Use of a static code analysis tool can help detect some possible problems.  
Many factors, having little or nothing to do with the ability of the computer to efficiently compile and execute the code, contribute to readability.  
To produce machine code, the source code must either be compiled or transpiled.  
Trade-offs from this ideal involve finding enough programmers who know the language to build a team, the availability of compilers for that language, and the efficiency with which programs written in a given language execute.  
Many programmers use forms of Agile software development where the various stages of formal software development are more integrated together into short cycles that take a few weeks rather than years.  
Compilers harnessed the power of computers to make programming easier by allowing programmers to specify calculations by entering a formula using infix notation.  
Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use.  
Techniques like Code refactoring can enhance readability.  
Some text editors such as Emacs allow GDB to be invoked through them, to provide a visual environment.  
In 1801, the Jacquard loom could produce entirely different weaves by changing the "program" – a series of pasteboard cards with holes punched in them.  
However, readability is more than just programming style.  
The Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a notation used for both the OOAD and MDA.  
  
For example, COBOL is still strong in corporate data centers often on large mainframe computers, Fortran in engineering applications, scripting languages in Web development, and C in embedded software.  
 Debugging is a very important task in the software development process since having defects in a program can have significant consequences for its users.