This can be a non-trivial task, for example as with parallel processes or some unusual software bugs..  
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.  
 Allen Downey, in his book How To Think Like A Computer Scientist, writes:  
 Many computer languages provide a mechanism to call functions provided by shared libraries.  
 High-level languages made the process of developing a program simpler and more understandable, and less bound to the underlying hardware.  
 It is very difficult to determine what are the most popular modern programming languages.  
 Machine code was the language of early programs, written in the instruction set of the particular machine, often in binary notation.  
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.  
 In the 1880s, Herman Hollerith invented the concept of storing data in machine-readable form.  
 Readability is important because programmers spend the majority of their time reading, trying to understand, reusing and modifying existing source code, rather than writing new source code.  
Some text editors such as Emacs allow GDB to be invoked through them, to provide a visual environment.  
 Implementation techniques include imperative languages (object-oriented or procedural), functional languages, and logic languages.  
 After the bug is reproduced, the input of the program may need to be simplified to make it easier to debug.  
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.  
Assembly languages were soon developed that let the programmer specify instruction in a text format (e.g., ADD X, TOTAL), with abbreviations for each operation code and meaningful names for specifying addresses.  
Methods of measuring programming language popularity include: counting the number of job advertisements that mention the language, the number of books sold and courses teaching the language (this overestimates the importance of newer languages), and estimates of the number of existing lines of code written in the language (this underestimates the number of users of business languages such as COBOL).