Implementation techniques include imperative languages (object-oriented or procedural), functional languages, and logic languages..  
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.  
One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.  
 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).  
Some text editors such as Emacs allow GDB to be invoked through them, to provide a visual environment.  
 Programmable devices have existed for centuries.  
  
 Computer programming or coding is the composition of sequences of instructions, called programs, that computers can follow to perform tasks.  
In 1206, the Arab engineer Al-Jazari invented a programmable drum machine where a musical mechanical automaton could be made to play different rhythms and drum patterns, via pegs and cams.  
 Programs were mostly entered using punched cards or paper tape.  
 A similar technique used for database design is Entity-Relationship Modeling (ER Modeling).  
Also, specific user environment and usage history can make it difficult to reproduce the problem.  
Ideally, the programming language best suited for the task at hand will be selected.  
Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process.  
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.  
 Whatever the approach to development may be, the final program must satisfy some fundamental properties.