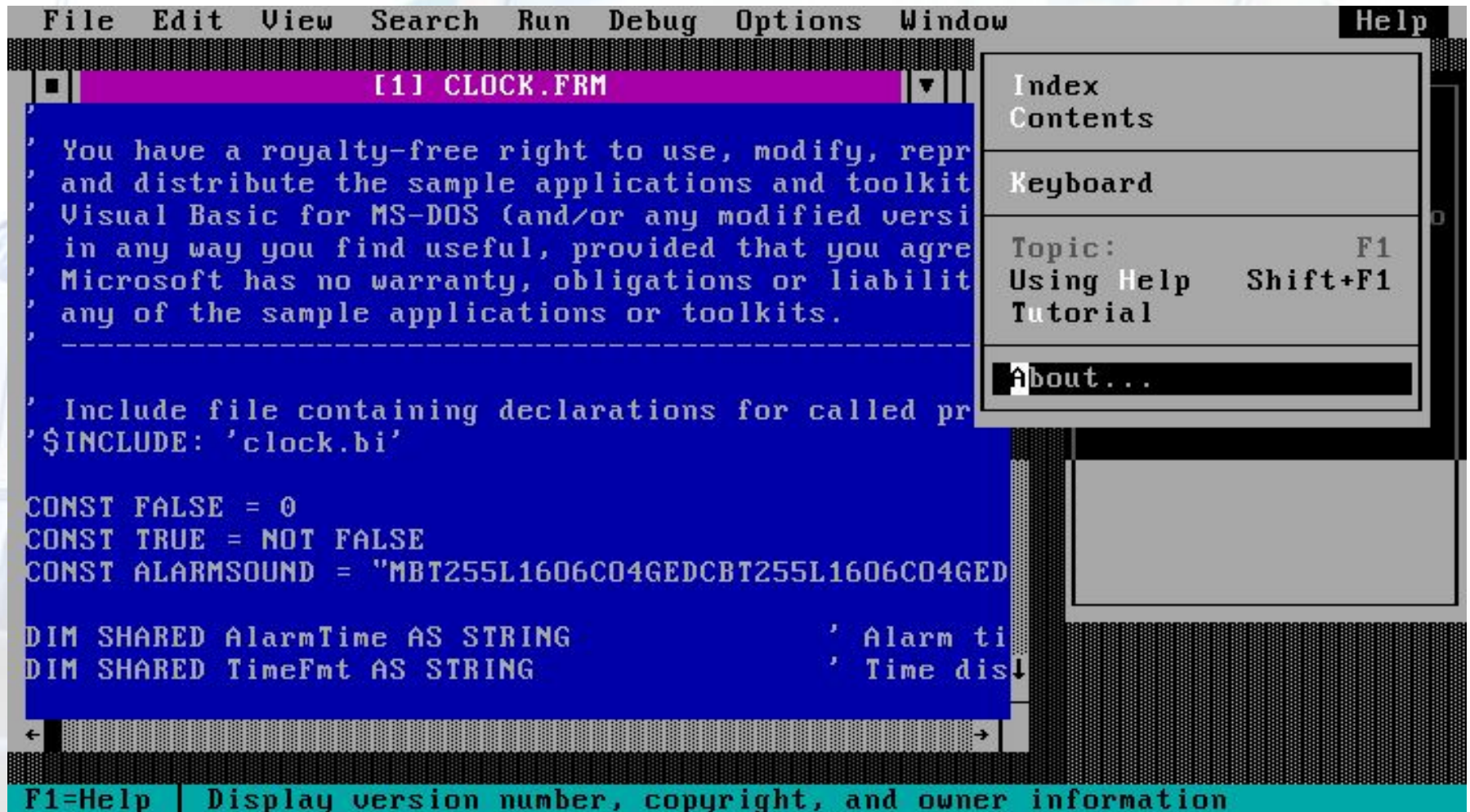


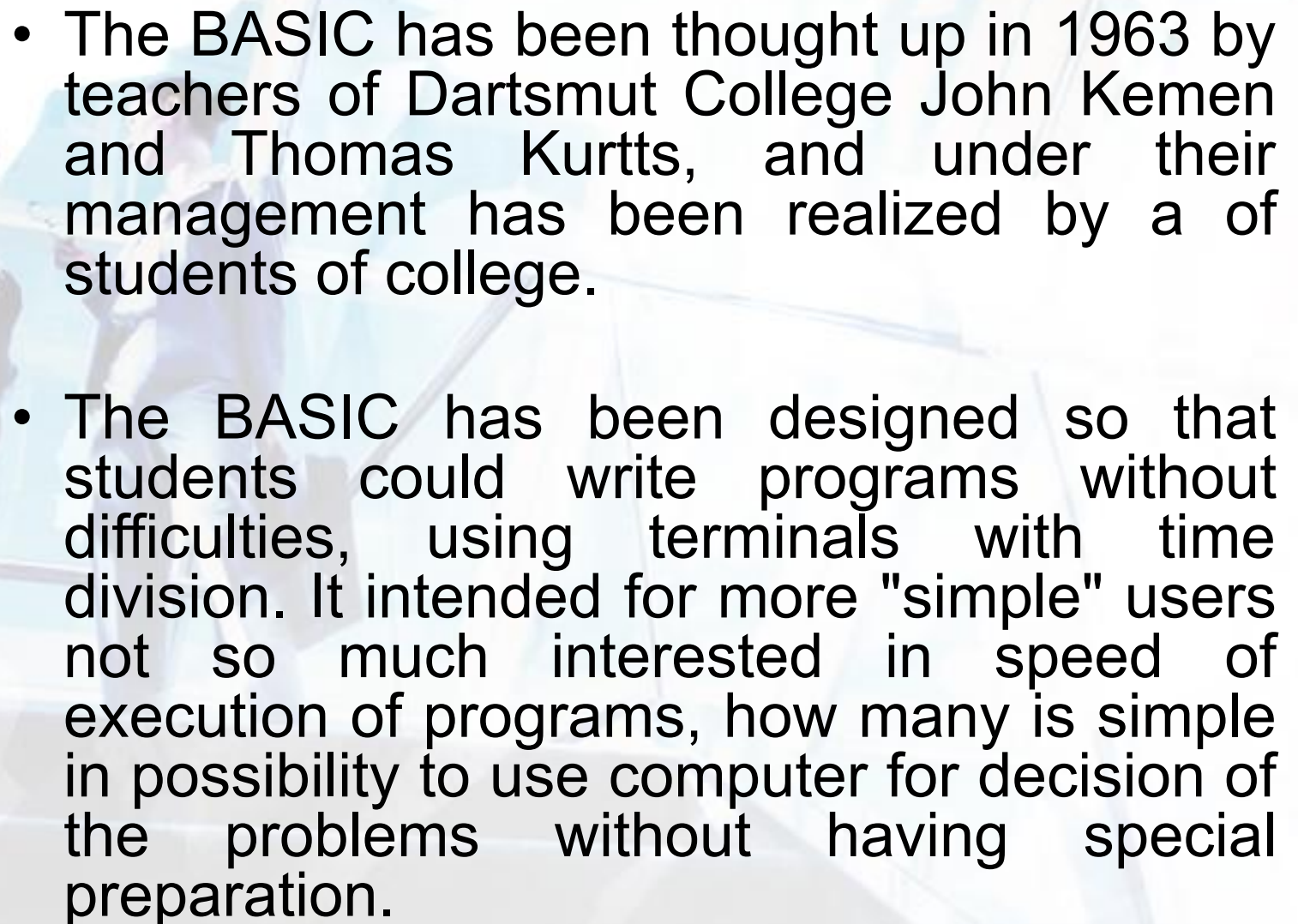
L/O/G/O



***Programming  
languages.***

# BASIC

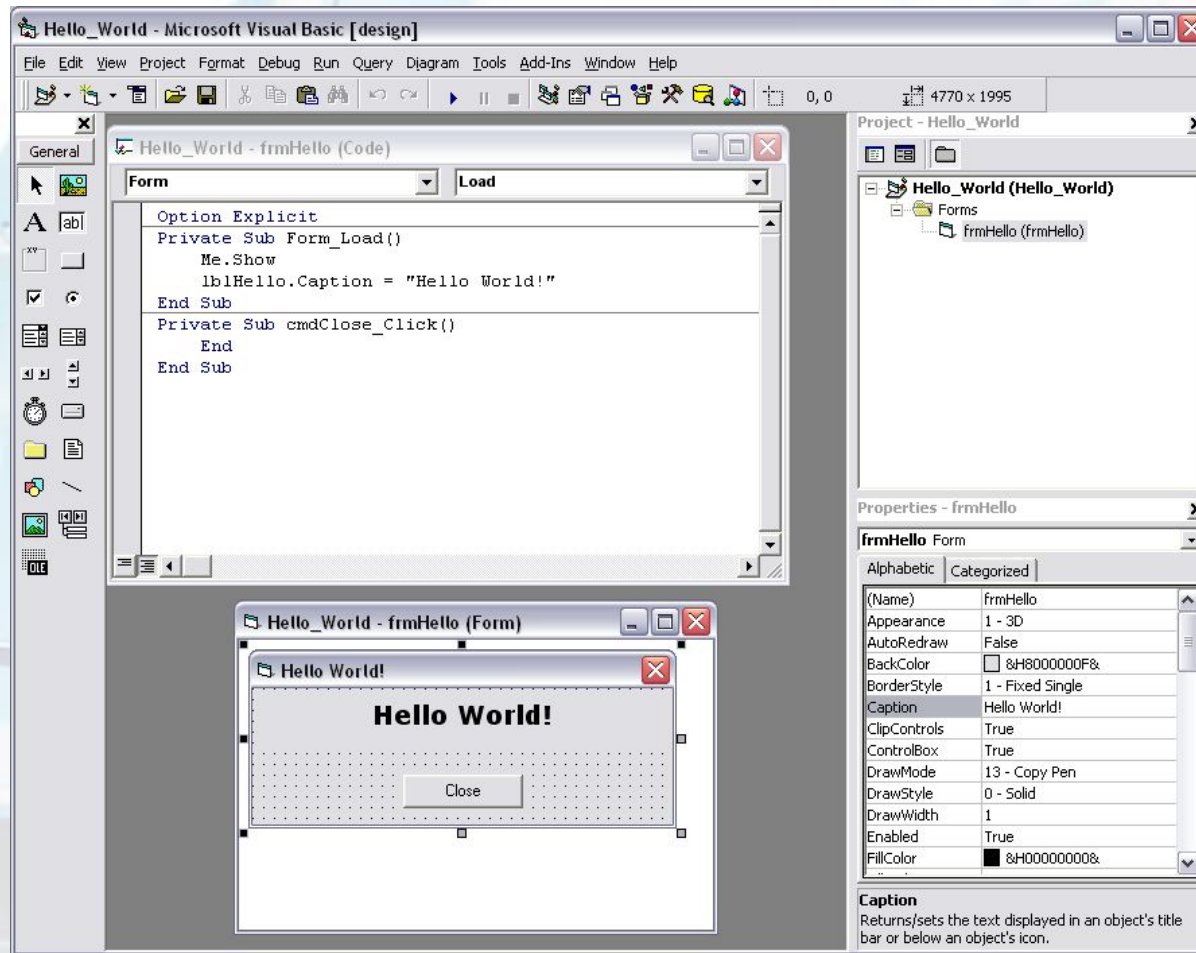


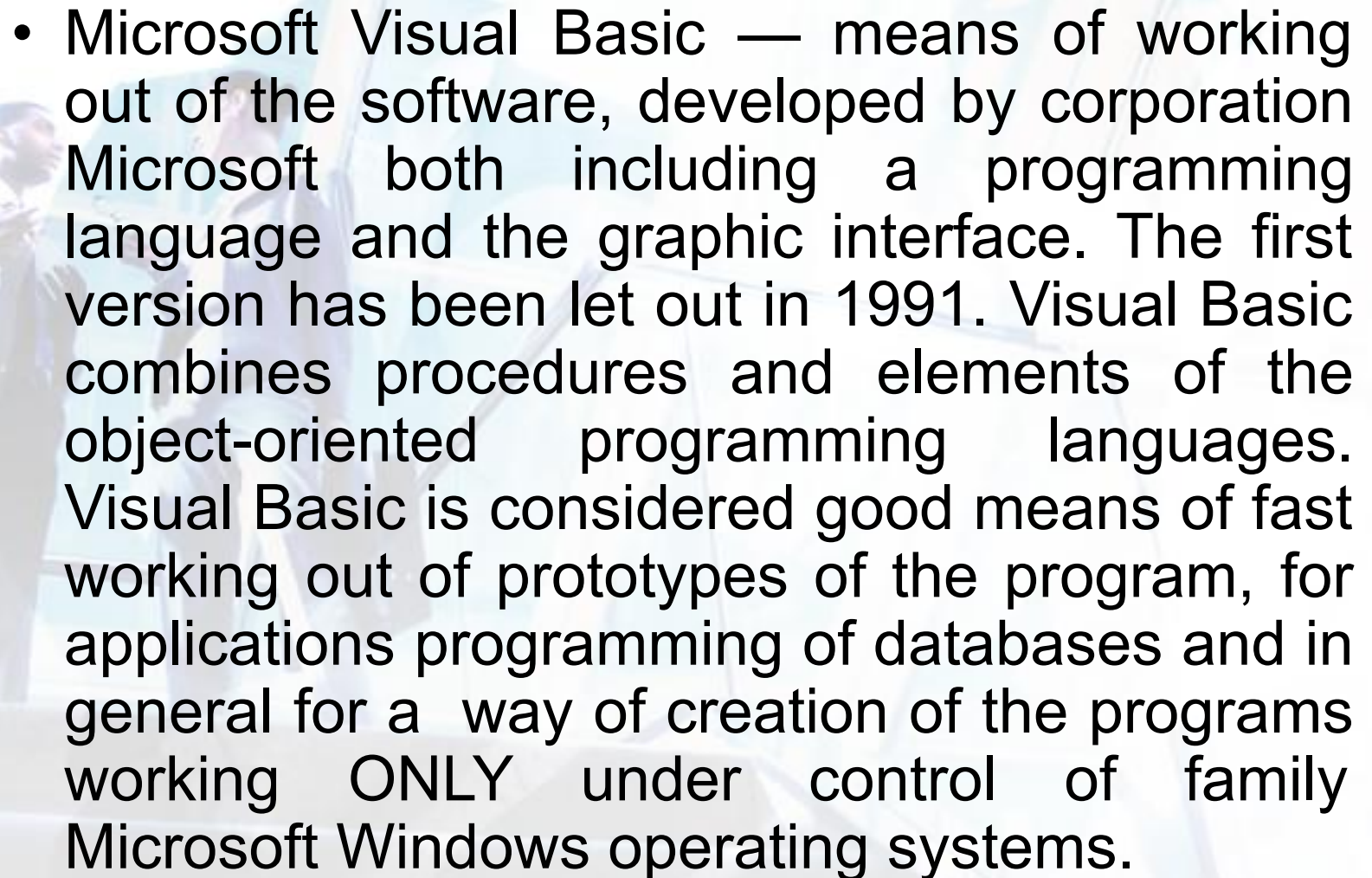
- 
- The BASIC has been thought up in 1963 by teachers of Dartmouth College John Kemeny and Thomas Kurtz, and under their management has been realized by a group of students of college.
  - The BASIC has been designed so that students could write programs without difficulties, using terminals with time division. It intended for more "simple" users not so much interested in speed of execution of programs, how many is simple in possibility to use computer for decision of the problems without having special preparation.



- The modern language should:
  - 1. Be simple in use for beginners
  - 2. To be a general purpose programming language
  - 3. To give possibility of expansion of the functionality, accessible to skilled programmers
  - 4. To be interactive
  - 5. To give clear error messages
  - 6. Quickly to work on small programs
  - 7. Not to demand understanding of work of hardware maintenance
  - 8. To protect the user from an operating system

