It is usually easier to code in "high-level" languages than in "low-level" ones..  
However, with the concept of the stored-program computer introduced in 1949, both programs and data were stored and manipulated in the same way in computer memory.  
In the 9th century, the Arab mathematician Al-Kindi described a cryptographic algorithm for deciphering encrypted code, in A Manuscript on Deciphering Cryptographic Messages.  
 Whatever the approach to development may be, the final program must satisfy some fundamental properties.  
Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process.  
 A similar technique used for database design is Entity-Relationship Modeling (ER Modeling).  
Later a control panel (plug board) added to his 1906 Type I Tabulator allowed it to be programmed for different jobs, and by the late 1940s, unit record equipment such as the IBM 602 and IBM 604, were programmed by control panels in a similar way, as were the first electronic computers.  
They are the building blocks for all software, from the simplest applications to the most sophisticated ones.  
By the late 1960s, data storage devices and computer terminals became inexpensive enough that programs could be created by typing directly into the computers.  
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.  
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 involves designing and implementing algorithms, step-by-step specifications of procedures, by writing code in one or more programming languages.  
Also, specific user environment and usage history can make it difficult to reproduce the problem.  
 Different programming languages support different styles of programming (called programming paradigms).  
 Computer programmers are those who write computer software.