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.  
Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use.  
Proficient programming thus usually requires expertise in several different subjects, including knowledge of the application domain, specialized algorithms, and formal logic.  
Techniques like Code refactoring can enhance readability.  
Relatedly, software engineering combines engineering techniques and principles with software development.  
Some text editors such as Emacs allow GDB to be invoked through them, to provide a visual environment.  
Programming languages are essential for software development.  
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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.  
There are many approaches to the Software development process.  
However, while these might be considered part of the programming process, often the term software development is more likely used for this larger overall process – whereas the terms programming, implementation, and coding tend to be focused on the actual writing of code.  
This can be a non-trivial task, for example as with parallel processes or some unusual software bugs.  
Many programmers use forms of Agile software development where the various stages of formal software development are more integrated together into short cycles that take a few weeks rather than years.  
 In the 1880s, Herman Hollerith invented the concept of storing data in machine-readable form.  
 Programs were mostly entered using punched cards or paper tape.