To produce machine code, the source code must either be compiled or transpiled.  
Transpiling on the other hand, takes the source-code from a high-level programming language and converts it into bytecode.  
There are many approaches to the Software development process.  
He gave the first description of cryptanalysis by frequency analysis, the earliest code-breaking algorithm.  
Compiling takes the source code from a low-level programming language and converts it into machine code.  
Provided the functions in a library follow the appropriate run-time conventions (e.g., method of passing arguments), then these functions may be written in any other language.  
Transpiling on the other hand, takes the source-code from a high-level programming language and converts it into bytecode.  
There exist a lot of different approaches for each of those tasks.  
By the late 1960s, data storage devices and computer terminals became inexpensive enough that programs could be created by typing directly into the computers.  
There are many approaches to the Software development process.  
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There are many approaches to the Software development process.  
One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.  
 The first step in most formal software development processes is requirements analysis, followed by testing to determine value modeling, implementation, and failure elimination (debugging).  
 The academic field and the engineering practice of computer programming are both largely concerned with discovering and implementing the most efficient algorithms for a given class of problems.