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..  
There exist a lot of different approaches for each of those tasks.  
 Computer programmers are those who write computer software.  
 Machine code was the language of early programs, written in the instruction set of the particular machine, often in binary notation.  
The Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a notation used for both the OOAD and MDA.  
 Programs were mostly entered using punched cards or paper tape.  
 Debugging is a very important task in the software development process since having defects in a program can have significant consequences for its users.  
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.  
  
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.  
While these are sometimes considered programming, often the term software development is used for this larger overall process – with the terms programming, implementation, and coding reserved for the writing and editing of code per se.  
 Following a consistent programming style often helps readability.  
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.  
FORTRAN, the first widely used high-level language to have a functional implementation, came out in 1957, and many other languages were soon developed—in particular, COBOL aimed at commercial data processing, and Lisp for computer research.  
 Code-breaking algorithms have also existed for centuries.