It affects the aspects of quality above, including portability, usability and most importantly maintainability..  
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.  
  
 Computer programming or coding is the composition of sequences of instructions, called programs, that computers can follow to perform tasks.  
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.  
 After the bug is reproduced, the input of the program may need to be simplified to make it easier to debug.  
Many factors, having little or nothing to do with the ability of the computer to efficiently compile and execute the code, contribute to readability.  
However, Charles Babbage had already written his first program for the Analytical Engine in 1837.  
 Some languages are very popular for particular kinds of applications, while some languages are regularly used to write many different kinds of applications.  
 Code-breaking algorithms have also existed for centuries.  
Some text editors such as Emacs allow GDB to be invoked through them, to provide a visual environment.  
There are many approaches to the Software development process.  
Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process.  
 Following a consistent programming style often helps readability.  
As early as the 9th century, a programmable music sequencer was invented by the Persian Banu Musa brothers, who described an automated mechanical flute player in the Book of Ingenious Devices.  
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.