Assembly languages were soon developed that let the programmer specify instruction in a text format (e.g., ADD X, TOTAL), with abbreviations for each operation code and meaningful names for specifying addresses. One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis. Some text editors such as Emacs allow GDB to be invoked through them, to provide a visual environment. Techniques like Code refactoring can enhance readability. 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. 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. It is very difficult to determine what are the most popular modern programming languages. 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. A study found that a few simple readability transformations made code shorter and drastically reduced the time to understand it. It is usually easier to code in "high-level" languages than in "low-level" ones. Implementation techniques include imperative languages (object-oriented or procedural), functional languages, and logic languages. 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. After the bug is reproduced, the input of the program may need to be simplified to make it easier to debug. Also, specific user environment and usage history can make it difficult to reproduce the problem. Techniques like Code refactoring can enhance readability. One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis. Compilers harnessed the power of computers to make programming easier by allowing programmers to specify calculations by entering a formula using infix notation. 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. Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process. In the 9th century, the Arab mathematician Al-Kindi described a cryptographic algorithm for deciphering encrypted code, in A Manuscript on Deciphering Cryptographic Messages. Sometimes software development is known as software engineering, especially when it employs formal methods or follows an engineering design process. There exist a lot of different approaches for each of those tasks. Following a consistent programming style often helps readability. There are many approaches to the Software development process. One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.