Compilers harnessed the power of computers to make programming easier by allowing programmers to specify calculations by entering a formula using infix notation..  
 It is very difficult to determine what are the most popular modern programming languages.  
There are many approaches to the Software development 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).  
Integrated development environments (IDEs) aim to integrate all such help.  
 Some languages are very popular for particular kinds of applications, while some languages are regularly used to write many different kinds of applications.  
 Following a consistent programming style often helps readability.  
In 1801, the Jacquard loom could produce entirely different weaves by changing the "program" – a series of pasteboard cards with holes punched in them.  
 Code-breaking algorithms have also existed for centuries.  
Many programmers use forms of Agile software development where the various stages of formal software development are more integrated together into short cycles that take a few weeks rather than years.  
 Debugging is a very important task in the software development process since having defects in a program can have significant consequences for its users.  
Ideally, the programming language best suited for the task at hand will be selected.  
 Programs were mostly entered using punched cards or paper tape.  
 Machine code was the language of early programs, written in the instruction set of the particular machine, often in binary notation.  
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.