Transpiling on the other hand, takes the source-code from a high-level programming language and converts it into bytecode.  
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.  
One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.  
However, while these might be considered part of the programming process, often the term software development is more likely used for this larger overall process – whereas the terms programming, implementation, and coding tend to be focused on the actual writing of code.  
This is interpreted into machine code.  
Use of a static code analysis tool can help detect some possible problems.  
Integrated development environments (IDEs) aim to integrate all such help.  
Also, specific user environment and usage history can make it difficult to reproduce the problem.  
Unreadable code often leads to bugs, inefficiencies, and duplicated code.  
A study found that a few simple readability transformations made code shorter and drastically reduced the time to understand it.  
  
The first compiler related tool, the A-0 System, was developed in 1952 by Grace Hopper, who also coined the term 'compiler'.  
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.  
 Computer programmers are those who write computer software.  
They are the building blocks for all software, from the simplest applications to the most sophisticated ones.  
Some text editors such as Emacs allow GDB to be invoked through them, to provide a visual environment.