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.  
FORTRAN, the first widely used high-level language to have a functional implementation, came out in 1957, and many other languages were soon developed—in particular, COBOL aimed at commercial data processing, and Lisp for computer research.  
Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use.  
 Programs were mostly entered using punched cards or paper tape.  
 It is very difficult to determine what are the most popular modern programming languages.  
Integrated development environments (IDEs) aim to integrate all such help.  
Some text editors such as Emacs allow GDB to be invoked through them, to provide a visual environment.  
Use of a static code analysis tool can help detect some possible problems.  
  
 Computer programming or coding is the composition of sequences of instructions, called programs, that computers can follow to perform tasks.  
 Following a consistent programming style often helps readability.  
 High-level languages made the process of developing a program simpler and more understandable, and less bound to the underlying hardware.  
He gave the first description of cryptanalysis by frequency analysis, the earliest code-breaking algorithm.  
However, with the concept of the stored-program computer introduced in 1949, both programs and data were stored and manipulated in the same way in computer memory.  
A study found that a few simple readability transformations made code shorter and drastically reduced the time to understand it.  
 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.