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..  
Integrated development environments (IDEs) aim to integrate all such help.  
 Readability is important because programmers spend the majority of their time reading, trying to understand, reusing and modifying existing source code, rather than writing new source code.  
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.  
Many factors, having little or nothing to do with the ability of the computer to efficiently compile and execute the code, contribute to readability.  
 In the 1880s, Herman Hollerith invented the concept of storing data in machine-readable form.  
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.  
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.  
Some text editors such as Emacs allow GDB to be invoked through them, to provide a visual environment.  
 High-level languages made the process of developing a program simpler and more understandable, and less bound to the underlying hardware.  
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.  
 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.  
 Implementation techniques include imperative languages (object-oriented or procedural), functional languages, and logic languages.  
Sometimes software development is known as software engineering, especially when it employs formal methods or follows an engineering design process.  
  
 Computer programming or coding is the composition of sequences of instructions, called programs, that computers can follow to perform tasks.