Debugging is often done with IDEs.. Standalone debuggers like GDB are also used, and these often provide less of a visual environment, usually using a command line.  
Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process.  
Programming languages are essential for software development.  
Also, specific user environment and usage history can make it difficult to reproduce the problem.  
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.  
Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use.  
By the late 1960s, data storage devices and computer terminals became inexpensive enough that programs could be created by typing directly into the computers.  
Programmers typically use high-level programming languages that are more easily intelligible to humans than machine code, which is directly executed by the central processing unit.  
 In the 1880s, Herman Hollerith invented the concept of storing data in machine-readable form.  
However, Charles Babbage had already written his first program for the Analytical Engine in 1837.  
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.  
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).  
 Following a consistent programming style often helps readability.  
 Machine code was the language of early programs, written in the instruction set of the particular machine, often in binary notation.