**Computer Vocabulary S06**

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| **prep** n. 准备工作 | **programming paradigm** n. 编程范式 |
| **portfolio** n. 作品集 | **simultaneous** adj. 同时的 |
| **hurdle** n. 障碍 | **customized** adj. 定制的 |
| **nuances** n. 细微差别 | **opt** v/n. 选择，挑选；选择或选项 |
| **pragmatic** adj. 实用主义的 | **brevity** n. 简洁，简短 |
| **imperative programming** n. 命令式编程 | **x-axis** n. X轴 |
| **declarative programming** n. 声明式编程 | **alphabet** n. 字母表 |
| **functional programming** n. 函数式编程 | **exhaustive** adj. 全面的，详尽的 |
| **reactive programming** n. 响应式编程 | **procedure** n. 手续，步骤 |
| **fuzzy** adj. 模糊的 | **clause** n. 从句，分句 |
| **allot** v. 分配 | **permutations and combinations** 排列和组合 |
| **rollover** n. 翻转 | **unary** adj. 一元的 |
| **compatibility** n. 兼容性 | **equivalent** adj. 等同的，等效的 |
| **chunk** n. 块，大块 | **counterpart** n. 对应的人（或事物） |
| **ramp** n. 斜坡，坡道 | **inherent** adj. 内在的，固有的 |
| **reap** v. 收割，收获 | **numeric** adj. 数值的, 数字的 |
| **muscle memory** n. 肌肉记忆，肌肉惯性 | **underscore** v/n.加下划线强调；下划线\_ |
| **drawback** n. 缺点，不利条件 | **retrieve** v. 找回，收回；检索 |
| **typical** adj. 典型的，有代表性的；一贯的 | **closed range** phr. 闭区间 |
| **complete** adj/v. 完整/完全的；完成，结束 | **half-open range** phr. 半开闭区间 |

▲ **prep** [prep] n. 准备工作

eg. The team spent several days doing prep work before starting the project.

▲ **portfolio** [pɔːrtˈfoʊlioʊ] n. 作品集

eg. Once you have polished your resume, prepped your portfolio, and applied for the job of your dreams.

▲ **hurdle** [ˈhɜːrdl] n. 障碍

eg. The lack of funding was a major hurdle for the project, but the team was able to overcome it with creative solutions.

▲ **nuance** [ˈnuːɑːns] n. 细微差别

eg. As a writer, it's important to pay attention to the nuances of language in order to convey the intended meaning.

▲ **pragmatic** [præɡˈmætɪk] adj. 实用主义的

eg. The team took a pragmatic approach to the problem, focusing on solutions that were feasible and cost-effective.

▲ **imperative programming** [ɪmˈperətɪv ˈproʊɡræmɪŋ] n. 命令式编程

eg. Imperative programming involves giving the computer a set of instructions to follow in a specific order.

▲ **declarative programming** [dɪˈklærətɪv ˈproʊɡræmɪŋ] n. 声明式编程

eg. Declarative programming involves describing what the computer should do, rather than how it should do it.

▲ **functional programming** [ˈfʌŋkʃənəl ˈproʊˌɡræmɪŋ] n. 函数式编程

eg. Functional programming emphasizes the use of pure functions and immutable data structures.

▲ **reactive programming** [riˈæktɪv ˈproʊɡræmɪŋ] n. 响应式编程

eg. Reactive programming is a programming paradigm that allows for asynchronous and event-based programming with observable streams.

▲ **fuzzy** [ˈfʌzi] adj. 模糊的

eg. The image was too low resolution and appeared fuzzy on the screen.

▲ **allot** [əˈlɑːt] v. 分配

eg. The manager will allot tasks to each team member based on their strengths and availability.

▲ **rollover** [ˈroʊloʊvər] n. 翻转

eg. The website features a rollover effect when you hover over the navigation menu.

▲ **compatibility** [kəmˌpætəˈbɪləti] n. 兼容性

eg. The software upgrade ensures compatibility with the latest operating system.

▲ **chunk** [tʃʌŋk] n. 块，大块

eg. The system processes data in chunks to improve efficiency.

eg. Functions are self-contained chunks of code that perform a specific task.

▲ **ramp** [ræmp] n. 斜坡，坡道；

eg. The wheelchair ramp provides easy access to the building.

▲ **reap** [riːp] v. 收割，收获

eg. The farmers were busy reaping the wheat in the fields.

▲ **muscle memory** [ˈmʌsl ˈmeməri] n. 肌肉记忆，肌肉惯性

eg. The pianist's muscle memory allows him to play complex pieces without thinking.

▲ **drawback** [ˈdrɔːbæk] n. 缺点，不利条件

eg. One major drawback of the new system is that it requires expensive hardware upgrades.

▲ **typical** [ˈtɪpɪkl] adj. 典型的，有代表性的；一贯的

eg. The typical workday for a software engineer involves coding and debugging.

