**The Three Basic Types of Programming Languages:**

**Assembly:**

Assembly is a representation of machine code. Assembly instructions translate into machine code instructions. It’s like a translator. Assembly is useful as is it more readable than a sequence of 0s and 1s. Despite assembly being a beneficial programming language in comparison to machine code, the language is neither powerful nor portable; meaning that it can only be used for specific hardware. This can be beneficial for programmers who target a specific platform and need full control over the PC.

**Machine Code:**

Machine code is the only computer programming language that a computer can directly understand. Each instruction is written in a sequence of bits. The advantage of this programming language is that it is easily read by computers. However, the disadvantage of this programming language is that it is difficult for programmer to understand. Therefore, there is more of a chance that there will be mistakes made when writing the program.

**High level:**

High level programming is the type of programming that most programmers will use today. Languages such as Java are all examples of high level programming. They are very readable by programmers making the task of programming much easier as the programs are written in an English-like language. Another advantage is that a single high level program statement can mean many machine code statements. Also, high-level languages are usually portable, meaning that they can be used on almost any device (e.g Java is on most smart phones, tablets, computers, Macs etc.). However, most programs have to be compiled before running, this can be time consuming and memory wasting. Also, these programs are less powerful as you cannot use that computer right down to the bit level.