There exist a lot of different approaches for each of those tasks.  
One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.  
Later a control panel (plug board) added to his 1906 Type I Tabulator allowed it to be programmed for different jobs, and by the late 1940s, unit record equipment such as the IBM 602 and IBM 604, were programmed by control panels in a similar way, as were the first electronic computers.  
Programming languages are essential for software development.  
The choice of language used is subject to many considerations, such as company policy, suitability to task, availability of third-party packages, or individual preference.  
It affects the aspects of quality above, including portability, usability and most importantly maintainability.  
However, Charles Babbage had already written his first program for the Analytical Engine in 1837.  
Some text editors such as Emacs allow GDB to be invoked through them, to provide a visual environment.  
To produce machine code, the source code must either be compiled or transpiled.  
Techniques like Code refactoring can enhance readability.  
However, while these might be considered part of the programming process, often the term software development is more likely used for this larger overall process – whereas the terms programming, implementation, and coding tend to be focused on the actual writing of code.  
The purpose of programming is to find a sequence of instructions that will automate the performance of a task (which can be as complex as an operating system) on a computer, often for solving a given problem.  
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.  
To produce machine code, the source code must either be compiled or transpiled.  
There exist a lot of different approaches for each of those tasks.