There exist a lot of different approaches for each of those tasks.  
Ideally, the programming language best suited for the task at hand will be selected.  
This can be a non-trivial task, for example as with parallel processes or some unusual software bugs.  
Ideally, the programming language best suited for the task at hand will be selected.  
Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use.  
A study found that a few simple readability transformations made code shorter and drastically reduced the time to understand it.  
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.  
Programming involves tasks such as analysis, generating algorithms, profiling algorithms' accuracy and resource consumption, and the implementation of algorithms (usually in a particular programming language, commonly referred to as coding).  
In 1801, the Jacquard loom could produce entirely different weaves by changing the "program" – a series of pasteboard cards with holes punched in them.  
However, because an assembly language is little more than a different notation for a machine language, two machines with different instruction sets also have different assembly languages.  
 In the 1880s, Herman Hollerith invented the concept of storing data in machine-readable form.  
Ideally, the programming language best suited for the task at hand will be selected.  
 Different programming languages support different styles of programming (called programming paradigms).  
 Code-breaking algorithms have also existed for centuries.  
For example, COBOL is still strong in corporate data centers often on large mainframe computers, Fortran in engineering applications, scripting languages in Web development, and C in embedded software.