They are the building blocks for all software, from the simplest applications to the most sophisticated ones.  
Integrated development environments (IDEs) aim to integrate all such help.  
Techniques like Code refactoring can enhance readability.  
Unreadable code often leads to bugs, inefficiencies, and duplicated code.  
Normally the first step in debugging is to attempt to reproduce the problem.  
Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process.  
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.  
Use of a static code analysis tool can help detect some possible problems.  
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.  
Expert programmers are familiar with a variety of well-established algorithms and their respective complexities and use this knowledge to choose algorithms that are best suited to the circumstances.  
For example, COBOL is still strong in corporate data centers often on large mainframe computers, Fortran in engineering applications, scripting languages in Web development, and C in embedded software.  
It is usually easier to code in "high-level" languages than in "low-level" ones.  
 High-level languages made the process of developing a program simpler and more understandable, and less bound to the underlying hardware.  
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).