A similar technique used for database design is Entity-Relationship Modeling (ER Modeling). As early as the 9th century, a programmable music sequencer was invented by the Persian Banu Musa brothers, who described an automated mechanical flute player in the Book of Ingenious Devices. 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. Unreadable code often leads to bugs, inefficiencies, and duplicated code. Text editors were also developed that allowed changes and corrections to be made much more easily than with punched cards. 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. It involves designing and implementing algorithms, step-by-step specifications of procedures, by writing code in one or more programming languages. However, with the concept of the stored-program computer introduced in 1949, both programs and data were stored and manipulated in the same way in computer memory. 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. 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. Computer programming or coding is the composition of sequences of instructions, called programs, that computers can follow to perform tasks. Following a consistent programming style often helps readability. 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. 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. However, readability is more than just programming style. One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis. 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. Integrated development environments (IDEs) aim to integrate all such help. 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. Different programming languages support different styles of programming (called programming paradigms). Programming languages are essential for software development. Programmable devices have existed for centuries. Integrated development environments (IDEs) aim to integrate all such help. However, with the concept of the stored-program computer introduced in 1949, both programs and data were stored and manipulated in the same way in computer memory. Many factors, having little or nothing to do with the ability of the computer to efficiently compile and execute the code, contribute to readability.