However, readability is more than just programming style.  
Some text editors such as Emacs allow GDB to be invoked through them, to provide a visual environment.  
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.  
Techniques like Code refactoring can enhance readability.  
To produce machine code, the source code must either be compiled or transpiled.  
This can be a non-trivial task, for example as with parallel processes or some unusual software bugs.  
As early as the 9th century, a programmable music sequencer was invented by the Persian Banu Musa brothers, who described an automated mechanical flute player in the Book of Ingenious Devices.  
Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process.  
It is usually easier to code in "high-level" languages than in "low-level" ones.  
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.  
Compiling takes the source code from a low-level programming language and converts it into machine code.  
 Allen Downey, in his book How To Think Like A Computer Scientist, writes:  
 Many computer languages provide a mechanism to call functions provided by shared libraries.  
 A similar technique used for database design is Entity-Relationship Modeling (ER Modeling).  
Trial-and-error/divide-and-conquer is needed: the programmer will try to remove some parts of the original test case and check if the problem still exists.  
Transpiling on the other hand, takes the source-code from a high-level programming language and converts it into bytecode.