderbird, MySQL, Mailman, Moodle, TeX, Samba,**[**Perl**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/perl-programming-language/)**,**[**PHP**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/php/)**, KDE etc** |

Is R considered a programming language?

**R is a statistical computing and graphics system**. This system is comprised of two parts: the R language itself (which is what most people mean when they talk about R) and a run-time environment.

**Unlike languages such as Python and Java, R is not a general-purpose programming language. Instead, it's considered a domain-specific language (DSL)**, meaning its functions and use are designed for a specific area of use or domain. In R's case, that's statistical computing and analysis

R is commonly used for all manner of data science tasks.

It is equipped with a large set of functions that enable data visualizations, so users can analyze data, model it as required, and then create graphics. In addition to the language’s in-built graphical functions, there are numerous add-ons or modules that facilitate

Examples programminglanguages that are not support OOP are:

### FORTRAN

Fortran is the first high-level language. Fortran was designed to write programs by engineers and scientists.

### ALGOL

Algol is a programming language developed to resolve portability and introduced the concept of formal argument and actual argument.

### COBOL

COBOL is a commercial language. The COBOL program is divided into four parts, and each part has its objective. The four parts consist of – IDENTIFICATION, ENVIRONMENT, DATA, and PROCEDURE.

### BASIC

BSIC is Beginners All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code. In BASIC large programs may be developed, and required error messages may be evoked. BASIC can handle general-purpose language, and programs related to business and education can be easily developed in  BASIC.

### Pascal

Pascal introduced the concept of structured programming. In Pascal, programs may be broken down into modules, procedures, and functions.

### C

C is taken from ALGOL 60. C is a language that combines features of high-level structured language and low-level programming. C is used to write operating system programs, compilers, and other business applications.

### Ada

Ada is a programming language that was developed to overcome the high cost incurred in developing the software. Ada divides large programs into modules, and each module can be compiled and tested independently.