Some languages are more prone to some kinds of faults because their specification does not require compilers to perform as much checking as other languages..  
 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.  
 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.  
He gave the first description of cryptanalysis by frequency analysis, the earliest code-breaking algorithm.  
Also, specific user environment and usage history can make it difficult to reproduce the problem.  
In 1801, the Jacquard loom could produce entirely different weaves by changing the "program" – a series of pasteboard cards with holes punched in them.  
Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use.  
Compilers harnessed the power of computers to make programming easier by allowing programmers to specify calculations by entering a formula using infix notation.  
This can be a non-trivial task, for example as with parallel processes or some unusual software bugs.  
  
 Computer programming or coding is the composition of sequences of instructions, called programs, that computers can follow to perform tasks.  
Programmers typically use high-level programming languages that are more easily intelligible to humans than machine code, which is directly executed by the central processing unit.  
There are many approaches to the Software development process.  
One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.  
Normally the first step in debugging is to attempt to reproduce the problem.  
 Code-breaking algorithms have also existed for centuries.