Compiling takes the source code from a low-level programming language and converts it into machine code.  
There are many approaches to the Software development process.  
Compiling takes the source code from a low-level programming language and converts it into machine code.  
The Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a notation used for both the OOAD and MDA.  
Programming languages are essential for software development.  
There exist a lot of different approaches for each of those tasks.  
Proficient programming thus usually requires expertise in several different subjects, including knowledge of the application domain, specialized algorithms, and formal logic.  
By the late 1960s, data storage devices and computer terminals became inexpensive enough that programs could be created by typing directly into the computers.  
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.  
The Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a notation used for both the OOAD and MDA.  
 Programs were mostly entered using punched cards or paper tape.  
Use of a static code analysis tool can help detect some possible problems.  
 In the 1880s, Herman Hollerith invented the concept of storing data in machine-readable form.  
It is usually easier to code in "high-level" languages than in "low-level" ones.  
However, because an assembly language is little more than a different notation for a machine language, two machines with different instruction sets also have different assembly languages.