Computer programmers are those who write computer software..  
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.  
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.  
They are the building blocks for all software, from the simplest applications to the most sophisticated ones.  
 Debugging is a very important task in the software development process since having defects in a program can have significant consequences for its users.  
There exist a lot of different approaches for each of those tasks.  
 Popular modeling techniques include Object-Oriented Analysis and Design (OOAD) and Model-Driven Architecture (MDA).  
Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process.  
One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.  
The Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a notation used for both the OOAD and MDA.  
 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).  
There are many approaches to the Software development process.  
 Programs were mostly entered using punched cards or paper tape.  
As early as the 9th century, a programmable music sequencer was invented by the Persian Banu Musa brothers, who described an automated mechanical flute player in the Book of Ingenious Devices.  
 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.