This can be a non-trivial task, for example as with parallel processes or some unusual software bugs.  
It is usually easier to code in "high-level" languages than in "low-level" ones.  
Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use.  
To produce machine code, the source code must either be compiled or transpiled.  
Use of a static code analysis tool can help detect some possible problems.  
For this purpose, algorithms are classified into orders using so-called Big O notation, which expresses resource use, such as execution time or memory consumption, in terms of the size of an input.  
It affects the aspects of quality above, including portability, usability and most importantly maintainability.  
However, Charles Babbage had already written his first program for the Analytical Engine in 1837.  
One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.  
Later a control panel (plug board) added to his 1906 Type I Tabulator allowed it to be programmed for different jobs, and by the late 1940s, unit record equipment such as the IBM 602 and IBM 604, were programmed by control panels in a similar way, as were the first electronic computers.  
 Programs were mostly entered using punched cards or paper tape.  
Languages form an approximate spectrum from "low-level" to "high-level"; "low-level" languages are typically more machine-oriented and faster to execute, whereas "high-level" languages are more abstract and easier to use but execute less quickly.  
To produce machine code, the source code must either be compiled or transpiled.  
 A similar technique used for database design is Entity-Relationship Modeling (ER Modeling).  
Many factors, having little or nothing to do with the ability of the computer to efficiently compile and execute the code, contribute to readability.