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. 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. One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis. 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. It is very difficult to determine what are the most popular modern programming languages. 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. Different programming languages support different styles of programming (called programming paradigms). Also, specific user environment and usage history can make it difficult to reproduce the problem. It affects the aspects of quality above, including portability, usability and most importantly maintainability. However, readability is more than just programming style. By the late 1960s, data storage devices and computer terminals became inexpensive enough that programs could be created by typing directly into the computers. Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process. Compilers harnessed the power of computers to make programming easier by allowing programmers to specify calculations by entering a formula using infix notation. A similar technique used for database design is Entity-Relationship Modeling (ER Modeling). Techniques like Code refactoring can enhance readability. Computer programming or coding is the composition of sequences of instructions, called programs, that computers can follow to perform tasks. 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. The first step in most formal software development processes is requirements analysis, followed by testing to determine value modeling, implementation, and failure elimination (debugging). 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. Programmable devices have existed for centuries. Computer programmers are those who write computer software. It involves designing and implementing algorithms, step-by-step specifications of procedures, by writing code in one or more programming languages. The Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a notation used for both the OOAD and MDA. It affects the aspects of quality above, including portability, usability and most importantly maintainability.