

# Basic

<http://programming.dojo.net.nz/basic>

言語道場

```
FOR A = 1 TO 100
  IF A MOD 15 = 0 THEN
    PRINT "FizzBuzz"
  ELSE IF A MOD 3 = 0 THEN
    PRINT "Fizz"
  ELSE IF A MOD 5 = 0 THEN
    PRINT "Buzz"
  ELSE
    PRINT A
  END IF
NEXT A
```

First appeared in

1964

Popular for

Computer Science  
Education, Scripting,  
Games

Major paradigms

Imperative,  
Object Oriented (some  
variants)

Features

Many Implementations,  
Simple

# 言語道場

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main (int argc, char** argv)
{
    int i;
    for (i = 1; i <= 100; i++)
    {
        if (!(i % 15))
            printf("FizzBuzz\n");
        else if (!(i % 3))
            printf("Fizz\n");
        else if (!(i % 5))
            printf("Buzz\n");
        else
            printf("%d\n", i);
    }
    return 0;
}
```

First appeared in

1972

Popular for

Operating Systems,  
Compilers, Interpreters,  
Embedded Processors,  
Games

Major paradigms

Imperative,  
Static Typing

Features

High Performance,  
Low Level,  
Pervasive

# Scheme

<http://programming.dojo.net.nz/scheme>

言語道場

```
(define (fizzify i)
  (cond
    ((= (modulo i 15) 0) "FizzBuzz")
    ((= (modulo i 3) 0) "Fizz")
    ((= (modulo i 5) 0) "Buzz")
    (#t i)
  )
)

(define (fizzbuzz i)
  (if (<= i 100)
    (begin
      (display (fizzify i)) (display "\n")
      (fizzbuzz (+ i 1))
    )
  )
)

(fizzbuzz 1)
```

First appeared in

1975

Popular for

Computer Science  
Education, Scripting,  
Academic Research

Major paradigms

Functional,  
Tail Call Recursion,  
Dynamic Typing

Features

Homoiconic,  
Minimalistic,  
Cross Platform



# Python

<http://programming.dojo.net.nz/python>

言語道場

```
for i in range(1, 101):  
    if i % 15 == 0:  
        print "FizzBuzz"  
    elif i % 3 == 0:  
        print "Fizz"  
    elif i % 5 == 0:  
        print "Buzz"  
    else:  
        print i
```

First appeared in

1991

Popular for

Computer Science  
Education, Scripting,  
Internet, Games

Major paradigms

Imperative,  
Object Oriented,  
Dynamic Typing

Features

Cross Platform,  
Duck Typing,  
Indentation Syntax,  
Interpreter



# Java

<http://programming.dojo.net.nz/java>

言語道場

```
public class FizzBuzz
{
    public static void main (String[] args)
    {
        for (int i= 1; i <= 100; i++)
        {
            if (i % 15 == 0) {
                System.out.println("FizzBuzz");
            } else if (i % 3 == 0) {
                System.out.println("Fizz");
            } else if (i % 5 == 0) {
                System.out.println("Buzz");
            } else {
                System.out.println(i);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

First appeared in

1995

Popular for

Applications, Mobile  
Devices, Compilers,  
Interpreters, Games

Major paradigms

Imperative,  
Object Oriented,  
Static Typing,  
Generics

Features

Interoperability,  
Standardised,  
Cross Platform



# Ruby

<http://programming.dojo.net.nz/ruby>

言語道場

```
1. upto(100) do |n|  
  print "Fizz" if a = (n % 3).zero?  
  print "Buzz" if b = (n % 5).zero?  
  print n unless (a || b)  
  print "\n"  
end
```

