Computer programmers are those who write computer software..  
Trial-and-error/divide-and-conquer is needed: the programmer will try to remove some parts of the original test case and check if the problem still exists.  
He gave the first description of cryptanalysis by frequency analysis, the earliest code-breaking algorithm.  
Unreadable code often leads to bugs, inefficiencies, and duplicated code.  
Text editors were also developed that allowed changes and corrections to be made much more easily than with punched cards.  
 Programmable devices have existed for centuries.  
 Code-breaking algorithms have also existed for centuries.  
Also, specific user environment and usage history can make it difficult to reproduce the problem.  
Provided the functions in a library follow the appropriate run-time conventions (e.g., method of passing arguments), then these functions may be written in any other language.  
One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.  
 Whatever the approach to development may be, the final program must satisfy some fundamental properties.  
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.  
It is usually easier to code in "high-level" languages than in "low-level" ones.  
However, because an assembly language is little more than a different notation for a machine language, two machines with different instruction sets also have different assembly languages.  
While these are sometimes considered programming, often the term software development is used for this larger overall process – with the terms programming, implementation, and coding reserved for the writing and editing of code per se.