Debugging is a very important task in the software development process since having defects in a program can have significant consequences for its users. 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. Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process. However, readability is more than just programming style. After the bug is reproduced, the input of the program may need to be simplified to make it easier to debug. Text editors were also developed that allowed changes and corrections to be made much more easily than with punched cards. 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. Computer programming or coding is the composition of sequences of instructions, called programs, that computers can follow to perform tasks. Compilers harnessed the power of computers to make programming easier by allowing programmers to specify calculations by entering a formula using infix notation. 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. 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. 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. Sometimes software development is known as software engineering, especially when it employs formal methods or follows an engineering design process. It is very difficult to determine what are the most popular modern programming languages. He gave the first description of cryptanalysis by frequency analysis, the earliest code-breaking algorithm. Trial-and-error/divide-and-conquer is needed: the programmer will try to remove some parts of the original test case and check if the problem still exists. In 1801, the Jacquard loom could produce entirely different weaves by changing the "program" – a series of pasteboard cards with holes punched in them. 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. Text editors were also developed that allowed changes and corrections to be made much more easily than with punched cards. 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. While these are sometimes considered programming, often the term software development is used for this larger overall process – with the terms programming, implementation, and coding reserved for the writing and editing of code per se. 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. 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. They are the building blocks for all software, from the simplest applications to the most sophisticated ones.