Computer programmers are those who write computer software..  
There exist a lot of different approaches for each of those tasks.  
Sometimes software development is known as software engineering, especially when it employs formal methods or follows an engineering design process.  
The Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a notation used for both the OOAD and MDA.  
 High-level languages made the process of developing a program simpler and more understandable, and less bound to the underlying hardware.  
Integrated development environments (IDEs) aim to integrate all such help.  
By the late 1960s, data storage devices and computer terminals became inexpensive enough that programs could be created by typing directly into the computers.  
Use of a static code analysis tool can help detect some possible problems.  
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.  
Some text editors such as Emacs allow GDB to be invoked through them, to provide a visual environment.  
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.  
 A similar technique used for database design is Entity-Relationship Modeling (ER Modeling).  
 Implementation techniques include imperative languages (object-oriented or procedural), functional languages, and logic languages.  
Compilers harnessed the power of computers to make programming easier by allowing programmers to specify calculations by entering a formula using infix notation.  
 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.