Computer programmers are those who write computer software. Programmable devices have existed for centuries. Text editors were also developed that allowed changes and corrections to be made much more easily than with punched cards. Programming languages are essential for software development. Compilers harnessed the power of computers to make programming easier by allowing programmers to specify calculations by entering a formula using infix notation. Many factors, having little or nothing to do with the ability of the computer to efficiently compile and execute the code, contribute to readability. One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis. It is usually easier to code in "high-level" languages than in "low-level" ones. In 1801, the Jacquard loom could produce entirely different weaves by changing the "program" – a series of pasteboard cards with holes punched in them. One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis. Programming languages are essential for software development. Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process. By the late 1960s, data storage devices and computer terminals became inexpensive enough that programs could be created by typing directly into the computers. The first compiler related tool, the A-0 System, was developed in 1952 by Grace Hopper, who also coined the term 'compiler'. 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. Code-breaking algorithms have also existed for centuries. 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. Computer programmers are those who write computer software. 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. Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process. For this purpose, algorithms are classified into orders using so-called Big O notation, which expresses resource use, such as execution time or memory consumption, in terms of the size of an input. Sometimes software development is known as software engineering, especially when it employs formal methods or follows an engineering design process. A similar technique used for database design is Entity-Relationship Modeling (ER Modeling). Programming languages are essential for software development.