

History of C

Basically **C language** introduced in **1972** by “**DENNIS RITCHIE**”, one of the software engineer in **AT & T Bell labs** [American Telephone & Telegraph], located at Murray Hills, New Jersey, USA.

Ritchie adopted C language from **B language**, developed by “**KEN THOMSON**”, one of the software engineer in AT & T Bell labs.

Thomson adopted B language from **BCPL** [Basic Combined Programming Language], designed by An Assistant professor named “**MARTIEN RICHARDS**”, in CAMBRIDGE University.

BCPL developed from ALGOL.

In **1989 ANSI** [American National Standards Institute] released a new version of C language with the name “**ANSI-C**”, which is familiar with the name “**C-89**”.

In **1999 ISO** [International Standard Organization] formerly known as IOS [International Organization for standardization] released a new version of C language with the name “**C-99**”.

Basically C language developed to rewrite the **UNIX** operating system.

Nowadays we can create and execute a C program on any machine with any processor. i.e. we can create create c

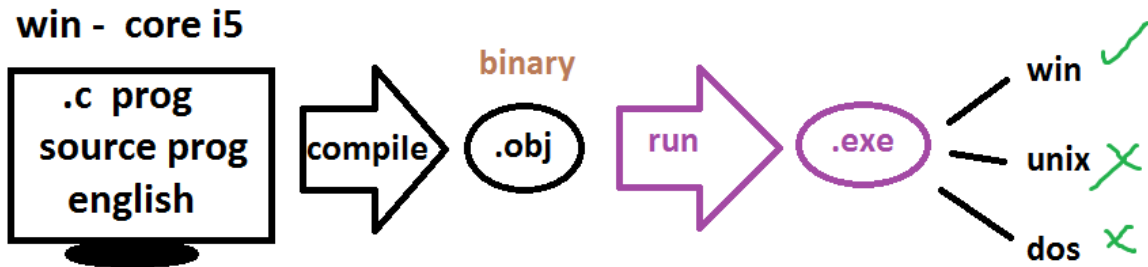
program on intel 80386 / 486 / Pentium [586] / core 2 duo / dual core / core i3 / i5 / i7 / i9 / AMD RAIZON etc. Hence C is called it is a machine independent programming language.

The languages like 8086 / 8088 are working on only 8086 / 8088 processors. Hence they are called **machine dependent programming languages**.

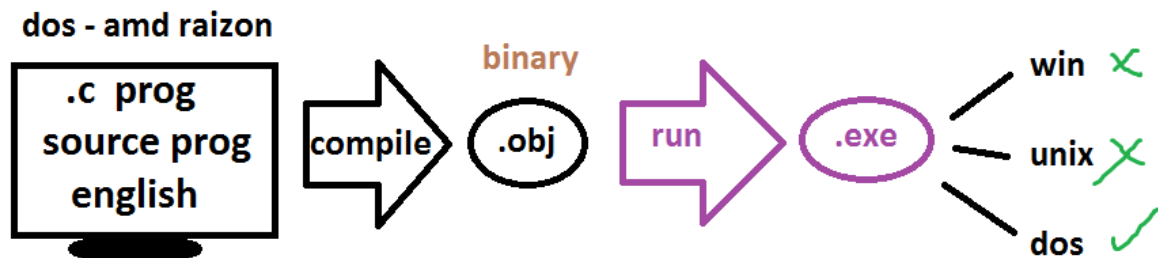
C is a platform dependent language. i.e. the application [software] developed with C language for one operating system is not working on another operating system. For example the c program developed for windows is not working in unix. This kind of languages are called platform dependent languages and due to this drawback C & C++ doesn't allows to develop the web applications. Due to this C applications are also called **partial portable**. Because of this problem C & C++ are used only to develop standalone applications.

The standalone application installed in a system and accessed only from that system.

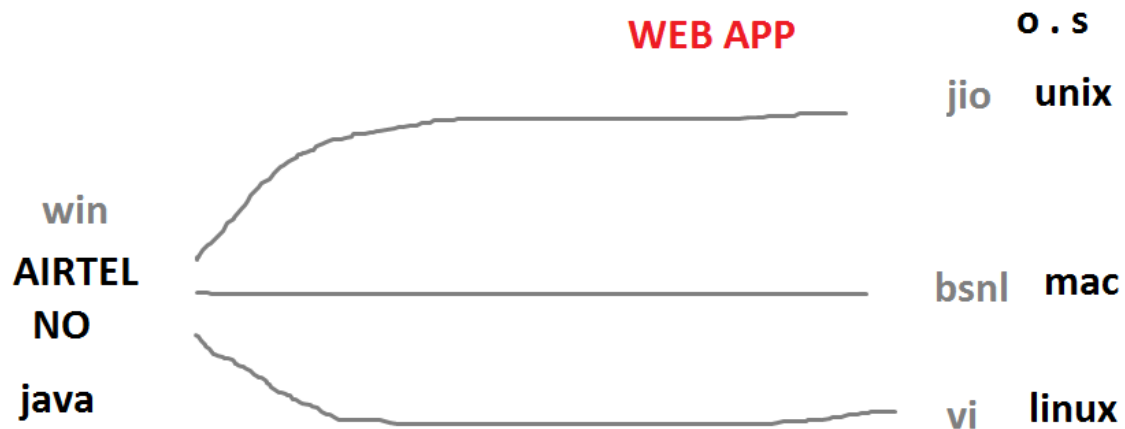
The languages like Java / .Net / Py are called machine independent and platform independent. Hence they are **portable** and they are used to develop **web applications** which are cross-platform applications and **these languages are called cross platform languages**.



