Computer programming or coding is the composition of sequences of instructions, called programs, that computers can follow to perform tasks..  
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.  
 Allen Downey, in his book How To Think Like A Computer Scientist, writes:  
 Many computer languages provide a mechanism to call functions provided by shared libraries.  
Compilers harnessed the power of computers to make programming easier by allowing programmers to specify calculations by entering a formula using infix notation.  
In 1801, the Jacquard loom could produce entirely different weaves by changing the "program" – a series of pasteboard cards with holes punched in them.  
Integrated development environments (IDEs) aim to integrate all such help.  
Use of a static code analysis tool can help detect some possible problems.  
Programmers typically use high-level programming languages that are more easily intelligible to humans than machine code, which is directly executed by the central processing unit.  
 High-level languages made the process of developing a program simpler and more understandable, and less bound to the underlying hardware.  
Ideally, the programming language best suited for the task at hand will be selected.  
Some languages are more prone to some kinds of faults because their specification does not require compilers to perform as much checking as other languages.  
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).  
 Implementation techniques include imperative languages (object-oriented or procedural), functional languages, and logic languages.  
There exist a lot of different approaches for each of those tasks.