However, readability is more than just programming style. One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis. For example, when a bug in a compiler can make it crash when parsing some large source file, a simplification of the test case that results in only few lines from the original source file can be sufficient to reproduce the same crash. 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. Code-breaking algorithms have also existed for centuries. Different programming languages support different styles of programming (called programming paradigms). 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. Whatever the approach to development may be, the final program must satisfy some fundamental properties. The first compiler related tool, the A-0 System, was developed in 1952 by Grace Hopper, who also coined the term 'compiler'. Text editors were also developed that allowed changes and corrections to be made much more easily than with punched cards. 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. For example, when a bug in a compiler can make it crash when parsing some large source file, a simplification of the test case that results in only few lines from the original source file can be sufficient to reproduce the same crash. Debugging is a very important task in the software development process since having defects in a program can have significant consequences for its users. Programmable devices have existed for centuries. Computer programmers are those who write computer software. Techniques like Code refactoring can enhance readability. Computer programming or coding is the composition of sequences of instructions, called programs, that computers can follow to perform tasks. Many factors, having little or nothing to do with the ability of the computer to efficiently compile and execute the code, contribute to readability. 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. However, because an assembly language is little more than a different notation for a machine language, two machines with different instruction sets also have different assembly languages. One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis. However, readability is more than just programming style. Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use. High-level languages made the process of developing a program simpler and more understandable, and less bound to the underlying hardware. Whatever the approach to development may be, the final program must satisfy some fundamental properties.