

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. Readability is important because programmers spend the majority of their time reading, trying to understand, reusing and modifying existing source code, rather than writing new source code. 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. There are many approaches to the Software development process. Popular modeling techniques include Object-Oriented Analysis and Design (OOAD) and Model-Driven Architecture (MDA). Ideally, the programming language best suited for the task at hand will be selected. Use of a static code analysis tool can help detect some possible problems. Some languages are very popular for particular kinds of applications, while some languages are regularly used to write many different kinds of applications. The Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a notation used for both the OOAD and MDA. In the 1880s, Herman Hollerith invented the concept of storing data in machine-readable form. Whatever the approach to development may be, the final program must satisfy some fundamental properties. Allen Downey, in his book *How To Think Like A Computer Scientist*, writes: Many computer languages provide a mechanism to call functions provided by shared libraries. 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. Various visual programming languages have also been developed with the intent to resolve readability concerns by adopting non-traditional approaches to code structure and display. In the 1880s, Herman Hollerith invented the concept of storing data in machine-readable form. He gave the first description of cryptanalysis by frequency analysis, the earliest code-breaking algorithm. It is very difficult to determine what are the most popular modern programming languages. 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. Text editors were also developed that allowed changes and corrections to be made much more easily than with punched cards. 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. One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis. He gave the first description of cryptanalysis by frequency analysis, the earliest code-breaking algorithm. He gave the first description of cryptanalysis by frequency analysis, the earliest code-breaking algorithm. Proficient programming usually requires expertise in several different subjects, including knowledge of the application domain, details of programming languages and generic code libraries, specialized algorithms, and formal logic.