Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process. The first step in most formal software development processes is requirements analysis, followed by testing to determine value modeling, implementation, and failure elimination (debugging). However, readability is more than just programming style. The Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a notation used for both the OOAD and MDA. He gave the first description of cryptanalysis by frequency analysis, the earliest code-breaking algorithm. Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process. While these are sometimes considered programming, often the term software development is used for this larger overall process – with the terms programming, implementation, and coding reserved for the writing and editing of code per se. However, with the concept of the stored-program computer introduced in 1949, both programs and data were stored and manipulated in the same way in computer memory. Some languages are more prone to some kinds of faults because their specification does not require compilers to perform as much checking as other languages. The first compiler related tool, the A-0 System, was developed in 1952 by Grace Hopper, who also coined the term 'compiler'. In the 1880s, Herman Hollerith invented the concept of storing data in machine-readable form. Many factors, having little or nothing to do with the ability of the computer to efficiently compile and execute the code, contribute to readability. However, Charles Babbage had already written his first program for the Analytical Engine in 1837. Popular modeling techniques include Object-Oriented Analysis and Design (OOAD) and Model-Driven Architecture (MDA). In the 1880s, Herman Hollerith invented the concept of storing data in machine-readable form. Also, specific user environment and usage history can make it difficult to reproduce the problem. 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. After the bug is reproduced, the input of the program may need to be simplified to make it easier to debug. Use of a static code analysis tool can help detect some possible problems. Many factors, having little or nothing to do with the ability of the computer to efficiently compile and execute the code, contribute to readability. Assembly languages were soon developed that let the programmer specify instruction in a text format (e.g., ADD X, TOTAL), with abbreviations for each operation code and meaningful names for specifying addresses. However, with the concept of the stored-program computer introduced in 1949, both programs and data were stored and manipulated in the same way in computer memory. Code-breaking algorithms have also existed for centuries. 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.