In 1801, the Jacquard loom could produce entirely different weaves by changing the "program" – a series of pasteboard cards with holes punched in them.  
Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process.  
The Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a notation used for both the OOAD and MDA.  
Also, specific user environment and usage history can make it difficult to reproduce the problem.  
However, Charles Babbage had already written his first program for the Analytical Engine in 1837.  
Languages form an approximate spectrum from "low-level" to "high-level"; "low-level" languages are typically more machine-oriented and faster to execute, whereas "high-level" languages are more abstract and easier to use but execute less quickly.  
In the 9th century, the Arab mathematician Al-Kindi described a cryptographic algorithm for deciphering encrypted code, in A Manuscript on Deciphering Cryptographic Messages.  
Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use.  
For example, COBOL is still strong in corporate data centers often on large mainframe computers, Fortran in engineering applications, scripting languages in Web development, and C in embedded software.  
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Techniques like Code refactoring can enhance readability.  
By the late 1960s, data storage devices and computer terminals became inexpensive enough that programs could be created by typing directly into the computers.  
 Computer programmers are those who write computer software.  
Compiling takes the source code from a low-level programming language and converts it into machine code.