Use of a static code analysis tool can help detect some possible problems..  
Trial-and-error/divide-and-conquer is needed: the programmer will try to remove some parts of the original test case and check if the problem still exists.  
 Some languages are very popular for particular kinds of applications, while some languages are regularly used to write many different kinds of applications.  
Languages form an approximate spectrum from "low-level" to "high-level"; "low-level" languages are typically more machine-oriented and faster to execute, whereas "high-level" languages are more abstract and easier to use but execute less quickly.  
Programmers typically use high-level programming languages that are more easily intelligible to humans than machine code, which is directly executed by the central processing unit.  
However, readability is more than just programming style.  
 Auxiliary tasks accompanying and related to programming include analyzing requirements, testing, debugging (investigating and fixing problems), implementation of build systems, and management of derived artifacts, such as programs' machine code.  
 In the 1880s, Herman Hollerith invented the concept of storing data in machine-readable form.  
It is usually easier to code in "high-level" languages than in "low-level" ones.  
Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use.  
 Machine code was the language of early programs, written in the instruction set of the particular machine, often in binary notation.  
Text editors were also developed that allowed changes and corrections to be made much more easily than with punched cards.  
Trade-offs from this ideal involve finding enough programmers who know the language to build a team, the availability of compilers for that language, and the efficiency with which programs written in a given language execute.  
 High-level languages made the process of developing a program simpler and more understandable, and less bound to the underlying hardware.  
 The first step in most formal software development processes is requirements analysis, followed by testing to determine value modeling, implementation, and failure elimination (debugging).