

Computer Notes for SSC & NABARD : Languages Basics

If you are preparing for Bank exams, you know the importance of Computers Awareness. Computer Awareness is one of the very important topics under General Awareness. Moreover, Computer Awareness also comes as a separate section in the NABARD grade A and B exams. To help you prepare Computer Awareness for Competitive exams, we are providing you with Computer Notes that cover "Computer Languages" GK Notes in this article. To cover other such important topics, do read the rest of the notes from the entire [series for Computer Notes for SSC and NABARD](#) exams.

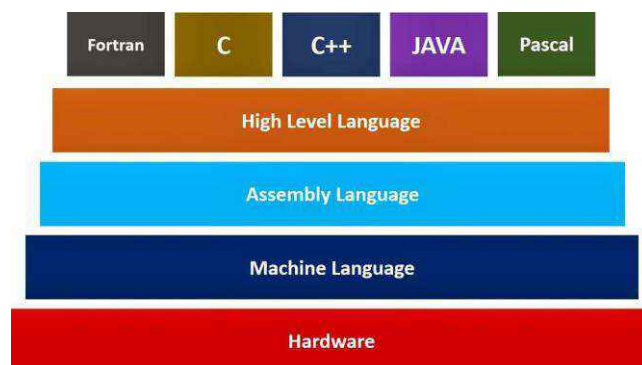
Questions based on Computer Languages were recently asked in SSC CHSL 2017 and SSC CPO exams. Moreover, questions that had computer languages based concepts in options of a questions appeared in RBI Grade B exams, SBI PO Prelims & Mains 2017.

Computer Notes for SSC & NABARD - Overview of Computer Languages

Computers are machines that need to be get input to create an output. The input that goes into the computer is not in the language we talk!

- Computers **cannot accept/process data in English language**.
- Therefore, whenever we give any information to the computer, **computer converts** it into **Binary Language**, processes it, finds an answer to it and then converts it back to English.
- A Binary language is a **language in the form of '0' and '1'**.
- A computer language consists of **all the instructions to make a request to the system** for processing a task.
- Any computer language **contains codes to give instructions** to the machines and fetch an answer from it.

- Hardware, Machine Language & Assembly Language are low-level languages whereas Fortran, C, C++, JAVA & Pascal are examples of high-level languages.
- Here is a classification of computer languages mentioned in the above point:



Let us now understand the Low-Level Languages in detail.

Computer Notes for SSC & NABARD - Low-Level Language

Low-level Language is a language understood by the hardware of a computer. It is in the form of Machine Codes. It is the only form of language that the machine hardware understands. Hence, the developers use these languages to write hardware programs.

There are 2 types of Low-Level Language:

⇒ Machine Language

⇒ Assembly Language

- **Machine Language**

Machine language is the most basic form of language that computers use. The CPU directly processes it. Here, codes are expressed as presence or absence of an electric pulse denoted by '0' & '1' respectively. Machine language expression takes place in *bits*. For each task, there is a specific instruction expressed in machine codes. As a result, it is generally difficult to understand and translate into human language.

- **Assembly Language**

Assembly Language is the next level of Machine language. It is easy to translate into the machine language & human languages. Hence, when a command is given to a machine in human language, it is comfortably converted into assembly language & further translated into machine language.

Computer Notes for SSC & NABARD - High-Level Language

- High-level languages are **comparatively easier to understand**. The purpose behind their use is to write software application programs. Most of all, they are **much closer to human language**. Additionally, High-Level Languages are **less error prone and easy to implement**. Therefore, they are popular and their usage in markets is huge.
- Following table provides list of major High Level Languages:

Name of HLL	Year	Main Function
FORTRAN	1954	Scientific Applications
COBOL	1959	Business Applications
PROLOG	1970	Artificial Intelligence
PASCAL	1970	Teaching Tool
C	1971	General Purpose
C++	1983	For General Purpose



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JAVA	1995	General Purpose
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