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..  
 Different programming languages support different styles of programming (called programming paradigms).  
It affects the aspects of quality above, including portability, usability and most importantly maintainability.  
 Following a consistent programming style often helps readability.  
Unreadable code often leads to bugs, inefficiencies, and duplicated code.  
One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.  
 New languages are generally designed around the syntax of a prior language with new functionality added, (for example C++ adds object-orientation to C, and Java adds memory management and bytecode to C++, but as a result, loses efficiency and the ability for low-level manipulation).  
Sometimes software development is known as software engineering, especially when it employs formal methods or follows an engineering design process.  
 Computer programmers are those who write computer software.  
Use of a static code analysis tool can help detect some possible problems.  
 It is very difficult to determine what are the most popular modern programming languages.  
In the 9th century, the Arab mathematician Al-Kindi described a cryptographic algorithm for deciphering encrypted code, in A Manuscript on Deciphering Cryptographic Messages.  
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.  
Integrated development environments (IDEs) aim to integrate all such help.  
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.