Compilers harnessed the power of computers to make programming easier by allowing programmers to specify calculations by entering a formula using infix notation.  
There exist a lot of different approaches for each of those tasks.  
Some of these factors include:  
 The presentation aspects of this (such as indents, line breaks, color highlighting, and so on) are often handled by the source code editor, but the content aspects reflect the programmer's talent and skills.  
Techniques like Code refactoring can enhance readability.  
Proficient programming thus usually requires expertise in several different subjects, including knowledge of the application domain, specialized algorithms, and formal logic.  
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.  
Relatedly, software engineering combines engineering techniques and principles with software development.  
 Whatever the approach to development may be, the final program must satisfy some fundamental properties.  
Also, specific user environment and usage history can make it difficult to reproduce the problem.  
 Code-breaking algorithms have also existed for centuries.  
 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.  
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.  
 Debugging is a very important task in the software development process since having defects in a program can have significant consequences for its users.  
One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.