Implementation techniques include imperative languages (object-oriented or procedural), functional languages, and logic languages. Following a consistent programming style often helps readability. Following a consistent programming style often helps readability. Some text editors such as Emacs allow GDB to be invoked through them, to provide a visual environment. 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. 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. The Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a notation used for both the OOAD and MDA. New languages are generally designed around the syntax of a prior language with new functionality added, (for example C++ adds object-orientation to C, and Java adds memory management and bytecode to C++, but as a result, loses efficiency and the ability for low-level manipulation). However, Charles Babbage had already written his first program for the Analytical Engine in 1837. In the 1880s, Herman Hollerith invented the concept of storing data in machine-readable form. Use of a static code analysis tool can help detect some possible problems. The Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a notation used for both the OOAD and MDA. However, Charles Babbage had already written his first program for the Analytical Engine in 1837. 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. When debugging the problem in a GUI, the programmer can try to skip some user interaction from the original problem description and check if remaining actions are sufficient for bugs to appear. Trade-offs from this ideal involve finding enough programmers who know the language to build a team, the availability of compilers for that language, and the efficiency with which programs written in a given language execute. This can be a non-trivial task, for example as with parallel processes or some unusual software bugs. 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. Readability is important because programmers spend the majority of their time reading, trying to understand, reusing and modifying existing source code, rather than writing new source code. 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. Debugging is a very important task in the software development process since having defects in a program can have significant consequences for its users. Debugging is a very important task in the software development process since having defects in a program can have significant consequences for its users. In 1801, the Jacquard loom could produce entirely different weaves by changing the "program" – a series of pasteboard cards with holes punched in them. Ideally, the programming language best suited for the task at hand will be selected.