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.  
To produce machine code, the source code must either be compiled or transpiled.  
Text editors were also developed that allowed changes and corrections to be made much more easily than with punched cards.  
There exist a lot of different approaches for each of those tasks.  
Unreadable code often leads to bugs, inefficiencies, and duplicated code.  
Ideally, the programming language best suited for the task at hand will be selected.  
Some text editors such as Emacs allow GDB to be invoked through them, to provide a visual environment.  
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.  
For this purpose, algorithms are classified into orders using so-called Big O notation, which expresses resource use, such as execution time or memory consumption, in terms of the size of an input.  
The Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a notation used for both the OOAD and MDA.  
Unreadable code often leads to bugs, inefficiencies, and duplicated code.  
To produce machine code, the source code must either be compiled or transpiled.  
Integrated development environments (IDEs) aim to integrate all such help.  
Proficient programming thus usually requires expertise in several different subjects, including knowledge of the application domain, specialized algorithms, and formal logic.  
 Different programming languages support different styles of programming (called programming paradigms).