

# Language Comparison

C#, Python and JavaScript



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# Execution Model

Compiler vs. Interpreter

# Language Execution Model

- **Compiled** languages



- Source code is first **compiled** to machine code, then executed
- Syntax errors are found during the **compilation** (at compile time)
- Examples: **C#, Java, C, C++, Swift, Go, Rust**

- **Interpreted** languages



- Each command is read, parsed and executed by an **interpreter**
- Syntax errors are found at **run-time**, during execution
- Examples: **Python, JavaScript, PHP, Perl, Ruby**

# Statically-Typed vs. Dynamic Typed

- **Type systems** in programming languages

- **Statically-typed** languages perform type checking at compile time

- Examples: C#, Java, Swift, C++

```
int n = 5;  
n = "Hi"; // error!  
int func(int n) { ... }
```

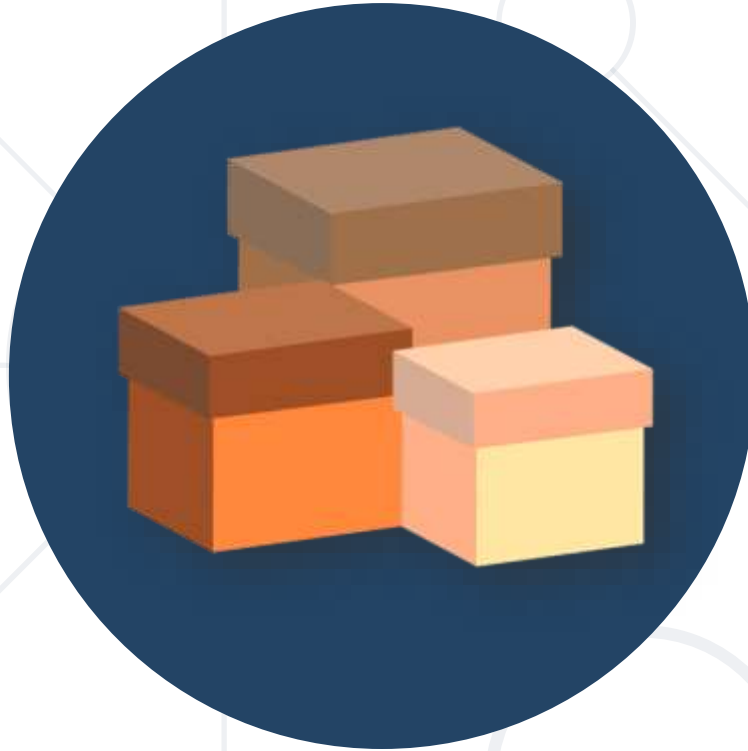
C#

- **Dynamically-typed** languages perform type checking at runtime

- Examples: Python, JS, PHP

```
let n = 5;  
n = "Hi"; // OK  
function f(n) { ... }
```

JS



# Variables

Declaring Variables in C#, JS and Python

# Declaring Variables in C#

- To **declare variable** in **C#** you need to use the pattern:

```
{data type} {variable name} = {value};
```

```
int firstNumber = 5;  
string name = "Peter";  
bool isPassed = false;  
char gender = 'F';  
double mathGrade = 5.49;
```

# Declaring Variables in JavaScript

- To **declare variable** in **JS** you need to use the keyword **let**:

```
let {variable name} = {value};
```

- Examples

```
let firstNumber = 5;  
let name = "Peter";  
let isPassed = false;  
let mathGrade = 5.49;
```



# Declaring Variables in Python

- **Python** has no keyword for declaring a variable
  - Variables **do not need to be declared** with any particular type
- Examples of using variables in Python

```
first_number = 5  
name = "Peter"  
is_passed = False  
math_grade = 5.49
```



# Data Types

Data Types in C#, JS and Python

# Primitive Data Types in C#

- Integer – **int**, **long**
- Real number – **double**, **float**
- Text – **string**, **char**
- Boolean – **bool**
- Other – **object**

```
int size = 50;  
size.GetType() → Int32
```

