Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use. Some languages are very popular for particular kinds of applications, while some languages are regularly used to write many different kinds of applications. Implementation techniques include imperative languages (object-oriented or procedural), functional languages, and logic languages. It involves designing and implementing algorithms, step-by-step specifications of procedures, by writing code in one or more programming languages. 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. Trade-offs from this ideal involve finding enough programmers who know the language to build a team, the availability of compilers for that language, and the efficiency with which programs written in a given language execute. 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. 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. Unreadable code often leads to bugs, inefficiencies, and duplicated code. After the bug is reproduced, the input of the program may need to be simplified to make it easier to debug. Normally the first step in debugging is to attempt to reproduce the problem. Integrated development environments (IDEs) aim to integrate all such help. Some of these factors include: The presentation aspects of this (such as indents, line breaks, color highlighting, and so on) are often handled by the source code editor, but the content aspects reflect the programmer's talent and skills. 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). High-level languages made the process of developing a program simpler and more understandable, and less bound to the underlying hardware. Programs were mostly entered using punched cards or paper tape. Computer programmers are those who write computer software. Popular modeling techniques include Object-Oriented Analysis and Design (OOAD) and Model-Driven Architecture (MDA). 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. In 1206, the Arab engineer Al-Jazari invented a programmable drum machine where a musical mechanical automaton could be made to play different rhythms and drum patterns, via pegs and cams. High-level languages made the process of developing a program simpler and more understandable, and less bound to the underlying hardware. There are many approaches to the Software development process. It involves designing and implementing algorithms, step-by-step specifications of procedures, by writing code in one or more programming languages. Readability is important because programmers spend the majority of their time reading, trying to understand, reusing and modifying existing source code, rather than writing new source code.