Different programming languages support different styles of programming (called programming paradigms). Some languages are very popular for particular kinds of applications, while some languages are regularly used to write many different kinds of applications. Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process. Programs were mostly entered using punched cards or paper tape. It involves designing and implementing algorithms, step-by-step specifications of procedures, by writing code in one or more programming languages. However, readability is more than just programming style. 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. Methods of measuring programming language popularity include: counting the number of job advertisements that mention the language, the number of books sold and courses teaching the language (this overestimates the importance of newer languages), and estimates of the number of existing lines of code written in the language (this underestimates the number of users of business languages such as COBOL). 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. Computer programming or coding is the composition of sequences of instructions, called programs, that computers can follow to perform tasks. It is usually easier to code in "high-level" languages than in "low-level" ones. Use of a static code analysis tool can help detect some possible problems. Compilers harnessed the power of computers to make programming easier by allowing programmers to specify calculations by entering a formula using infix notation. The first step in most formal software development processes is requirements analysis, followed by testing to determine value modeling, implementation, and failure elimination (debugging). 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. Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process. In 1801, the Jacquard loom could produce entirely different weaves by changing the "program" – a series of pasteboard cards with holes punched in them. It involves designing and implementing algorithms, step-by-step specifications of procedures, by writing code in one or more programming languages. Machine code was the language of early programs, written in the instruction set of the particular machine, often in binary notation. Whatever the approach to development may be, the final program must satisfy some fundamental properties. Computer programmers are those who write computer software. Methods of measuring programming language popularity include: counting the number of job advertisements that mention the language, the number of books sold and courses teaching the language (this overestimates the importance of newer languages), and estimates of the number of existing lines of code written in the language (this underestimates the number of users of business languages such as COBOL). Programmable devices have existed for centuries. One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.