Use of a static code analysis tool can help detect some possible problems.  
Unreadable code often leads to bugs, inefficiencies, and duplicated code.  
Proficient programming thus usually requires expertise in several different subjects, including knowledge of the application domain, specialized algorithms, and formal logic.  
Some of these factors include:  
 The presentation aspects of this (such as indents, line breaks, color highlighting, and so on) are often handled by the source code editor, but the content aspects reflect the programmer's talent and skills.  
The purpose of programming is to find a sequence of instructions that will automate the performance of a task (which can be as complex as an operating system) on a computer, often for solving a given problem.  
Some of these factors include:  
 The presentation aspects of this (such as indents, line breaks, color highlighting, and so on) are often handled by the source code editor, but the content aspects reflect the programmer's talent and skills.  
Techniques like Code refactoring can enhance readability.  
It affects the aspects of quality above, including portability, usability and most importantly maintainability.  
This can be a non-trivial task, for example as with parallel processes or some unusual software bugs.  
 A similar technique used for database design is Entity-Relationship Modeling (ER Modeling).  
 After the bug is reproduced, the input of the program may need to be simplified to make it easier to debug.  
Also, those involved with software development may at times engage in reverse engineering, which is the practice of seeking to understand an existing program so as to re-implement its function in some way.  
There are many approaches to the Software development process.  
Compiling takes the source code from a low-level programming language and converts it into machine code.  
FORTRAN, the first widely used high-level language to have a functional implementation, came out in 1957, and many other languages were soon developed—in particular, COBOL aimed at commercial data processing, and Lisp for computer research.