They are the building blocks for all software, from the simplest applications to the most sophisticated ones..  
In 1801, the Jacquard loom could produce entirely different weaves by changing the "program" – a series of pasteboard cards with holes punched in them.  
 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.  
Techniques like Code refactoring can enhance readability.  
Unreadable code often leads to bugs, inefficiencies, and duplicated code.  
A study found that a few simple readability transformations made code shorter and drastically reduced the time to understand it.  
Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use.  
 Code-breaking algorithms have also existed for centuries.  
 A similar technique used for database design is Entity-Relationship Modeling (ER Modeling).  
 Programmable devices have existed for centuries.  
It affects the aspects of quality above, including portability, usability and most importantly maintainability.  
 It is very difficult to determine what are the most popular modern programming languages.  
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.  
However, Charles Babbage had already written his first program for the Analytical Engine in 1837.  
 Various visual programming languages have also been developed with the intent to resolve readability concerns by adopting non-traditional approaches to code structure and display.