This is interpreted into machine code.  
They are the building blocks for all software, from the simplest applications to the most sophisticated ones.  
Many factors, having little or nothing to do with the ability of the computer to efficiently compile and execute the code, contribute to readability.  
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.  
Integrated development environments (IDEs) aim to integrate all such help.  
One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.  
Normally the first step in debugging is to attempt to reproduce the problem.  
To produce machine code, the source code must either be compiled or transpiled.  
Provided the functions in a library follow the appropriate run-time conventions (e.g., method of passing arguments), then these functions may be written in any other language.  
Assembly languages were soon developed that let the programmer specify instruction in a text format (e.g., ADD X, TOTAL), with abbreviations for each operation code and meaningful names for specifying addresses.  
This is interpreted into machine code.  
This can be a non-trivial task, for example as with parallel processes or some unusual software bugs.  
 Code-breaking algorithms have also existed for centuries.  
When debugging the problem in a GUI, the programmer can try to skip some user interaction from the original problem description and check if remaining actions are sufficient for bugs to appear.  
 The first step in most formal software development processes is requirements analysis, followed by testing to determine value modeling, implementation, and failure elimination (debugging).