Code-breaking algorithms have also existed for centuries. Provided the functions in a library follow the appropriate run-time conventions (e.g., method of passing arguments), then these functions may be written in any other language. The Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a notation used for both the OOAD and MDA. Following a consistent programming style often helps readability. Machine code was the language of early programs, written in the instruction set of the particular machine, often in binary notation. The first step in most formal software development processes is requirements analysis, followed by testing to determine value modeling, implementation, and failure elimination (debugging). These compiled languages allow the programmer to write programs in terms that are syntactically richer, and more capable of abstracting the code, making it easy to target varying machine instruction sets via compilation declarations and heuristics. These compiled languages allow the programmer to write programs in terms that are syntactically richer, and more capable of abstracting the code, making it easy to target varying machine instruction sets via compilation declarations and heuristics. It involves designing and implementing algorithms, step-by-step specifications of procedures, by writing code in one or more programming languages. 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. Proficient programming usually requires expertise in several different subjects, including knowledge of the application domain, details of programming languages and generic code libraries, specialized algorithms, and formal logic. Machine code was the language of early programs, written in the instruction set of the particular machine, often in binary notation. Computer programming or coding is the composition of sequences of instructions, called programs, that computers can follow to perform tasks. Text editors were also developed that allowed changes and corrections to be made much more easily than with punched cards. Assembly languages were soon developed that let the programmer specify instruction in a text format (e.g., ADD X, TOTAL), with abbreviations for each operation code and meaningful names for specifying addresses. Some languages are more prone to some kinds of faults because their specification does not require compilers to perform as much checking as other languages. The first step in most formal software development processes is requirements analysis, followed by testing to determine value modeling, implementation, and failure elimination (debugging). Some text editors such as Emacs allow GDB to be invoked through them, to provide a visual environment. Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use. Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process. It is very difficult to determine what are the most popular modern programming languages. Computer programming or coding is the composition of sequences of instructions, called programs, that computers can follow to perform tasks. This can be a non-trivial task, for example as with parallel processes or some unusual software bugs. The following properties are among the most important: In computer programming, readability refers to the ease with which a human reader can comprehend the purpose, control flow, and operation of source code. 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.