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Compilers harnessed the power of computers to make programming easier by allowing programmers to specify calculations by entering a formula using infix notation.  
Compiling takes the source code from a low-level programming language and converts it into machine code.  
This can be a non-trivial task, for example as with parallel processes or some unusual software bugs.  
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.  
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.  
Some text editors such as Emacs allow GDB to be invoked through them, to provide a visual environment.  
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Techniques like Code refactoring can enhance readability.  
  
 Computer programming is the process of performing particular computations (or more generally, accomplishing specific computing results), usually by designing and building executable computer programs.  
 Tasks accompanying and related to programming include testing, debugging, source code maintenance, implementation of build systems, and management of derived artifacts, such as the machine code of computer programs.  
Relatedly, software engineering combines engineering techniques and principles with software development.