One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.  
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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.  
Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use.  
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.  
There exist a lot of different approaches for each of those tasks.  
Integrated development environments (IDEs) aim to integrate all such help.  
 Computer programmers are those who write computer software.  
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Ideally, the programming language best suited for the task at hand will be selected.  
 Implementation techniques include imperative languages (object-oriented or procedural), functional languages, and logic languages.  
It affects the aspects of quality above, including portability, usability and most importantly maintainability.  
In the 9th century, the Arab mathematician Al-Kindi described a cryptographic algorithm for deciphering encrypted code, in A Manuscript on Deciphering Cryptographic Messages.  
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Normally the first step in debugging is to attempt to reproduce the problem.