Computer programmers are those who write computer software..  
Also, specific user environment and usage history can make it difficult to reproduce the problem.  
 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.  
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.  
 In the 1880s, Herman Hollerith invented the concept of storing data in machine-readable form.  
It is usually easier to code in "high-level" languages than in "low-level" ones.  
 High-level languages made the process of developing a program simpler and more understandable, and less bound to the underlying hardware.  
Some text editors such as Emacs allow GDB to be invoked through them, to provide a visual environment.  
 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.  
Programming languages are essential for software development.  
 Programs were mostly entered using punched cards or paper tape.  
 Programmable devices have existed for centuries.  
For this purpose, algorithms are classified into orders using so-called Big O notation, which expresses resource use, such as execution time or memory consumption, in terms of the size of an input.  
 New languages are generally designed around the syntax of a prior language with new functionality added, (for example C++ adds object-orientation to C, and Java adds memory management and bytecode to C++, but as a result, loses efficiency and the ability for low-level manipulation).  
Normally the first step in debugging is to attempt to reproduce the problem.