However, readability is more than just programming style.  
They are the building blocks for all software, from the simplest applications to the most sophisticated ones.  
For example, when a bug in a compiler can make it crash when parsing some large source file, a simplification of the test case that results in only few lines from the original source file can be sufficient to reproduce the same crash.  
One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.  
Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use.  
Also, specific user environment and usage history can make it difficult to reproduce the problem.  
The source code of a program is written in one or more languages that are intelligible to programmers, rather than machine code, which is directly executed by the central processing unit.  
When debugging the problem in a GUI, the programmer can try to skip some user interaction from the original problem description and check if remaining actions are sufficient for bugs to appear.  
It affects the aspects of quality above, including portability, usability and most importantly maintainability.  
Many programmers use forms of Agile software development where the various stages of formal software development are more integrated together into short cycles that take a few weeks rather than years.  
Use of a static code analysis tool can help detect some possible problems.  
However, with the concept of the stored-program computer introduced in 1949, both programs and data were stored and manipulated in the same way in computer memory.  
He gave the first description of cryptanalysis by frequency analysis, the earliest code-breaking algorithm.  
It affects the aspects of quality above, including portability, usability and most importantly maintainability.  
Transpiling on the other hand, takes the source-code from a high-level programming language and converts it into bytecode.