For example, when a bug in a compiler can make it crash when parsing some large source file, a simplification of the test case that results in only few lines from the original source file can be sufficient to reproduce the same crash..  
 Different programming languages support different styles of programming (called programming paradigms).  
Ideally, the programming language best suited for the task at hand will be selected.  
One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.  
Unreadable code often leads to bugs, inefficiencies, and duplicated code.  
Compilers harnessed the power of computers to make programming easier by allowing programmers to specify calculations by entering a formula using infix notation.  
 Computer programmers are those who write computer software.  
 Code-breaking algorithms have also existed for centuries.  
Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process.  
Integrated development environments (IDEs) aim to integrate all such help.  
 Some languages are very popular for particular kinds of applications, while some languages are regularly used to write many different kinds of applications.  
However, with the concept of the stored-program computer introduced in 1949, both programs and data were stored and manipulated in the same way in computer memory.  
 These compiled languages allow the programmer to write programs in terms that are syntactically richer, and more capable of abstracting the code, making it easy to target varying machine instruction sets via compilation declarations and heuristics.  
  
 Implementation techniques include imperative languages (object-oriented or procedural), functional languages, and logic languages.