

There exist a lot of different approaches for each of those tasks. Some text editors such as Emacs allow GDB to be invoked through them, to provide a visual environment. 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. Ideally, the programming language best suited for the task at hand will be selected. However, because an assembly language is little more than a different notation for a machine language, two machines with different instruction sets also have different assembly languages. Many factors, having little or nothing to do with the ability of the computer to efficiently compile and execute the code, contribute to readability. Following a consistent programming style often helps readability. The first computer program is generally dated to 1843, when mathematician Ada Lovelace published an algorithm to calculate a sequence of Bernoulli numbers, intended to be carried out by Charles Babbage's Analytical Engine. One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis. Many factors, having little or nothing to do with the ability of the computer to efficiently compile and execute the code, contribute to readability. Ideally, the programming language best suited for the task at hand will be selected. High-level languages made the process of developing a program simpler and more understandable, and less bound to the underlying hardware. A study found that a few simple readability transformations made code shorter and drastically reduced the time to understand it. Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process. 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. Trade-offs from this ideal involve finding enough programmers who know the language to build a team, the availability of compilers for that language, and the efficiency with which programs written in a given language execute. However, readability is more than just programming style. Computer programmers are those who write computer software. Some text editors such as Emacs allow GDB to be invoked through them, to provide a visual environment. In the 9th century, the Arab mathematician Al-Kindi described a cryptographic algorithm for deciphering encrypted code, in A Manuscript on Deciphering Cryptographic Messages. Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use. 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. The first computer program is generally dated to 1843, when mathematician Ada Lovelace published an algorithm to calculate a sequence of Bernoulli numbers, intended to be carried out by Charles Babbage's Analytical Engine. However, readability is more than just programming style.