

It affects the aspects of quality above, including portability, usability and most importantly maintainability. After the bug is reproduced, the input of the program may need to be simplified to make it easier to debug. Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use. By the late 1960s, data storage devices and computer terminals became inexpensive enough that programs could be created by typing directly into the computers. Debugging is a very important task in the software development process since having defects in a program can have significant consequences for its users. Many factors, having little or nothing to do with the ability of the computer to efficiently compile and execute the code, contribute to readability. A similar technique used for database design is Entity-Relationship Modeling (ER Modeling). It is very difficult to determine what are the most popular modern programming languages. Trial-and-error/divide-and-conquer is needed: the programmer will try to remove some parts of the original test case and check if the problem still exists. Code-breaking algorithms have also existed for centuries. However, Charles Babbage had already written his first program for the Analytical Engine in 1837. 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. The first step in most formal software development processes is requirements analysis, followed by testing to determine value modeling, implementation, and failure elimination (debugging). 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. 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. He gave the first description of cryptanalysis by frequency analysis, the earliest code-breaking algorithm. 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. 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. The Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a notation used for both the OOAD and MDA. In the 9th century, the Arab mathematician Al-Kindi described a cryptographic algorithm for deciphering encrypted code, in A Manuscript on Deciphering Cryptographic Messages. Some languages are very popular for particular kinds of applications, while some languages are regularly used to write many different kinds of applications. The first step in most formal software development processes is requirements analysis, followed by testing to determine value modeling, implementation, and failure elimination (debugging). A study found that a few simple readability transformations made code shorter and drastically reduced the time to understand it. Use of a static code analysis tool can help detect some possible problems.