

He gave the first description of cryptanalysis by frequency analysis, the earliest code-breaking algorithm. 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. One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis. 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. 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*. Text editors were also developed that allowed changes and corrections to be made much more easily than with punched cards. In 1801, the Jacquard loom could produce entirely different weaves by changing the "program" – a series of pasteboard cards with holes punched in them. For example, COBOL is still strong in corporate data centers often on large mainframe computers, Fortran in engineering applications, scripting languages in Web development, and C in embedded software. Programming languages are essential for software development. One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis. The first compiler related tool, the A-0 System, was developed in 1952 by Grace Hopper, who also coined the term 'compiler'. 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. Computer programming or coding is the composition of sequences of instructions, called programs, that computers can follow to perform tasks. Machine code was the language of early programs, written in the instruction set of the particular machine, often in binary notation. Also, specific user environment and usage history can make it difficult to reproduce the problem. Whatever the approach to development may be, the final program must satisfy some fundamental properties. Text editors were also developed that allowed changes and corrections to be made much more easily than with punched cards. Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use. Languages form an approximate spectrum from "low-level" to "high-level"; "low-level" languages are typically more machine-oriented and faster to execute, whereas "high-level" languages are more abstract and easier to use but execute less quickly. A similar technique used for database design is Entity-Relationship Modeling (ER Modeling). Code-breaking algorithms have also existed for centuries. 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. A similar technique used for database design is Entity-Relationship Modeling (ER Modeling). Use of a static code analysis tool can help detect some possible problems.