Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process.  
To produce machine code, the source code must either be compiled or transpiled.  
Integrated development environments (IDEs) aim to integrate all such help.  
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.  
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.  
Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process.  
Programming involves tasks such as analysis, generating algorithms, profiling algorithms' accuracy and resource consumption, and the implementation of algorithms (usually in a particular programming language, commonly referred to as coding).  
They are the building blocks for all software, from the simplest applications to the most sophisticated ones.  
 Different programming languages support different styles of programming (called programming paradigms).  
 Computer programmers are those who write computer software.  
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.  
Many factors, having little or nothing to do with the ability of the computer to efficiently compile and execute the code, contribute to readability.  
They are the building blocks for all software, from the simplest applications to the most sophisticated ones.  
One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.  
Text editors were also developed that allowed changes and corrections to be made much more easily than with punched cards.