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.  
 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.  
 In the 1880s, Herman Hollerith invented the concept of storing data in machine-readable form.  
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.  
 Code-breaking algorithms have also existed for centuries.  
 It is very difficult to determine what are the most popular modern programming languages.  
It is usually easier to code in "high-level" languages than in "low-level" ones.  
 Programmable devices have existed for centuries.  
Compilers harnessed the power of computers to make programming easier by allowing programmers to specify calculations by entering a formula using infix notation.  
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.  
Sometimes software development is known as software engineering, especially when it employs formal methods or follows an engineering design process.  
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).  
It affects the aspects of quality above, including portability, usability and most importantly maintainability.  
 The first step in most formal software development processes is requirements analysis, followed by testing to determine value modeling, implementation, and failure elimination (debugging).  
 Some languages are very popular for particular kinds of applications, while some languages are regularly used to write many different kinds of applications.