Provided the functions in a library follow the appropriate run-time conventions (e.g., method of passing arguments), then these functions may be written in any other language. Assembly languages were soon developed that let the programmer specify instruction in a text format (e.g., ADD X, TOTAL), with abbreviations for each operation code and meaningful names for specifying addresses. Languages form an approximate spectrum from "low-level" to "high-level"; "low-level" languages are typically more machine-oriented and faster to execute, whereas "high-level" languages are more abstract and easier to use but execute less quickly. One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis. A study found that a few simple readability transformations made code shorter and drastically reduced the time to understand it. There exist a lot of different approaches for each of those tasks. Readability is important because programmers spend the majority of their time reading, trying to understand, reusing and modifying existing source code, rather than writing new source code. Following a consistent programming style often helps readability. Trial-and-error/divide-and-conquer is needed: the programmer will try to remove some parts of the original test case and check if the problem still exists. 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. Sometimes software development is known as software engineering, especially when it employs formal methods or follows an engineering design process. A study found that a few simple readability transformations made code shorter and drastically reduced the time to understand it. Programs were mostly entered using punched cards or paper tape. Allen Downey, in his book How To Think Like A Computer Scientist, writes: Many computer languages provide a mechanism to call functions provided by shared libraries. Computer programmers are those who write computer software. While these are sometimes considered programming, often the term software development is used for this larger overall process – with the terms programming, implementation, and coding reserved for the writing and editing of code per se. Programming languages are essential for software development. High-level languages made the process of developing a program simpler and more understandable, and less bound to the underlying hardware. Debugging is a very important task in the software development process since having defects in a program can have significant consequences for its users. 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. Programmable devices have existed for centuries. Debugging is often done with IDEs. Standalone debuggers like GDB are also used, and these often provide less of a visual environment, usually using a command line. Computer programmers are those who write computer software. Techniques like Code refactoring can enhance readability.