However, readability is more than just programming style..  
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.  
 Computer programmers are those who write computer software.  
It involves designing and implementing algorithms, step-by-step specifications of procedures, by writing code in one or more programming languages.  
 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.  
In 1801, the Jacquard loom could produce entirely different weaves by changing the "program" – a series of pasteboard cards with holes punched in them.  
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.  
In the 9th century, the Arab mathematician Al-Kindi described a cryptographic algorithm for deciphering encrypted code, in A Manuscript on Deciphering Cryptographic Messages.  
 Following a consistent programming style often helps readability.  
Text editors were also developed that allowed changes and corrections to be made much more easily than with punched cards.  
However, Charles Babbage had already written his first program for the Analytical Engine in 1837.  
 Programs were mostly entered using punched cards or paper tape.  
The choice of language used is subject to many considerations, such as company policy, suitability to task, availability of third-party packages, or individual preference.  
One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.  
 Different programming languages support different styles of programming (called programming paradigms).