

For example, COBOL is still strong in corporate data centers often on large mainframe computers, Fortran in engineering applications, scripting languages in Web development, and C in embedded software. It is usually easier to code in "high-level" languages than in "low-level" ones. Many factors, having little or nothing to do with the ability of the computer to efficiently compile and execute the code, contribute to readability. Provided the functions in a library follow the appropriate run-time conventions (e.g., method of passing arguments), then these functions may be written in any other language. Machine code was the language of early programs, written in the instruction set of the particular machine, often in binary notation. Use of a static code analysis tool can help detect some possible problems. Programming languages are essential for software development. However, Charles Babbage had already written his first program for the Analytical Engine in 1837. In 1206, the Arab engineer Al-Jazari invented a programmable drum machine where a musical mechanical automaton could be made to play different rhythms and drum patterns, via pegs and cams. A similar technique used for database design is Entity-Relationship Modeling (ER Modeling). As early as the 9th century, a programmable music sequencer was invented by the Persian Banu Musa brothers, who described an automated mechanical flute player in the Book of Ingenious Devices. Ideally, the programming language best suited for the task at hand will be selected. Some languages are very popular for particular kinds of applications, while some languages are regularly used to write many different kinds of applications. Languages form an approximate spectrum from "low-level" to "high-level"; "low-level" languages are typically more machine-oriented and faster to execute, whereas "high-level" languages are more abstract and easier to use but execute less quickly. A similar technique used for database design is Entity-Relationship Modeling (ER Modeling). These compiled languages allow the programmer to write programs in terms that are syntactically richer, and more capable of abstracting the code, making it easy to target varying machine instruction sets via compilation declarations and heuristics. Whatever the approach to development may be, the final program must satisfy some fundamental properties. This can be a non-trivial task, for example as with parallel processes or some unusual software bugs. It is usually easier to code in "high-level" languages than in "low-level" ones. The choice of language used is subject to many considerations, such as company policy, suitability to task, availability of third-party packages, or individual preference. However, Charles Babbage had already written his first program for the Analytical Engine in 1837. Programmable devices have existed for centuries. Languages form an approximate spectrum from "low-level" to "high-level"; "low-level" languages are typically more machine-oriented and faster to execute, whereas "high-level" languages are more abstract and easier to use but execute less quickly. It is very difficult to determine what are the most popular modern programming languages. Compilers harnessed the power of computers to make programming easier by allowing programmers to specify calculations by entering a formula using infix notation.