

He gave the first description of cryptanalysis by frequency analysis, the earliest code-breaking algorithm. Whatever the approach to development may be, the final program must satisfy some fundamental properties. Also, specific user environment and usage history can make it difficult to reproduce the problem. Methods of measuring programming language popularity include: counting the number of job advertisements that mention the language, the number of books sold and courses teaching the language (this overestimates the importance of newer languages), and estimates of the number of existing lines of code written in the language (this underestimates the number of users of business languages such as COBOL). Programmable devices have existed for centuries. It affects the aspects of quality above, including portability, usability and most importantly maintainability. 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 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. However, Charles Babbage had already written his first program for the Analytical Engine in 1837. 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. Computer programmers are those who write computer software. In 1206, the Arab engineer Al-Jazari invented a programmable drum machine where a musical mechanical automaton could be made to play different rhythms and drum patterns, via pegs and cams. The academic field and the engineering practice of computer programming are both largely concerned with discovering and implementing the most efficient algorithms for a given class of problems. Integrated development environments (IDEs) aim to integrate all such help. By the late 1960s, data storage devices and computer terminals became inexpensive enough that programs could be created by typing directly into the computers. 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. A study found that a few simple readability transformations made code shorter and drastically reduced the time to understand it. Debugging is often done with IDEs. Standalone debuggers like GDB are also used, and these often provide less of a visual environment, usually using a command line. There are many approaches to the Software development process. For example, when a bug in a compiler can make it crash when parsing some large source file, a simplification of the test case that results in only few lines from the original source file can be sufficient to reproduce the same crash. Assembly languages were soon developed that let the programmer specify instruction in a text format (e.g., ADD X, TOTAL), with abbreviations for each operation code and meaningful names for specifying addresses. Also, specific user environment and usage history can make it difficult to reproduce the problem. 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. By the late 1960s, data storage devices and computer terminals became inexpensive enough that programs could be created by typing directly into the computers. It involves designing and implementing algorithms, step-by-step specifications of procedures, by writing code in one or more programming languages.