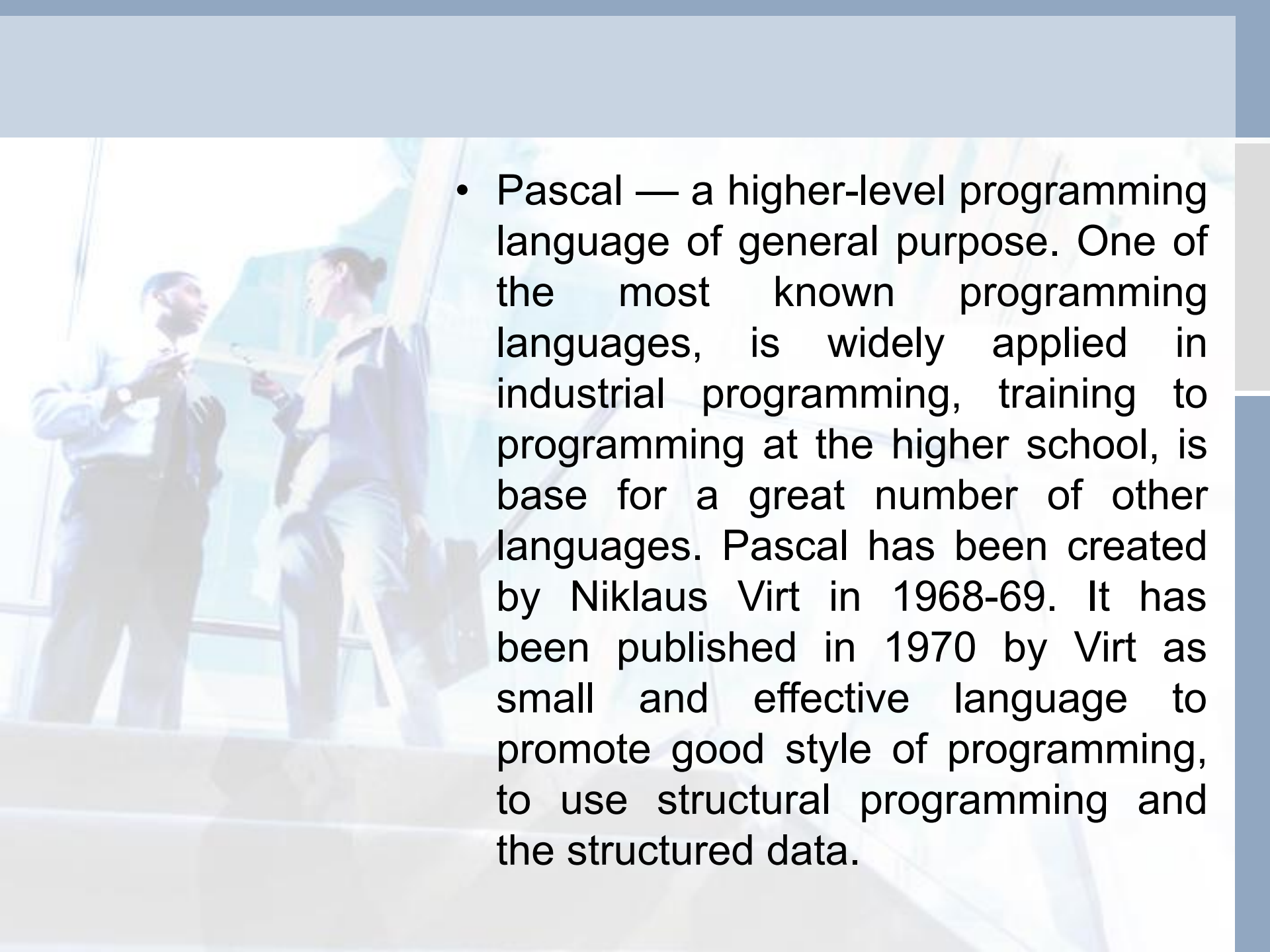
# Visual Basic



- 
- Microsoft Visual Basic — means of working out of the software, developed by corporation Microsoft both including a programming language and the graphic interface. The first version has been let out in 1991. Visual Basic combines procedures and elements of the object-oriented programming languages. Visual Basic is considered good means of fast working out of prototypes of the program, for applications programming of databases and in general for a way of creation of the programs working ONLY under control of family Microsoft Windows operating systems.

