There exist a lot of different approaches for each of those tasks.  
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.  
Proficient programming thus usually requires expertise in several different subjects, including knowledge of the application domain, specialized algorithms, and formal logic.  
He gave the first description of cryptanalysis by frequency analysis, the earliest code-breaking algorithm.  
Some languages are more prone to some kinds of faults because their specification does not require compilers to perform as much checking as other languages.  
Integrated development environments (IDEs) aim to integrate all such help.  
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.  
However, with the concept of the stored-program computer introduced in 1949, both programs and data were stored and manipulated in the same way in computer memory.  
In 1801, the Jacquard loom could produce entirely different weaves by changing the "program" – a series of pasteboard cards with holes punched in them.  
One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.  
Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process.  
 Machine code was the language of early programs, written in the instruction set of the particular machine, often in binary notation.  
Also, specific user environment and usage history can make it difficult to reproduce the problem.  
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.  
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.