PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES AND THEIR RELEVANCE FROM OTHERS

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Abstract: Computer programming is to command commands to computer, when, where to change or what to add or remove commands. This article discusses the programming language of the most common programming languages and their differences. We also talk about ways to learn programming.
Keywords: programming, computers, developer, Delphi, Java, C++, Python.

Programs that do the same type can be written in Basic, Pascal, Ci and other languages. Pascal, Fortran and Cobol are universal languages, Ci and Assembler are the languages closest to the language, and lower or middle-level languages. The closer the algorithmic language is to the human language is referred to as a high-level language. Machine languages is the lowest level language. The machine language is composed of these numbers. For example: 010110100010101. Programming languages devided into two major groups, Lower and Upper Level Programming. The lower level of programming language is quite complex and they are used in very specific areas and their experts are very rare. Because sub programming languages (e.g. assembler) may often need to work with microprocessors. Usually, a high level programming language is widely used for different programming tasks. Exposure Compensation (EMA) is now included in the code of the machine in the machine language only, in the number of operations needed by the exposure to the machine. In this case, the car has a number two, six, eight decimal places. The software is included with numbers in this system. In high-level programming languages, the machine language is the language of the vehicle-oriented character. The main principles of character encoding languages are that the machine codes are marked with the appropriate characters, and the automatic memory allocation and diagnostics are included. This car has been named as the language supported – ASSEMBLER. Generally, programming is done by means of high-level programming languages (Delphi, Java, C++, Python). Because of the proximity of the programming language's semantics to the human language, the process of creating a program is much easier. Most used programming languages. All the languages we know and use now belong to this group. They are written in "understandable" languages. Those who know English can understand the program code without difficulty. Fortran, Algol, C, Pascal, Cobol and others. Languages (many are not currently used right now). Oak programming language was originally intended to create new generation smartphones that were not affiliated with the platform (operating system) by Sun Microsystems in the early nineties. In order to achieve this, Sun's planners were planning to use C++, but for some reason, this idea was dropped. The device failed and Sun changed its name to Java in 1995, and made some changes to its development of the WWW they did.

CE 232 The Java Object Oriented Programming (OOP-object oriented programming) language is very similar to C++. The most commonly used errors have been removed and the Java programming language has been simplified. Java code written files (java-ending) after compiling, the bytecode passes bytecode and reads this byte code by the interpreter. C++ is a programming language for various purposes. In 1979, Bell Labs was developed by Bjarne Stroustrup to expand the capabilities of C programming language and include OOP (Object Oriented Programming). Originally named C with Classes, it was changed to C++ with the current name in 1983. It can compile programs written in C++, C but C does not have this compiler C++ is a part of the C-language operating system, client-server software, games, daily necessities, and so on. The following table provides information about programming language.

Internet, Web Server, Web programming tools (languages) in order to explain programs written in top programming languages to your computer, you will need an application called compiler. The same thing happens in web programming. Browser-the compiler of some of the web programming languages that you use to view sites on the internet. Web programming also includes languages that can not be translated and interpreted by the browser, but such languages are the basis of the web site. In order to be able to make such languages as browsers, it is also necessary to package a Web server (such as a compiler or interpreter). Such programs stay on the same server as when you send a request (when you click on any link, the first time you

open the site, etc.). Web server software on the server hosting this site will translate your browser into languages where the site does not understand the browser. So the client - that is, an interpreter that explains your website code to your computer - is a Web server that transmits the browser to a server-side web site where it does not understand your browser. Below is a web server.