Many factors, having little or nothing to do with the ability of the computer to efficiently compile and execute the code, contribute to readability..  
 Code-breaking algorithms have also existed for centuries.  
 Debugging is a very important task in the software development process since having defects in a program can have significant consequences for its users.  
It affects the aspects of quality above, including portability, usability and most importantly maintainability.  
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.  
Proficient programming usually requires expertise in several different subjects, including knowledge of the application domain, details of programming languages and generic code libraries, specialized algorithms, and formal logic.  
Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use.  
 High-level languages made the process of developing a program simpler and more understandable, and less bound to the underlying hardware.  
 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.  
 Debugging is often done with IDEs. Standalone debuggers like GDB are also used, and these often provide less of a visual environment, usually using a command line.  
They are the building blocks for all software, from the simplest applications to the most sophisticated ones.  
Compilers harnessed the power of computers to make programming easier by allowing programmers to specify calculations by entering a formula using infix notation.  
However, readability is more than just programming style.  
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.  
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.