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..  
 Some languages are very popular for particular kinds of applications, while some languages are regularly used to write many different kinds of applications.  
 Machine code was the language of early programs, written in the instruction set of the particular machine, often in binary notation.  
While these are sometimes considered programming, often the term software development is used for this larger overall process – with the terms programming, implementation, and coding reserved for the writing and editing of code per se.  
One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.  
Ideally, the programming language best suited for the task at hand will be selected.  
Use of a static code analysis tool can help detect some possible problems.  
This can be a non-trivial task, for example as with parallel processes or some unusual software bugs.  
 Following a consistent programming style often helps readability.  
Many factors, having little or nothing to do with the ability of the computer to efficiently compile and execute the code, contribute to readability.  
It affects the aspects of quality above, including portability, usability and most importantly maintainability.  
 Programmable devices have existed for centuries.  
 The first step in most formal software development processes is requirements analysis, followed by testing to determine value modeling, implementation, and failure elimination (debugging).  
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.  
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.