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.  
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 Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a notation used for both the OOAD and MDA.  
Compiling takes the source code from a low-level programming language and converts it into machine code.  
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When debugging the problem in a GUI, the programmer can try to skip some user interaction from the original problem description and check if remaining actions are sufficient for bugs to appear.  
They are the building blocks for all software, from the simplest applications to the most sophisticated ones.  
Trade-offs from this ideal involve finding enough programmers who know the language to build a team, the availability of compilers for that language, and the efficiency with which programs written in a given language execute.  
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 In computer programming, readability refers to the ease with which a human reader can comprehend the purpose, control flow, and operation of source code.  
In 1801, the Jacquard loom could produce entirely different weaves by changing the "program" – a series of pasteboard cards with holes punched in them.  
Compilers harnessed the power of computers to make programming easier by allowing programmers to specify calculations by entering a formula using infix notation.  
It is usually easier to code in "high-level" languages than in "low-level" ones.  
To produce machine code, the source code must either be compiled or transpiled.  
 After the bug is reproduced, the input of the program may need to be simplified to make it easier to debug.  
The source code of a program is written in one or more languages that are intelligible to programmers, rather than machine code, which is directly executed by the central processing unit.