However, with the concept of the stored-program computer introduced in 1949, both programs and data were stored and manipulated in the same way in computer memory.  
Also, those involved with software development may at times engage in reverse engineering, which is the practice of seeking to understand an existing program so as to re-implement its function in some way.  
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.  
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.  
One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.  
He gave the first description of cryptanalysis by frequency analysis, the earliest code-breaking algorithm.  
This can be a non-trivial task, for example as with parallel processes or some unusual software bugs.  
However, with the concept of the stored-program computer introduced in 1949, both programs and data were stored and manipulated in the same way in computer memory.  
Also, specific user environment and usage history can make it difficult to reproduce the problem.  
For this purpose, algorithms are classified into orders using so-called Big O notation, which expresses resource use, such as execution time or memory consumption, in terms of the size of an input.  
Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process.  
To produce machine code, the source code must either be compiled or transpiled.  
 Programs were mostly entered using punched cards or paper tape.  
 Different programming languages support different styles of programming (called programming paradigms).  
 Some languages are very popular for particular kinds of applications, while some languages are regularly used to write many different kinds of applications.