**Question 1**

**Unstructured Languages:** JOSS , FOCAL , TELCOMP

**Structured Languages:** C, C+, C++, C#, Java, PERL, Ruby, PHP, ALGOL

**Aspect Oriented:** AspectJ, AspectC++

**Object Oriented:** Java, Python, Ruby, SmallTalk, C++

**Question 2**

**1840 – Analytical Engine Code**
The Analytical Engine was a theoretical (i.e., never built) mechanical general-purpose computer, created by British mathematician Charles Babbage. Ada Lovelace came across the idea, and created some code for the Analytical Engine. That’s why she’s considered the first programmer ever.

**1943 – ENIAC Coding System**
The ENIAC is regarded as the first electronic general-purpose computer. Both the computer and its coding were created by John von Neumann, John Mauchly, and J. Presper Eckert.

**1949 – Brief Code (Later Short Code)**
Initially proposed by John Mauchly, it was one of the first attempts of an assembly language.

**1954 – Fortran**
One of the most popular high-level programming languages. It was created by John W. Backus at IBM as an easier alternative to programming in assembly.

**1958 – LISP**
Created by John McCarthy, one of the pioneers of AI as well.

**1959 – COBOL**
The name stands for COmmon Business-Oriented Language, as the language was aimed mainly at banks, financial institutions and companies.

**1964 – BASIC**
Beginner’s All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code, a family of general-purpose, high-level programming languages whose design philosophy emphasizes ease of use.

**1970 – Pascal**
Pascal is an influential imperative and procedural programming language, designed in 1968–1969 and published in 1970 by Niklaus Wirth as a small and efficient language intended to encourage good programming practices using structured programming and data structuring.

**1972 – Smalltalk**
The language that started to inflate the popularity of object-oriented programming.

**1972 – C**
Created by Dennis Ritchie and Ken Thompson at the AT&T Bell Labs. It’s simplicity and efficiency made it one of the most popular languages around the world.

**1972 – SQL**
Created at IBM, it became the standard for dealing with databases.

**1983 – C++**
Originally named “C With Classes”, it brought object-orientation to C (which is technically a subset of C++).

**1987 – Perl**
Perl is a family of high-level, general-purpose, interpreted, dynamic programming languages.

**1991 – Python**
A high-level language that emphasizes code readability, and its syntax allows programmers to express concepts in fewer lines of code than would be possible in languages such as C.

**1995 – Java**
Java is the most popular object-oriented programming language around, and it was created to have as few implementation dependencies as possible. It’s widely used in commercial and business applications.

**Question 3**

**Modular programming** is a software design technique that emphasizes separating the functionality of a program into independent, interchangeable **modules**, such that each contains everything necessary to execute only one aspect of the desired functionality.

**Object-oriented programming** (**OOP**) is based on the concept of "objects”, which can contain data, in the form of fields, and code, in the form of procedures (often known as *methods*).