Also, specific user environment and usage history can make it difficult to reproduce the problem.  
This can be a non-trivial task, for example as with parallel processes or some unusual software bugs.  
Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use.  
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 is usually easier to code in "high-level" languages than in "low-level" ones.  
The following properties are among the most important:  
  
 In computer programming, readability refers to the ease with which a human reader can comprehend the purpose, control flow, and operation of source code.  
In 1801, the Jacquard loom could produce entirely different weaves by changing the "program" – a series of pasteboard cards with holes punched in them.  
In the 9th century, the Arab mathematician Al-Kindi described a cryptographic algorithm for deciphering encrypted code, in A Manuscript on Deciphering Cryptographic Messages.  
He gave the first description of cryptanalysis by frequency analysis, the earliest code-breaking algorithm.  
 Following a consistent programming style often helps readability.  
 Code-breaking algorithms have also existed for centuries.  
 Following a consistent programming style often helps readability.  
 Programmable devices have existed for centuries.  
 Whatever the approach to development may be, the final program must satisfy some fundamental properties.  
Normally the first step in debugging is to attempt to reproduce the problem.