It is very difficult to determine what are the most popular modern programming languages..  
Programmers typically use high-level programming languages that are more easily intelligible to humans than machine code, which is directly executed by the central processing unit.  
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.  
Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process.  
 Programmable devices have existed for centuries.  
 The first step in most formal software development processes is requirements analysis, followed by testing to determine value modeling, implementation, and failure elimination (debugging).  
Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use.  
 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.  
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.  
 Implementation techniques include imperative languages (object-oriented or procedural), functional languages, and logic languages.  
 Popular modeling techniques include Object-Oriented Analysis and Design (OOAD) and Model-Driven Architecture (MDA).  
Normally the first step in debugging is to attempt to reproduce the problem.  
Trial-and-error/divide-and-conquer is needed: the programmer will try to remove some parts of the original test case and check if the problem still exists.