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..  
Text editors were also developed that allowed changes and corrections to be made much more easily than with punched cards.  
However, readability is more than just programming style.  
A study found that a few simple readability transformations made code shorter and drastically reduced the time to understand it.  
This can be a non-trivial task, for example as with parallel processes or some unusual software bugs.  
It is usually easier to code in "high-level" languages than in "low-level" ones.  
 Code-breaking algorithms have also existed for centuries.  
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.  
He gave the first description of cryptanalysis by frequency analysis, the earliest code-breaking algorithm.  
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.  
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 text editors such as Emacs allow GDB to be invoked through them, to provide a visual environment.  
In the 9th century, the Arab mathematician Al-Kindi described a cryptographic algorithm for deciphering encrypted code, in A Manuscript on Deciphering Cryptographic Messages.  
Assembly languages were soon developed that let the programmer specify instruction in a text format (e.g., ADD X, TOTAL), with abbreviations for each operation code and meaningful names for specifying addresses.  
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.