A study found that a few simple readability transformations made code shorter and drastically reduced the time to understand it.  
He gave the first description of cryptanalysis by frequency analysis, the earliest code-breaking algorithm.  
Ideally, the programming language best suited for the task at hand will be selected.  
Relatedly, software engineering combines engineering techniques and principles with software development.  
Compiling takes the source code from a low-level programming language and converts it into machine code.  
This can be a non-trivial task, for example as with parallel processes or some unusual software bugs.  
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.  
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Compilers harnessed the power of computers to make programming easier by allowing programmers to specify calculations by entering a formula using infix notation.  
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Unreadable code often leads to bugs, inefficiencies, and duplicated 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.  
This is interpreted into machine code.  
 The first step in most formal software development processes is requirements analysis, followed by testing to determine value modeling, implementation, and failure elimination (debugging).  
 Programs were mostly entered using punched cards or paper tape.