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..  
By the late 1960s, data storage devices and computer terminals became inexpensive enough that programs could be created by typing directly into the computers.  
There exist a lot of different approaches for each of those tasks.  
However, readability is more than just programming style.  
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.  
 Some languages are very popular for particular kinds of applications, while some languages are regularly used to write many different kinds of applications.  
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.  
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.  
However, Charles Babbage had already written his first program for the Analytical Engine in 1837.  
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.  
Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use.  
It is usually easier to code in "high-level" languages than in "low-level" ones.  
Programming languages are essential for software development.  
 Implementation techniques include imperative languages (object-oriented or procedural), functional languages, and logic languages.  
Also, specific user environment and usage history can make it difficult to reproduce the problem.