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.  
Ideally, the programming language best suited for the task at hand will be selected.  
They are the building blocks for all software, from the simplest applications to the most sophisticated ones.  
To produce machine code, the source code must either be compiled or transpiled.  
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.  
It affects the aspects of quality above, including portability, usability and most importantly maintainability.  
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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.  
Techniques like Code refactoring can enhance readability.  
However, readability is more than just programming style.  
Also, specific user environment and usage history can make it difficult to reproduce the problem.  
Relatedly, software engineering combines engineering techniques and principles with software development.  
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 is very difficult to determine what are the most popular modern programming languages.  
 A similar technique used for database design is Entity-Relationship Modeling (ER Modeling).