An input device is any piece of equipment that supplies materials (input) to the computer.

The most common input devices are the keyboard and mouse.

输入设备是向计算机提供材料（输入）的任何设备

最常见的输入设备是键盘和鼠标

Other possibilities include image and bar-code scanners, joysticks, touch screens, digital cameras, electronic pens, fingerprint readers, and microphones. Input devices for a stereo system might be a CD player and antenna.

其他可能包括图像和条形码扫描仪、操纵杆、触摸屏、数码相机、电子笔、指纹读取器和麦克风。立体声系统的输入可能是cd播放器和天线。

A processor is composed of two functional units—a control unit and an arithmetic/logic unit—and a set of special workspaces called registers.

处理器由两个功能单元（控制单元和算数/逻辑单元）和一组成为寄存器的特殊工作区组成

The control unit fetches instructions from memory and determines their types or decodes them.

It then breaks each instruction into a series of simple small steps or actions.

控制单元从内存中获取指令并确定其类型或对其进行解码。

然后，他将每条指令分解为一系列简单的小步骤或操作。

A register is a storage location inside the processor.

Registers in the control unit are used to keep track of the overall status of the program that is running.

寄存器是处理器内部的存储位置

控制单元中的寄存器用于追踪正在运行中的应用程序的整体状态

There are two types in storage devices, one is the memory (sometimes called as primary storage), another is the secondary storage.

存储设备有两种，一种是内存（有时称为主存储），另一种是辅助存储

Primary storage is located within the system unit that houses the CPU and other components.

Secondary storages include the storage media and drives,

主存储位于容纳CPU和其他组件的系统单元内。

辅助存储包括存储介质和驱动器。

Desktop computers are small enough to fit on top of or alongside a desk yet are too big to carry around.

Notebook computers, also known as laptop computers, are portable and lightweight and fit into most briefcases.

台式电脑足够小，可以放在桌子上面或者旁边。但是又太大了无法随身携带。

笔记本电脑足够小，便携轻便，适合大多数公文包。

A new type of chip, the dual-core chip, can provide two separate and independent CPUs.

These chips allow a single computer to run two programs at the same time.

一种新的芯片，双核芯片，可以提供两个独立的CPU.

这些芯片允许一台计算机同时运行两个程序。

The system board is the communications medium for the entire computer system.

Every component of the system unit connects to the system board.

系统板是整个计算机系统的通信介质。

系统单元的每个组件都连接到系统主板。

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Sockets are used to connect the system board to a variety of different types of chips, including microprocessor and memory chips.

插座用于将系统主板连接到各种不同类型的芯片，包括微处理器和内存芯片。

Notebook, tablet PC, and handheld system boards are smaller than desktop system boards.

However, they perform the same functions as desktop system boards.

笔记本电脑，平板电脑和手持式系统的主板比台式电脑的主板小。

但是，他们执行和台式机主板相同的功能。

Memory is a holding area for data, instructions, and information.

Like microprocessors, memory is contained on chips connected to the system board.

内存是数据、指令和信息的保存区域。

与微处理器一样，内存保存在链接系统主板的芯片上。

Random-access memory (RAM) chips hold the program (sequence of instructions) and data that the CPU is presently processing.

随机存取存储器（RAM）芯片保存CPU正在处理中的应用程序（指令序列）和数据。

In a computer with a cache (not all machines have one), the computer detects which information in RAM is most frequently used.

It then copies that information into the cache.

When needed, the CPU can quickly access the information from the cache.

在具有缓存的电脑中（并非所有的电脑都具有缓存），计算机会检测RAM中哪些信息最常使用。

然后，他将该信息复制到缓存中。

需要时，CPU可以快速访问缓存中的信息。

Read-only memory (ROM) chips have programs built into them at the factory.

Unlike RAM chips, ROM chips are not volatile and cannot be changed by the user.

只读存储器芯片，在出场时内置了程序。

与RAM不同，制度存储器芯片不是易失性的，它不能被用户更改。

Secondary storage provides permanent or nonvolatile storage.

Using secondary storage devices such as a hard disk drive, data and programs can be retained after the computer has been shut off.

辅助存储器提供永久或非易失性存储。

使用辅助设备（例如硬盘驱动器），可以在计算机关闭后保留数据和程序。

Flash memory cards are credit card-sized solid-state storage devices widely used in notebook computers.

闪存卡是广泛应用于计算机存储设备的信用卡大小的固态存储设备。

Advantages of Internet hard drives compared to other types of secondary storage include low cost and the flexibility to access information from any location using the Internet.

与其他类型的辅助存储相比，Internet硬盘驱动器的优势包括低成本和使用Internet从任何位置访问信息的灵活性。

A mouse controls a pointer that is displayed on the monitor.

The mouse pointer usually appears in the shape of an arrow.

鼠标控制监视器上显示的指针。

鼠标指针通常以箭头的形式显示。

A touch screen is a particular kind of monitor and is commonly used at restaurants, automated teller machines (ATMs), and information centers.

触摸屏是一种特殊的监视器。通常用于餐馆，自动取款机（ATM）和信息中心。

A light pen is a light-sensitive penlike device.

The light pen is placed against the monitor.

This closes a photoelectric circuit and identifies the spot for entering or modifying data.