▲ **complete** [kəmˈpliːt] adj/v. 完整的，完全的；完成，结束

eg. The project is almost complete and should be finished by next week.

▲ **programming** **paradigm** [ˈproʊɡræmɪŋ ˈpærədaɪm] phr. 编程范式

eg. Reactive programming is a programming paradigm that allows for asynchronous and event-based programming with observable streams.

eg. Paradigm is a model or framework for thinking.

**▲** **simultaneous** [ˌsaɪmlˈteɪniəs] adj. 同时的 = Happening at the same time.

eg. Parallel computing is used to divide a large problem into smaller, independent tasks that can be processed simultaneously.

**▲** **customized** [ˈkʌstəmaɪzd] adj. 定制的

eg. This software allows for customized settings based on the user's preferences.

eg. The company specializes in customized products for their clients' specific needs.

▷ customize [ˈkʌstəmaɪz] v. 定制，改制

**▲** **premature** [ˌpriːməˈtʃʊr] adj.过早的，提早的

eg. Loops and conditional statements can both use the break statement to end their execution prematurely.

▲ **opt** [ɑːpt] v/n. to choose or select

eg. Users can opt to receive email notifications for new messages.

eg. The software provides several options for optimizing performance.

▲ **brevity** ['brevəti] n. 简洁，简短

eg. The brevity of the meeting was appreciated by all attendees.

eg. In technical writing, brevity is often valued over flowery language.

▲ **x-axis** ['eks-æksis] n. X轴

eg. The x-axis represents the horizontal dimension of the graph.

eg. The data is plotted on the x-axis and y-axis to create a scatter plot.

▲ **alphabet** ['ælfəbet] n. 字母表

eg. The English alphabet consists of 26 letters.

eg. The coding system uses a binary alphabet of 0s and 1s.

▲ **exhaustive** [ig'zɔstiv] adj. 全面的，详尽的

eg. The report provides an exhaustive analysis of the company's financial performance.

eg. The program runs an exhaustive search to find the optimal solution.

▲ **procedure** [prə'sidʒər] n. A series of actions/steps.

eg. The hiring procedure involves several rounds of interviews.

eg. Before performing surgery, doctors must follow a strict procedure to ensure patient safety.

▲ **clause** [klɔːz] n. 从句，分句；条款

eg. The SQL statement includes a WHERE clause to filter the results.

eg. The contract contained a clause that allowed for termination under certain conditions.

▲ **permutations and combinations** [pɜrmju'teɪʃəns kɑmbɪ'neɪʃənz] n. 排列和组合

eg. The number of permutations and combinations can be calculated using mathematical formulas.

eg. The program generates all possible permutations and combinations of the input data.

▲ **unary** ['juːnəri] adj. 一元的

eg. In Swift, the unary plus operator (+i) is explicitly used with the unary minus operator (-i) and numbers.

eg. The unary function maps a single input to a single output.

▲ **equivalent** [ɪ'kwɪvələnt] adj. Same or equal in value.

eg. The two expressions are mathematically equivalent.

eg. In programming, the switch statement is equivalent to a series of if-else statements.

▲ **counterpart** ['kaʊntərpɑːrt] n. 对应的人（或事物）

eg. The foreign minister met with his counterpart from the neighboring country.

eg. In computer networks, a router is the counterpart to a switch.

eg. Switch statement of Swift is considerably more powerful than its counterpart in many C-like languages.

▲ **inherent** [ɪn'hɪrənt] adj. 内在的，固有的

eg. The risks are inherent in the nature of the business.

eg. The object-oriented programming paradigm has inherent advantages over procedural programming.

eg. The contents of a Dictionary are inherently unordered, and iterating over them doesn’t guarantee the order in which they will be retrieved.

▲ **numeric** [njuː'merɪk] adj. 数值的，数字的 = numerical

eg. The data type can be either numeric or non-numeric.

eg. The numeric keypad on a keyboard is used for entering numbers and mathematical symbols.

▲ **underscore** [ˈʌndərskɔːr] v/n. 加下划线强调；下划线 \_

eg. The title of the report was underscored to make it stand out.

eg. In programming, variable names are often written with underscores between words.

eg. If you don’t need each value from a sequence, you can ignore the values by using an underscore in place of a variable name.

▲ **retrieve** [rɪ'triv] v. 找回，收回；检索

eg. The contents of a Dictionary are inherently unordered, and iterating over them doesn’t guarantee the order in which they will be retrieved.

eg. You can also use subscript syntax to retrieve a value from the dictionary for a particular key.

eg. In programming, data can be retrieved from a database using SQL queries.

▲ **closed range** phr. 闭区间 = closed interval

eg. In mathematics, a closed range refers to a range of values that includes both endpoints.

▲ **half-open range** phr. 半开闭区间 = half-open interval

eg. In computer science, a half-open range refers to a range of values that includes the starting value but not the ending value.