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. After the bug is reproduced, the input of the program may need to be simplified to make it easier to debug. Their jobs usually involve: Although programming has been presented in the media as a somewhat mathematical subject, some research shows that good programmers have strong skills in natural human languages, and that learning to code is similar to learning a foreign language. Programs were mostly entered using punched cards or paper tape. It is usually easier to code in "high-level" languages than in "low-level" ones. A study found that a few simple readability transformations made code shorter and drastically reduced the time to understand it. Programs were mostly entered using punched cards or paper tape. Many factors, having little or nothing to do with the ability of the computer to efficiently compile and execute the code, contribute to readability. Normally the first step in debugging is to attempt to reproduce the problem. There are many approaches to the Software development process. Ideally, the programming language best suited for the task at hand will be selected. It is usually easier to code in "high-level" languages than in "low-level" ones. Trial-and-error/divide-and-conquer is needed: the programmer will try to remove some parts of the original test case and check if the problem still exists. In 1801, the Jacquard loom could produce entirely different weaves by changing the "program" – a series of pasteboard cards with holes punched in them. However, Charles Babbage had already written his first program for the Analytical Engine in 1837. Implementation techniques include imperative languages (object-oriented or procedural), functional languages, and logic languages. Debugging is a very important task in the software development process since having defects in a program can have significant consequences for its users. High-level languages made the process of developing a program simpler and more understandable, and less bound to the underlying hardware. Sometimes software development is known as software engineering, especially when it employs formal methods or follows an engineering design process. 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. 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. It is usually easier to code in "high-level" languages than in "low-level" ones. Implementation techniques include imperative languages (object-oriented or procedural), functional languages, and logic languages. One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis. However, readability is more than just programming style.