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.  
As early as the 9th century, a programmable music sequencer was invented by the Persian Banu Musa brothers, who described an automated mechanical flute player in the Book of Ingenious Devices.  
It affects the aspects of quality above, including portability, usability and most importantly maintainability.  
Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use.  
Programming languages are essential for software development.  
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.  
It affects the aspects of quality above, including portability, usability and most importantly maintainability.  
Compiling takes the source code from a low-level programming language and converts it into machine code.  
Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use.  
Transpiling on the other hand, takes the source-code from a high-level programming language and converts it into bytecode.  
 Various visual programming languages have also been developed with the intent to resolve readability concerns by adopting non-traditional approaches to code structure and display.  
There are many approaches to the Software development process.  
 Implementation techniques include imperative languages (object-oriented or procedural), functional languages, and logic languages.  
Also, specific user environment and usage history can make it difficult to reproduce the problem.  
 Programmable devices have existed for centuries.