It involves designing and implementing algorithms, step-by-step specifications of procedures, by writing code in one or more programming languages. Some of these factors include: The presentation aspects of this (such as indents, line breaks, color highlighting, and so on) are often handled by the source code editor, but the content aspects reflect the programmer's talent and skills. It is usually easier to code in "high-level" languages than in "low-level" ones. 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. New languages are generally designed around the syntax of a prior language with new functionality added, (for example C++ adds object-orientation to C, and Java adds memory management and bytecode to C++, but as a result, loses efficiency and the ability for low-level manipulation). 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. Debugging is a very important task in the software development process since having defects in a program can have significant consequences for its users. Techniques like Code refactoring can enhance readability. It is very difficult to determine what are the most popular modern programming languages. Compilers harnessed the power of computers to make programming easier by allowing programmers to specify calculations by entering a formula using infix notation. Many factors, having little or nothing to do with the ability of the computer to efficiently compile and execute the code, contribute to readability. It involves designing and implementing algorithms, step-by-step specifications of procedures, by writing code in one or more programming languages. Ideally, the programming language best suited for the task at hand will be selected. Compilers harnessed the power of computers to make programming easier by allowing programmers to specify calculations by entering a formula using infix notation. Integrated development environments (IDEs) aim to integrate all such help. 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. 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. There are many approaches to the Software development process. Ideally, the programming language best suited for the task at hand will be selected. 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. It is usually easier to code in "high-level" languages than in "low-level" ones. 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. Some of these factors include: The presentation aspects of this (such as indents, line breaks, color highlighting, and so on) are often handled by the source code editor, but the content aspects reflect the programmer's talent and skills. High-level languages made the process of developing a program simpler and more understandable, and less bound to the underlying hardware.