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..  
There are many approaches to the Software development process.  
Programming languages are essential for software development.  
 High-level languages made the process of developing a program simpler and more understandable, and less bound to the underlying hardware.  
Some of these factors include:  
 The presentation aspects of this (such as indents, line breaks, color highlighting, and so on) are often handled by the source code editor, but the content aspects reflect the programmer's talent and skills.  
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.  
Languages form an approximate spectrum from "low-level" to "high-level"; "low-level" languages are typically more machine-oriented and faster to execute, whereas "high-level" languages are more abstract and easier to use but execute less quickly.  
The Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a notation used for both the OOAD and MDA.  
 Programs were mostly entered using punched cards or paper tape.  
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.  
 Debugging is a very important task in the software development process since having defects in a program can have significant consequences for its users.  
Also, specific user environment and usage history can make it difficult to reproduce the problem.  
 The first step in most formal software development processes is requirements analysis, followed by testing to determine value modeling, implementation, and failure elimination (debugging).  
 Code-breaking algorithms have also existed for centuries.  
 Different programming languages support different styles of programming (called programming paradigms).