It affects the aspects of quality above, including portability, usability and most importantly maintainability.  
This is interpreted into machine code.  
For example, COBOL is still strong in corporate data centers often on large mainframe computers, Fortran in engineering applications, scripting languages in Web development, and C in embedded software.  
Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use.  
This is interpreted into machine code.  
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.  
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This can be a non-trivial task, for example as with parallel processes or some unusual software bugs.  
Techniques like Code refactoring can enhance readability.  
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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.  
Trade-offs from this ideal involve finding enough programmers who know the language to build a team, the availability of compilers for that language, and the efficiency with which programs written in a given language execute.  
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.  
  
The first compiler related tool, the A-0 System, was developed in 1952 by Grace Hopper, who also coined the term 'compiler'.