However, readability is more than just programming style.  
Also, specific user environment and usage history can make it difficult to reproduce the problem.  
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It is usually easier to code in "high-level" languages than in "low-level" ones.  
The purpose of programming is to find a sequence of instructions that will automate the performance of a task (which can be as complex as an operating system) on a computer, often for solving a given problem.  
In the 9th century, the Arab mathematician Al-Kindi described a cryptographic algorithm for deciphering encrypted code, in A Manuscript on Deciphering Cryptographic Messages.  
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.  
This can be a non-trivial task, for example as with parallel processes or some unusual software bugs.  
There are many approaches to the Software development process.  
In the 9th century, the Arab mathematician Al-Kindi described a cryptographic algorithm for deciphering encrypted code, in A Manuscript on Deciphering Cryptographic Messages.  
Unreadable code often leads to bugs, inefficiencies, and duplicated code.  
Integrated development environments (IDEs) aim to integrate all such help.  
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.  
Integrated development environments (IDEs) aim to integrate all such help.  
In 1801, the Jacquard loom could produce entirely different weaves by changing the "program" – a series of pasteboard cards with holes punched in them.