He gave the first description of cryptanalysis by frequency analysis, the earliest code-breaking algorithm.  
However, Charles Babbage had already written his first program for the Analytical Engine in 1837.  
The source code of a program is written in one or more languages that are intelligible to programmers, rather than machine code, which is directly executed by the central processing unit.  
Many programmers use forms of Agile software development where the various stages of formal software development are more integrated together into short cycles that take a few weeks rather than years.  
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.  
Some of these factors include:  
 The presentation aspects of this (such as indents, line breaks, color highlighting, and so on) are often handled by the source code editor, but the content aspects reflect the programmer's talent and skills.  
As early as the 9th century, a programmable music sequencer was invented by the Persian Banu Musa brothers, who described an automated mechanical flute player in the Book of Ingenious Devices.  
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.  
One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.  
Transpiling on the other hand, takes the source-code from a high-level programming language and converts it into bytecode.  
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Some text editors such as Emacs allow GDB to be invoked through them, to provide a visual environment.  
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