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. Techniques like Code refactoring can enhance readability. High-level languages made the process of developing a program simpler and more understandable, and less bound to the underlying hardware. 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. Languages form an approximate spectrum from "low-level" to "high-level"; "low-level" languages are typically more machine-oriented and faster to execute, whereas "high-level" languages are more abstract and easier to use but execute less quickly. Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process. It is very difficult to determine what are the most popular modern programming languages. They are the building blocks for all software, from the simplest applications to the most sophisticated ones. Sometimes software development is known as software engineering, especially when it employs formal methods or follows an engineering design process. The following properties are among the most important: In computer programming, readability refers to the ease with which a human reader can comprehend the purpose, control flow, and operation of source code. 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. It affects the aspects of quality above, including portability, usability and most importantly maintainability. Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this 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. Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use. Allen Downey, in his book How To Think Like A Computer Scientist, writes: Many computer languages provide a mechanism to call functions provided by shared libraries. Unreadable code often leads to bugs, inefficiencies, and duplicated code. Integrated development environments (IDEs) aim to integrate all such help. Programming languages are essential for software development. Debugging is often done with IDEs. Standalone debuggers like GDB are also used, and these often provide less of a visual environment, usually using a command line. The first compiler related tool, the A-0 System, was developed in 1952 by Grace Hopper, who also coined the term 'compiler'. For example, COBOL is still strong in corporate data centers often on large mainframe computers, Fortran in engineering applications, scripting languages in Web development, and C in embedded software. It affects the aspects of quality above, including portability, usability and most importantly maintainability. Ideally, the programming language best suited for the task at hand will be selected. These compiled languages allow the programmer to write programs in terms that are syntactically richer, and more capable of abstracting the code, making it easy to target varying machine instruction sets via compilation declarations and heuristics.