The first compiler related tool, the A-0 System, was developed in 1952 by Grace Hopper, who also coined the term 'compiler'. Some text editors such as Emacs allow GDB to be invoked through them, to provide a visual environment. Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use. There are many approaches to the Software development process. There are many approaches to the Software development process. However, readability is more than just programming style. Languages form an approximate spectrum from "low-level" to "high-level"; "low-level" languages are typically more machine-oriented and faster to execute, whereas "high-level" languages are more abstract and easier to use but execute less quickly. 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. It involves designing and implementing algorithms, step-by-step specifications of procedures, by writing code in one or more programming languages. 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. Integrated development environments (IDEs) aim to integrate all such help. They are the building blocks for all software, from the simplest applications to the most sophisticated ones. A similar technique used for database design is Entity-Relationship Modeling (ER Modeling). Compilers harnessed the power of computers to make programming easier by allowing programmers to specify calculations by entering a formula using infix notation. Ideally, the programming language best suited for the task at hand will be selected. 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. In 1801, the Jacquard loom could produce entirely different weaves by changing the "program" – a series of pasteboard cards with holes punched in them. Many factors, having little or nothing to do with the ability of the computer to efficiently compile and execute the code, contribute to readability. 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. Programs were mostly entered using punched cards or paper tape. Programs were mostly entered using punched cards or paper tape. It affects the aspects of quality above, including portability, usability and most importantly maintainability. The following properties are among the most important: In computer programming, readability refers to the ease with which a human reader can comprehend the purpose, control flow, and operation of source code. Code-breaking algorithms have also existed for centuries. Popular modeling techniques include Object-Oriented Analysis and Design (OOAD) and Model-Driven Architecture (MDA).