Also, specific user environment and usage history can make it difficult to reproduce the problem..  
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).  
Some text editors such as Emacs allow GDB to be invoked through them, to provide a visual environment.  
Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process.  
 Programs were mostly entered using punched cards or paper tape.  
 Some languages are very popular for particular kinds of applications, while some languages are regularly used to write many different kinds of applications.  
 High-level languages made the process of developing a program simpler and more understandable, and less bound to the underlying hardware.  
It is usually easier to code in "high-level" languages than in "low-level" ones.  
 Following a consistent programming style often helps readability.  
They are the building blocks for all software, from the simplest applications to the most sophisticated ones.  
In the 9th century, the Arab mathematician Al-Kindi described a cryptographic algorithm for deciphering encrypted code, in A Manuscript on Deciphering Cryptographic Messages.  
FORTRAN, the first widely used high-level language to have a functional implementation, came out in 1957, and many other languages were soon developed—in particular, COBOL aimed at commercial data processing, and Lisp for computer research.  
 Machine code was the language of early programs, written in the instruction set of the particular machine, often in binary notation.  
He gave the first description of cryptanalysis by frequency analysis, the earliest code-breaking algorithm.  
 Computer programmers are those who write computer software.