There exist a lot of different approaches for each of those tasks.  
Also, specific user environment and usage history can make it difficult to reproduce the problem.  
Text editors were also developed that allowed changes and corrections to be made much more easily than with punched cards.  
Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process.  
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.  
In the 9th century, the Arab mathematician Al-Kindi described a cryptographic algorithm for deciphering encrypted code, in A Manuscript on Deciphering Cryptographic Messages.  
This is interpreted into machine code.  
There exist a lot of different approaches for each of those tasks.  
Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use.  
One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.  
Compilers harnessed the power of computers to make programming easier by allowing programmers to specify calculations by entering a formula using infix notation.  
Expert programmers are familiar with a variety of well-established algorithms and their respective complexities and use this knowledge to choose algorithms that are best suited to the circumstances.  
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.  
Techniques like Code refactoring can enhance readability.  
 Following a consistent programming style often helps readability.