First appeared in

1995

Popular for

Internet, Scripting

Major paradigms

Imperative,  
Object Oriented,  
Dynamic Typing,  
Functional

Features

Cross Platform,  
Duck Typing,  
Programmer Happiness

## 言語道場

```
using System;

namespace FizzBuzz
{
    class Program
    {
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            for (int i = 1; i <= 100; i++)
            {
                string output = "";
                if (i % 3 == 0) output += "Fizz";
                if (i % 5 == 0) output += "Buzz";
                if (String.IsNullOrEmpty(output))
                    output = i.ToString();
                Console.WriteLine(output);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

First appeared in

2001

Popular for

Applications, Internet,  
Business, Games

Major paradigms

Imperative,  
Object Oriented,  
Static Typing

Features

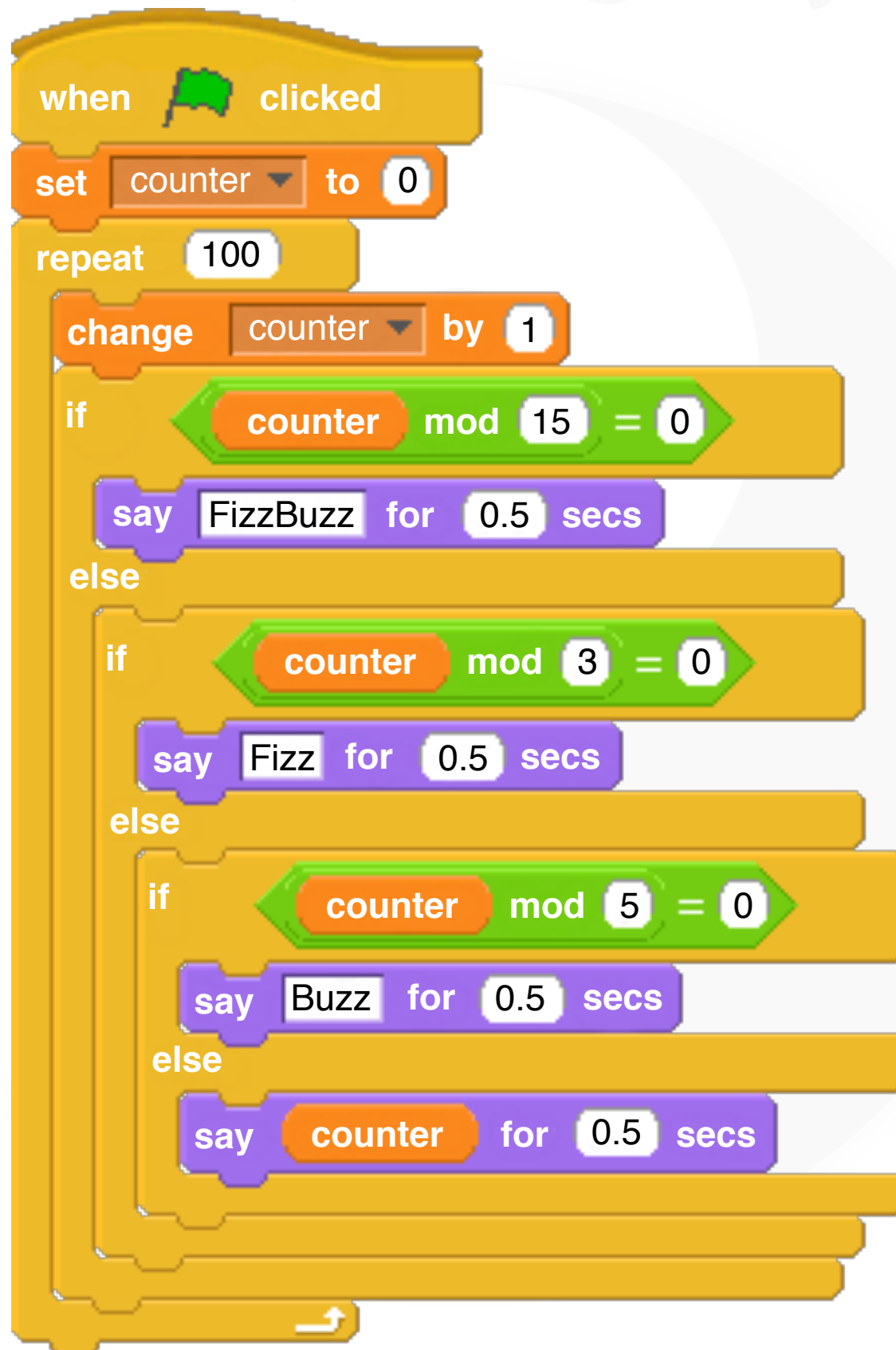
Standardised,  
Common Language  
Runtime



# SCRATCH

<http://programming.dojo.net.nz/scratch>

言語道場



First appeared in

2007

Popular for

Computer Science  
Education

Major paradigms

Fixed Function,  
Imperative,  
Visual Programming

Features

Rich Media,  
Online Collaboration,  
Animation,  
Cross Platform