One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.  
It is usually easier to code in "high-level" languages than in "low-level" ones.  
Some text editors such as Emacs allow GDB to be invoked through them, to provide a visual environment.  
There are many approaches to the Software development process.  
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.  
Techniques like Code refactoring can enhance readability.  
Relatedly, software engineering combines engineering techniques and principles with software development.  
In 1801, the Jacquard loom could produce entirely different weaves by changing the "program" – a series of pasteboard cards with holes punched in them.  
Relatedly, software engineering combines engineering techniques and principles with software development.  
Also, those involved with software development may at times engage in reverse engineering, which is the practice of seeking to understand an existing program so as to re-implement its function in some way.  
Unreadable code often leads to bugs, inefficiencies, and duplicated code.  
In 1801, the Jacquard loom could produce entirely different weaves by changing the "program" – a series of pasteboard cards with holes punched in them.  
He gave the first description of cryptanalysis by frequency analysis, the earliest code-breaking algorithm.  
Proficient programming thus usually requires expertise in several different subjects, including knowledge of the application domain, specialized algorithms, and formal logic.  
 Tasks accompanying and related to programming include testing, debugging, source code maintenance, implementation of build systems, and management of derived artifacts, such as the machine code of computer programs.