Task 1: What are the languages that support OOP and languages that do not?

Object oriented programming is a standard that uses classes and objects to structure and organize a software program.

Languages that support OOP are for example:

* Java - Fully object-oriented, everything is an object.
* C++ - Supports both procedural and object-oriented programming.
* Python - Supports OOP, functional, and procedural paradigms.
* C# - Fully object-oriented, designed with OOP in mind.
* Ruby - Purely object-oriented language.
* JavaScript - Supports OOP, functional, and procedural paradigms.
* PHP - Supports OOP starting from version 5.
* Swift - Designed for OOP but supports functional programming as well.
* Objective-C - Adds OOP features to C.
* Kotlin - Fully object-oriented, designed to be interoperable with Java.

Notes:

some of these languages are fully object-oriented, and some had OOP features added to them.

Languages that do not support OOP are for example:

* C - Procedural programming language.
* Assembly - Low-level programming language.
* BASIC - Some versions support OOP, but traditional BASIC does not.
* Fortran - Primarily procedural, although later versions (Fortran 2003 and beyond) introduced some OOP features.
* Pascal - Standard Pascal does not support OOP, but Object Pascal does.
* COBOL - Primarily procedural, but COBOL 2002 added support for OOP.
* Lisp - Primarily functional, although some dialects (like Common Lisp) support OOP through CLOS (Common Lisp Object System).

Notes:

Functional programming is the use of pure functions to structure a software program.

Procedural programming is Implemented as a set of instructions. These include loops, conditionals and other control flow mechanisms.

Task 2: What are the languages that are open source and languages that are not?

Open-source language means that it is available for anyone to view, edit/ modify, and distribute.

Languages that are open source are for example:

* Python – A widely language with a large community.
* Ruby - known for its simplicity and productivity.
* JavaScript - Widely used, particularly for web development.
* PHP - server-side scripting language.
* Perl - used for various tasks from web development to system administration.
* R - primarily used for statistical computing and graphics.
* Go – A language developed by Google.
* Rust systems programming language focused on safety and concurrency.
* Swift - Originally proprietary but later open-sourced by Apple.
* Kotlin – A language developed by JetBrains, interoperable with Java.
* Haskell – A purely functional programming language.

Languages that are not open source are for example:

* MATLAB - Primarily used for numerical computing, proprietary.
* SAS - Used for advanced analytics, business intelligence, data
* e SAP platform, proprietary.
* MQL4/MQL5 - Used for programming trading algorithms on MetaTrader platforms, proprietary.
* Apex - Programming language developed by Salesforce for building applications on their platform, proprietary.