

# THE HISTORY OF THE PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES

The computer, at an intimate level, only "knows" one way of communication - the language of the processor it is equipped with, called machine code. Programming in this language is difficult and requires detailed knowledge about the respective processor. As a result, assembly languages were developed first (which still required knowledge about the computer processor, but were easier to use) and then high-level programming languages (which did not require detailed knowledge about the structure of the computer on which the program will be executed and uses notations similar to mathematical language or natural language).

Over time, extremely many programming languages have been developed, but few of these managed to impose themselves in time and as an area of use. Saddle we mention some historical milestones in the evolution of programming languages:

- 1955 - the **FORTAN** language (**FORM**ula **TRAN**slation), intended for technical-scientific applications numbers with numerical character;
- 1960 - the language **ALGOL** (**ALGO**rithmic **L**anguage), the first rigorously defined language, with a fully formalized syntax; the concepts introduced by the collective coordinated by Peter Naur are still used today by programming language designers;
- 1960- the first version of the **COBOL** language (**COM**mon **B**usiness **O**riented **L**anguage), intended for economic applications;
- 1971 - Niklaus Wirth designed a language to help students acquire quickly and above all correctly the principles of the "art of programming"; in honor of the mathematician French Blaise Pascal, he called this language PASCAL;
- 1972 - Brian Kernighan and Dennis Ritchie designed a language for uni-capital letter, called C;
- 1980 - Bjarne Stroustrup publishes the specifications of the C++ language, an extension of the C language for object-oriented programming;
- 1995 - James Gostling publishes the specifications of the Java language, a language oriented to object, with syntax and principles similar to those of the C++ language. Java has as prime objective portability (he is independent of the machine he works on).

Of course, they are only some of the historical landmarks of the development of languages programming. Programming languages specific to different domains are constantly being developed programming languages (for example, languages intended for artificial intelligence, graphical languages, programming languages for the Internet, etc.).