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.  
Compiling takes the source code from a low-level programming language and converts it into machine code.  
By the late 1960s, data storage devices and computer terminals became inexpensive enough that programs could be created by typing directly into the computers.  
There are many approaches to the Software development process.  
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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.  
Compilers harnessed the power of computers to make programming easier by allowing programmers to specify calculations by entering a formula using infix notation.  
The Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a notation used for both the OOAD and MDA.  
Provided the functions in a library follow the appropriate run-time conventions (e.g., method of passing arguments), then these functions may be written in any other language.  
Text editors were also developed that allowed changes and corrections to be made much more easily than with punched cards.  
One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.  
It affects the aspects of quality above, including portability, usability and most importantly maintainability.  
One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.  
 A similar technique used for database design is Entity-Relationship Modeling (ER Modeling).  
To produce machine code, the source code must either be compiled or transpiled.