It is very difficult to determine what are the most popular modern programming languages..  
He gave the first description of cryptanalysis by frequency analysis, the earliest code-breaking algorithm.  
Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process.  
Unreadable code often leads to bugs, inefficiencies, and duplicated code.  
 Implementation techniques include imperative languages (object-oriented or procedural), functional languages, and logic 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.  
By the late 1960s, data storage devices and computer terminals became inexpensive enough that programs could be created by typing directly into the computers.  
This can be a non-trivial task, for example as with parallel processes or some unusual software bugs.  
Use of a static code analysis tool can help detect some possible problems.  
 Machine code was the language of early programs, written in the instruction set of the particular machine, often in binary notation.  
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.  
Trade-offs from this ideal involve finding enough programmers who know the language to build a team, the availability of compilers for that language, and the efficiency with which programs written in a given language execute.  
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.  
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.  
There are many approaches to the Software development process.