Text editors were also developed that allowed changes and corrections to be made much more easily than with punched cards.  
It is usually easier to code in "high-level" languages than in "low-level" ones.  
However, because an assembly language is little more than a different notation for a machine language, two machines with different instruction sets also have different assembly languages.  
Programming languages are essential for software development.  
Some of these factors include:  
 The presentation aspects of this (such as indents, line breaks, color highlighting, and so on) are often handled by the source code editor, but the content aspects reflect the programmer's talent and skills.  
Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use.  
The source code of a program is written in one or more languages that are intelligible to programmers, rather than machine code, which is directly executed by the central processing unit.  
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.  
Normally the first step in debugging is to attempt to reproduce the problem.  
He gave the first description of cryptanalysis by frequency analysis, the earliest code-breaking algorithm.  
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.  
 Implementation techniques include imperative languages (object-oriented or procedural), functional languages, and logic languages.  
 Readability is important because programmers spend the majority of their time reading, trying to understand, reusing and modifying existing source code, rather than writing new source code.  
Compiling takes the source code from a low-level programming language and converts it into machine code.  
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.