Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use..  
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 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.  
Normally the first step in debugging is to attempt to reproduce the problem.  
By the late 1960s, data storage devices and computer terminals became inexpensive enough that programs could be created by typing directly into the computers.  
 Allen Downey, in his book How To Think Like A Computer Scientist, writes:  
 Many computer languages provide a mechanism to call functions provided by shared libraries.  
Some text editors such as Emacs allow GDB to be invoked through them, to provide a visual environment.  
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.  
Use of a static code analysis tool can help detect some possible problems.  
 Programs were mostly entered using punched cards or paper tape.  
In 1801, the Jacquard loom could produce entirely different weaves by changing the "program" – a series of pasteboard cards with holes punched in them.  
 Computer programmers are those who write computer software.  
There exist a lot of different approaches for each of those tasks.  
Sometimes software development is known as software engineering, especially when it employs formal methods or follows an engineering design process.  
One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.