Programming languages are essential for software development.  
Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process.  
However, Charles Babbage had already written his first program for the Analytical Engine in 1837.  
This can be a non-trivial task, for example as with parallel processes or some unusual software bugs.  
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.  
Many factors, having little or nothing to do with the ability of the computer to efficiently compile and execute the code, contribute to readability.  
He gave the first description of cryptanalysis by frequency analysis, the earliest code-breaking algorithm.  
Text editors were also developed that allowed changes and corrections to be made much more easily than with punched cards.  
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.  
Compilers harnessed the power of computers to make programming easier by allowing programmers to specify calculations by entering a formula using infix notation.  
One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.  
Use of a static code analysis tool can help detect some possible problems.  
However, Charles Babbage had already written his first program for the Analytical Engine in 1837.  
This is interpreted into machine code.  
 It is very difficult to determine what are the most popular modern programming languages.