Compilers harnessed the power of computers to make programming easier by allowing programmers to specify calculations by entering a formula using infix notation..  
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.  
Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process.  
Programming languages are essential for software development.  
The Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a notation used for both the OOAD and MDA.  
 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.  
For example, COBOL is still strong in corporate data centers often on large mainframe computers, Fortran in engineering applications, scripting languages in Web development, and C in embedded software.  
 After the bug is reproduced, the input of the program may need to be simplified to make it easier to debug.  
 Whatever the approach to development may be, the final program must satisfy some fundamental properties.  
 Debugging is a very important task in the software development process since having defects in a program can have significant consequences for its users.  
 Code-breaking algorithms have also existed for centuries.  
 Different programming languages support different styles of programming (called programming paradigms).  
Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use.  
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.  
However, readability is more than just programming style.