Following a consistent programming style often helps readability. However, because an assembly language is little more than a different notation for a machine language, two machines with different instruction sets also have different assembly languages. Ideally, the programming language best suited for the task at hand will be selected. The Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a notation used for both the OOAD and MDA. High-level languages made the process of developing a program simpler and more understandable, and less bound to the underlying hardware. 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. Readability is important because programmers spend the majority of their time reading, trying to understand, reusing and modifying existing source code, rather than writing new source code. There exist a lot of different approaches for each of those tasks. 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. Programmers typically use high-level programming languages that are more easily intelligible to humans than machine code, which is directly executed by the central processing unit. 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. In 1206, the Arab engineer Al-Jazari invented a programmable drum machine where a musical mechanical automaton could be made to play different rhythms and drum patterns, via pegs and cams. The Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a notation used for both the OOAD and MDA. The first compiler related tool, the A-0 System, was developed in 1952 by Grace Hopper, who also coined the term 'compiler'. 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. There exist a lot of different approaches for each of those tasks. Whatever the approach to development may be, the final program must satisfy some fundamental properties. 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. New languages are generally designed around the syntax of a prior language with new functionality added, (for example C++ adds object-orientation to C, and Java adds memory management and bytecode to C++, but as a result, loses efficiency and the ability for low-level manipulation). Programmable devices have existed for centuries. In the 1880s, Herman Hollerith invented the concept of storing data in machine-readable form. Programming languages are essential for software development. Compilers harnessed the power of computers to make programming easier by allowing programmers to specify calculations by entering a formula using infix notation. Integrated development environments (IDEs) aim to integrate all such help. However, readability is more than just programming style.