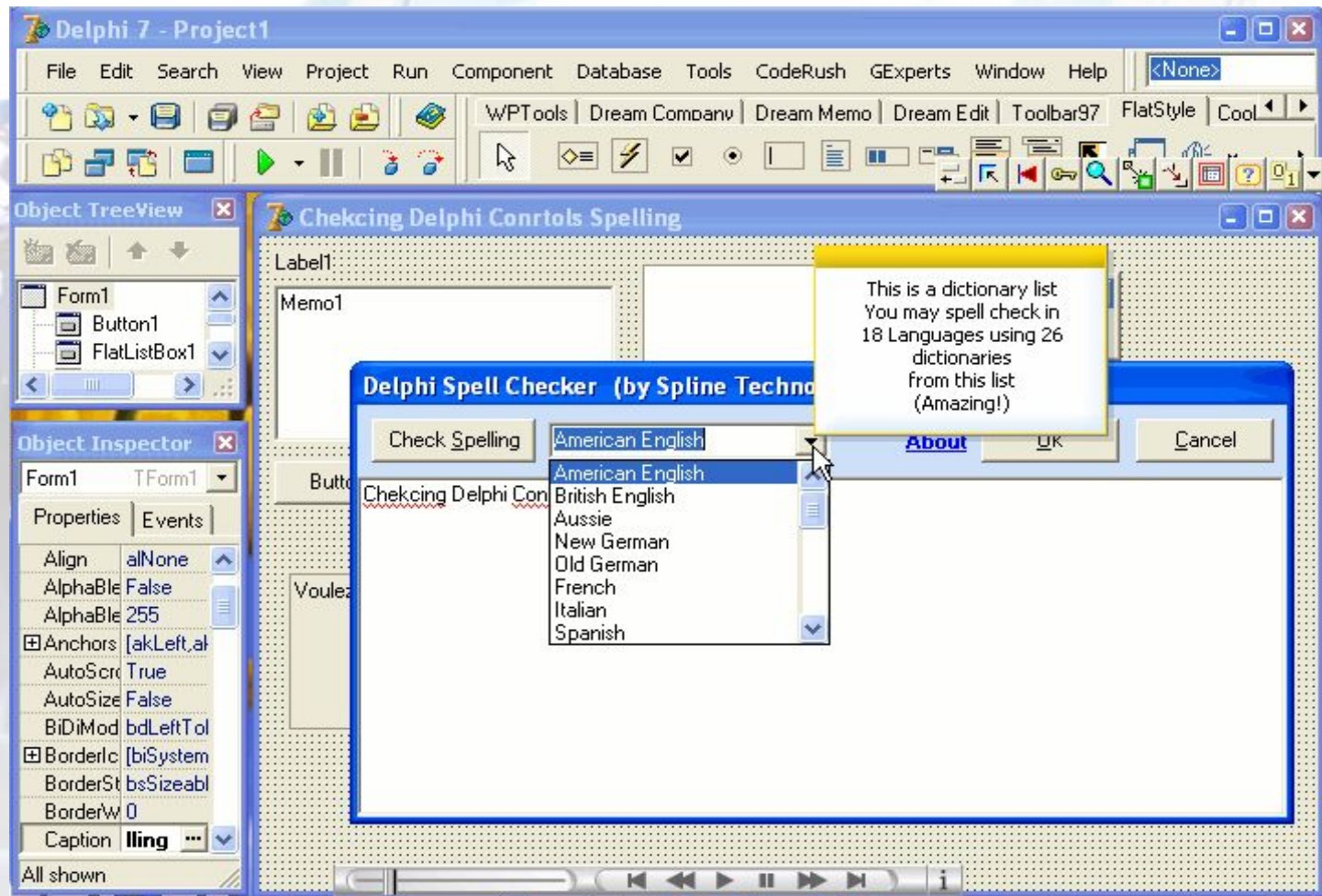
# Pascal



- 
- Pascal — a higher-level programming language of general purpose. One of the most known programming languages, is widely applied in industrial programming, training to programming at the higher school, is base for a great number of other languages. Pascal has been created by Niklaus Virt in 1968-69. It has been published in 1970 by Virt as small and effective language to promote good style of programming, to use structural programming and the structured data.



