Later a control panel (plug board) added to his 1906 Type I Tabulator allowed it to be programmed for different jobs, and by the late 1940s, unit record equipment such as the IBM 602 and IBM 604, were programmed by control panels in a similar way, as were the first electronic computers. Different programming languages support different styles of programming (called programming paradigms). For example, when a bug in a compiler can make it crash when parsing some large source file, a simplification of the test case that results in only few lines from the original source file can be sufficient to reproduce the same crash. Code-breaking algorithms have also existed for centuries. 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. Ideally, the programming language best suited for the task at hand will be selected. Programs were mostly entered using punched cards or paper tape. Also, specific user environment and usage history can make it difficult to reproduce the problem. A study found that a few simple readability transformations made code shorter and drastically reduced the time to understand it. However, Charles Babbage had already written his first program for the Analytical Engine in 1837. 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. It is very difficult to determine what are the most popular modern programming languages. When debugging the problem in a GUI, the programmer can try to skip some user interaction from the original problem description and check if remaining actions are sufficient for bugs to appear. A similar technique used for database design is Entity-Relationship Modeling (ER Modeling). After the bug is reproduced, the input of the program may need to be simplified to make it easier to debug. Implementation techniques include imperative languages (object-oriented or procedural), functional languages, and logic languages. Debugging is often done with IDEs. Standalone debuggers like GDB are also used, and these often provide less of a visual environment, usually using a command line. Ideally, the programming language best suited for the task at hand will be selected. Debugging is a very important task in the software development process since having defects in a program can have significant consequences for its users. In the 9th century, the Arab mathematician Al-Kindi described a cryptographic algorithm for deciphering encrypted code, in A Manuscript on Deciphering Cryptographic Messages. Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use. Integrated development environments (IDEs) aim to integrate all such help. In 1801, the Jacquard loom could produce entirely different weaves by changing the "program" – a series of pasteboard cards with holes punched in them.