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.  
Text editors were also developed that allowed changes and corrections to be made much more easily than with punched cards.  
There are many approaches to the Software development process.  
In 1206, the Arab engineer Al-Jazari invented a programmable drum machine where a musical mechanical automaton could be made to play different rhythms and drum patterns, via pegs and cams.  
In the 9th century, the Arab mathematician Al-Kindi described a cryptographic algorithm for deciphering encrypted code, in A Manuscript on Deciphering Cryptographic Messages.  
Use of a static code analysis tool can help detect some possible problems.  
There exist a lot of different approaches for each of those tasks.  
Also, specific user environment and usage history can make it difficult to reproduce the problem.  
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.  
Proficient programming thus usually requires expertise in several different subjects, including knowledge of the application domain, specialized algorithms, and formal logic.  
It is usually easier to code in "high-level" languages than in "low-level" ones.  
For example, when a bug in a compiler can make it crash when parsing some large source file, a simplification of the test case that results in only few lines from the original source file can be sufficient to reproduce the same crash.  
Programming languages are essential for software development.  
Use of a static code analysis tool can help detect some possible problems.