He gave the first description of cryptanalysis by frequency analysis, the earliest code-breaking algorithm..  
Languages form an approximate spectrum from "low-level" to "high-level"; "low-level" languages are typically more machine-oriented and faster to execute, whereas "high-level" languages are more abstract and easier to use but execute less quickly.  
 Machine code was the language of early programs, written in the instruction set of the particular machine, often in binary notation.  
This can be a non-trivial task, for example as with parallel processes or some unusual software bugs.  
 Implementation techniques include imperative languages (object-oriented or procedural), functional languages, and logic languages.  
Later a control panel (plug board) added to his 1906 Type I Tabulator allowed it to be programmed for different jobs, and by the late 1940s, unit record equipment such as the IBM 602 and IBM 604, were programmed by control panels in a similar way, as were the first electronic computers.  
Some languages are more prone to some kinds of faults because their specification does not require compilers to perform as much checking as other languages.  
They are the building blocks for all software, from the simplest applications to the most sophisticated ones.  
 Readability is important because programmers spend the majority of their time reading, trying to understand, reusing and modifying existing source code, rather than writing new source code.  
 Programs were mostly entered using punched cards or paper tape.  
Sometimes software development is known as software engineering, especially when it employs formal methods or follows an engineering design process.  
In the 9th century, the Arab mathematician Al-Kindi described a cryptographic algorithm for deciphering encrypted code, in A Manuscript on Deciphering Cryptographic Messages.  
 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.  
Also, specific user environment and usage history can make it difficult to reproduce the problem.