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.  
 New languages are generally designed around the syntax of a prior language with new functionality added, (for example C++ adds object-orientation to C, and Java adds memory management and bytecode to C++, but as a result, loses efficiency and the ability for low-level manipulation).  
 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.  
  
 Popular modeling techniques include Object-Oriented Analysis and Design (OOAD) and Model-Driven Architecture (MDA).  
Unreadable code often leads to bugs, inefficiencies, and duplicated code.  
There are many approaches to the Software development process.  
 The first computer program is generally dated to 1843, when mathematician Ada Lovelace published an algorithm to calculate a sequence of Bernoulli numbers, intended to be carried out by Charles Babbage's Analytical Engine.  
 Code-breaking algorithms have also existed for centuries.  
However, readability is more than just programming style.  
  
 Computer programming or coding is the composition of sequences of instructions, called programs, that computers can follow to perform tasks.  
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.  
Programming languages are essential for software development.  
 A similar technique used for database design is Entity-Relationship Modeling (ER Modeling).