UNIDAD 3

FUNCIONES DEL LENGUAJE

COMPARACIÓN

Cuando describimos un elemento, concepto o proceso podemos hacer uso de una función de la escritura académica como es la comparación y el contraste, o sea escribir acerca de similitudes y diferencias.

En inglés, las formas comparativas y superlativas de adjetivos y adverbios se forman de dos maneras:

1. Agregando las terminaciones ER / THE …EST (1 sílaba o 2 con la terminación Y)
2. Utilizando MORE/ THE MOST (2 o más sílabas)

Adjetivo	Más ... que	El más...
fast	fast**er** (than)	
	quick**er** (than)	**the** quick**est**
long		
new		
easy		
complete		

Hay excepciones a esta regla:

Adjetivo Base	Forma comparativa	Forma Superlativa
good	better (than)	the best
bad	worse (than)	the worst
many/much	more (than)	the most
little	less (than)	the least
far	farther (than) further (than)	the farthest the furthest

Existen, además, otra maneras de comparar:

Similitud (dos entidades diferentes)

The Z has a large screen.	Similarly, X has a high capacity hard disk. Likewise, X has a high capacity hard disk. Correspondingly, X has a high capacity hard disk. X has a high capacity hard disk, too. X also has a high capacity hard disk

The X is like the Y The X and the Y are similar The X is similar to the Y	with respect to price. as regards price. as far as price is concerned

The X is the same as the Y The X resembles the Y	…regarding price. …in that the price is the same. …in terms of price. …in price. … as regards price.
Both the X and the Y cost. $.... The X is as expensive as the Y. The X costs the same as the Y. The X is the same price as the Y.	

Contraste (dos entidades diferentes)

The X costs ... whereas the Y costs.... The X costs ... while the Y costs ... The X costs ... but the Y costs ... The X costs ... in contrast to the Y which costs ... The X costs more than the Y.	
The X is expensive to buy.	On the other hand, Y is very fast and has a large screen. In contrast, Y is very fast and has a large screen. Conversely, Y is very fast and has a large screen. However, Y is very fast and has a large screen.
Although the X is expensive to buy, Despite the high price of the X,	it is very fast and has a large screen.
The X differs from the Y... The X is unlike the Y… The X and the Y differ… The X is different from the Y… The X contrasts with the Y…	with respect to price. as regards price. as far as price is concerned. regarding price. in terms of price. in price.

PRÁCTICA

➔ ***En grupos, escriba oraciones que comparen…***

Cell phone brands

Multinational IT companies

Jeans brands

Video games

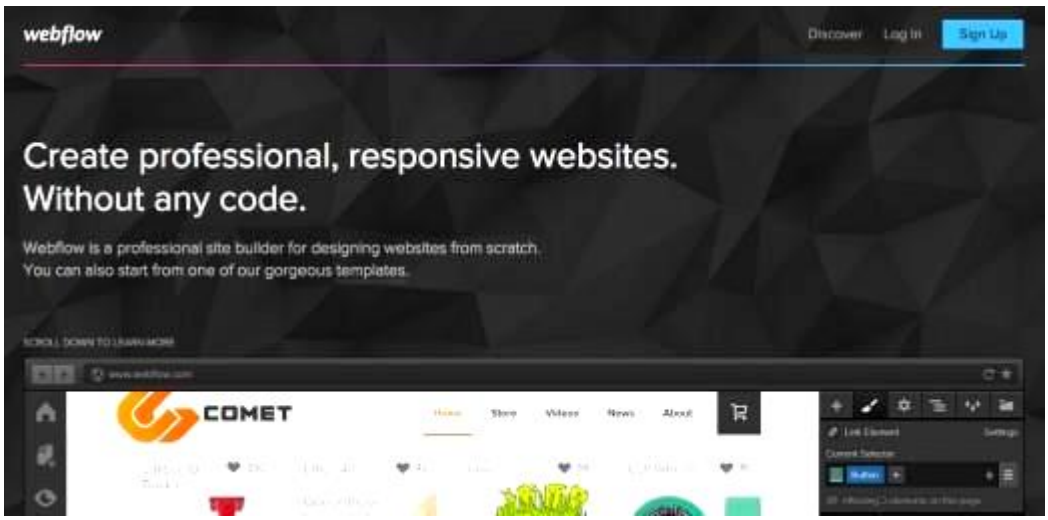
Holiday places

Meals

Bands / singers

➔ ***Lea el siguiente texto e identifique adjetivos comparativos y superlativos y estructuras comparativas. Mencione qué elementos o características son comparados en cada caso.***

Webflow: Best for professional designers



Webflow offers all of the power of WordPress with none of the cost or frustration that relying on a developer for assistance entails. It's technically more in-depth than Squarespace, yet still designed with the non-technical user in mind. Also unlike Squarespace, Webflow provides control over every component in an interface. You're not bound to the look of a pre-existing template.

