There are many approaches to the Software development process.  
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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.  
The Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a notation used for both the OOAD and MDA.  
Trial-and-error/divide-and-conquer is needed: the programmer will try to remove some parts of the original test case and check if the problem still exists.  
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.  
Use of a static code analysis tool can help detect some possible problems.  
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Normally the first step in debugging is to attempt to reproduce the problem.  
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.  
Relatedly, software engineering combines engineering techniques and principles with software development.  
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Unreadable code often leads to bugs, inefficiencies, and duplicated code.  
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One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.