Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process.  
He gave the first description of cryptanalysis by frequency analysis, the earliest code-breaking algorithm.  
This can be a non-trivial task, for example as with parallel processes or some unusual software bugs.  
Use of a static code analysis tool can help detect some possible problems.  
Also, specific user environment and usage history can make it difficult to reproduce the problem.  
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.  
The purpose of programming is to find a sequence of instructions that will automate the performance of a task (which can be as complex as an operating system) on a computer, often for solving a given problem.  
However, readability is more than just programming style.  
 Computer programmers are those who write computer software.  
 The first step in most formal software development processes is requirements analysis, followed by testing to determine value modeling, implementation, and failure elimination (debugging).  
Ideally, the programming language best suited for the task at hand will be selected.  
There exist a lot of different approaches for each of those tasks.  
 Different programming languages support different styles of programming (called programming paradigms).  
Languages form an approximate spectrum from "low-level" to "high-level"; "low-level" languages are typically more machine-oriented and faster to execute, whereas "high-level" languages are more abstract and easier to use but execute less quickly.  
 Implementation techniques include imperative languages (object-oriented or procedural), functional languages, and logic languages.