Some text editors such as Emacs allow GDB to be invoked through them, to provide a visual environment.  
One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.  
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.  
Expert programmers are familiar with a variety of well-established algorithms and their respective complexities and use this knowledge to choose algorithms that are best suited to the circumstances.  
Programming involves tasks such as analysis, generating algorithms, profiling algorithms' accuracy and resource consumption, and the implementation of algorithms (usually in a particular programming language, commonly referred to as coding).  
Text editors were also developed that allowed changes and corrections to be made much more easily than with punched cards.  
In the 9th century, the Arab mathematician Al-Kindi described a cryptographic algorithm for deciphering encrypted code, in A Manuscript on Deciphering Cryptographic Messages.  
Ideally, the programming language best suited for the task at hand will be selected.  
Techniques like Code refactoring can enhance readability.  
This can be a non-trivial task, for example as with parallel processes or some unusual software bugs.  
The Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a notation used for both the OOAD and MDA.  
 In the 1880s, Herman Hollerith invented the concept of storing data in machine-readable form.  
This can be a non-trivial task, for example as with parallel processes or some unusual software bugs.  
 Code-breaking algorithms have also existed for centuries.  
Unreadable code often leads to bugs, inefficiencies, and duplicated code.