By the late 1960s, data storage devices and computer terminals became inexpensive enough that programs could be created by typing directly into the computers..  
 Popular modeling techniques include Object-Oriented Analysis and Design (OOAD) and Model-Driven Architecture (MDA).  
In 1801, the Jacquard loom could produce entirely different weaves by changing the "program" – a series of pasteboard cards with holes punched in them.  
It is usually easier to code in "high-level" languages than in "low-level" ones.  
 High-level languages made the process of developing a program simpler and more understandable, and less bound to the underlying hardware.  
However, readability is more than just programming style.  
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 study found that a few simple readability transformations made code shorter and drastically reduced the time to understand it.  
Many factors, having little or nothing to do with the ability of the computer to efficiently compile and execute the code, contribute to readability.  
 The first step in most formal software development processes is requirements analysis, followed by testing to determine value modeling, implementation, and failure elimination (debugging).  
 Different programming languages support different styles of programming (called programming paradigms).  
 Implementation techniques include imperative languages (object-oriented or procedural), functional languages, and logic languages.  
 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.  
 It is very difficult to determine what are the most popular modern programming languages.  
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.