It affects the aspects of quality above, including portability, usability and most importantly maintainability..  
Text editors were also developed that allowed changes and corrections to be made much more easily than with punched cards.  
 After the bug is reproduced, the input of the program may need to be simplified to make it easier to debug.  
Some languages are more prone to some kinds of faults because their specification does not require compilers to perform as much checking as other languages.  
A study found that a few simple readability transformations made code shorter and drastically reduced the time to understand it.  
Ideally, the programming language best suited for the task at hand will be selected.  
However, because an assembly language is little more than a different notation for a machine language, two machines with different instruction sets also have different assembly languages.  
The Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a notation used for both the OOAD and MDA.  
 Following a consistent programming style often helps readability.  
Many factors, having little or nothing to do with the ability of the computer to efficiently compile and execute the code, contribute to readability.  
By the late 1960s, data storage devices and computer terminals became inexpensive enough that programs could be created by typing directly into the computers.  
Some text editors such as Emacs allow GDB to be invoked through them, to provide a visual environment.  
Expert programmers are familiar with a variety of well-established algorithms and their respective complexities and use this knowledge to choose algorithms that are best suited to the circumstances.  
FORTRAN, the first widely used high-level language to have a functional implementation, came out in 1957, and many other languages were soon developed—in particular, COBOL aimed at commercial data processing, and Lisp for computer research.  
 A similar technique used for database design is Entity-Relationship Modeling (ER Modeling).