Programs were mostly entered using punched cards or paper tape..  
While these are sometimes considered programming, often the term software development is used for this larger overall process – with the terms programming, implementation, and coding reserved for the writing and editing of code per se.  
One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.  
 After the bug is reproduced, the input of the program may need to be simplified to make it easier to debug.  
However, readability is more than just programming style.  
It affects the aspects of quality above, including portability, usability and most importantly maintainability.  
 Machine code was the language of early programs, written in the instruction set of the particular machine, often in binary notation.  
Assembly languages were soon developed that let the programmer specify instruction in a text format (e.g., ADD X, TOTAL), with abbreviations for each operation code and meaningful names for specifying addresses.  
This can be a non-trivial task, for example as with parallel processes or some unusual software bugs.  
However, with the concept of the stored-program computer introduced in 1949, both programs and data were stored and manipulated in the same way in computer memory.  
Some of these factors include:  
 The presentation aspects of this (such as indents, line breaks, color highlighting, and so on) are often handled by the source code editor, but the content aspects reflect the programmer's talent and skills.  
Proficient programming usually requires expertise in several different subjects, including knowledge of the application domain, details of programming languages and generic code libraries, specialized algorithms, and formal logic.  
 Computer programmers are those who write computer software.  
Normally the first step in debugging is to attempt to reproduce the problem.  
Techniques like Code refactoring can enhance readability.