Techniques like Code refactoring can enhance readability..  
 These compiled languages allow the programmer to write programs in terms that are syntactically richer, and more capable of abstracting the code, making it easy to target varying machine instruction sets via compilation declarations and heuristics.  
 High-level languages made the process of developing a program simpler and more understandable, and less bound to the underlying hardware.  
Sometimes software development is known as software engineering, especially when it employs formal methods or follows an engineering design process.  
Ideally, the programming language best suited for the task at hand will be selected.  
For example, when a bug in a compiler can make it crash when parsing some large source file, a simplification of the test case that results in only few lines from the original source file can be sufficient to reproduce the same crash.  
 The first step in most formal software development processes is requirements analysis, followed by testing to determine value modeling, implementation, and failure elimination (debugging).  
 Programs were mostly entered using punched cards or paper tape.  
 Following a consistent programming style often helps readability.  
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.  
 Code-breaking algorithms have also existed for centuries.  
There exist a lot of different approaches for each of those tasks.  
 Debugging is a very important task in the software development process since having defects in a program can have significant consequences for its users.  
They are the building blocks for all software, from the simplest applications to the most sophisticated ones.  
However, Charles Babbage had already written his first program for the Analytical Engine in 1837.