# Data Types in JavaScript

- In **JS** data types are **inferred** from the values
  - Not explicitly specified at variable declaration
- Primitive data types
  - **number**
  - **string**
  - **boolean**
  - **object**
  - **null**
  - **undefined**

```
let size = 50;  
typeof(size) → number  
let name = "Peter";  
typeof(name) → string  
let arr = [3, 5, 8];  
typeof(arr) → object
```



# Data Types in Python

- In **Python** variables keep values of certain type
  - The data type is **inferred** from the value
- Built-in data types in Python

- **int**
- **float**
- **str**
- **boolean**
- **list**

```
size = 50;
type(size) → int
name = "Peter"
type(name) → str
values = [2, 3, 4]
type(values) → list
```





# Printing on the Console

Printing Data in C#, JS and Python

# Printing on the Console in C#

- **Printing** content and then going to a **new line**

```
Console.WriteLine("Peter");
```

- **Printing** content and staying on the **same line**

```
Console.Write(" and Maria");
```

- **Printing with formatting**

```
string name = "Maria";  
int age = 25;  
Console.WriteLine($"{name} is {age} years old.");
```



# Printing on the Console in JavaScript

- **Printing** content and then going to a **new line**

```
console.log("Peter");
```

- **Printing** content and staying on the **same line**

```
process.stdout.write("and Maria");
```

Works only at  
the server-side

- **Printing** with **formatting**

```
let name = "Maria";  
let age = 25;  
console.log(` ${name} is ${age} years old.` );
```





# Printing on the Console in Python

- **Printing** content and then going to a **new line**

```
print("Peter")
```

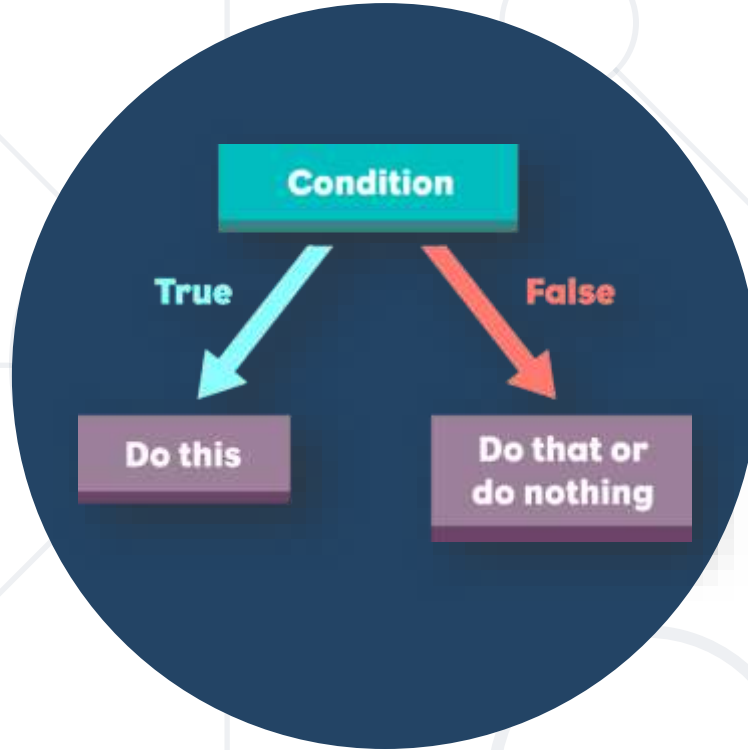
- **Printing** content and staying on the **same line**

```
print("and Maria", end='')
```

- **Printing** with **formatting**

```
name = "Maria"  
age = 25  
print(f'{name} is {age} years old.')
```





# Conditional Statements

If-Else Statements in C#, JS and Python

## ■ if-else in C#

```
double grade = 4.50;  
if (grade >= 3.00)  
{  
    Console.WriteLine("Passed!");  
}  
else  
{  
    Console.WriteLine("Failed!");  
}
```

# If-Else in JavaScript and Python

## ■ if-else in JavaScript

```
let grade = 4.50;  
if (grade >= 3.00) {  
    console.log("Passed!");  
} else {  
    console.log("Failed!");  
}
```

