One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis. Sometimes software development is known as software engineering, especially when it employs formal methods or follows an engineering design process. However, readability is more than just programming style. 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. 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. In 1801, the Jacquard loom could produce entirely different weaves by changing the "program" – a series of pasteboard cards with holes punched in them. Popular modeling techniques include Object-Oriented Analysis and Design (OOAD) and Model-Driven Architecture (MDA). Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use. Different programming languages support different styles of programming (called programming paradigms). 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. Compilers harnessed the power of computers to make programming easier by allowing programmers to specify calculations by entering a formula using infix notation. Following a consistent programming style often helps readability. Different programming languages support different styles of programming (called programming paradigms). Ideally, the programming language best suited for the task at hand will be selected. The choice of language used is subject to many considerations, such as company policy, suitability to task, availability of third-party packages, or individual preference. 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. 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. Machine code was the language of early programs, written in the instruction set of the particular machine, often in binary notation. Programs were mostly entered using punched cards or paper tape. There exist a lot of different approaches for each of those tasks. It affects the aspects of quality above, including portability, usability and most importantly maintainability. However, readability is more than just programming style. Debugging is a very important task in the software development process since having defects in a program can have significant consequences for its users.