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. 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. Their jobs usually involve: Although programming has been presented in the media as a somewhat mathematical subject, some research shows that good programmers have strong skills in natural human languages, and that learning to code is similar to learning a foreign language. Sometimes software development is known as software engineering, especially when it employs formal methods or follows an engineering design process. Some of these factors include: The presentation aspects of this (such as indents, line breaks, color highlighting, and so on) are often handled by the source code editor, but the content aspects reflect the programmer's talent and skills. Compilers harnessed the power of computers to make programming easier by allowing programmers to specify calculations by entering a formula using infix notation. He gave the first description of cryptanalysis by frequency analysis, the earliest code-breaking algorithm. Debugging is a very important task in the software development process since having defects in a program can have significant consequences for its users. Unreadable code often leads to bugs, inefficiencies, and duplicated code. Some languages are very popular for particular kinds of applications, while some languages are regularly used to write many different kinds of applications. Use of a static code analysis tool can help detect some possible problems. 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. Whatever the approach to development may be, the final program must satisfy some fundamental properties. 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 following properties are among the most important: In computer programming, readability refers to the ease with which a human reader can comprehend the purpose, control flow, and operation of source code. While these are sometimes considered programming, often the term software development is used for this larger overall process – with the terms programming, implementation, and coding reserved for the writing and editing of code per se. Some languages are very popular for particular kinds of applications, while some languages are regularly used to write many different kinds of applications. They are the building blocks for all software, from the simplest applications to the most sophisticated ones. In the 1880s, Herman Hollerith invented the concept of storing data in machine-readable form. Also, specific user environment and usage history can make it difficult to reproduce the problem. In the 9th century, the Arab mathematician Al-Kindi described a cryptographic algorithm for deciphering encrypted code, in A Manuscript on Deciphering Cryptographic Messages. Code-breaking algorithms have also existed for centuries. In the 9th century, the Arab mathematician Al-Kindi described a cryptographic algorithm for deciphering encrypted code, in A Manuscript on Deciphering Cryptographic Messages. 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. He gave the first description of cryptanalysis by frequency analysis, the earliest code-breaking algorithm.