Code-breaking algorithms have also existed for centuries..  
It is usually easier to code in "high-level" languages than in "low-level" ones.  
By the late 1960s, data storage devices and computer terminals became inexpensive enough that programs could be created by typing directly into the computers.  
One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.  
 Allen Downey, in his book How To Think Like A Computer Scientist, writes:  
 Many computer languages provide a mechanism to call functions provided by shared libraries.  
 A similar technique used for database design is Entity-Relationship Modeling (ER Modeling).  
 The first step in most formal software development processes is requirements analysis, followed by testing to determine value modeling, implementation, and failure elimination (debugging).  
Ideally, the programming language best suited for the task at hand will be selected.  
As early as the 9th century, a programmable music sequencer was invented by the Persian Banu Musa brothers, who described an automated mechanical flute player in the Book of Ingenious Devices.  
 Debugging is a very important task in the software development process since having defects in a program can have significant consequences for its users.  
 In the 1880s, Herman Hollerith invented the concept of storing data in machine-readable form.  
Some of these factors include:  
 The presentation aspects of this (such as indents, line breaks, color highlighting, and so on) are often handled by the source code editor, but the content aspects reflect the programmer's talent and skills.  
They are the building blocks for all software, from the simplest applications to the most sophisticated ones.  
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.  
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.