To produce machine code, the source code must either be compiled or transpiled.  
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.  
However, Charles Babbage had already written his first program for the Analytical Engine in 1837.  
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.  
Relatedly, software engineering combines engineering techniques and principles with software development.  
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.  
However, readability is more than just programming style.  
It is usually easier to code in "high-level" languages than in "low-level" ones.  
The choice of language used is subject to many considerations, such as company policy, suitability to task, availability of third-party packages, or individual preference.  
Programming languages are essential for software development.  
The choice of language used is subject to many considerations, such as company policy, suitability to task, availability of third-party packages, or individual preference.  
However, readability is more than just programming style.  
As early as the 9th century, a programmable music sequencer was invented by the Persian Banu Musa brothers, who described an automated mechanical flute player in the Book of Ingenious Devices.  
 Machine code was the language of early programs, written in the instruction set of the particular machine, often in binary notation.  
 Code-breaking algorithms have also existed for centuries.