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..  
 Following a consistent programming style often helps readability.  
However, Charles Babbage had already written his first program for the Analytical Engine in 1837.  
Sometimes software development is known as software engineering, especially when it employs formal methods or follows an engineering design process.  
Provided the functions in a library follow the appropriate run-time conventions (e.g., method of passing arguments), then these functions may be written in any other language.  
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.  
In 1801, the Jacquard loom could produce entirely different weaves by changing the "program" – a series of pasteboard cards with holes punched in them.  
 Computer programmers are those who write computer software.  
This can be a non-trivial task, for example as with parallel processes or some unusual software bugs.  
Ideally, the programming language best suited for the task at hand will be selected.  
  
The first compiler related tool, the A-0 System, was developed in 1952 by Grace Hopper, who also coined the term 'compiler'.  
Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process.  
For example, COBOL is still strong in corporate data centers often on large mainframe computers, Fortran in engineering applications, scripting languages in Web development, and C in embedded software.  
By the late 1960s, data storage devices and computer terminals became inexpensive enough that programs could be created by typing directly into the computers.  
One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.