Following a consistent programming style often helps readability..  
Some of these factors include:  
 The presentation aspects of this (such as indents, line breaks, color highlighting, and so on) are often handled by the source code editor, but the content aspects reflect the programmer's talent and skills.  
 It is very difficult to determine what are the most popular modern programming languages.  
In 1801, the Jacquard loom could produce entirely different weaves by changing the "program" – a series of pasteboard cards with holes punched in them.  
 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.  
 Programs were mostly entered using punched cards or paper tape.  
Languages form an approximate spectrum from "low-level" to "high-level"; "low-level" languages are typically more machine-oriented and faster to execute, whereas "high-level" languages are more abstract and easier to use but execute less quickly.  
However, Charles Babbage had already written his first program for the Analytical Engine in 1837.  
It affects the aspects of quality above, including portability, usability and most importantly maintainability.  
However, with the concept of the stored-program computer introduced in 1949, both programs and data were stored and manipulated in the same way in computer memory.  
 Popular modeling techniques include Object-Oriented Analysis and Design (OOAD) and Model-Driven Architecture (MDA).  
Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use.  
He gave the first description of cryptanalysis by frequency analysis, the earliest code-breaking algorithm.  
Integrated development environments (IDEs) aim to integrate all such help.  
Normally the first step in debugging is to attempt to reproduce the problem.