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.  
To produce machine code, the source code must either be compiled or transpiled.  
Expert programmers are familiar with a variety of well-established algorithms and their respective complexities and use this knowledge to choose algorithms that are best suited to the circumstances.  
This is interpreted into machine code.  
The following properties are among the most important:  
  
 In computer programming, readability refers to the ease with which a human reader can comprehend the purpose, control flow, and operation of source code.  
Many applications use a mix of several languages in their construction and use.  
There exist a lot of different approaches for each of those tasks.  
The purpose of programming is to find a sequence of instructions that will automate the performance of a task (which can be as complex as an operating system) on a computer, often for solving a given problem.  
Also, those involved with software development may at times engage in reverse engineering, which is the practice of seeking to understand an existing program so as to re-implement its function in some way.  
Compilers harnessed the power of computers to make programming easier by allowing programmers to specify calculations by entering a formula using infix notation.  
  
It affects the aspects of quality above, including portability, usability and most importantly maintainability.  
There exist a lot of different approaches for each of those tasks.  
 Machine code was the language of early programs, written in the instruction set of the particular machine, often in binary notation.  
 Machine code was the language of early programs, written in the instruction set of the particular machine, often in binary notation.