In the 1880s, Herman Hollerith invented the concept of storing data in machine-readable form..  
Unreadable code often leads to bugs, inefficiencies, and duplicated code.  
However, because an assembly language is little more than a different notation for a machine language, two machines with different instruction sets also have different assembly languages.  
 Programmable devices have existed for centuries.  
 After the bug is reproduced, the input of the program may need to be simplified to make it easier to debug.  
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.  
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.  
 The first step in most formal software development processes is requirements analysis, followed by testing to determine value modeling, implementation, and failure elimination (debugging).  
Trade-offs from this ideal involve finding enough programmers who know the language to build a team, the availability of compilers for that language, and the efficiency with which programs written in a given language execute.  
Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process.  
 Programs were mostly entered using punched cards or paper tape.  
  
One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.  
 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.  
It is usually easier to code in "high-level" languages than in "low-level" ones.