Following a consistent programming style often helps readability..  
It is usually easier to code in "high-level" languages than in "low-level" ones.  
 Different programming languages support different styles of programming (called programming paradigms).  
 Computer programmers are those who write computer software.  
 High-level languages made the process of developing a program simpler and more understandable, and less bound to the underlying hardware.  
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.  
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.  
  
Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use.  
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.  
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.  
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.  
Programming languages are essential for software development.  
  
The first compiler related tool, the A-0 System, was developed in 1952 by Grace Hopper, who also coined the term 'compiler'.  
In 1206, the Arab engineer Al-Jazari invented a programmable drum machine where a musical mechanical automaton could be made to play different rhythms and drum patterns, via pegs and cams.