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 following properties are among the most important:  
  
 In computer programming, readability refers to the ease with which a human reader can comprehend the purpose, control flow, and operation of source code.  
Many factors, having little or nothing to do with the ability of the computer to efficiently compile and execute the code, contribute to readability.  
One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.  
Use of a static code analysis tool can help detect some possible problems.  
To produce machine code, the source code must either be compiled or transpiled.  
There are many approaches to the Software development process.  
Ideally, the programming language best suited for the task at hand will be selected.  
Use of a static code analysis tool can help detect some possible problems.  
 Programmable devices have existed for centuries.  
Use of a static code analysis tool can help detect some possible problems.  
 Different programming languages support different styles of programming (called programming paradigms).  
 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).  
 Computer programmers are those who write computer software.  
Some text editors such as Emacs allow GDB to be invoked through them, to provide a visual environment.