In the 9th century, the Arab mathematician Al-Kindi described a cryptographic algorithm for deciphering encrypted code, in A Manuscript on Deciphering Cryptographic Messages..  
He gave the first description of cryptanalysis by frequency analysis, the earliest code-breaking algorithm.  
Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process.  
Text editors were also developed that allowed changes and corrections to be made much more easily than with punched cards.  
 The first step in most formal software development processes is requirements analysis, followed by testing to determine value modeling, implementation, and failure elimination (debugging).  
 Code-breaking algorithms have also existed for centuries.  
 It is very difficult to determine what are the most popular modern programming languages.  
Trial-and-error/divide-and-conquer is needed: the programmer will try to remove some parts of the original test case and check if the problem still exists.  
 High-level languages made the process of developing a program simpler and more understandable, and less bound to the underlying hardware.  
  
 Computer programming or coding is the composition of sequences of instructions, called programs, that computers can follow to perform tasks.  
Ideally, the programming language best suited for the task at hand will be selected.  
There are many approaches to the Software development process.  
Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use.  
However, Charles Babbage had already written his first program for the Analytical Engine in 1837.