Whatever the approach to development may be, the final program must satisfy some fundamental properties..  
 Auxiliary tasks accompanying and related to programming include analyzing requirements, testing, debugging (investigating and fixing problems), implementation of build systems, and management of derived artifacts, such as programs' machine code.  
Trial-and-error/divide-and-conquer is needed: the programmer will try to remove some parts of the original test case and check if the problem still exists.  
 Debugging is a very important task in the software development process since having defects in a program can have significant consequences for its users.  
Compilers harnessed the power of computers to make programming easier by allowing programmers to specify calculations by entering a formula using infix notation.  
 Programs were mostly entered using punched cards or paper tape.  
Sometimes software development is known as software engineering, especially when it employs formal methods or follows an engineering design process.  
The Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a notation used for both the OOAD and MDA.  
 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 languages are very popular for particular kinds of applications, while some languages are regularly used to write many different kinds of applications.  
This can be a non-trivial task, for example as with parallel processes or some unusual software bugs.  
When debugging the problem in a GUI, the programmer can try to skip some user interaction from the original problem description and check if remaining actions are sufficient for bugs to appear.  
It involves designing and implementing algorithms, step-by-step specifications of procedures, by writing code in one or more programming languages.  
Some text editors such as Emacs allow GDB to be invoked through them, to provide a visual environment.  
They are the building blocks for all software, from the simplest applications to the most sophisticated ones.