Implementation techniques include imperative languages (object-oriented or procedural), functional languages, and logic languages..  
Techniques like Code refactoring can enhance readability.  
Use of a static code analysis tool can help detect some possible problems.  
 Computer programmers are those who write computer software.  
 Programmable devices have existed for centuries.  
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.  
However, because an assembly language is little more than a different notation for a machine language, two machines with different instruction sets also have different assembly languages.  
Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process.  
However, Charles Babbage had already written his first program for the Analytical Engine in 1837.  
Expert programmers are familiar with a variety of well-established algorithms and their respective complexities and use this knowledge to choose algorithms that are best suited to the circumstances.  
 The first step in most formal software development processes is requirements analysis, followed by testing to determine value modeling, implementation, and failure elimination (debugging).  
Some text editors such as Emacs allow GDB to be invoked through them, to provide a visual environment.  
Normally the first step in debugging is to attempt to reproduce the problem.  
 Some languages are very popular for particular kinds of applications, while some languages are regularly used to write many different kinds of applications.  
It involves designing and implementing algorithms, step-by-step specifications of procedures, by writing code in one or more programming languages.