High-level languages made the process of developing a program simpler and more understandable, and less bound to the underlying hardware..  
Ideally, the programming language best suited for the task at hand will be selected.  
Use of a static code analysis tool can help detect some possible problems.  
 Programmable devices have existed for centuries.  
In the 9th century, the Arab mathematician Al-Kindi described a cryptographic algorithm for deciphering encrypted code, in A Manuscript on Deciphering Cryptographic Messages.  
 Different programming languages support different styles of programming (called programming paradigms).  
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.  
Techniques like Code refactoring can enhance readability.  
One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.  
Compilers harnessed the power of computers to make programming easier by allowing programmers to specify calculations by entering a formula using infix notation.  
However, Charles Babbage had already written his first program for the Analytical Engine in 1837.  
 Machine code was the language of early programs, written in the instruction set of the particular machine, often in binary notation.  
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.  
Some text editors such as Emacs allow GDB to be invoked through them, to provide a visual environment.  
 Computer programmers are those who write computer software.