光笔是一种光敏笔状设备。

将光笔放在显示器上。

这将关闭光电电路并识别输入或修改数据的位置。

The most frequently used output device is the monitor.

Also known as display screens, monitors present visual images of text and graphics.

最常用的输出设备是监视器。

也称为显示屏，显示器呈现文本和图形的视觉展示。

When a keyboard is attached, users are asked if they want to switch to a user interface mode that is optimized for mouse and keyboard, or stay within the touch-optimized mode.

连接键盘时，用户会被询问时否切换到针对鼠标和键盘优化的用户界面模式，或者停留在触摸优化模式。

The menu can be resized, and expanded into a full-screen display, which is the default option in touch environments.

菜单可以调整大小，并展开为全屏显示，这是触摸环境中的默认选项。

As in the past, we will offer different Windows editions that are tailored for various device families and uses.

These different editions address specific needs of our various customers, from consumers to small businesses to the largest enterprises.

与过去一样，我们将提供针对各种设备系列和用途量身定制不同的windows版本。

这些不同的版本满足了我们各种客户的特定需求，从消费者到小型企业，再到大型企业。

A local area network is a computer network that interconnects computers within a limited area such as a home, school, computer laboratory, or office building, using network media.

局域网是使用网络媒体将有限区域内的计算机互连的计算机网络，例如家庭，学校，计算机实验室或办公楼。

Unlike less advanced network hubs, a network switch forwards data only to one or multiple devices that need to receive it, rather than broadcasting the same data to each of its ports.

与不太高级的网络集线器不同，网络交换机仅将数据转发到需要接收数据的一个或多个设备，而不是将相同的数据广播到其每个端口。

Many devices can use Wi-Fi, e.g. personal computers, video-game consoles, smartphones, digital cameras, tablet computers and digital audio players.

These can connect to a network resource such as the Internet via a wireless network access point.

许多设备可以使用wifi,例如个人电脑，视频游戏机，智能手机，平板电脑和数字音频播放器。

这些可以通过无限网络接入点连接到网络资源，例如互联网。

Hotspot coverage can comprise an area as small as a single room with walls that block radio waves, or as large as many square kilometers achieved by using multiple overlapping access points.

热点覆盖范围可以包括小到单个房间的区域，墙壁可以阻挡无限电波，也可以通过使用多个重叠接入点实现的面积大到几平方公里。

A Web client passes a user’s request for information to a server, usually by way of a Web browser.

The server and client communicate through a transfer protocol, usually the HypeText Transfer Protocol (HTTP).

Web 客户端通常通过 Web 浏览器将用户的信息请求传递给服务器。

服务器和客户端通过传输协议进行通信，通常是HypeText Transfer Protocol（HTTP）。

Browsers are programs that provide access to Web resources.

This software connects you to remote computers, opens and transfers files, displays text and images, and provides in one tool an uncomplicated interface to the Internet and Web documents.

浏览器是提供对 Web 资源访问的程序。

该软件将您连接到远程计算机，打开和传输文件，显示文本和图像，并在一个工具中提供与Internet和Web文档的简单界面。

Cloud computing is a marketing term for technologies that provide computation, software, data access, and storage services that do not require end-user knowledge of the physical location and configuration of the system that delivers the services.

云计算是一个营销术语，指的是提供计算、软件、数据访问和存储服务的技术，这些服务不需要最终用户了解提供服务的系统的物理位置和配置。

Cloud computing providers deliver applications via the Internet, which are accessed from web browsers and desktop and mobile apps, while the business software and data are stored on servers at a remote location.

云计算提供商通过互联网提供应用程序，这些应用程序可从Web浏览器以及桌面和移动应用程序访问，而业务软件和数据存储在远程位置的服务器上。

Big data is a popular term used to describe the exponential growth, availability and use of information, both structured and unstructured.

大数据是一个流行的术语，用于描述结构化和非结构化信息的指数增长、可用性和使用。

In the past, excessive data volume created a storage issue.

But with today’s decreasing storage costs, other issues emerge, including how to determine relevance amidst the large volumes of data and how to create value from that is relevant.

过去，数据量过大会导致存储问题。

但随着当今存储成本的降低，其他问题也随之而来，包括如何在大量数据中确定相关性以及如何从中创造相关价值。

C++ fully supports object-oriented programming, including the four pillars of object- oriented development: encapsulation, data hiding, inheritance, and polymorphism.

C++完全支持面向对象编程，包括面向对象开发的四大支柱：封装、数据隐藏、继承和多态性。

C++ supports the idea of reuse through inheritance.

A new type, which is an extension of an existing type, can be declared.

This new subclass is said to derive from the existing type and is sometimes called a derived type.

C++支持通过继承重用的想法。

可以声明新类型，它是现有类型的扩展。

这个新的子类据说派生自现有类型，有时称为派生类型。

Computerized database management systems are rapidly replacing the paper-based filing systems that people have had to wade through in the past to find the information their jobs require.

计算机化的数据库管理系统正在迅速取代纸质归档系统，人们过去不得不通过纸质文件系统来查找工作所需的信息。

A database management system (DBMS)—also sometimes called just database software—enables the creation of a database on a computer and provides easy access to data stored within it.

数据库管理系统 （DBMS）（有时也称为数据库软件）支持在计算机上创建数据库，并提供对存储在其中的数据的轻松访问。