Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process..  
There are many approaches to the Software development process.  
A study found that a few simple readability transformations made code shorter and drastically reduced the time to understand it.  
 The first step in most formal software development processes is requirements analysis, followed by testing to determine value modeling, implementation, and failure elimination (debugging).  
 Machine code was the language of early programs, written in the instruction set of the particular machine, often in binary notation.  
Assembly languages were soon developed that let the programmer specify instruction in a text format (e.g., ADD X, TOTAL), with abbreviations for each operation code and meaningful names for specifying addresses.  
Text editors were also developed that allowed changes and corrections to be made much more easily than with punched cards.  
Integrated development environments (IDEs) aim to integrate all such help.  
 Programmable devices have existed for centuries.  
There exist a lot of different approaches for each of those tasks.  
 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.  
In 1801, the Jacquard loom could produce entirely different weaves by changing the "program" – a series of pasteboard cards with holes punched in them.  
 Some languages are very popular for particular kinds of applications, while some languages are regularly used to write many different kinds of applications.  
 It is very difficult to determine what are the most popular modern programming languages.  
Use of a static code analysis tool can help detect some possible problems.