Computer programmers are those who write computer software..  
Programming languages are essential for software development.  
Some of these factors include:  
 The presentation aspects of this (such as indents, line breaks, color highlighting, and so on) are often handled by the source code editor, but the content aspects reflect the programmer's talent and skills.  
  
The first compiler related tool, the A-0 System, was developed in 1952 by Grace Hopper, who also coined the term 'compiler'.  
 The academic field and the engineering practice of computer programming are both largely concerned with discovering and implementing the most efficient algorithms for a given class of problems.  
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.  
The following properties are among the most important:  
  
 In computer programming, readability refers to the ease with which a human reader can comprehend the purpose, control flow, and operation of source code.  
Some languages are more prone to some kinds of faults because their specification does not require compilers to perform as much checking as other languages.  
 Programmable devices have existed for centuries.  
 In the 1880s, Herman Hollerith invented the concept of storing data in machine-readable form.  
Also, specific user environment and usage history can make it difficult to reproduce the problem.  
 It is very difficult to determine what are the most popular modern programming languages.  
Normally the first step in debugging is to attempt to reproduce the problem.  
 Programs were mostly entered using punched cards or paper tape.  
 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.