However, with the concept of the stored-program computer introduced in 1949, both programs and data were stored and manipulated in the same way in computer memory.  
Some text editors such as Emacs allow GDB to be invoked through them, to provide a visual environment.  
However, Charles Babbage had already written his first program for the Analytical Engine in 1837.  
Compiling takes the source code from a low-level programming language and converts it into machine code.  
Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process.  
One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.  
A study found that a few simple readability transformations made code shorter and drastically reduced the time to understand it.  
Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use.  
Compilers harnessed the power of computers to make programming easier by allowing programmers to specify calculations by entering a formula using infix notation.  
By the late 1960s, data storage devices and computer terminals became inexpensive enough that programs could be created by typing directly into the computers.  
The following properties are among the most important:  
  
 In computer programming, readability refers to the ease with which a human reader can comprehend the purpose, control flow, and operation of source code.  
  
 Computer programming is the process of performing particular computations (or more generally, accomplishing specific computing results), usually by designing and building executable computer programs.  
Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process.  
Transpiling on the other hand, takes the source-code from a high-level programming language and converts it into bytecode.  
Techniques like Code refactoring can enhance readability.