Text editors were also developed that allowed changes and corrections to be made much more easily than with punched cards. It affects the aspects of quality above, including portability, usability and most importantly maintainability. Machine code was the language of early programs, written in the instruction set of the particular machine, often in binary notation. Programmable devices have 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. 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). 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. He gave the first description of cryptanalysis by frequency analysis, the earliest code-breaking algorithm. He gave the first description of cryptanalysis by frequency analysis, the earliest code-breaking algorithm. There are many approaches to the Software development process. Different programming languages support different styles of programming (called programming paradigms). Techniques like Code refactoring can enhance readability. High-level languages made the process of developing a program simpler and more understandable, and less bound to the underlying hardware. It is very difficult to determine what are the most popular modern programming languages. Following a consistent programming style often helps readability. Debugging is a very important task in the software development process since having defects in a program can have significant consequences for its users. 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. They are the building blocks for all software, from the simplest applications to the most sophisticated ones. Programmable devices have existed for centuries. In 1801, the Jacquard loom could produce entirely different weaves by changing the "program" – a series of pasteboard cards with holes punched in them. Provided the functions in a library follow the appropriate run-time conventions (e.g., method of passing arguments), then these functions may be written in any other language. Compilers harnessed the power of computers to make programming easier by allowing programmers to specify calculations by entering a formula using infix notation. Use of a static code analysis tool can help detect some possible problems. Following a consistent programming style often helps readability. 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.