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.  
Programming languages are essential for software development.  
One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.  
There exist a lot of different approaches for each of those tasks.  
Languages form an approximate spectrum from "low-level" to "high-level"; "low-level" languages are typically more machine-oriented and faster to execute, whereas "high-level" languages are more abstract and easier to use but execute less quickly.  
Compilers harnessed the power of computers to make programming easier by allowing programmers to specify calculations by entering a formula using infix notation.  
However, readability is more than just programming style.  
He gave the first description of cryptanalysis by frequency analysis, the earliest code-breaking algorithm.  
Later a control panel (plug board) added to his 1906 Type I Tabulator allowed it to be programmed for different jobs, and by the late 1940s, unit record equipment such as the IBM 602 and IBM 604, were programmed by control panels in a similar way, as were the first electronic computers.  
Transpiling on the other hand, takes the source-code from a high-level programming language and converts it into bytecode.  
Also, specific user environment and usage history can make it difficult to reproduce the problem.  
 Programs were mostly entered using punched cards or paper tape.  
 High-level languages made the process of developing a program simpler and more understandable, and less bound to the underlying hardware.  
 After the bug is reproduced, the input of the program may need to be simplified to make it easier to debug.  
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.