However, readability is more than just programming style.  
Techniques like Code refactoring can enhance readability.  
Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use.  
Trial-and-error/divide-and-conquer is needed: the programmer will try to remove some parts of the original test case and check if the problem still exists.  
There are many approaches to the Software development process.  
Compiling takes the source code from a low-level programming language and converts it into machine code.  
Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use.  
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.  
When debugging the problem in a GUI, the programmer can try to skip some user interaction from the original problem description and check if remaining actions are sufficient for bugs to appear.  
 The first step in most formal software development processes is requirements analysis, followed by testing to determine value modeling, implementation, and failure elimination (debugging).  
Ideally, the programming language best suited for the task at hand will be selected.  
Later a control panel (plug board) added to his 1906 Type I Tabulator allowed it to be programmed for different jobs, and by the late 1940s, unit record equipment such as the IBM 602 and IBM 604, were programmed by control panels in a similar way, as were the first electronic computers.  
Some languages are more prone to some kinds of faults because their specification does not require compilers to perform as much checking as other languages.  
It is usually easier to code in "high-level" languages than in "low-level" ones.  
 Computer programmers are those who write computer software.