Programming Languages ​

There are two general types of languages-low-level and high-level. Low-level languages ​​are similar to a computer's internal binary language, or machine language. They are difficult for humans to use, but they produce the fastest programs.

High-level languages ​​are less efficient but are easier to use because they resemble spoken or mathematical languages. High-level languages ​​use such commands as PRINT, OPEN, GOTO, and INCLUDE.

The first high-level language for business data processing was FLOW-MATIC.

Programmers use the language known as C to write systems software, but many professional and commercial-quality applications are also written in C++.

Languages ​​such as FORTRAN, ADA, and C are called procedural languages because programmers break their programs into subprograms or subroutines to handle different parts of the programming problem.

During the 1990s object-oriented programming (OOP) became popular. It allows programmers object can model a physical object in the real world. The first language for object-oriented programming was C +,

Hundreds of programming languages ​​or language variants exist today. Most of them were developed for writing specific types of applications.