Also, specific user environment and usage history can make it difficult to reproduce the problem..  
 The first step in most formal software development processes is requirements analysis, followed by testing to determine value modeling, implementation, and failure elimination (debugging).  
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.  
 These compiled languages allow the programmer to write programs in terms that are syntactically richer, and more capable of abstracting the code, making it easy to target varying machine instruction sets via compilation declarations and heuristics.  
Techniques like Code refactoring can enhance readability.  
 Programmable devices have existed for centuries.  
Integrated development environments (IDEs) aim to integrate all such help.  
 High-level languages made the process of developing a program simpler and more understandable, and less bound to the underlying hardware.  
Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use.  
It affects the aspects of quality above, including portability, usability and most importantly maintainability.  
  
 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.  
 Code-breaking algorithms have also existed for centuries.  
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.  
 Programs were mostly entered using punched cards or paper tape.