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. 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. 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. Integrated development environments (IDEs) aim to integrate all such help. 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. Programming languages are essential for software development. By the late 1960s, data storage devices and computer terminals became inexpensive enough that programs could be created by typing directly into the computers. Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use. 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. 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. Implementation techniques include imperative languages (object-oriented or procedural), functional languages, and logic languages. It is very difficult to determine what are the most popular modern programming languages. The choice of language used is subject to many considerations, such as company policy, suitability to task, availability of third-party packages, or individual preference. Popular modeling techniques include Object-Oriented Analysis and Design (OOAD) and Model-Driven Architecture (MDA). They are the building blocks for all software, from the simplest applications to the most sophisticated ones. Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process. 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. Ideally, the programming language best suited for the task at hand will be selected. Many factors, having little or nothing to do with the ability of the computer to efficiently compile and execute the code, contribute to readability. 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. Programmable devices have existed for centuries. 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. High-level languages made the process of developing a program simpler and more understandable, and less bound to the underlying hardware. Some languages are very popular for particular kinds of applications, while some languages are regularly used to write many different kinds of applications. Also, specific user environment and usage history can make it difficult to reproduce the problem.