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.  
It affects the aspects of quality above, including portability, usability and most importantly maintainability.  
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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.  
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.  
Transpiling on the other hand, takes the source-code from a high-level programming language and converts it into bytecode.  
As early as the 9th century, a programmable music sequencer was invented by the Persian Banu Musa brothers, who described an automated mechanical flute player in the Book of Ingenious Devices.  
Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process.  
It affects the aspects of quality above, including portability, usability and most importantly maintainability.  
The following properties are among the most important:  
  
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In the 9th century, the Arab mathematician Al-Kindi described a cryptographic algorithm for deciphering encrypted code, in A Manuscript on Deciphering Cryptographic Messages.  
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Some languages are more prone to some kinds of faults because their specification does not require compilers to perform as much checking as other languages.