However, readability is more than just programming style..  
One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.  
It affects the aspects of quality above, including portability, usability and most importantly maintainability.  
Programming languages are essential for software development.  
 The first step in most formal software development processes is requirements analysis, followed by testing to determine value modeling, implementation, and failure elimination (debugging).  
For this purpose, algorithms are classified into orders using so-called Big O notation, which expresses resource use, such as execution time or memory consumption, in terms of the size of an input.  
Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use.  
 Computer programmers are those who write computer software.  
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.  
 Debugging is often done with IDEs. Standalone debuggers like GDB are also used, and these often provide less of a visual environment, usually using a command line.  
In the 9th century, the Arab mathematician Al-Kindi described a cryptographic algorithm for deciphering encrypted code, in A Manuscript on Deciphering Cryptographic Messages.  
 Debugging is a very important task in the software development process since having defects in a program can have significant consequences for its users.  
Integrated development environments (IDEs) aim to integrate all such help.  
  
The first compiler related tool, the A-0 System, was developed in 1952 by Grace Hopper, who also coined the term 'compiler'.  
There are many approaches to the Software development process.