Many factors, having little or nothing to do with the ability of the computer to efficiently compile and execute the code, contribute to readability.  
However, readability is more than just programming style.  
Some text editors such as Emacs allow GDB to be invoked through them, to provide a visual environment.  
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.  
Some text editors such as Emacs allow GDB to be invoked through them, to provide a visual environment.  
Compiling takes the source code from a low-level programming language and converts it into machine code.  
He gave the first description of cryptanalysis by frequency analysis, the earliest code-breaking algorithm.  
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.  
For this purpose, algorithms are classified into orders using so-called Big O notation, which expresses resource use, such as execution time or memory consumption, in terms of the size of an input.  
 Programmable devices have existed for centuries.  
Transpiling on the other hand, takes the source-code from a high-level programming language and converts it into bytecode.  
 Machine code was the language of early programs, written in the instruction set of the particular machine, often in binary notation.  
 The first computer program is generally dated to 1843, when mathematician Ada Lovelace published an algorithm to calculate a sequence of Bernoulli numbers, intended to be carried out by Charles Babbage's Analytical Engine.  
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.