Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process..  
For example, when a bug in a compiler can make it crash when parsing some large source file, a simplification of the test case that results in only few lines from the original source file can be sufficient to reproduce the same crash.  
One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.  
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.  
Some text editors such as Emacs allow GDB to be invoked through them, to provide a visual environment.  
 Following a consistent programming style often helps readability.  
 Code-breaking algorithms have also existed for centuries.  
  
 Computer programming or coding is the composition of sequences of instructions, called programs, that computers can follow to perform tasks.  
Expert programmers are familiar with a variety of well-established algorithms and their respective complexities and use this knowledge to choose algorithms that are best suited to the circumstances.  
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.  
In 1801, the Jacquard loom could produce entirely different weaves by changing the "program" – a series of pasteboard cards with holes punched in them.  
 The first computer program is generally dated to 1843, when mathematician Ada Lovelace published an algorithm to calculate a sequence of Bernoulli numbers, intended to be carried out by Charles Babbage's Analytical Engine.  
 In the 1880s, Herman Hollerith invented the concept of storing data in machine-readable form.  
 Different programming languages support different styles of programming (called programming paradigms).  
There exist a lot of different approaches for each of those tasks.