| | |
|---|---|
| Low level | 1010010110111010<br>1001110110000111<br>0001110010110001<br>1011010110111010<br>0000111001010111<br>1001110010011101 |

| Processing time | |
|---|---|
| Slow | Fast |

| | |
|---|---|
| High level | sale_price = 1.66<br>if (sale_price > 2) {<br>    discount = 0.1<br>}<br>else {<br>    discount = 0.05<br>} |

| Processing time | |
|---|---|
| Slow | Fast |

C, C++
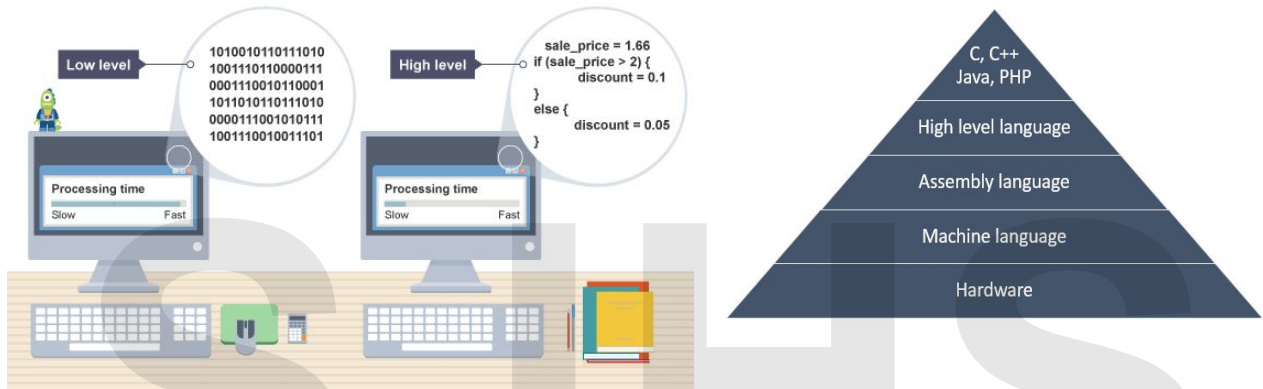Java, PHP

High level language

Assembly language

Machine language

Hardware

**Low level languages-**
- Are made up of bit patterns (instructions or data) that can be executed directly by the CPU

**High level languages-**
- Instructions are close to English / easier for people to read / write than a low-level language.
- High level programming languages also allow the use of powerful commands that perform quite complex tasks
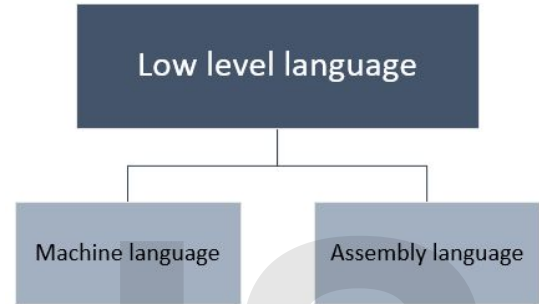
**Key information:**

HIGH LEVEL

Low level language

Machine language | Assembly language

They are usually available across many platforms / chipsets / operating systems

It's quicker to develop code / easier to maintain code (than if it were written in a low-level language)

Using a high level language leads to fewer errors

Low level language are useful when
speed of execution is critical or when
writing software which interfaces directly
with the hardware