Compiling takes the source code from a low-level programming language and converts it into machine code.  
They are the building blocks for all software, from the simplest applications to the most sophisticated ones.  
Also, specific user environment and usage history can make it difficult to reproduce the problem.  
This can be a non-trivial task, for example as with parallel processes or some unusual software bugs.  
To produce machine code, the source code must either be compiled or transpiled.  
A study found that a few simple readability transformations made code shorter and drastically reduced the time to understand it.  
There are many approaches to the Software development process.  
Some of these factors include:  
 The presentation aspects of this (such as indents, line breaks, color highlighting, and so on) are often handled by the source code editor, but the content aspects reflect the programmer's talent and skills.  
However, readability is more than just programming style.  
FORTRAN, the first widely used high-level language to have a functional implementation, came out in 1957, and many other languages were soon developed—in particular, COBOL aimed at commercial data processing, and Lisp for computer research.  
Normally the first step in debugging is to attempt to reproduce the problem.  
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However, readability is more than just programming style.  
It affects the aspects of quality above, including portability, usability and most importantly maintainability.