Their jobs usually involve: Although programming has been presented in the media as a somewhat mathematical subject, some research shows that good programmers have strong skills in natural human languages, and that learning to code is similar to learning a foreign language. Programming languages are essential for software development. 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. Some languages are more prone to some kinds of faults because their specification does not require compilers to perform as much checking as other languages. A study found that a few simple readability transformations made code shorter and drastically reduced the time to understand it. In the 1880s, Herman Hollerith invented the concept of storing data in machine-readable form. However, Charles Babbage had already written his first program for the Analytical Engine in 1837. After the bug is reproduced, the input of the program may need to be simplified to make it easier to debug. One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis. Programs were mostly entered using punched cards or paper tape. He gave the first description of cryptanalysis by frequency analysis, the earliest code-breaking algorithm. 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. There are many approaches to the Software development process. Auxiliary tasks accompanying and related to programming include analyzing requirements, testing, debugging (investigating and fixing problems), implementation of build systems, and management of derived artifacts, such as programs' machine code. Machine code was the language of early programs, written in the instruction set of the particular machine, often in binary notation. Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use. However, Charles Babbage had already written his first program for the Analytical Engine in 1837. 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. Techniques like Code refactoring can enhance readability. Code-breaking algorithms have also existed for centuries. Use of a static code analysis tool can help detect some possible problems. In the 1880s, Herman Hollerith invented the concept of storing data in machine-readable form. Compilers harnessed the power of computers to make programming easier by allowing programmers to specify calculations by entering a formula using infix notation. Popular modeling techniques include Object-Oriented Analysis and Design (OOAD) and Model-Driven Architecture (MDA).