There are many approaches to the Software development process..  
Proficient programming usually requires expertise in several different subjects, including knowledge of the application domain, details of programming languages and generic code libraries, specialized algorithms, and formal logic.  
 Allen Downey, in his book How To Think Like A Computer Scientist, writes:  
 Many computer languages provide a mechanism to call functions provided by shared libraries.  
In 1206, the Arab engineer Al-Jazari invented a programmable drum machine where a musical mechanical automaton could be made to play different rhythms and drum patterns, via pegs and cams.  
The Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a notation used for both the OOAD and MDA.  
When debugging the problem in a GUI, the programmer can try to skip some user interaction from the original problem description and check if remaining actions are sufficient for bugs to appear.  
Unreadable code often leads to bugs, inefficiencies, and duplicated code.  
 Different programming languages support different styles of programming (called programming paradigms).  
Use of a static code analysis tool can help detect some possible problems.  
 Machine code was the language of early programs, written in the instruction set of the particular machine, often in binary notation.  
Integrated development environments (IDEs) aim to integrate all such help.  
Programming languages are essential for software development.  
 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.  
One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.  
However, readability is more than just programming style.