To produce machine code, the source code must either be compiled or transpiled.  
Some languages are more prone to some kinds of faults because their specification does not require compilers to perform as much checking as other languages.  
There are many approaches to the Software development process.  
Use of a static code analysis tool can help detect some possible problems.  
Transpiling on the other hand, takes the source-code from a high-level programming language and converts it into bytecode.  
He gave the first description of cryptanalysis by frequency analysis, the earliest code-breaking algorithm.  
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.  
 Whatever the approach to development may be, the final program must satisfy some fundamental properties.  
Compiling takes the source code from a low-level programming language and converts it into machine code.  
A study found that a few simple readability transformations made code shorter and drastically reduced the time to understand it.  
Compiling takes the source code from a low-level programming language and converts it into machine code.  
Some languages are more prone to some kinds of faults because their specification does not require compilers to perform as much checking as other languages.  
Compiling takes the source code from a low-level programming language and converts it into machine code.  
 Computer programmers are those who write computer software.  
In the 9th century, the Arab mathematician Al-Kindi described a cryptographic algorithm for deciphering encrypted code, in A Manuscript on Deciphering Cryptographic Messages.