

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. 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. Later a control panel (plug board) added to his 1906 Type I Tabulator allowed it to be programmed for different jobs, and by the late 1940s, unit record equipment such as the IBM 602 and IBM 604, were programmed by control panels in a similar way, as were the first electronic computers. 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. 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. Following a consistent programming style often helps readability. Integrated development environments (IDEs) aim to integrate all such help. Expert programmers are familiar with a variety of well-established algorithms and their respective complexities and use this knowledge to choose algorithms that are best suited to the circumstances. Also, specific user environment and usage history can make it difficult to reproduce the problem. 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. Different programming languages support different styles of programming (called programming paradigms). Implementation techniques include imperative languages (object-oriented or procedural), functional languages, and logic languages. Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process. 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. However, Charles Babbage had already written his first program for the Analytical Engine in 1837. However, with the concept of the stored-program computer introduced in 1949, both programs and data were stored and manipulated in the same way in computer memory. 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. There are many approaches to the Software development process. It involves designing and implementing algorithms, step-by-step specifications of procedures, by writing code in one or more programming languages. Some languages are very popular for particular kinds of applications, while some languages are regularly used to write many different kinds of applications. Following a consistent programming style often helps readability. Ideally, the programming language best suited for the task at hand will be selected. However, with the concept of the stored-program computer introduced in 1949, both programs and data were stored and manipulated in the same way in computer memory.