Trade-offs from this ideal involve finding enough programmers who know the language to build a team, the availability of compilers for that language, and the efficiency with which programs written in a given language execute..  
 Machine code was the language of early programs, written in the instruction set of the particular machine, often in binary notation.  
 Following a consistent programming style often helps readability.  
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.  
However, readability is more than just programming style.  
  
 Computer programming or coding is the composition of sequences of instructions, called programs, that computers can follow to perform tasks.  
 Programmable devices have existed for centuries.  
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.  
Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process.  
Also, specific user environment and usage history can make it difficult to reproduce the problem.  
There are many approaches to the Software development process.  
Text editors were also developed that allowed changes and corrections to be made much more easily than with punched cards.  
Some text editors such as Emacs allow GDB to be invoked through them, to provide a visual environment.  
Integrated development environments (IDEs) aim to integrate all such help.  
Programming languages are essential for software development.