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. The academic field and the engineering practice of computer programming are both largely concerned with discovering and implementing the most efficient algorithms for a given class of problems. Some languages are very popular for particular kinds of applications, while some languages are regularly used to write many different kinds of applications. Integrated development environments (IDEs) aim to integrate all such help. It involves designing and implementing algorithms, step-by-step specifications of procedures, by writing code in one or more programming languages. 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. Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use. Popular modeling techniques include Object-Oriented Analysis and Design (OOAD) and Model-Driven Architecture (MDA). It involves designing and implementing algorithms, step-by-step specifications of procedures, by writing code in one or more programming languages. Programming languages are essential for software development. Compilers harnessed the power of computers to make programming easier by allowing programmers to specify calculations by entering a formula using infix notation. 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. Programs were mostly entered using punched cards or paper tape. Different programming languages support different styles of programming (called programming paradigms). The Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a notation used for both the OOAD and MDA. 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. It is usually easier to code in "high-level" languages than in "low-level" ones. Some languages are more prone to some kinds of faults because their specification does not require compilers to perform as much checking as other languages. 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 affects the aspects of quality above, including portability, usability and most importantly maintainability. Techniques like Code refactoring can enhance readability. A study found that a few simple readability transformations made code shorter and drastically reduced the time to understand it. There exist a lot of different approaches for each of those tasks. 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.