This can be a non-trivial task, for example as with parallel processes or some unusual software bugs.  
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.  
Text editors were also developed that allowed changes and corrections to be made much more easily than with punched cards.  
A study found that a few simple readability transformations made code shorter and drastically reduced the time to understand it.  
Many factors, having little or nothing to do with the ability of the computer to efficiently compile and execute the code, contribute to readability.  
Text editors were also developed that allowed changes and corrections to be made much more easily than with punched cards.  
Normally the first step in debugging is to attempt to reproduce the problem.  
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.  
Relatedly, software engineering combines engineering techniques and principles with software development.  
Transpiling on the other hand, takes the source-code from a high-level programming language and converts it into bytecode.  
Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process.  
  
 The first step in most formal software development processes is requirements analysis, followed by testing to determine value modeling, implementation, and failure elimination (debugging).