## ■ if-else in Python

```
grade = 4.50  
if grade >= 3.00:  
    print("Passed!")  
else:  
    print("Failed!")
```



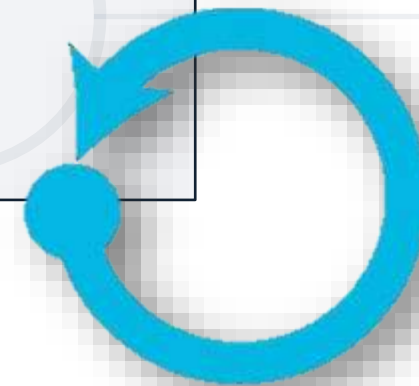


# Loops

Loops in C#, JS and Python

# While Loop in C#

```
int counter = 0;  
while (counter <= 9)  
{  
    Console.WriteLine(counter);  
    counter++;  
}
```



# While Loop in JS and Python

## ■ while loop in JS

```
let counter = 0;  
while (counter <= 9) {  
  console.log(counter);  
  counter++;  
}
```

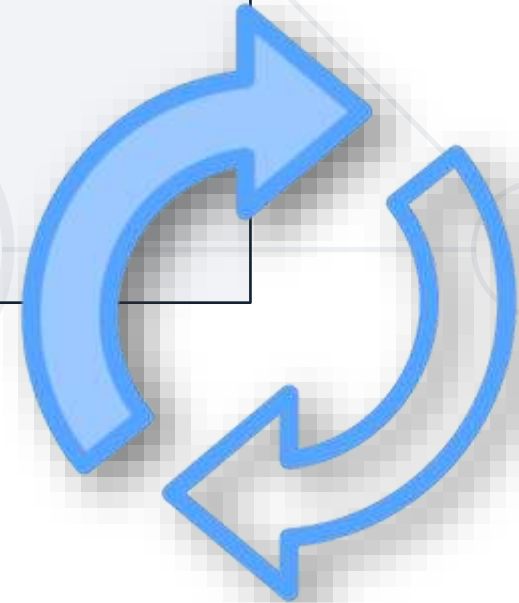
## ■ while loop in Python

```
counter = 0  
while counter <= 9:  
  print(counter)  
  counter += 1
```



# For Loop in C#

```
for (int i = 0; i <= 9; i++)  
{  
    Console.WriteLine(i);  
}
```





# For Loop in JS and Python

- for-loop in JS

```
for (let i = 0; i <= 9; i++) {  
  console.log(i);  
}
```

- for-loop in Python

```
for i in range(0, 10):  
  print(i)
```





**IDE**

Integrated Development Environments

## Visual Studio

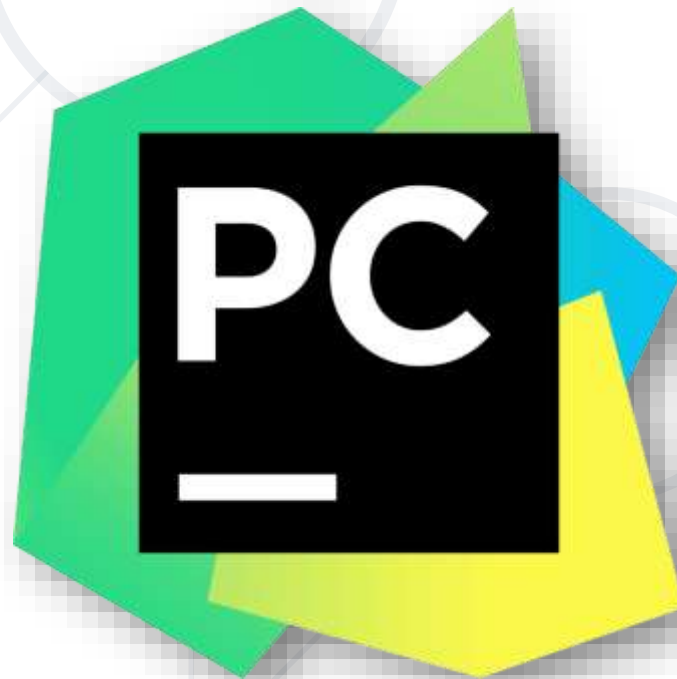


## Visual Studio Code



# Most Popular IDE for Python

**PyCharm**



## REPL.it

Online IDE for C#, JS, Python and many others

