It involves designing and implementing algorithms, step-by-step specifications of procedures, by writing code in one or more programming languages. However, readability is more than just programming style. 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. Programs were mostly entered using punched cards or paper tape. It is usually easier to code in "high-level" languages than in "low-level" ones. It affects the aspects of quality above, including portability, usability and most importantly maintainability. Computer programmers are those who write computer software. For example, when a bug in a compiler can make it crash when parsing some large source file, a simplification of the test case that results in only few lines from the original source file can be sufficient to reproduce the same crash. Many programmers use forms of Agile software development where the various stages of formal software development are more integrated together into short cycles that take a few weeks rather than years. Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process. They are the building blocks for all software, from the simplest applications to the most sophisticated ones. A similar technique used for database design is Entity-Relationship Modeling (ER Modeling). Some text editors such as Emacs allow GDB to be invoked through them, to provide a visual environment. Unreadable code often leads to bugs, inefficiencies, and duplicated code. 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. 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. 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. Unreadable code often leads to bugs, inefficiencies, and duplicated code. In the 1880s, Herman Hollerith invented the concept of storing data in machine-readable form. There are many approaches to the Software development process. Some languages are very popular for particular kinds of applications, while some languages are regularly used to write many different kinds of applications. 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. 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. Computer programmers are those who write computer software.