Programing languages provide various ways of specifying programs for computers to run. Unlike natural languages, programming languages are designed to permit no ambiguity and to be concise.

A programming language is used to write computer programs such as:

* Applications;
* Utilities;
* Servers;
* System Programs.

Different programming languages support different styles of programming. The choice of language used is subject to many considerations, such as company policy, suitability to task, availability of third-party packages, or individual preference.

**Higher-level languages.** Though considerably easier than in machine language, writing long program in assembly language is often difficult and is also error prone. High level languages are usually “compiled” into machine language using another computer program called a compiler.

The program is translated into machine code by software called a compiler. Some examples are:

C-used to write system software, graphics and commercial programs;

Java-designed to run on the Web;

HTML-the code used to create Web pages;

As computers get faster, have more RAM, applications will get complex and it is likely that more development will shift from C++ to the higher-level languages such as Java and C#. We expect both Java and C# to became the two dominant programming languages.