Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use.  
However, because an assembly language is little more than a different notation for a machine language, two machines with different instruction sets also have different assembly languages.  
One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.  
By the late 1960s, data storage devices and computer terminals became inexpensive enough that programs could be created by typing directly into the computers.  
Their jobs usually involve:  
 Although programming has been presented in the media as a somewhat mathematical subject, some research shows that good programmers have strong skills in natural human languages, and that learning to code is similar to learning a foreign language.  
In 1206, the Arab engineer Al-Jazari invented a programmable drum machine where a musical mechanical automaton could be made to play different rhythms and drum patterns, via pegs and cams.  
There exist a lot of different approaches for each of those tasks.  
Techniques like Code refactoring can enhance readability.  
Methods of measuring programming language popularity include: counting the number of job advertisements that mention the language, the number of books sold and courses teaching the language (this overestimates the importance of newer languages), and estimates of the number of existing lines of code written in the language (this underestimates the number of users of business languages such as COBOL).  
Also, specific user environment and usage history can make it difficult to reproduce the problem.  
 After the bug is reproduced, the input of the program may need to be simplified to make it easier to debug.  
 Programmable devices have existed for centuries.  
Text editors were also developed that allowed changes and corrections to be made much more easily than with punched cards.  
Programming languages are essential for software development.  
 Programs were mostly entered using punched cards or paper tape.