Compiling takes the source code from a low-level programming language and converts it into machine code.  
Transpiling on the other hand, takes the source-code from a high-level programming language and converts it into bytecode.  
Many factors, having little or nothing to do with the ability of the computer to efficiently compile and execute the code, contribute to readability.  
Relatedly, software engineering combines engineering techniques and principles with software development.  
Techniques like Code refactoring can enhance readability.  
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The Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a notation used for both the OOAD and MDA.  
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In 1801, the Jacquard loom could produce entirely different weaves by changing the "program" – a series of pasteboard cards with holes punched in them.  
Compiling takes the source code from a low-level programming language and converts it into machine code.  
Proficient programming thus usually requires expertise in several different subjects, including knowledge of the application domain, specialized algorithms, and formal logic.  
 After the bug is reproduced, the input of the program may need to be simplified to make it easier to debug.  
Trial-and-error/divide-and-conquer is needed: the programmer will try to remove some parts of the original test case and check if the problem still exists.  
Ideally, the programming language best suited for the task at hand will be selected.  
Also, those involved with software development may at times engage in reverse engineering, which is the practice of seeking to understand an existing program so as to re-implement its function in some way.