Different programming languages support different styles of programming (called programming paradigms)..  
 Machine code was the language of early programs, written in the instruction set of the particular machine, often in binary notation.  
Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use.  
However, readability is more than just programming style.  
 Implementation techniques include imperative languages (object-oriented or procedural), functional languages, and logic languages.  
 It is very difficult to determine what are the most popular modern programming languages.  
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.  
Compilers harnessed the power of computers to make programming easier by allowing programmers to specify calculations by entering a formula using infix notation.  
However, Charles Babbage had already written his first program for the Analytical Engine in 1837.  
When debugging the problem in a GUI, the programmer can try to skip some user interaction from the original problem description and check if remaining actions are sufficient for bugs to appear.  
Their jobs usually involve:  
 Although programming has been presented in the media as a somewhat mathematical subject, some research shows that good programmers have strong skills in natural human languages, and that learning to code is similar to learning a foreign language.  
He gave the first description of cryptanalysis by frequency analysis, the earliest code-breaking algorithm.  
 A similar technique used for database design is Entity-Relationship Modeling (ER Modeling).  
 Following a consistent programming style often helps readability.  
 The first step in most formal software development processes is requirements analysis, followed by testing to determine value modeling, implementation, and failure elimination (debugging).