Debugging is a very important task in the software development process since having defects in a program can have significant consequences for its users..  
The choice of language used is subject to many considerations, such as company policy, suitability to task, availability of third-party packages, or individual preference.  
Ideally, the programming language best suited for the task at hand will be selected.  
Their jobs usually involve:  
 Although programming has been presented in the media as a somewhat mathematical subject, some research shows that good programmers have strong skills in natural human languages, and that learning to code is similar to learning a foreign language.  
For this purpose, algorithms are classified into orders using so-called Big O notation, which expresses resource use, such as execution time or memory consumption, in terms of the size of an input.  
Also, specific user environment and usage history can make it difficult to reproduce the problem.  
Techniques like Code refactoring can enhance readability.  
Expert programmers are familiar with a variety of well-established algorithms and their respective complexities and use this knowledge to choose algorithms that are best suited to the circumstances.  
 Auxiliary tasks accompanying and related to programming include analyzing requirements, testing, debugging (investigating and fixing problems), implementation of build systems, and management of derived artifacts, such as programs' machine code.  
However, readability is more than just programming style.  
By the late 1960s, data storage devices and computer terminals became inexpensive enough that programs could be created by typing directly into the computers.  
 In the 1880s, Herman Hollerith invented the concept of storing data in machine-readable form.  
 Computer programmers are those who write computer software.  
 The first step in most formal software development processes is requirements analysis, followed by testing to determine value modeling, implementation, and failure elimination (debugging).  
 Implementation techniques include imperative languages (object-oriented or procedural), functional languages, and logic languages.