Following a consistent programming style often helps readability..  
Proficient programming usually requires expertise in several different subjects, including knowledge of the application domain, details of programming languages and generic code libraries, specialized algorithms, and formal logic.  
Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process.  
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.  
 Debugging is a very important task in the software development process since having defects in a program can have significant consequences for its users.  
Techniques like Code refactoring can enhance readability.  
There exist a lot of different approaches for each of those tasks.  
Use of a static code analysis tool can help detect some possible problems.  
 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.  
However, readability is more than just programming style.  
In 1801, the Jacquard loom could produce entirely different weaves by changing the "program" – a series of pasteboard cards with holes punched in them.  
It is usually easier to code in "high-level" languages than in "low-level" ones.  
 The first step in most formal software development processes is requirements analysis, followed by testing to determine value modeling, implementation, and failure elimination (debugging).  
It involves designing and implementing algorithms, step-by-step specifications of procedures, by writing code in one or more programming languages.  
For this purpose, algorithms are classified into orders using so-called Big O notation, which expresses resource use, such as execution time or memory consumption, in terms of the size of an input.