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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.  
Compiling takes the source code from a low-level programming language and converts it into machine code.  
He gave the first description of cryptanalysis by frequency analysis, the earliest code-breaking algorithm.  
The Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a notation used for both the OOAD and MDA.  
Transpiling on the other hand, takes the source-code from a high-level programming language and converts it into bytecode.  
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.  
Proficient programming thus usually requires expertise in several different subjects, including knowledge of the application domain, specialized algorithms, and formal logic.  
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.  
This is interpreted into machine code.  
Use of a static code analysis tool can help detect some possible problems.  
 Programs were mostly entered using punched cards or paper tape.  
One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.