Webflow is the website builder best suited for agency and freelance designers who are creating custom websites for clients: In addition to allowing you to start designing from a

responsive template, Webflow also allows you to design from scratch. Hence, you can build out sites to clients' exact specifications.

It is similar to Squarespace in that you can push your site live with a single click once you are done designing it. Or, as with WordPress, you can also export your site and host it elsewhere. This mobility — the opposite of platform lock-in — provides the best of both worlds: You can either quickly publish a website without worrying about hosting, or you can export the site to send it to a developer for extended customization.

This is what makes Webflow duly fit for both designers and developers: Developers can leverage Webflow's powerful design customization features to help them create professional designs that they can then export for use as a base template in their development workflow.

Speaking of development, the code Webflow generates is standards-compliant, semantic, and optimized to the point that it's very often better structured and easier to read than code a developer would have written by hand. Further, by taking the time to learn Webflow as a designer, you're also taking the time to learn web development best practices. Webflow's visual editor doesn't abstract away HTML elements or CSS properties; it simply provides users quick access to manipulating them.

Webflow offers plans ranging from completely free to $70 USD a month. On the free plan, you're given a 20 public site limit whereas paid plans include unlimited storage and custom domains

Honorary mention

Another website builder, Webydo, is like Webflow regarding a powerful drag-and-drop design editor that prioritizes pixel-perfect design. It allows you to create precise, responsive designs with little hassle. Webydo is also a CMS: As you design your site, it attempts to generate a back-end interface so that you (and your clients) can later modify the site's content without hassle.

There are only a few basic templates provided for you to work with, so it's mostly up to you to design from scratch. Once you've grasped Webydo's editor, this may not be much of a challenge, but it's time consuming given how much work you have to put in every time you want to build a new site.

Webydo runs between $9 to $85 USD monthly. The least expensive package allows you to create one site in contrast to their most expensive package that allows up to 250. They also offer a free plan, which allows for one site with a total of five pages.

*Ultimately, Webydo and Webflow are quite similar (essentially, they're both **Photoshop meets WordPress**), but Webflow is the better executed and better designed tool.*

Adapted from: http://thenextweb.com/dd/2015/03/15/which-website-builder-is-right-for-you/

➔ ***En el siguiente texto, indique en que cree que se basará la comparación. Justifique su respuesta:***

Which Browser is best? Chrome vs. Firefox vs. Internet Explore

By Michael Muchmore

They're all free, fast, and compliant, but each of today's Windows Web browser choices has its own particular capabilities and features that may best suit your needs.

It's getting harder and harder to update this article—and that's a good thing for everyone but me, because it means that today's Windows Web browser choices are fast, secure, compliant with new Web standards. The products most people are likely to have heard of—Google Chrome, Microsoft Internet Explorer, and Mozilla Firefox also sport trim, clear interfaces.

But each browser has its own appeal and unique features. Microsoft Internet Explorer excels at graphics hardware acceleration, as you'll see in the benchmark results in the reviews linked below. It's also the only 64-bit program of the lot, and the only one that includes powerful Tracking Protection against site code that tracks your browsing activity.

Google's Chrome is better than other browsers in cutting-edge technologies like voice response and instant page loading for search. Firefox is known for its extensions that let you customize the browser beyond what's possible in the others. Other innovations include its clever Panorama bookmark tool and a Social API that makes it easy to integrate a social site into the browser.

A couple of lesser-known players — Opera and Maxthon — also have a lot to offer. Opera has been around since the early days of the Web, and it is now distinguished for two things. First is its Speed Dial start page of tile links. This page not only gives easy access to frequently used sites, but it can also even display live-updated content from said sites. The second is its Off-Road mode, which reduces webpage data by sending it compressed from Opera's cache servers. This can save you money on metered data connections. Finally, and perhaps most extra-jammed of all, is the least-known of our browser candidates—Maxthon. A slew of tools like media download, screen capture, and integrated cloud services are just of few of this China-made browser's goodies. And it includes both Internet Explorer's and Webkit's page-rendering engines for extra compatibility. On top of all that it gets top grades of the number HTML5 features supported and does very respectably on speed tests.

