Many factors, having little or nothing to do with the ability of the computer to efficiently compile and execute the code, contribute to readability..  
Techniques like Code refactoring can enhance readability.  
Expert programmers are familiar with a variety of well-established algorithms and their respective complexities and use this knowledge to choose algorithms that are best suited to the circumstances.  
While these are sometimes considered programming, often the term software development is used for this larger overall process – with the terms programming, implementation, and coding reserved for the writing and editing of code per se.  
Text editors were also developed that allowed changes and corrections to be made much more easily than with punched cards.  
The Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a notation used for both the OOAD and MDA.  
One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.  
 Auxiliary tasks accompanying and related to programming include analyzing requirements, testing, debugging (investigating and fixing problems), implementation of build systems, and management of derived artifacts, such as programs' machine code.  
 Popular modeling techniques include Object-Oriented Analysis and Design (OOAD) and Model-Driven Architecture (MDA).  
Normally the first step in debugging is to attempt to reproduce the problem.  
There are many approaches to the Software development process.  
Compilers harnessed the power of computers to make programming easier by allowing programmers to specify calculations by entering a formula using infix notation.  
He gave the first description of cryptanalysis by frequency analysis, the earliest code-breaking algorithm.  
 Implementation techniques include imperative languages (object-oriented or procedural), functional languages, and logic languages.  
 Following a consistent programming style often helps readability.