# Delphi

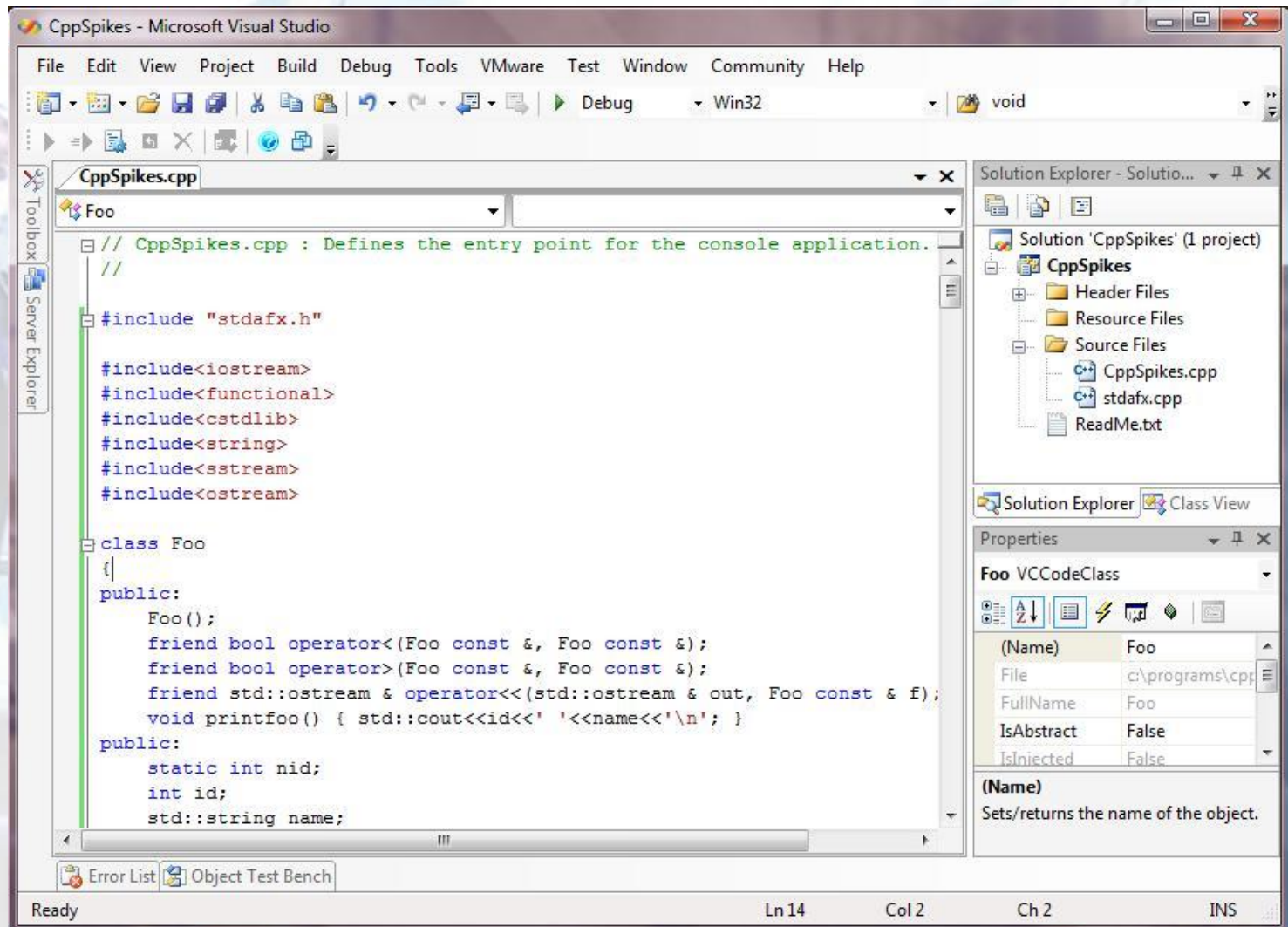


- Delphi is a programming language which is used in the environment of working out with the same name. At first language was called Object Pascal. Since Wednesday of working out Delphi 7.0, in official documents Borland began to use name Delphi for a designation of language Object Pascal. Delphi — result of development of language Pascal. Delphi has added in Pascal dynamic identification of type of the data with access possibility to the metadata of classes (that is to the description of classes and their members) in a compiled code.

# C

- C — the standardized procedural programming language developed in the early seventies by the company Bell Labs. C has been created for use in operating system UNIX. Since then it was transferred on many other operating systems and became one of the most used programming languages.. It is the most popular language for creation of the system software. It is also often used for creation of applied programs. In spite of the fact that C was not developed for beginners, it is widely used for training to programming. Further syntax of language C became a basis for many other languages such as C ++ and Java

