Text editors were also developed that allowed changes and corrections to be made much more easily than with punched cards. Programs were mostly entered using punched cards or paper tape. The first step in most formal software development processes is requirements analysis, followed by testing to determine value modeling, implementation, and failure elimination (debugging). Programmers typically use high-level programming languages that are more easily intelligible to humans than machine code, which is directly executed by the central processing unit. Different programming languages support different styles of programming (called programming paradigms). While these are sometimes considered programming, often the term software development is used for this larger overall process – with the terms programming, implementation, and coding reserved for the writing and editing of code per se. Debugging is often done with IDEs. Standalone debuggers like GDB are also used, and these often provide less of a visual environment, usually using a command line. Debugging is often done with IDEs. Standalone debuggers like GDB are also used, and these often provide less of a visual environment, usually using a command line. Techniques like Code refactoring can enhance readability. Their jobs usually involve: Although programming has been presented in the media as a somewhat mathematical subject, some research shows that good programmers have strong skills in natural human languages, and that learning to code is similar to learning a foreign language. 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. Code-breaking algorithms have also existed for centuries. While these are sometimes considered programming, often the term software development is used for this larger overall process – with the terms programming, implementation, and coding reserved for the writing and editing of code per se. However, readability is more than just programming style. Various visual programming languages have also been developed with the intent to resolve readability concerns by adopting non-traditional approaches to code structure and display. It is very difficult to determine what are the most popular modern programming languages. The choice of language used is subject to many considerations, such as company policy, suitability to task, availability of third-party packages, or individual preference. Computer programming or coding is the composition of sequences of instructions, called programs, that computers can follow to perform tasks. Some text editors such as Emacs allow GDB to be invoked through them, to provide a visual environment. However, Charles Babbage had already written his first program for the Analytical Engine in 1837. It affects the aspects of quality above, including portability, usability and most importantly maintainability. Whatever the approach to development may be, the final program must satisfy some fundamental properties. Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use. By the late 1960s, data storage devices and computer terminals became inexpensive enough that programs could be created by typing directly into the computers. It affects the aspects of quality above, including portability, usability and most importantly maintainability.