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..  
 Following a consistent programming style often helps readability.  
In 1801, the Jacquard loom could produce entirely different weaves by changing the "program" – a series of pasteboard cards with holes punched in them.  
 Programs were mostly entered using punched cards or paper tape.  
One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.  
Unreadable code often leads to bugs, inefficiencies, and duplicated code.  
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.  
He gave the first description of cryptanalysis by frequency analysis, the earliest code-breaking algorithm.  
Normally the first step in debugging is to attempt to reproduce the problem.  
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.  
 Different programming languages support different styles of programming (called programming paradigms).  
For this purpose, algorithms are classified into orders using so-called Big O notation, which expresses resource use, such as execution time or memory consumption, in terms of the size of an input.  
However, with the concept of the stored-program computer introduced in 1949, both programs and data were stored and manipulated in the same way in computer memory.  
It involves designing and implementing algorithms, step-by-step specifications of procedures, by writing code in one or more programming languages.