One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.  
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.  
Methods of measuring programming language popularity include: counting the number of job advertisements that mention the language, the number of books sold and courses teaching the language (this overestimates the importance of newer languages), and estimates of the number of existing lines of code written in the language (this underestimates the number of users of business languages such as COBOL).  
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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.  
Assembly languages were soon developed that let the programmer specify instruction in a text format (e.g., ADD X, TOTAL), with abbreviations for each operation code and meaningful names for specifying addresses.  
Their jobs usually involve:  
 Although programming has been presented in the media as a somewhat mathematical subject, some research shows that good programmers have strong skills in natural human languages, and that learning to code is similar to learning a foreign language.  
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.  
Integrated development environments (IDEs) aim to integrate all such help.  
To produce machine code, the source code must either be compiled or transpiled.  
 High-level languages made the process of developing a program simpler and more understandable, and less bound to the underlying hardware.  
Unreadable code often leads to bugs, inefficiencies, and duplicated code.  
He gave the first description of cryptanalysis by frequency analysis, the earliest code-breaking algorithm.  
However, because an assembly language is little more than a different notation for a machine language, two machines with different instruction sets also have different assembly languages.