When debugging the problem in a GUI, the programmer can try to skip some user interaction from the original problem description and check if remaining actions are sufficient for bugs to appear. Text editors were also developed that allowed changes and corrections to be made much more easily than with punched cards. However, readability is more than just programming style. Sometimes software development is known as software engineering, especially when it employs formal methods or follows an engineering design process. One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis. Normally the first step in debugging is to attempt to reproduce the problem. Debugging is a very important task in the software development process since having defects in a program can have significant consequences for its users. Programmers typically use high-level programming languages that are more easily intelligible to humans than machine code, which is directly executed by the central processing unit. The first computer program is generally dated to 1843, when mathematician Ada Lovelace published an algorithm to calculate a sequence of Bernoulli numbers, intended to be carried out by Charles Babbage's Analytical Engine. Sometimes software development is known as software engineering, especially when it employs formal methods or follows an engineering design process. Methods of measuring programming language popularity include: counting the number of job advertisements that mention the language, the number of books sold and courses teaching the language (this overestimates the importance of newer languages), and estimates of the number of existing lines of code written in the language (this underestimates the number of users of business languages such as COBOL). This can be a non-trivial task, for example as with parallel processes or some unusual software bugs. Computer programmers are those who write computer software. 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. The first compiler related tool, the A-0 System, was developed in 1952 by Grace Hopper, who also coined the term 'compiler'. In 1801, the Jacquard loom could produce entirely different weaves by changing the "program" – a series of pasteboard cards with holes punched in them. In 1801, the Jacquard loom could produce entirely different weaves by changing the "program" – a series of pasteboard cards with holes punched in them. High-level languages made the process of developing a program simpler and more understandable, and less bound to the underlying hardware. 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. In 1206, the Arab engineer Al-Jazari invented a programmable drum machine where a musical mechanical automaton could be made to play different rhythms and drum patterns, via pegs and cams. Compilers harnessed the power of computers to make programming easier by allowing programmers to specify calculations by entering a formula using infix notation. Different programming languages support different styles of programming (called programming paradigms). Text editors were also developed that allowed changes and corrections to be made much more easily than with punched cards. Code-breaking algorithms have also existed for centuries. 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.