However, Charles Babbage had already written his first program for the Analytical Engine in 1837..  
 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.  
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.  
The Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a notation used for both the OOAD and MDA.  
Many factors, having little or nothing to do with the ability of the computer to efficiently compile and execute the code, contribute to readability.  
 The first computer program is generally dated to 1843, when mathematician Ada Lovelace published an algorithm to calculate a sequence of Bernoulli numbers, intended to be carried out by Charles Babbage's Analytical Engine.  
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.  
 It is very difficult to determine what are the most popular modern programming languages.  
It is usually easier to code in "high-level" languages than in "low-level" ones.  
Programming languages are essential for software development.  
  
The first compiler related tool, the A-0 System, was developed in 1952 by Grace Hopper, who also coined the term 'compiler'.  
Some text editors such as Emacs allow GDB to be invoked through them, to provide a visual environment.  
Ideally, the programming language best suited for the task at hand will be selected.  
 Following a consistent programming style often helps readability.  
A study found that a few simple readability transformations made code shorter and drastically reduced the time to understand it.