**1. Java**

Java is an object-oriented programming language developed in 1995 by Sun Microsystems. In less than 20 years, Java has become among the most popular programming languages in the world. Java is platform-independent, which means that programs made for Mac OS X can be run on Windows and Linux, and vice versa. This feature is one of the reasons why Java is the go-to language for most enterprise applications.

The main difference between Java and C# is that Java is open source which makes it completely platform-independent contrary to C# which programs may not run on Linux for example.

### 2. C++

C++ was originally created in 1983 to address the shortcomings of the C language. It is an intermediate-level language with object-oriented programming features. C++ powers some of the most popular desktop applications in the world, including the entire suite of Adobe software (Adobe Photoshop, Illustrator, etc.), Mozilla Firefox, Google Chromium, and Winamp.

The main difference between C++ and C# is that C# is running on a virtual machine rather than a native one like C++ and it is even more object-oriented than its ancestor.

### 3. C Language

C is one of the oldest programming languages used today. It was originally developed in 1972 by Dennis Ritchie at Bell Labs. C is the “grandfather” of many programming languages, including Java, C#, C++, Perl and JavaScript.

C is powerful, stable, and easily available on virtually all platforms. The primary interpretation of many popular languages like Python and PHP are written in C language.

The main difference between C and C# is that C is a procedure language because it uses procedures or steps as its fundamental blocks, led by a top-down approach whereas C# is highly object-oriented.