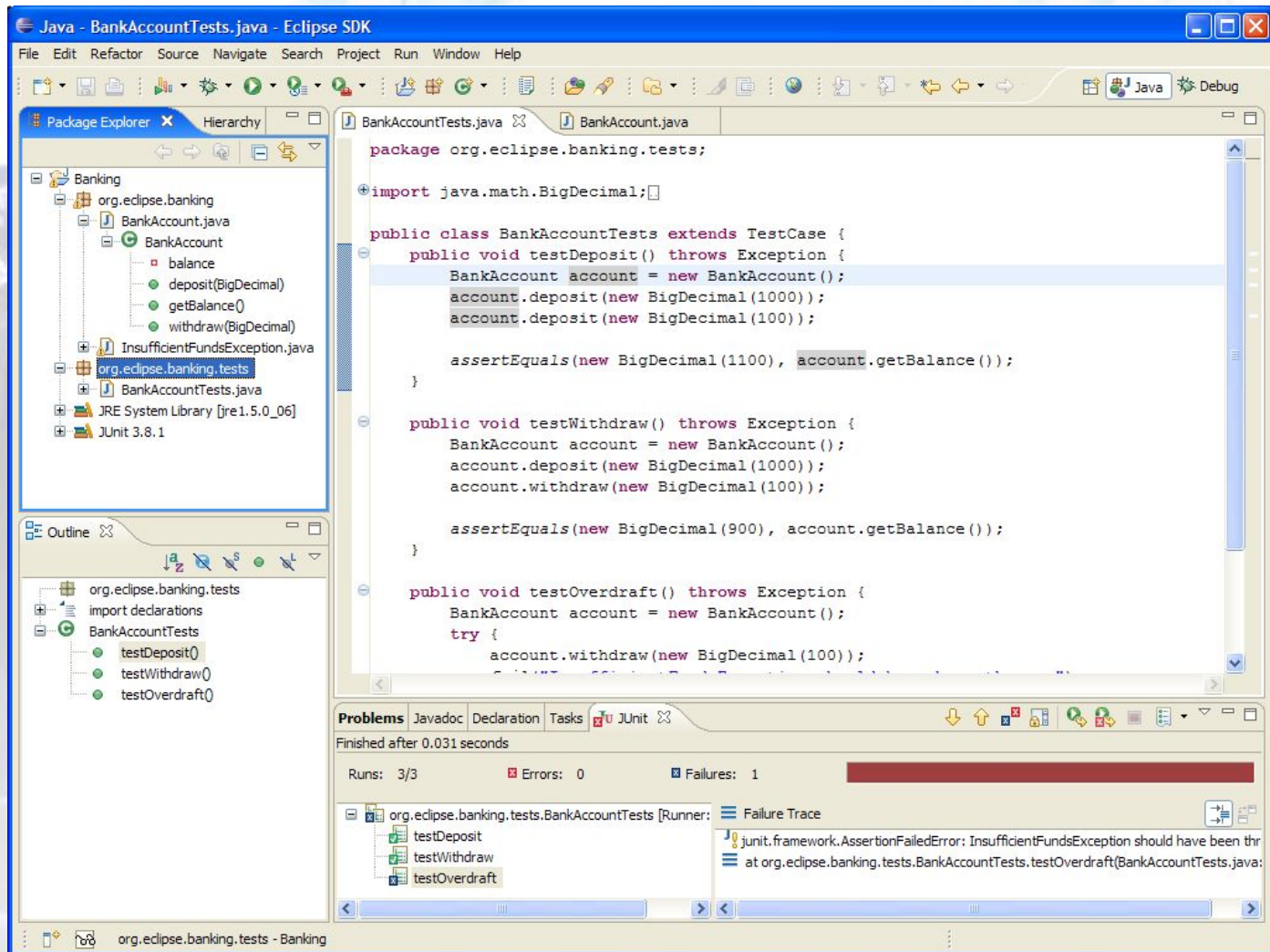
# C++





- C ++ is the statically typified programming language of general purpose. Supporting different paradigms of programming, combines properties both higher-level, and low-level languages. Being one of the most popular programming languages, C ++ is widely used for software working out. The area of its application includes operating systems, applied programs, drivers of devices, appendices for built in systems, high-efficiency servers, and also entertaining appendices, for example, video games. There are some realizations of language, both free, and commercial.

# Java



- The main difference of Java is that programs on Java are broadcast in the byte-code which is carried out by virtual machine Java (JVM) — the program processing a byte code and telling the instruction to the equipment as the interpreter, but with that difference that a byte code, unlike the text, is processed much faster.

Advantage of a similar way of performance of programs — in full independence of a byte-code of an operating system and the equipment that allows to carry out Java-appendices on any device for which there is a corresponding virtual car. Other important feature of technology Java is the flexible system of safety thanks to that program execution is completely supervised by virtual car. Any operations which exceed the installed powers of the program (for example, attempt of unapproved access to the data or connections with other computer) cause immediate interruption.