

# PRESENTATION OF GROUP B PROGRAM AND PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE

# WHAT IS PROGRAM ?

A program Is a sequence set of  
instructions in a programming language  
for a computer to execute.



# Program and its output

```
1 from tkinter import *
2
3 ventana = Tk()
4 ventana.title("Calculadora")
5
6 i = 0
7
8 #Entrada
9 e_texto = Entry(ventana, font = ("Calibri 20"))
10 e_texto.grid(row = 0, column = 0, columnspan = 4, padx = 5, pady = 5)
11
12 #Funciones
13 def click_boton(valor):
14     global i
15     e_texto.insert(i, valor)
16     i += 1
17
18 def borrar():
19     e_texto.delete(0, END)
20     i = 0
21
22 def hacer_operacion():
23     ecuacion = e_texto.get()
```



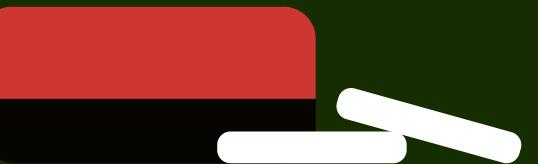
# DEFINE PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE

A programming language is a set of commands, instructions, and other syntax used to provide instruction to computer system.



# EXAMPLE OF PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE

- FORTON
- COBOL
- ALGOL
- PL/I
- BASIC
- C-Language
- APL
- PASCAL
- LIPS
- PROLOG



# FORTON

FORTRAN is a programming language designed for numeric computation and scientific computing. First introduced in 1954, Fortran is the oldest programming language and is still widely used. Its applications are found in the scientific fields, particularly numerical weather prediction, computational fluid dynamics and computational physics. Fortran is also quite popular in high-performance computing and is used in program bench-marking and ranking the world's fastest supercomputers.

# COBOL

COBOL(Common Business- Oriented language) is a high-level programming language for business applications. It was a first popular language designed to be operating system-agnostic and is still in use in many financial and business applications today. COBOL was designed for business computer programs in industries such as finance and human resources.

# ALGOL

Formerly known as IAL, ALGOL is short for algorithmic language. It is a family of portable programming languages for scientific computation that had a strong influence on the other languages. Additionally, Algol was used as the standard methods for creating algorithms by the ACM (Association for computing machinery) in text books and academia for over 30 years.

# PL/I

PL/I (programming language one) is a procedural, Imperative computer programming language developed and published by IBM. It is designed for scientific, engineering, business and system programming. It has been used as academic, commercial and industrial organization since it was established in the 1960s and still use. PL/I main domains are data processing, numerical computation, scientific computing, and system programming.

# BASIC

BASIC was an early programming language that is still among the simplest and most popular of programming language. BASIC stands for ‘Beginners’ All Purpose Symbolic Instruction Code”. Originally designed as an interactive mainframe time sharing language.

BASIC continues to be widely used because it can be learned quickly, its statements are easy to read by other programmers, and support is available on most operating systems.

# C-LANGUAGE

C is a general-purpose programming language that is extremely popular, simple, and flexible to use. It is a structured programming language that is machine independent and machine independent and extensively used to write various applications, operating systems like windows, oracle and many other complex programs like oracle database, GIL, Python, Interpreter and more.

# APL

APL is a programming language developed in 1960s by Kenneth E. Iverson. Its central data type is the multi-dimensional array. It uses a large range of special graphic symbols to represent most functions and operators leading to the concise code. It has been an important influence on the development of concept modelling, spreadsheets, functional programming and computer math packages. It has also inspired other several programming languages.

# PASCAL

PASCAL is a general purpose, high-level language developed nikitans wirth in the early 1970s. It was developed for teaching programming as a systematic discipline and to develop reliable and efficient programs. PASCAL is ALGOL-based language and includes many constructs of Algol.

# LIPS

LIPS is the second-oldest high level programming language after fortran and has changed a great deal since its early days, and a number of dialects have existed over its history. Today, the most widely known general purpose lips dialects are common lips and scheme.

LIPS was invented by john mccarthy in 1958 when he was in MIT. Used for practical mathematical programs notation for computer programs.

# PROLOG

PROLOG is the short form of LOGical PROgramming. It is a logical and declarative programming language. PROLOG has its roots in first-order logic and unlike many other programming language. PROLOG was one of the first logic programming languages and remains the popular since then with several free and commercial implementations available.

# Group B

## Team Member's



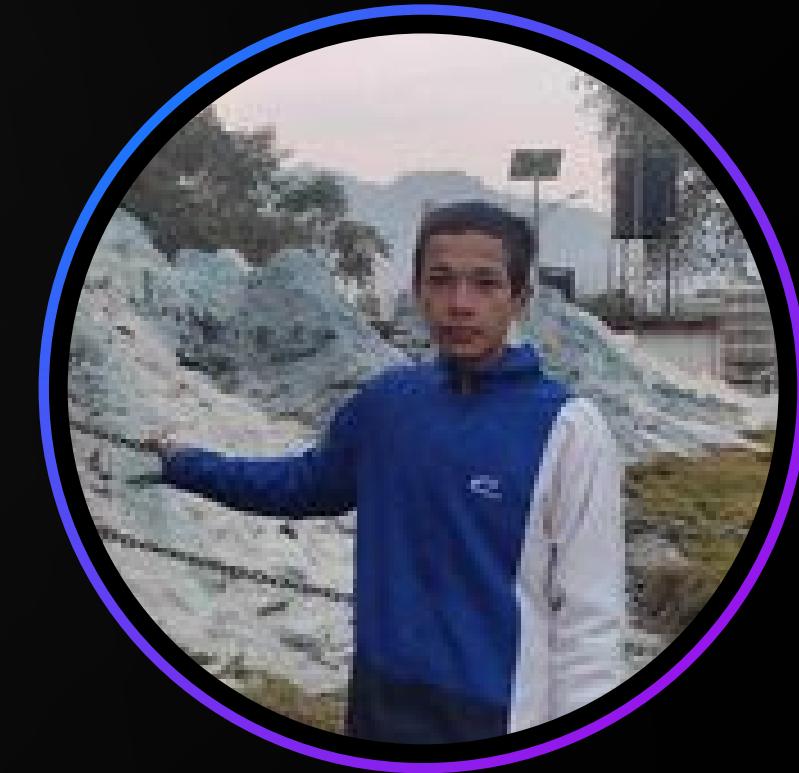
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Any Queries ?

# THANK YOU!