Whatever the approach to development may be, the final program must satisfy some fundamental properties. Some languages are very popular for particular kinds of applications, while some languages are regularly used to write many different kinds of applications. Popular modeling techniques include Object-Oriented Analysis and Design (OOAD) and Model-Driven Architecture (MDA). 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. Following a consistent programming style often helps readability. Implementation techniques include imperative languages (object-oriented or procedural), functional languages, and logic languages. Various visual programming languages have also been developed with the intent to resolve readability concerns by adopting non-traditional approaches to code structure and display. Popular modeling techniques include Object-Oriented Analysis and Design (OOAD) and Model-Driven Architecture (MDA). 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. 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. Machine code was the language of early programs, written in the instruction set of the particular machine, often in binary notation. Text editors were also developed that allowed changes and corrections to be made much more easily than with punched cards. Many factors, having little or nothing to do with the ability of the computer to efficiently compile and execute the code, contribute to readability. A similar technique used for database design is Entity-Relationship Modeling (ER Modeling). Text editors were also developed that allowed changes and corrections to be made much more easily than with punched cards. 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. 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. Computer programming or coding is the composition of sequences of instructions, called programs, that computers can follow to perform tasks. 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 first compiler related tool, the A-0 System, was developed in 1952 by Grace Hopper, who also coined the term 'compiler'. There are many approaches to the Software development process. These compiled languages allow the programmer to write programs in terms that are syntactically richer, and more capable of abstracting the code, making it easy to target varying machine instruction sets via compilation declarations and heuristics. For this purpose, algorithms are classified into orders using so-called Big O notation, which expresses resource use, such as execution time or memory consumption, in terms of the size of an input. Programming languages are essential for software development.