Also, specific user environment and usage history can make it difficult to reproduce the problem. After the bug is reproduced, the input of the program may need to be simplified to make it easier to debug. 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. It affects the aspects of quality above, including portability, usability and most importantly maintainability. Also, specific user environment and usage history can make it difficult to reproduce the problem. 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. They are the building blocks for all software, from the simplest applications to the most sophisticated ones. 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. However, Charles Babbage had already written his first program for the Analytical Engine in 1837. High-level languages made the process of developing a program simpler and more understandable, and less bound to the underlying hardware. 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. Computer programmers are those who write computer software. FORTRAN, the first widely used high-level language to have a functional implementation, came out in 1957, and many other languages were soon developed—in particular, COBOL aimed at commercial data processing, and Lisp for computer research. Techniques like Code refactoring can enhance readability. Programs were mostly entered using punched cards or paper tape. It involves designing and implementing algorithms, step-by-step specifications of procedures, by writing code in one or more programming languages. The first step in most formal software development processes is requirements analysis, followed by testing to determine value modeling, implementation, and failure elimination (debugging). Text editors were also developed that allowed changes and corrections to be made much more easily than with punched cards. Some of these factors include: The presentation aspects of this (such as indents, line breaks, color highlighting, and so on) are often handled by the source code editor, but the content aspects reflect the programmer's talent and skills. 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. One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis. 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. Programming languages are essential for software development. One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis. 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.