Many factors, having little or nothing to do with the ability of the computer to efficiently compile and execute the code, contribute to readability..  
 The first step in most formal software development processes is requirements analysis, followed by testing to determine value modeling, implementation, and failure elimination (debugging).  
 Following a consistent programming style often helps readability.  
 Different programming languages support different styles of programming (called programming paradigms).  
One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.  
Sometimes software development is known as software engineering, especially when it employs formal methods or follows an engineering design process.  
There are many approaches to the Software development process.  
Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process.  
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.  
Trade-offs from this ideal involve finding enough programmers who know the language to build a team, the availability of compilers for that language, and the efficiency with which programs written in a given language execute.  
 Programmable devices have existed for centuries.  
 The first computer program is generally dated to 1843, when mathematician Ada Lovelace published an algorithm to calculate a sequence of Bernoulli numbers, intended to be carried out by Charles Babbage's Analytical Engine.  
By the late 1960s, data storage devices and computer terminals became inexpensive enough that programs could be created by typing directly into the computers.  
The Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a notation used for both the OOAD and MDA.  
Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use.