Many factors, having little or nothing to do with the ability of the computer to efficiently compile and execute the code, contribute to readability.  
Programming involves tasks such as analysis, generating algorithms, profiling algorithms' accuracy and resource consumption, and the implementation of algorithms (usually in a particular programming language, commonly referred to as coding).  
Methods of measuring programming language popularity include: counting the number of job advertisements that mention the language, the number of books sold and courses teaching the language (this overestimates the importance of newer languages), and estimates of the number of existing lines of code written in the language (this underestimates the number of users of business languages such as COBOL).  
Proficient programming thus usually requires expertise in several different subjects, including knowledge of the application domain, specialized algorithms, and formal logic.  
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The following properties are among the most important:  
  
 In computer programming, readability refers to the ease with which a human reader can comprehend the purpose, control flow, and operation of source code.  
Proficient programming thus usually requires expertise in several different subjects, including knowledge of the application domain, specialized algorithms, and formal logic.  
Transpiling on the other hand, takes the source-code from a high-level programming language and converts it into bytecode.  
Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use.  
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.  
Relatedly, software engineering combines engineering techniques and principles with software development.  
A study found that a few simple readability transformations made code shorter and drastically reduced the time to understand it.  
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.  
 Following a consistent programming style often helps readability.  
They are the building blocks for all software, from the simplest applications to the most sophisticated ones.