Despite how excellent these browsers have gotten, website consumption is such a complex matter these days that every one of them will encounter particular sites that won't display correctly. A show of hands if you've seen Chrome's Aw Snap! page recently or gotten a message saying your brand-new IE11 is "out of date." Sometimes

it's simply a matter of the site testing for particular browsers and refusing to let you in if your version and product don't fit their preset conditions—even if the site would work perfectly well in the browser. For these reasons, it's always a good idea to have more than one browser installed.

So while no one browser will be perfect for all your Web needs, you still have several excellent choices. It's just a matter of deciding what's most important to you. Dig into the detailed reviews linked below for plenty of help in making that decision. Note that these are Windows browsers; Safari, which is no longer developed for Windows, is not included.

Source: http://www.pcmag.com/article2/0,2817,2365692,00.asp

➔ ***Redacte oraciones comparativas y superlativas respecto de las siguientes características de los distintos buscadores.***

1. *Graphics hardware acceleration*
2. *Voice response*
3. *Browser customization*
4. *Integration of social site into a browser*
5. *Reduced webpage data*
6. *Integrated cloud services*

ACTIVIDADES DE REPASO

1. ***Sustituya las palabras en negrita para evitar la repetición. Explique qué tipo de sustitución realiza.***
2. ***Voz activa o voz pasiva: Elija la <u>opción correcta</u>***

An Introduction to RAID

RAID stands for Redundant Array of Inexpensive Disks. ***RAID*** *is the organization of multiple disks into a large, high performance logical disk.*

Disk arrays stripe data across multiple disks and access ***disks*** *in parallel to achieve:*

Higher data transfer rates on large data accesses and Higher I/O rates on small data accesses.

Data striping also results in uniform load balancing across all of the disks, eliminating hot spots that otherwise ***<u>saturate //are saturated</u>*** *a small number of disks, while the majority of* ***disks*** *sit idle.*

The most important terms which ***<u>should define // should be defined</u>*** *in order to avoid misinterpretations are reliability and availability.*

Reliability is how well a system can work without any failures in its components. If there is a failure, the system was not reliable.

Availability is how well a system can work in times of a failure. If a system is able to work even in the presence of a failure of one or more system components, the system ***<u>says // is said</u>*** *to be available.*

Redundancy improves the availability of a system, but ***redundancy*** *cannot improve the reliability. Reliability* ***<u>can only increase // can only be increased</u>*** *by improving manufacturing technologies or using lesser individual components in a system.*

Disadvantages due to Redundancy

Every time there is a write operation, there is a change of data. This change also, ***<u>has to reflect // has to be reflected</u>*** *in the disks storing redundant information. In this case, the performance of writes in redundant disk arrays is worse compared to the performance of writes in non-redundant* ***disk arrays****.*

The Need for RAID

The need for RAID ***<u>can summarize // can be summarized</u>*** *in two points given below. The two keywords are Redundant and Array.*

An array of multiple disks accessed in parallel will give greater throughput than a single disk.

Redundant data on multiple disks provides fault tolerance.

If the RAID hardware and software ***<u>perform // are performed</u>*** *true parallel accesses on multiple drives, there will be a performance improvement over a single disk.*

With multiple disks and a suitable redundancy scheme, your system can stay up and running when a disk fails, and even while the replacement disk ***<u>is installing // is being installed</u>*** *and its data restored*.

Adapted from: <u>http://www.ecs.umass.edu/ece/koren/architecture/Raid/intro.html</u>

<u>http://www.ecs.umass.edu/ece/koren/architecture/Raid/why.html</u>

➔ ***Realice las actividades que se detallan a continuación.***

1. ***Identifique el tiempo verbal utilizado en la mayor parte del texto.***
2. ***Complete los espacios en blanco con las siguientes palabras:***

do – it x3 – they – one – them

Identifique el referente de cada una de las sustituciones.

3. ***Elija la opción correcta* <u>voz activa / voz pasiva</u>**

PHP – Introduction

PHP is a powerful language and the interpreter, whether included in a web server as a module or executed as a separate CGI binary, is able to access files, execute commands and open network connections on the server. These properties ***<u>make / are made</u>*** *anything run on a web server insecure by default. PHP is designed specifically to be a more secure language for writing CGI programs than Perl or C, and with correct selection of compile-time and runtime configuration options, and proper coding practices, _____ can give you exactly the combination of freedom and security you need.*

The configuration flexibility of PHP **<u>rivals / is equally rivalled</u>** *by the code flexibility. PHP can be used to build complete server applications, with all the power of a shell user, or it can be used for simple server-side includes with little risk in a tightly controlled environment. How you build that environment, and how secure _____ is, is largely up to the PHP developer.*

General considerations

A completely secure system is a virtual impossibility, so an approach often used in the security profession is one of balancing risk and usability. If every variable submitted by a user required two forms of biometric validation (such as a retinal scan and a fingerprint), you would have an extremely high level of accountability. It would also take half an hour to fill out a fairly complex form, which would tend to encourage users to find ways of bypassing the security (and many of them will surely _____ so).

