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.  
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.  
To produce machine code, the source code must either be compiled or transpiled.  
In the 9th century, the Arab mathematician Al-Kindi described a cryptographic algorithm for deciphering encrypted code, in A Manuscript on Deciphering Cryptographic Messages.  
There are many approaches to the Software development process.  
Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use.  
To produce machine code, the source code must either be compiled or transpiled.  
Use of a static code analysis tool can help detect some possible problems.  
Unreadable code often leads to bugs, inefficiencies, and duplicated code.  
For example, COBOL is still strong in corporate data centers often on large mainframe computers, Fortran in engineering applications, scripting languages in Web development, and C in embedded software.  
Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process.  
Relatedly, software engineering combines engineering techniques and principles with software development.  
Also, specific user environment and usage history can make it difficult to reproduce the problem.  
When debugging the problem in a GUI, the programmer can try to skip some user interaction from the original problem description and check if remaining actions are sufficient for bugs to appear.  
Ideally, the programming language best suited for the task at hand will be selected.