Allen Downey, in his book How To Think Like A Computer Scientist, writes: Many computer languages provide a mechanism to call functions provided by shared libraries. Techniques like Code refactoring can enhance readability. There are many approaches to the Software development process. When debugging the problem in a GUI, the programmer can try to skip some user interaction from the original problem description and check if remaining actions are sufficient for bugs to appear. Programming languages are essential for software development. Debugging is a very important task in the software development process since having defects in a program can have significant consequences for its users. Allen Downey, in his book How To Think Like A Computer Scientist, writes: Many computer languages provide a mechanism to call functions provided by shared libraries. The first step in most formal software development processes is requirements analysis, followed by testing to determine value modeling, implementation, and failure elimination (debugging). Whatever the approach to development may be, the final program must satisfy some fundamental properties. Some text editors such as Emacs allow GDB to be invoked through them, to provide a visual environment. Computer programmers are those who write computer software. This can be a non-trivial task, for example as with parallel processes or some unusual software bugs. Programming languages are essential for software development. Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process. It is very difficult to determine what are the most popular modern programming languages. 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. Integrated development environments (IDEs) aim to integrate all such help. 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. For example, COBOL is still strong in corporate data centers often on large mainframe computers, Fortran in engineering applications, scripting languages in Web development, and C in embedded software. Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use. Programming languages are essential for software development. Use of a static code analysis tool can help detect some possible problems. Methods of measuring programming language popularity include: counting the number of job advertisements that mention the language, the number of books sold and courses teaching the language (this overestimates the importance of newer languages), and estimates of the number of existing lines of code written in the language (this underestimates the number of users of business languages such as COBOL). 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. This can be a non-trivial task, for example as with parallel processes or some unusual software bugs.