Normally the first step in debugging is to attempt 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.  
This is interpreted into machine code.  
One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.  
Techniques like Code refactoring can enhance readability.  
In 1801, the Jacquard loom could produce entirely different weaves by changing the "program" – a series of pasteboard cards with holes punched in them.  
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.  
They are the building blocks for all software, from the simplest applications to the most sophisticated ones.  
Compilers harnessed the power of computers to make programming easier by allowing programmers to specify calculations by entering a formula using infix notation.  
Integrated development environments (IDEs) aim to integrate all such help.  
One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.  
Expert programmers are familiar with a variety of well-established algorithms and their respective complexities and use this knowledge to choose algorithms that are best suited to the circumstances.  
In 1801, the Jacquard loom could produce entirely different weaves by changing the "program" – a series of pasteboard cards with holes punched in them.  
A study found that a few simple readability transformations made code shorter and drastically reduced the time to understand it.  
Normally the first step in debugging is to attempt to reproduce the problem.