However, Charles Babbage had already written his first program for the Analytical Engine in 1837..  
 Implementation techniques include imperative languages (object-oriented or procedural), functional languages, and logic languages.  
 It is very difficult to determine what are the most popular modern programming languages.  
Use of a static code analysis tool can help detect some possible problems.  
 Debugging is often done with IDEs. Standalone debuggers like GDB are also used, and these often provide less of a visual environment, usually using a command line.  
 The first step in most formal software development processes is requirements analysis, followed by testing to determine value modeling, implementation, and failure elimination (debugging).  
 Popular modeling techniques include Object-Oriented Analysis and Design (OOAD) and Model-Driven Architecture (MDA).  
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.  
 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.  
Some languages are more prone to some kinds of faults because their specification does not require compilers to perform as much checking as other languages.  
 Programmable devices have existed for centuries.  
Some text editors such as Emacs allow GDB to be invoked through them, to provide a visual environment.  
Also, specific user environment and usage history can make it difficult to reproduce the problem.  
 High-level languages made the process of developing a program simpler and more understandable, and less bound to the underlying hardware.  
 Code-breaking algorithms have also existed for centuries.