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..  
 Popular modeling techniques include Object-Oriented Analysis and Design (OOAD) and Model-Driven Architecture (MDA).  
Normally the first step in debugging is to attempt to reproduce the problem.  
Unreadable code often leads to bugs, inefficiencies, and duplicated code.  
He gave the first description of cryptanalysis by frequency analysis, the earliest code-breaking algorithm.  
It affects the aspects of quality above, including portability, usability and most importantly maintainability.  
By the late 1960s, data storage devices and computer terminals became inexpensive enough that programs could be created by typing directly into the 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.  
 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.  
However, because an assembly language is little more than a different notation for a machine language, two machines with different instruction sets also have different assembly languages.  
There exist a lot of different approaches for each of those tasks.  
Some text editors such as Emacs allow GDB to be invoked through them, to provide a visual environment.  
 It is very difficult to determine what are the most popular modern programming languages.  
 Some languages are very popular for particular kinds of applications, while some languages are regularly used to write many different kinds of applications.  
 Machine code was the language of early programs, written in the instruction set of the particular machine, often in binary notation.