This can be a non-trivial task, for example as with parallel processes or some unusual software bugs. One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis. 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. 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. Allen Downey, in his book How To Think Like A Computer Scientist, writes: Many computer languages provide a mechanism to call functions provided by shared libraries. It is usually easier to code in "high-level" languages than in "low-level" ones. 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 programmers are those who write computer software. Text editors were also developed that allowed changes and corrections to be made much more easily than with punched cards. Some languages are very popular for particular kinds of applications, while some languages are regularly used to write many different kinds of applications. Proficient programming usually requires expertise in several different subjects, including knowledge of the application domain, details of programming languages and generic code libraries, specialized algorithms, and formal logic. Auxiliary tasks accompanying and related to programming include analyzing requirements, testing, debugging (investigating and fixing problems), implementation of build systems, and management of derived artifacts, such as programs' machine code. The Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a notation used for both the OOAD and MDA. Integrated development environments (IDEs) aim to integrate all such help. In the 9th century, the Arab mathematician Al-Kindi described a cryptographic algorithm for deciphering encrypted code, in A Manuscript on Deciphering Cryptographic Messages. Ideally, the programming language best suited for the task at hand will be selected. Computer programming or coding is the composition of sequences of instructions, called programs, that computers can follow to perform tasks. 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. Different programming languages support different styles of programming (called programming paradigms). However, Charles Babbage had already written his first program for the Analytical Engine in 1837. Debugging is a very important task in the software development process since having defects in a program can have significant consequences for its users. There are many approaches to the Software development process. 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. Use of a static code analysis tool can help detect some possible problems.