Sometimes software development is known as software engineering, especially when it employs formal methods or follows an engineering design process..  
 In the 1880s, Herman Hollerith invented the concept of storing data in machine-readable form.  
The Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a notation used for both the OOAD and MDA.  
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).  
  
Some text editors such as Emacs allow GDB to be invoked through them, to provide a visual environment.  
There exist a lot of different approaches for each of those tasks.  
Some languages are more prone to some kinds of faults because their specification does not require compilers to perform as much checking as other languages.  
 Programmable devices have existed for centuries.  
 Whatever the approach to development may be, the final program must satisfy some fundamental properties.  
It is usually easier to code in "high-level" languages than in "low-level" ones.  
 The academic field and the engineering practice of computer programming are both largely concerned with discovering and implementing the most efficient algorithms for a given class of problems.  
One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.  
In the 9th century, the Arab mathematician Al-Kindi described a cryptographic algorithm for deciphering encrypted code, in A Manuscript on Deciphering Cryptographic Messages.