Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use..  
 Popular modeling techniques include Object-Oriented Analysis and Design (OOAD) and Model-Driven Architecture (MDA).  
One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.  
 Readability is important because programmers spend the majority of their time reading, trying to understand, reusing and modifying existing source code, rather than writing new source code.  
Programming languages are essential for software development.  
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.  
For example, when a bug in a compiler can make it crash when parsing some large source file, a simplification of the test case that results in only few lines from the original source file can be sufficient to reproduce the same crash.  
However, Charles Babbage had already written his first program for the Analytical Engine in 1837.  
 Allen Downey, in his book How To Think Like A Computer Scientist, writes:  
 Many computer languages provide a mechanism to call functions provided by shared libraries.  
Some text editors such as Emacs allow GDB to be invoked through them, to provide a visual environment.  
While these are sometimes considered programming, often the term software development is used for this larger overall process – with the terms programming, implementation, and coding reserved for the writing and editing of code per se.  
It affects the aspects of quality above, including portability, usability and most importantly maintainability.  
Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process.  
Normally the first step in debugging is to attempt to reproduce the problem.  
 Debugging is often done with IDEs. Standalone debuggers like GDB are also used, and these often provide less of a visual environment, usually using a command line.