A phrase worth remembering: A system is only as good as the weakest link in a chain. If all transactions ***<u>base / are based</u>*** *on time, location, transaction type, etc. but the user* ***<u>only verifies / is only verified</u>*** *based on a single cookie, the validity of tying _____ to the transaction log is severely weakened.*

When testing, keep in mind that you will not be able to test all possibilities for even the simplest of pages. The input you may expect will be completely unrelated to the input given by a disgruntled employee, a cracker with months of time on their hands, or a housecat walking across the keyboard. This is why it's best to look at the code from a logical perspective, to discern where unexpected data can be introduced, and then follow how _____ is modified, reduced, or amplified.

The Internet is filled with people trying to make a name for themselves by breaking your code, crashing your site, posting inappropriate content, and otherwise making your day interesting. It doesn't matter if you have a small or large site, you are a target by simply being online, by having a server that can be connected to. Many cracking programs do not discern by size, _____ simply trawl massive IP blocks looking for victims. Try not to become _____.

Adapted from:
<u>http://php.net/manual/en/security.intro.phphttp://www.php.net/manual/en/security.general.php</u>

➔ ***Lea el siguiente texto. Luego, realice las actividades a continuación.***

IMAP vs. POP3 Email Accounts

Basically both IMAP and POP are different protocols for handling e-mail. Each has its own unique function and purpose. Protocol allows IMAP to deal with e-mail in a different way than POP does. POP is basically a flow through entity—it just passes on the information to you at your e-mail program. IMAP on the other hand, is interactive with your e-mail program. Let's take a look at the uniqueness of both.

POP

POP stands for "Post Office Protocol". It works very simply. When the POP e-mail server receives e-mail it stores it on the server until you request it. By simply opening your email program (e.g., Outlook) you request the e-mail from the server by pressing the "Send" or "Receive" button. The e-mail program in essence asks the server if there is any mail waiting. If there is, it tells the server to send it to you.

When the POP server receives your request for mail, it sends the entire message to your e-mail program. Once you receive the email, the message is no longer stored on the server unless you specifically tell it to keep a copy.

IMAP

IMAP stands for "Internet Message Access Protocol". It allows you to download e-mails from the server to your e-mail program the same as POP does. However, the difference is that when you request your e-mail from the server, it sends a copy rather than sending the entire e-mail. It keeps a copy of the e-mail on the server while simultaneously keeping a copy on your computer.

You may be wondering what happens if you have certain messages on your local computer and IMAP has different messages on the IMAP mail server? IMAP has built in intelligence to handle this task. When you connect the IMAP mail server with your local computer, it 'senses' that there are differences between the local computer and the mail server. It then synchronizes both so that they have the same information.

For example, if you delete messages, compose more and have sent others, this information will be synced up with the IMAP server so that the IMAP server will delete the copies of the messages that were deleted. By the time you log off the IMAP server you have two complete copies of all of the e-mail tasks performed: one on the IMAP server and one on your local computer.

POP	***IMAP***
Relatively straightforward	*Slower but more redundant*
Faster (sends your e-mails and gets e-mails from you)	*Keeps a copy of everything you do on the server*
The downside is that if you lose e-mails on your computer you have lost them forever (unless you have saved a copy on the server)	*The downside is that it takes up more space*

Adapted from: http://www.upperhost.com/pop3imap.htm

1. ***Identifique las oraciones principales. A partir de ellas resuma en unas pocas líneas el contenido del mismo en inglés. Incluya los siguientes conectores en su resumen: BECAUSE- HOWEVER- WHAT's MORE***

2. ***Elabore 4 oraciones donde establezca similitudes y diferencias entre los dos protocolos.***

3. ***Busque ejemplos de distintos tiempo/s u aspectos verbal.***

4. ***Complete el cuadro con cuatro casos de sustitución nominal distintos (identifique distintos pronombre) y dos casos de sustitución verbal.***

Tipo De Sustitución	Pronombre/Auxiliar	Antecedente