PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES

In this article we are going to talk about programming languages, that’s their definition,

history, categories, the different compilers, interpreters, their differences respectively and

lastly, we shall summaries.

What are computer programming language?

Computer programming languages allow us to give instructions to a computer in a

language the computer understands. Just as many human-based languages exist,

there are an array of computer programming languages that programmers can use

to communicate with a computer. The portion of the language that a computer can

understand is called a “binary.” Translating programming language into binary is

known as “compiling.” Each language, from

HISTORY OF PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES

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First programming languages

The first functioning programming languages designed to communicate instructions

to a computer were written in the early 1950s.

In 1943 ada lovence came up with the first ever machine algorithm for an early

computing machine that she wrote down on a piece of paper because no computer

existed at the time.

1994-45: paulkalkul developed the first real programming language called

plankalkul or plan calculus

1949: assembly language was the type of low-level language that simplified the

machine code

1949 short code was the first high level language suggest by john mc caule

1652: auto code was general term used by family of programming language and was

the first ever developed compiled language to be implemented

1957: Fortran : created by john Backus is considered to be the oldest programming

language in the use today and its still use today for some super com

 1951 – Regional Assembly Language

 1952 – Auto code

 1954 – IPL (forerunner to LISP)

 1955 – FLOW-MATIC (led to COBOL)

 1957 – FORTRAN (first compiler)

 1957 – COMTRAN (precursor to COBOL

 1959 – FACT (forerunner to COBOL)

 1959 – COBOL

1980s: consolidation, modules, performance

The 1980s were years of relative consolidation in imperative languages.

Rather than inventing new paradigms, all of these movements elaborated

upon the ideas invented in the previous decade. C++ combined object-

oriented and systems programming. technology continued along these lines

well into the 1990s. Some notable languages that were developed in this

period include:

 1980 – C++ (as C with classes, renamed in 1983)

 1983 – Ada

 1984 – Common Lisp

 1984 – MATLAB

 1984 – dBase III, dBase III Plus (Clipper and FoxPro as FoxBASE,

later developing into Visual FoxPro)

 1985 – Eiffel

 1986 – Objective-C

1990s: The Internet age

The rapid growth of the Internet in the mid-1990s was the next major

historic event in programming languages. By opening up a radically new

platform for computer systems, the Internet created an opportunity for

new languages to be adopted. In particular, the JavaScript programming

language rose to popularity because of its early integration with the

 – FL

(Backus)

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Kahumo Christian faradja

Netscape Navigator web browser. Various other scripting languages

achieved widespread use developing customized applications for web

servers such as PHP

 1995 – Ruby

 1995 – Ada 95

 1995 – Java

 1995 – Delphi (Object Pascal)

 1995 – JavaScript

 1995 – PHP