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.  
The Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a notation used for both the OOAD and MDA.  
There exist a lot of different approaches for each of those tasks.  
Techniques like Code refactoring can enhance readability.  
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.  
The Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a notation used for both the OOAD and MDA.  
By the late 1960s, data storage devices and computer terminals became inexpensive enough that programs could be created by typing directly into the computers.  
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.  
Techniques like Code refactoring can enhance readability.  
Unreadable code often leads to bugs, inefficiencies, and duplicated code.  
Also, specific user environment and usage history can make it difficult to reproduce the problem.  
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 affects the aspects of quality above, including portability, usability and most importantly maintainability.  
 Following a consistent programming style often helps readability.  
 A similar technique used for database design is Entity-Relationship Modeling (ER Modeling).