Integrated development environments (IDEs) aim to integrate all such help..  
Proficient programming usually requires expertise in several different subjects, including knowledge of the application domain, details of programming languages and generic code libraries, specialized algorithms, and formal logic.  
Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process.  
  
 Various visual programming languages have also been developed with the intent to resolve readability concerns by adopting non-traditional approaches to code structure and display.  
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.  
Techniques like Code refactoring can enhance readability.  
Also, specific user environment and usage history can make it difficult to reproduce the problem.  
 Programmable devices have existed for centuries.  
 In the 1880s, Herman Hollerith invented the concept of storing data in machine-readable form.  
 New languages are generally designed around the syntax of a prior language with new functionality added, (for example C++ adds object-orientation to C, and Java adds memory management and bytecode to C++, but as a result, loses efficiency and the ability for low-level manipulation).  
Use of a static code analysis tool can help detect some possible problems.  
Compilers harnessed the power of computers to make programming easier by allowing programmers to specify calculations by entering a formula using infix notation.  
 After the bug is reproduced, the input of the program may need to be simplified to make it easier to debug.  
It is usually easier to code in "high-level" languages than in "low-level" ones.