Machine Independent ← partial portable → platform dependent

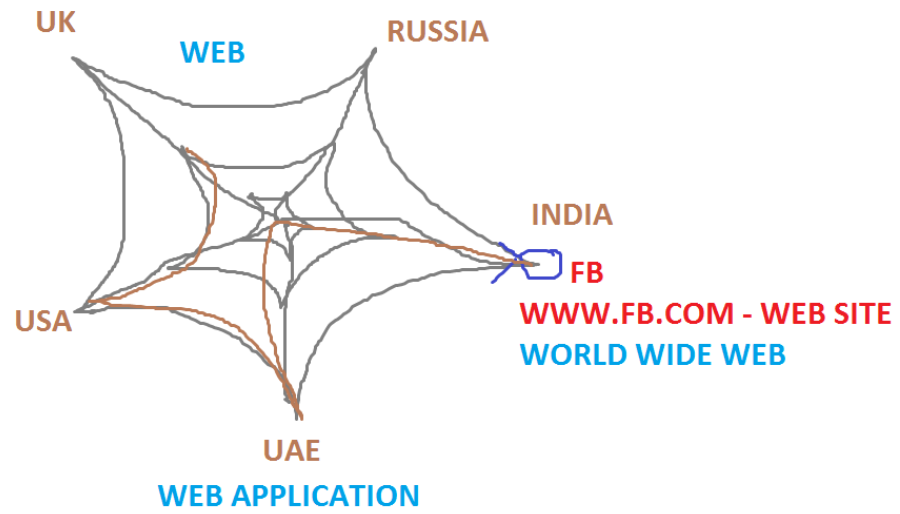


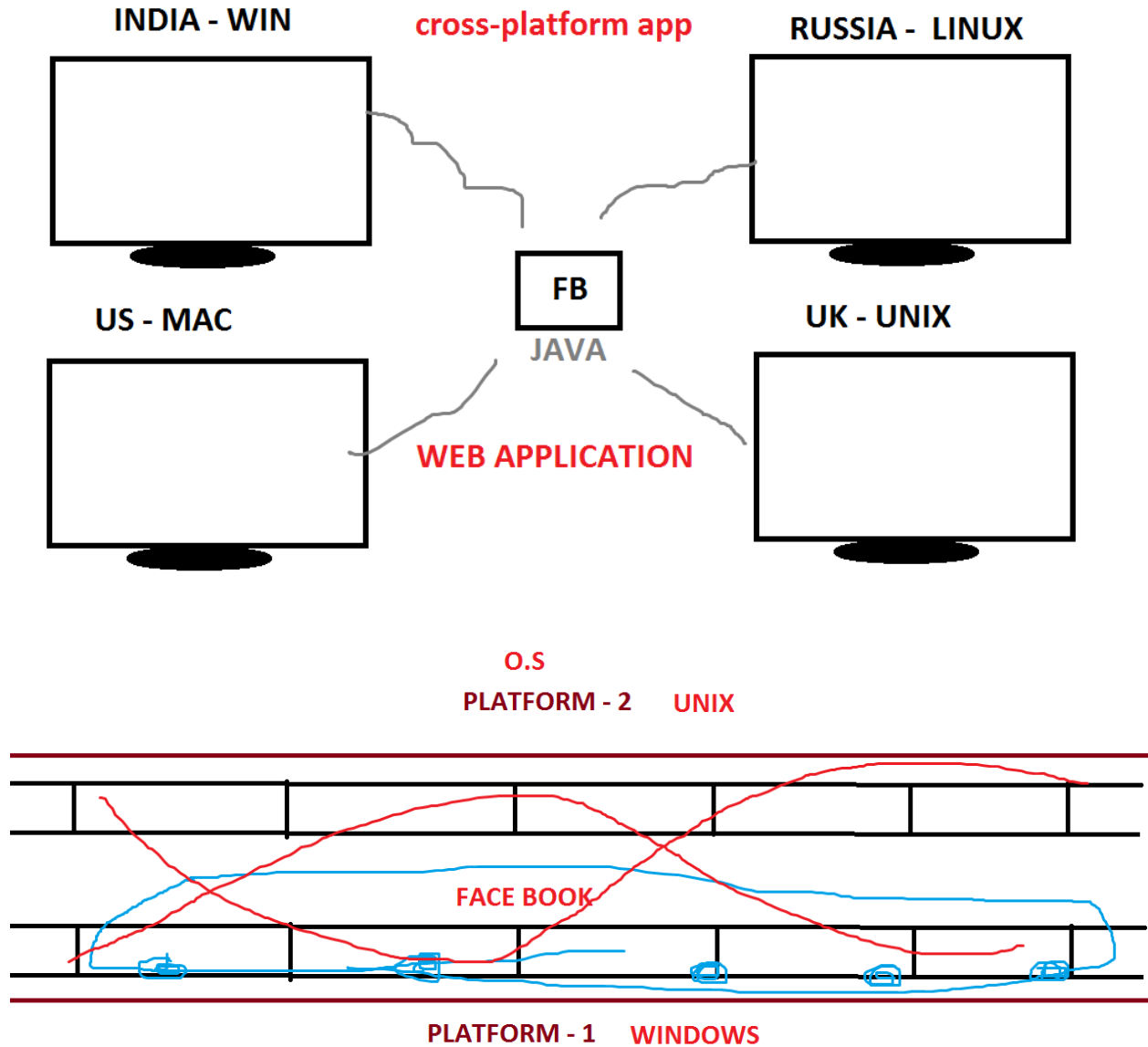
MNP - MOBILE NO PORTABILITY



WORA - WRITE ONCE, RUN ANYWHERE

PORTABLE





LAN – local area network – super market / college

Man – Metropolitan area network – citi cable

Wan – wide area network – no limits

