Proficient programming thus usually requires expertise in several different subjects, including knowledge of the application domain, specialized algorithms, and formal logic.  
The following properties are among the most important:  
  
 In computer programming, readability refers to the ease with which a human reader can comprehend the purpose, control flow, and operation of source code.  
The source code of a program is written in one or more languages that are intelligible to programmers, rather than machine code, which is directly executed by the central processing unit.  
They are the building blocks for all software, from the simplest applications to the most sophisticated ones.  
Many factors, having little or nothing to do with the ability of the computer to efficiently compile and execute the code, contribute to readability.  
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Techniques like Code refactoring can enhance readability.  
There are many approaches to the Software development process.  
Integrated development environments (IDEs) aim to integrate all such help.  
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In 1801, the Jacquard loom could produce entirely different weaves by changing the "program" – a series of pasteboard cards with holes punched in them.  
Ideally, the programming language best suited for the task at hand will be selected.  
Compiling takes the source code from a low-level programming language and converts it into machine code.  
Text editors were also developed that allowed changes and corrections to be made much more easily than with punched cards.  
 Some languages are very popular for particular kinds of applications, while some languages are regularly used to write many different kinds of applications.