Following a consistent programming style often helps readability..  
Sometimes software development is known as software engineering, especially when it employs formal methods or follows an engineering design process.  
 Code-breaking algorithms have also existed for centuries.  
  
Unreadable code often leads to bugs, inefficiencies, and duplicated code.  
This can be a non-trivial task, for example as with parallel processes or some unusual software bugs.  
In 1206, the Arab engineer Al-Jazari invented a programmable drum machine where a musical mechanical automaton could be made to play different rhythms and drum patterns, via pegs and cams.  
It involves designing and implementing algorithms, step-by-step specifications of procedures, by writing code in one or more programming languages.  
In 1801, the Jacquard loom could produce entirely different weaves by changing the "program" – a series of pasteboard cards with holes punched in them.  
For example, COBOL is still strong in corporate data centers often on large mainframe computers, Fortran in engineering applications, scripting languages in Web development, and C in embedded software.  
He gave the first description of cryptanalysis by frequency analysis, the earliest code-breaking algorithm.  
 Different programming languages support different styles of programming (called programming paradigms).  
Normally the first step in debugging is to attempt to reproduce the problem.  
 These compiled languages allow the programmer to write programs in terms that are syntactically richer, and more capable of abstracting the code, making it easy to target varying machine instruction sets via compilation declarations and heuristics.  
 Whatever the approach to development may be, the final program must satisfy some fundamental properties.