It is usually easier to code in "high-level" languages than in "low-level" ones.  
However, while these might be considered part of the programming process, often the term software development is more likely used for this larger overall process – whereas the terms programming, implementation, and coding tend to be focused on the actual writing of code.  
Text editors were also developed that allowed changes and corrections to be made much more easily than with punched cards.  
However, while these might be considered part of the programming process, often the term software development is more likely used for this larger overall process – whereas the terms programming, implementation, and coding tend to be focused on the actual writing of 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.  
Relatedly, software engineering combines engineering techniques and principles with software development.  
Methods of measuring programming language popularity include: counting the number of job advertisements that mention the language, the number of books sold and courses teaching the language (this overestimates the importance of newer languages), and estimates of the number of existing lines of code written in the language (this underestimates the number of users of business languages such as COBOL).  
Also, those involved with software development may at times engage in reverse engineering, which is the practice of seeking to understand an existing program so as to re-implement its function in some way.  
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.  
It affects the aspects of quality above, including portability, usability and most importantly maintainability.  
 Code-breaking algorithms have also existed for centuries.  
Many factors, having little or nothing to do with the ability of the computer to efficiently compile and execute the code, contribute to readability.  
 After the bug is reproduced, the input of the program may need to be simplified to make it easier to debug.  
 Implementation techniques include imperative languages (object-oriented or procedural), functional languages, and logic languages.  
 Some languages are very popular for particular kinds of applications, while some languages are regularly used to write many different kinds of applications.