In most programming languages, you need to write an `f` or `F` at the end of a floating-point literal when you want to explicitly specify that the value is a float. This is because, by default, floating-point literals are interpreted as doubles. For example, in Python, the following code will assign the value 3.14 to a float variable:

```
Python
float pi = 3.14f
```

If you omit the `f` at the end of the literal, the value will be interpreted as a double. This can cause problems if you are trying to store the value in a variable of type float, as the value will be truncated.

The following languages require you to write an `f` or `F` at the end of a floating-point literal to explicitly specify that the value is a float:

- C
- C++
- Java
- JavaScript
- Python
- PHP
- Ruby

Some languages, such as Go, do not require you to write an `f` or `F` at the end of a floating-point literal, but it is considered good practice to do so.

Here are some examples of how to use floating-point literals in different programming languages:

- C: `float pi = 3.14f;`
- C++: `float pi = 3.14f;`
- Java: `float pi = 3.14f;`
- JavaScript: `const pi = 3.14f;`
- Python: `float pi = 3.14f;`
- PHP: `float pi = 3.14f;`
- Ruby: `float pi = 3.14f;`
- Go: `pi := 3.14`