Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process. They are the building blocks for all software, from the simplest applications to the most sophisticated ones. 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. 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. 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. 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. In the 1880s, Herman Hollerith invented the concept of storing data in machine-readable form. In the 9th century, the Arab mathematician Al-Kindi described a cryptographic algorithm for deciphering encrypted code, in A Manuscript on Deciphering Cryptographic Messages. Sometimes software development is known as software engineering, especially when it employs formal methods or follows an engineering design process. It involves designing and implementing algorithms, step-by-step specifications of procedures, by writing code in one or more programming languages. It is very difficult to determine what are the most popular modern programming languages. This can be a non-trivial task, for example as with parallel processes or some unusual software bugs. Unreadable code often leads to bugs, inefficiencies, and duplicated code. After the bug is reproduced, the input of the program may need to be simplified to make it easier to debug. Whatever the approach to development may be, the final program must satisfy some fundamental properties. 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. In the 1880s, Herman Hollerith invented the concept of storing data in machine-readable form. However, Charles Babbage had already written his first program for the Analytical Engine in 1837. 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. However, readability is more than just programming style. Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use. Also, specific user environment and usage history can make it difficult to reproduce the problem. Expert programmers are familiar with a variety of well-established algorithms and their respective complexities and use this knowledge to choose algorithms that are best suited to the circumstances. In the 1880s, Herman Hollerith invented the concept of storing data in machine-readable form. 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.