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.  
Also, specific user environment and usage history can make it difficult to reproduce the problem.  
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.  
 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.  
Programming languages are essential for software development.  
Text editors were also developed that allowed changes and corrections to be made much more easily than with punched cards.  
 Debugging is a very important task in the software development process since having defects in a program can have significant consequences for its users.  
In 1801, the Jacquard loom could produce entirely different weaves by changing the "program" – a series of pasteboard cards with holes punched in them.  
 Allen Downey, in his book How To Think Like A Computer Scientist, writes:  
 Many computer languages provide a mechanism to call functions provided by shared libraries.  
 Popular modeling techniques include Object-Oriented Analysis and Design (OOAD) and Model-Driven Architecture (MDA).  
This can be a non-trivial task, for example as with parallel processes or some unusual software bugs.  
Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use.  
Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process.  
  
 Computer programming or coding is the composition of sequences of instructions, called programs, that computers can follow to perform tasks.