By the late 1960s, data storage devices and computer terminals became inexpensive enough that programs could be created by typing directly into the computers.  
In 1801, the Jacquard loom could produce entirely different weaves by changing the "program" – a series of pasteboard cards with holes punched in them.  
It affects the aspects of quality above, including portability, usability and most importantly maintainability.  
The source code of a program is written in one or more languages that are intelligible to programmers, rather than machine code, which is directly executed by the central processing unit.  
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.  
Integrated development environments (IDEs) aim to integrate all such help.  
Also, specific user environment and usage history can make it difficult to reproduce the problem.  
However, Charles Babbage had already written his first program for the Analytical Engine in 1837.  
They are the building blocks for all software, from the simplest applications to the most sophisticated ones.  
The choice of language used is subject to many considerations, such as company policy, suitability to task, availability of third-party packages, or individual preference.  
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.  
  
Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process.  
 Computer programmers are those who write computer software.  
The source code of a program is written in one or more languages that are intelligible to programmers, rather than machine code, which is directly executed by the central processing unit.