Their jobs usually involve:  
 Although programming has been presented in the media as a somewhat mathematical subject, some research shows that good programmers have strong skills in natural human languages, and that learning to code is similar to learning a foreign language..  
Integrated development environments (IDEs) aim to integrate all such help.  
 Computer programmers are those who write computer software.  
 Whatever the approach to development may be, the final program must satisfy some fundamental properties.  
However, readability is more than just programming style.  
Unreadable code often leads to bugs, inefficiencies, and duplicated code.  
Text editors were also developed that allowed changes and corrections to be made much more easily than with punched cards.  
A study found that a few simple readability transformations made code shorter and drastically reduced the time to understand it.  
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.  
 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.  
By the late 1960s, data storage devices and computer terminals became inexpensive enough that programs could be created by typing directly into the computers.  
In 1801, the Jacquard loom could produce entirely different weaves by changing the "program" – a series of pasteboard cards with holes punched in them.  
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.  
Also, specific user environment and usage history can make it difficult to reproduce the problem.