Also, those involved with software development may at times engage in reverse engineering, which is the practice of seeking to understand an existing program so as to re-implement its function in some way.  
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.  
For this purpose, algorithms are classified into orders using so-called Big O notation, which expresses resource use, such as execution time or memory consumption, in terms of the size of an input.  
Ideally, the programming language best suited for the task at hand will be selected.  
Some text editors such as Emacs allow GDB to be invoked through them, to provide a visual environment.  
Use of a static code analysis tool can help detect some possible problems.  
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.  
The Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a notation used for both the OOAD and MDA.  
Use of a static code analysis tool can help detect some possible problems.  
Ideally, the programming language best suited for the task at hand will be selected.  
There exist a lot of different approaches for each of those tasks.  
 Computer programmers are those who write computer software.  
 Various visual programming languages have also been developed with the intent to resolve readability concerns by adopting non-traditional approaches to code structure and display.  
Use of a static code analysis tool can help detect some possible problems.