**FIVE (5) PROGRAMMING PARADIGMS ARE AS FOLLOWING.**

**1. Imperative**

Also referred to as [algorithmic programming](https://www.decipherzone.com/blog-detail/chatgpt-for-software-developers), it is a paradigm that gives explicit instructions to a computer on how to execute a task. It uses statements to change a program’s state. In imperative programming, functions are coded implicitly at each necessary level to resolve an issue.

Some of the popular imperative programming languages are C, C++, [Java](https://www.decipherzone.com/blog-detail/structural-design-pattern), Python, etc. Also, imperative programming doesn’t use pre-coded models. Some of its types are as follows:

**2. Procedural**

It is a type of imperative programming where a program is coded using one or more functions or procedures. Procedural programming is derived from structured programming that is based on the concept of procedures, also called subroutines, routines, and functions.

These procedures contain a series of computational steps that need to be performed. Major examples of procedural programming languages include BASIC, FORTRAN, COBOL, C, etc.

**3. Object-Oriented**

The [object-oriented programming](https://www.decipherzone.com/blog-detail/data-oriented-programming-java) paradigm is based on the ‘object’ concept. These objects can consist of data and code rather than functions and logic. Here, data is in field format and code in procedure form.

These procedures are attached to objects, allowing easier access and data field modifications. [Java](https://www.decipherzone.com/blog-detail/structural-design-pattern), C++, C#, Python, Swift, Objective-C, Ruby, and PHP are a few examples of object-oriented programming languages.

**4. Declarative**

It is a high-level programming paradigm that is the opposite of imperative programming. In descriptive programming, programs specify the required results, not the way to achieve them. The declarative paradigm is further divided into functional, data-driven, and logical programming styles.

It expresses computation logic without describing its control flow. SQL, HTML, CSS, XAML, YAML, Haskell, and XML, are some most commonly used declarative programming languages.

**5. Functional**

It is a programming paradigm where programs are coded by applying and composing functions. Here the computation is treated as a mathematical function evaluation and developers evade changing mutable data and state.

Simply put, in functional programming, functions can be assigned to variables, returned from other functions, and passed as arguments. Some examples are Erlang, Haskell, Lisp, Scala, Pure Script, Elixir, and more.