Some languages are very popular for particular kinds of applications, while some languages are regularly used to write many different kinds of applications..  
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.  
 Computer programmers are those who write computer software.  
However, with the concept of the stored-program computer introduced in 1949, both programs and data were stored and manipulated in the same way in computer memory.  
Techniques like Code refactoring can enhance readability.  
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.  
  
 Computer programming or coding is the composition of sequences of instructions, called programs, that computers can follow to perform tasks.  
  
 Programs were mostly entered using punched cards or paper tape.  
It is usually easier to code in "high-level" languages than in "low-level" ones.  
Sometimes software development is known as software engineering, especially when it employs formal methods or follows an engineering design process.  
Text editors were also developed that allowed changes and corrections to be made much more easily than with punched cards.  
 The first step in most formal software development processes is requirements analysis, followed by testing to determine value modeling, implementation, and failure elimination (debugging).  
By the late 1960s, data storage devices and computer terminals became inexpensive enough that programs could be created by typing directly into the computers.  
In 1206, the Arab engineer Al-Jazari invented a programmable drum machine where a musical mechanical automaton could be made to play different rhythms and drum patterns, via pegs and cams.