He gave the first description of cryptanalysis by frequency analysis, the earliest code-breaking algorithm.  
Provided the functions in a library follow the appropriate run-time conventions (e.g., method of passing arguments), then these functions may be written in any other language.  
Text editors were also developed that allowed changes and corrections to be made much more easily than with punched cards.  
It is usually easier to code in "high-level" languages than in "low-level" ones.  
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.  
Normally the first step in debugging is to attempt to reproduce the problem.  
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.  
Compilers harnessed the power of computers to make programming easier by allowing programmers to specify calculations by entering a formula using infix notation.  
Integrated development environments (IDEs) aim to integrate all such help.  
Text editors were also developed that allowed changes and corrections to be made much more easily than with punched cards.  
However, while these might be considered part of the programming process, often the term software development is more likely used for this larger overall process – whereas the terms programming, implementation, and coding tend to be focused on the actual writing of code.  
Compiling takes the source code from a low-level programming language and converts it into machine code.  
Relatedly, software engineering combines engineering techniques and principles with software development.  
A study found that a few simple readability transformations made code shorter and drastically reduced the time to understand it.  
 Implementation techniques include imperative languages (object-oriented or procedural), functional languages, and logic languages.