Different programming languages support different styles of programming (called programming paradigms)..  
Unreadable code often leads to bugs, inefficiencies, and duplicated code.  
 Whatever the approach to development may be, the final program must satisfy some fundamental properties.  
 The first step in most formal software development processes is requirements analysis, followed by testing to determine value modeling, implementation, and failure elimination (debugging).  
However, readability is more than just programming style.  
 Machine code was the language of early programs, written in the instruction set of the particular machine, often in binary notation.  
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.  
Use of a static code analysis tool can help detect some possible problems.  
There are many approaches to the Software development process.  
However, because an assembly language is little more than a different notation for a machine language, two machines with different instruction sets also have different assembly languages.  
 Computer programmers are those who write computer software.  
 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.  
 Popular modeling techniques include Object-Oriented Analysis and Design (OOAD) and Model-Driven Architecture (MDA).  
 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.  
It affects the aspects of quality above, including portability, usability and most importantly maintainability.