There exist a lot of different approaches for each of those tasks.  
He gave the first description of cryptanalysis by frequency analysis, the earliest code-breaking algorithm.  
In the 9th century, the Arab mathematician Al-Kindi described a cryptographic algorithm for deciphering encrypted code, in A Manuscript on Deciphering Cryptographic Messages.  
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.  
This is interpreted into machine code.  
FORTRAN, the first widely used high-level language to have a functional implementation, came out in 1957, and many other languages were soon developed—in particular, COBOL aimed at commercial data processing, and Lisp for computer research.  
Some text editors such as Emacs allow GDB to be invoked through them, to provide a visual environment.  
Techniques like Code refactoring can enhance readability.  
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To produce machine code, the source code must either be compiled or transpiled.  
 Computer programmers are those who write computer software.  
Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process.  
The Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a notation used for both the OOAD and MDA.  
In 1206, the Arab engineer Al-Jazari invented a programmable drum machine where a musical mechanical automaton could be made to play different rhythms and drum patterns, via pegs and cams.  
 Programs were mostly entered using punched cards or paper tape.