They are the building blocks for all software, from the simplest applications to the most sophisticated ones..  
 Machine code was the language of early programs, written in the instruction set of the particular machine, often in binary notation.  
It involves designing and implementing algorithms, step-by-step specifications of procedures, by writing code in one or more programming languages.  
Sometimes software development is known as software engineering, especially when it employs formal methods or follows an engineering design process.  
 New languages are generally designed around the syntax of a prior language with new functionality added, (for example C++ adds object-orientation to C, and Java adds memory management and bytecode to C++, but as a result, loses efficiency and the ability for low-level manipulation).  
 Code-breaking algorithms have also existed for centuries.  
However, Charles Babbage had already written his first program for the Analytical Engine in 1837.  
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.  
However, readability is more than just programming style.  
Integrated development environments (IDEs) aim to integrate all such help.  
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.  
 Programmable devices have existed for centuries.  
By the late 1960s, data storage devices and computer terminals became inexpensive enough that programs could be created by typing directly into the computers.  
Techniques like Code refactoring can enhance readability.  
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.