In the 1880s, Herman Hollerith invented the concept of storing data in machine-readable form..  
 Debugging is a very important task in the software development process since having defects in a program can have significant consequences for its users.  
 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).  
Many programmers use forms of Agile software development where the various stages of formal software development are more integrated together into short cycles that take a few weeks rather than years.  
 Programmable devices have existed for centuries.  
 Code-breaking algorithms have also existed for centuries.  
Techniques like Code refactoring can enhance readability.  
  
Also, specific user environment and usage history can make it difficult to reproduce the problem.  
Many factors, having little or nothing to do with the ability of the computer to efficiently compile and execute the code, contribute to readability.  
 Implementation techniques include imperative languages (object-oriented or procedural), functional languages, and logic languages.  
In the 9th century, the Arab mathematician Al-Kindi described a cryptographic algorithm for deciphering encrypted code, in A Manuscript on Deciphering Cryptographic Messages.  
FORTRAN, the first widely used high-level language to have a functional implementation, came out in 1957, and many other languages were soon developed—in particular, COBOL aimed at commercial data processing, and Lisp for computer research.  
It involves designing and implementing algorithms, step-by-step specifications of procedures, by writing code in one or more programming languages.  
Sometimes software development is known as software engineering, especially when it employs formal methods or follows an engineering design process.