Implementation techniques include imperative languages (object-oriented or procedural), functional languages, and logic languages. Debugging is a very important task in the software development process since having defects in a program can have significant consequences for its users. Use of a static code analysis tool can help detect some possible problems. After the bug is reproduced, the input of the program may need to be simplified to make it easier to debug. It affects the aspects of quality above, including portability, usability and most importantly maintainability. One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis. It is usually easier to code in "high-level" languages than in "low-level" ones. The Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a notation used for both the OOAD and MDA. The Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a notation used for both the OOAD and MDA. 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. Programming languages are essential for software development. 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. Computer programming or coding is the composition of sequences of instructions, called programs, that computers can follow to perform tasks. 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. There are many approaches to the Software development process. 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. For this purpose, algorithms are classified into orders using so-called Big O notation, which expresses resource use, such as execution time or memory consumption, in terms of the size of an input. Integrated development environments (IDEs) aim to integrate all such help. 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. Code-breaking algorithms have also existed for centuries. In the 9th century, the Arab mathematician Al-Kindi described a cryptographic algorithm for deciphering encrypted code, in A Manuscript on Deciphering Cryptographic Messages. It is very difficult to determine what are the most popular modern 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. A similar technique used for database design is Entity-Relationship Modeling (ER Modeling). 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.