There are many approaches to the Software development process..  
 Programmable devices have existed for centuries.  
By the late 1960s, data storage devices and computer terminals became inexpensive enough that programs could be created by typing directly into the computers.  
Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process.  
As early as the 9th century, a programmable music sequencer was invented by the Persian Banu Musa brothers, who described an automated mechanical flute player in the Book of Ingenious Devices.  
It is usually easier to code in "high-level" languages than in "low-level" ones.  
Sometimes software development is known as software engineering, especially when it employs formal methods or follows an engineering design process.  
Use of a static code analysis tool can help detect some possible problems.  
 It is very difficult to determine what are the most popular modern programming languages.  
 Debugging is a very important task in the software development process since having defects in a program can have significant consequences for its users.  
Expert programmers are familiar with a variety of well-established algorithms and their respective complexities and use this knowledge to choose algorithms that are best suited to the circumstances.  
 Debugging is often done with IDEs. Standalone debuggers like GDB are also used, and these often provide less of a visual environment, usually using a command line.  
 In the 1880s, Herman Hollerith invented the concept of storing data in machine-readable form.  
In the 9th century, the Arab mathematician Al-Kindi described a cryptographic algorithm for deciphering encrypted code, in A Manuscript on Deciphering Cryptographic Messages.  
They are the building blocks for all software, from the simplest applications to the most sophisticated ones.