One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.  
Text editors were also developed that allowed changes and corrections to be made much more easily than with punched cards.  
Techniques like Code refactoring can enhance readability.  
There are many approaches to the Software development process.  
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.  
They are the building blocks for all software, from the simplest applications to the most sophisticated ones.  
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.  
The following properties are among the most important:  
  
 In computer programming, readability refers to the ease with which a human reader can comprehend the purpose, control flow, and operation of source code.  
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.  
 Computer programmers are those who write computer software.  
This is interpreted into machine code.  
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.  
Integrated development environments (IDEs) aim to integrate all such help.  
 High-level languages made the process of developing a program simpler and more understandable, and less bound to the underlying hardware.