The Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a notation used for both the OOAD and MDA.  
The purpose of programming is to find a sequence of instructions that will automate the performance of a task (which can be as complex as an operating system) on a computer, often for solving a given problem.  
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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.  
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Some text editors such as Emacs allow GDB to be invoked through them, to provide a visual environment.  
Compiling takes the source code from a low-level programming language and converts it into machine code.  
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.  
 Implementation techniques include imperative languages (object-oriented or procedural), functional languages, and logic languages.  
 In the 1880s, Herman Hollerith invented the concept of storing data in machine-readable form.  
Techniques like Code refactoring can enhance readability.  
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.