It affects the aspects of quality above, including portability, usability and most importantly maintainability..  
Also, specific user environment and usage history can make it difficult to reproduce the problem.  
Integrated development environments (IDEs) aim to integrate all such help.  
For example, COBOL is still strong in corporate data centers often on large mainframe computers, Fortran in engineering applications, scripting languages in Web development, and C in embedded software.  
Some text editors such as Emacs allow GDB to be invoked through them, to provide a visual environment.  
Programming languages are essential for software development.  
 Computer programmers are those who write computer software.  
Many programmers use forms of Agile software development where the various stages of formal software development are more integrated together into short cycles that take a few weeks rather than years.  
 After the bug is reproduced, the input of the program may need to be simplified to make it easier to debug.  
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.  
Text editors were also developed that allowed changes and corrections to be made much more easily than with punched cards.  
 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.  
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.  
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.  
Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use.