Some languages are very popular for particular kinds of applications, while some languages are regularly used to write many different kinds of applications..  
 A similar technique used for database design is Entity-Relationship Modeling (ER Modeling).  
One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.  
 Computer programmers are those who write computer software.  
However, Charles Babbage had already written his first program for the Analytical Engine in 1837.  
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.  
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.  
 The first step in most formal software development processes is requirements analysis, followed by testing to determine value modeling, implementation, and failure elimination (debugging).  
Languages form an approximate spectrum from "low-level" to "high-level"; "low-level" languages are typically more machine-oriented and faster to execute, whereas "high-level" languages are more abstract and easier to use but execute less quickly.  
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.  
 In the 1880s, Herman Hollerith invented the concept of storing data in machine-readable form.  
 Following a consistent programming style often helps readability.  
 Different programming languages support different styles of programming (called programming paradigms).  
Assembly languages were soon developed that let the programmer specify instruction in a text format (e.g., ADD X, TOTAL), with abbreviations for each operation code and meaningful names for specifying addresses.  
However, readability is more than just programming style.