Techniques like Code refactoring can enhance readability..  
 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.  
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.  
 These compiled languages allow the programmer to write programs in terms that are syntactically richer, and more capable of abstracting the code, making it easy to target varying machine instruction sets via compilation declarations and heuristics.  
There exist a lot of different approaches for each of those tasks.  
In 1801, the Jacquard loom could produce entirely different weaves by changing the "program" – a series of pasteboard cards with holes punched in them.  
One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.  
 Machine code was the language of early programs, written in the instruction set of the particular machine, often in binary notation.  
 A similar technique used for database design is Entity-Relationship Modeling (ER Modeling).  
 It is very difficult to determine what are the most popular modern programming languages.  
Their jobs usually involve:  
 Although programming has been presented in the media as a somewhat mathematical subject, some research shows that good programmers have strong skills in natural human languages, and that learning to code is similar to learning a foreign language.  
 In the 1880s, Herman Hollerith invented the concept of storing data in machine-readable form.  
 Programmable devices have existed for centuries.  
Some text editors such as Emacs allow GDB to be invoked through them, to provide a visual environment.  
 Whatever the approach to development may be, the final program must satisfy some fundamental properties.