Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use.  
Many factors, having little or nothing to do with the ability of the computer to efficiently compile and execute the code, contribute to readability.  
He gave the first description of cryptanalysis by frequency analysis, the earliest code-breaking algorithm.  
Many programmers use forms of Agile software development where the various stages of formal software development are more integrated together into short cycles that take a few weeks rather than years.  
One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.  
The following properties are among the most important:  
  
 In computer programming, readability refers to the ease with which a human reader can comprehend the purpose, control flow, and operation of source code.  
The choice of language used is subject to many considerations, such as company policy, suitability to task, availability of third-party packages, or individual preference.  
Compiling takes the source code from a low-level programming language and converts it into machine code.  
For example, when a bug in a compiler can make it crash when parsing some large source file, a simplification of the test case that results in only few lines from the original source file can be sufficient to reproduce the same crash.  
Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process.  
Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process.  
 Code-breaking algorithms have also existed for centuries.  
 Following a consistent programming style often helps 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.  
A study found that a few simple readability transformations made code shorter and drastically reduced the time to understand it.