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..  
Some text editors such as Emacs allow GDB to be invoked through them, to provide a visual environment.  
Some languages are more prone to some kinds of faults because their specification does not require compilers to perform as much checking as other languages.  
Use of a static code analysis tool can help detect some possible problems.  
 Programs were mostly entered using punched cards or paper tape.  
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.  
Programming languages are essential for software development.  
 Allen Downey, in his book How To Think Like A Computer Scientist, writes:  
 Many computer languages provide a mechanism to call functions provided by shared libraries.  
Some of these factors include:  
 The presentation aspects of this (such as indents, line breaks, color highlighting, and so on) are often handled by the source code editor, but the content aspects reflect the programmer's talent and skills.  
 Different programming languages support different styles of programming (called programming paradigms).  
 Debugging is a very important task in the software development process since having defects in a program can have significant consequences for its users.  
Integrated development environments (IDEs) aim to integrate all such help.  
 Computer programmers are those who write computer software.  
One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.  
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.