Compiling takes the source code from a low-level programming language and converts it into machine code.  
Compilers harnessed the power of computers to make programming easier by allowing programmers to specify calculations by entering a formula using infix notation.  
Normally the first step in debugging is to attempt to reproduce the problem.  
Also, specific user environment and usage history can make it difficult to reproduce the problem.  
Provided the functions in a library follow the appropriate run-time conventions (e.g., method of passing arguments), then these functions may be written in any other language.  
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.  
Scripting and breakpointing is also part of this process.  
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.  
One approach popular for requirements analysis is Use Case analysis.  
Some languages are more prone to some kinds of faults because their specification does not require compilers to perform as much checking as other languages.  
The Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a notation used for both the OOAD and MDA.  
A study found that a few simple readability transformations made code shorter and drastically reduced the time to understand it.  
  
It affects the aspects of quality above, including portability, usability and most importantly maintainability.  
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.