This is interpreted into machine code.  
Unreadable code often leads to bugs, inefficiencies, and duplicated code.  
To produce machine code, the source code must either be compiled or transpiled.  
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.  
However, Charles Babbage had already written his first program for the Analytical Engine in 1837.  
Many factors, having little or nothing to do with the ability of the computer to efficiently compile and execute the code, contribute to readability.  
Programming involves tasks such as analysis, generating algorithms, profiling algorithms' accuracy and resource consumption, and the implementation of algorithms (usually in a particular programming language, commonly referred to as coding).  
It affects the aspects of quality above, including portability, usability and most importantly maintainability.  
This is interpreted into machine code.  
Later a control panel (plug board) added to his 1906 Type I Tabulator allowed it to be programmed for different jobs, and by the late 1940s, unit record equipment such as the IBM 602 and IBM 604, were programmed by control panels in a similar way, as were the first electronic computers.  
This can be a non-trivial task, for example as with parallel processes or some unusual software bugs.  
 Programs were mostly entered using punched cards or paper tape.  
He gave the first description of cryptanalysis by frequency analysis, the earliest code-breaking algorithm.  
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.  
However, because an assembly language is little more than a different notation for a machine language, two machines with different instruction sets also have different assembly languages.