It affects the aspects of quality above, including portability, usability and most importantly maintainability.  
There exist a lot of different approaches for each of those tasks.  
Transpiling on the other hand, takes the source-code from a high-level programming language and converts it into bytecode.  
It affects the aspects of quality above, including portability, usability and most importantly maintainability.  
Programming languages are essential for software development.  
In 1801, the Jacquard loom could produce entirely different weaves by changing the "program" – a series of pasteboard cards with holes punched in them.  
Expert programmers are familiar with a variety of well-established algorithms and their respective complexities and use this knowledge to choose algorithms that are best suited to the circumstances.  
One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.  
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.  
 Debugging is a very important task in the software development process since having defects in a program can have significant consequences for its users.  
Compilers harnessed the power of computers to make programming easier by allowing programmers to specify calculations by entering a formula using infix notation.  
This is interpreted into machine code.  
Compiling takes the source code from a low-level programming language and converts it into machine code.  
 The first step in most formal software development processes is requirements analysis, followed by testing to determine value modeling, implementation, and failure elimination (debugging).