It is usually easier to code in "high-level" languages than in "low-level" ones.  
One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.  
However, readability is more than just programming style.  
Their jobs usually involve:  
 Although programming has been presented in the media as a somewhat mathematical subject, some research shows that good programmers have strong skills in natural human languages, and that learning to code is similar to learning a foreign language.  
It affects the aspects of quality above, including portability, usability and most importantly maintainability.  
In 1206, the Arab engineer Al-Jazari invented a programmable drum machine where a musical mechanical automaton could be made to play different rhythms and drum patterns, via pegs and cams.  
It affects the aspects of quality above, including portability, usability and most importantly maintainability.  
Some languages are more prone to some kinds of faults because their specification does not require compilers to perform as much checking as other languages.  
Ideally, the programming language best suited for the task at hand will be selected.  
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.  
Compiling takes the source code from a low-level programming language and converts it into machine code.  
One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.  
Compilers harnessed the power of computers to make programming easier by allowing programmers to specify calculations by entering a formula using infix notation.  
For this purpose, algorithms are classified into orders using so-called Big O notation, which expresses resource use, such as execution time or memory consumption, in terms of the size of an input.  
 Machine code was the language of early programs, written in the instruction set of the particular machine, often in binary notation.