Use of a static code analysis tool can help detect some possible problems..  
There are many approaches to the Software development process.  
 New languages are generally designed around the syntax of a prior language with new functionality added, (for example C++ adds object-orientation to C, and Java adds memory management and bytecode to C++, but as a result, loses efficiency and the ability for low-level manipulation).  
 Programs were mostly entered using punched cards or paper tape.  
 It is very difficult to determine what are the most popular modern programming languages.  
A study found that a few simple readability transformations made code shorter and drastically reduced the time to understand it.  
 A similar technique used for database design is Entity-Relationship Modeling (ER Modeling).  
One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.  
Some text editors such as Emacs allow GDB to be invoked through them, to provide a visual environment.  
Sometimes software development is known as software engineering, especially when it employs formal methods or follows an engineering design process.  
Techniques like Code refactoring can enhance readability.  
 These compiled languages allow the programmer to write programs in terms that are syntactically richer, and more capable of abstracting the code, making it easy to target varying machine instruction sets via compilation declarations and heuristics.  
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.  
Ideally, the programming language best suited for the task at hand will be selected.  
 The first step in most formal software development processes is requirements analysis, followed by testing to determine value modeling, implementation, and failure elimination (debugging).