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..  
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.  
 The academic field and the engineering practice of computer programming are both largely concerned with discovering and implementing the most efficient algorithms for a given class of problems.  
Many factors, having little or nothing to do with the ability of the computer to efficiently compile and execute the code, contribute to readability.  
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.  
The Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a notation used for both the OOAD and MDA.  
Techniques like Code refactoring can enhance readability.  
This can be a non-trivial task, for example as with parallel processes or some unusual software bugs.  
 Debugging is a very important task in the software development process since having defects in a program can have significant consequences for its users.  
Programming languages are essential for software development.  
 High-level languages made the process of developing a program simpler and more understandable, and less bound to the underlying hardware.  
For example, when a bug in a compiler can make it crash when parsing some large source file, a simplification of the test case that results in only few lines from the original source file can be sufficient to reproduce the same crash.  
Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process.  
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.  
Unreadable code often leads to bugs, inefficiencies, and duplicated code.