Various visual programming languages have also been developed with the intent to resolve readability concerns by adopting non-traditional approaches to code structure and display..  
 The first computer program is generally dated to 1843, when mathematician Ada Lovelace published an algorithm to calculate a sequence of Bernoulli numbers, intended to be carried out by Charles Babbage's Analytical Engine.  
There exist a lot of different approaches for each of those tasks.  
Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process.  
Techniques like Code refactoring can enhance readability.  
However, Charles Babbage had already written his first program for the Analytical Engine in 1837.  
One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.  
Methods of measuring programming language popularity include: counting the number of job advertisements that mention the language, the number of books sold and courses teaching the language (this overestimates the importance of newer languages), and estimates of the number of existing lines of code written in the language (this underestimates the number of users of business languages such as COBOL).  
However, readability is more than just programming style.  
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.  
Integrated development environments (IDEs) aim to integrate all such help.  
 It is very difficult to determine what are the most popular modern programming languages.  
When debugging the problem in a GUI, the programmer can try to skip some user interaction from the original problem description and check if remaining actions are sufficient for bugs to appear.  
 The first step in most formal software development processes is requirements analysis, followed by testing to determine value modeling, implementation, and failure elimination (debugging).  
Later a control panel (plug board) added to his 1906 Type I Tabulator allowed it to be programmed for different jobs, and by the late 1940s, unit record equipment such as the IBM 602 and IBM 604, were programmed by control panels in a similar way, as were the first electronic computers.