

(viii) UNIX supports  
shelling and  
kernel

(ix) UNIX supports  
full path  
name  
and longer  
than 280  
bytes

(x) It is  
very  
costly

(x) DOS is available  
in a very reasonable  
price

# Programming Language

- (1) High Level
- (2) Machine Level
- (3) Assembly

(1) High Level Language = A high level language is a programming language where a programmer can write program in English like language. It is user friendly and it provides facility & instruction set, so that he can encode algorithm easily.

But we know that computer can understand binary data. Therefore a program written in HLL has to go through translate where it is interpreted to the corresponding binary format.

## Advantages

It is machine independent

It is easier to learn & use

It generally gives very min no of errors

The documentation part is better in this case.

It is easily modified and maintained

It is user friendly therefore easy to learn

They require less time to write and it is easier to maintain problem oriented programming.

## (2) Machine Level

This is also known as LOW level language. It is written in binary format that is 0 and 1. This language is not works internally in computer hardware.

(i) A machine level language does not requires an interpreter for compilation.

(ii) A ~~MLL~~ MLL runs very fast.

(iii)

### Dis-advantages

A machine level program is machine dependent that is program written in particular machine.

The program need to have an idea about computer hardware hence it is very difficult to write this program.

Such programs have more <sup>energy</sup> power & it is very difficult to understand and modify.

## Assembly Level language

An assembly or program language is defined as a category of program which are written by mnemonic codes.

Each instruction consist of two parts that is opcode & operand

The opcode part tell the computer what to do

And the operand part gives address of operand on which the operation will be carried out.

### Advantages

It is easier to understand

It is easier to find ~~error~~ <sup>errors</sup> locating ~~error~~

× It is easier to find out <sup>mention</sup> of address of operands in form of alphanumeric variable.

### Disadvantages

It is machine dependent

The knowledge of hardware architecture is required to write assembly language program.