Text editors were also developed that allowed changes and corrections to be made much more easily than with punched cards..  
 In the 1880s, Herman Hollerith invented the concept of storing data in machine-readable form.  
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.  
Normally the first step in debugging is to attempt to reproduce the problem.  
 Debugging is a very important task in the software development process since having defects in a program can have significant consequences for its users.  
However, readability is more than just programming style.  
Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process.  
Assembly languages were soon developed that let the programmer specify instruction in a text format (e.g., ADD X, TOTAL), with abbreviations for each operation code and meaningful names for specifying addresses.  
 Programmable devices have existed for centuries.  
Also, specific user environment and usage history can make it difficult to reproduce the problem.  
Their jobs usually involve:  
 Although programming has been presented in the media as a somewhat mathematical subject, some research shows that good programmers have strong skills in natural human languages, and that learning to code is similar to learning a foreign language.  
As early as the 9th century, a programmable music sequencer was invented by the Persian Banu Musa brothers, who described an automated mechanical flute player in the Book of Ingenious Devices.  
For this purpose, algorithms are classified into orders using so-called Big O notation, which expresses resource use, such as execution time or memory consumption, in terms of the size of an input.  
Integrated development environments (IDEs) aim to integrate all such help.  
Unreadable code often leads to bugs, inefficiencies, and duplicated code.