Expert programmers are familiar with a variety of well-established algorithms and their respective complexities and use this knowledge to choose algorithms that are best suited to the circumstances.  
This is interpreted into machine code.  
Ideally, the programming language best suited for the task at hand will be selected.  
However, with the concept of the stored-program computer introduced in 1949, both programs and data were stored and manipulated in the same way in computer memory.  
Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use.  
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.  
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.  
Text editors were also developed that allowed changes and corrections to be made much more easily than with punched cards.  
A study found that a few simple readability transformations made code shorter and drastically reduced the time to understand it.  
Programming languages are essential for software development.  
The choice of language used is subject to many considerations, such as company policy, suitability to task, availability of third-party packages, or individual preference.  
There are many approaches to the Software development process.  
 It is very difficult to determine what are the most popular modern programming languages.  
Techniques like Code refactoring can enhance readability.  
Integrated development environments (IDEs) aim to integrate all such help.