Trade-offs from this ideal involve finding enough programmers who know the language to build a team, the availability of compilers for that language, and the efficiency with which programs written in a given language execute..  
 The first step in most formal software development processes is requirements analysis, followed by testing to determine value modeling, implementation, and failure elimination (debugging).  
 Readability is important because programmers spend the majority of their time reading, trying to understand, reusing and modifying existing source code, rather than writing new source code.  
However, Charles Babbage had already written his first program for the Analytical Engine in 1837.  
 Following a consistent programming style often helps readability.  
 Debugging is a very important task in the software development process since having defects in a program can have significant consequences for its users.  
Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process.  
There are many approaches to the Software development process.  
  
 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.  
Some text editors such as Emacs allow GDB to be invoked through them, to provide a visual environment.  
They are the building blocks for all software, from the simplest applications to the most sophisticated ones.  
 Computer programmers are those who write computer software.  
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.  
 Programs were mostly entered using punched cards or paper tape.