Overview

Imperative Languages

- sequence of instructions, executed after each other

Procedural Languages

- variables, assignments, control structures

Object-Oriented Languages

- objects and classes
- ADT and inheritance

Declarative Languages

- specify *what* should be computed
- compiler determines *how* the computation works

Functional Languages

- no side-effects
- recursion

Logic Languages

- rules to define relations
Important Programming Languages

1950
- Fortran

1960
- Cobol
- PL/1
- Algol 60
- Algol 68

1970
- Pascal
- C
- Simula

1980
- Ada
- C++
- Smalltalk

1990
- Modula-3
- Ada-95
- Java
- Eiffel
- Haskell

2000
- Python
- Scala
- Scheme
- ML
- Miranda
- Prolog

Categories:
- procedural
- object-oriented
- functional
- logic