<<   >>

<<   >>

13   ISBN   9787508467399

10   ISBN   7508467396

         2009-8

         294

                    PDF

           http://www.tushu007.com

9   4

1

2

                    Linux

3
4   Photoshop
5
6
        Web 2.0

7

8
9

" Warm-up"

Chapter 1 Computer Fundamentals Section 1 Computer Hardware Dialogue Warm-up Text Exercises Reading 1 Reading 2 Section 2 Computer Software and Categories Dialogue Warm-up Text Exercises Reading 1 Reading 2 Section 3 Data Structure and Algorithms Dialogue Warm-up Text Exercises Reading 1 Section 4 Computer Networks Dialogue Warm-up Text Exercises Reading 1 Reading 2Chapter 2 Operating System Section 1 Introduction to Operating System Dialogue Warm-up Text Exercises Reading 1 Section 2 Functions of Operating System Dialogue Warm-up Text Exercises Reading 1 Reading 2 Section 3 Popular Operating Systems and Structures Dialogue Warm-up Text Exercises Reading 1 Reading 2 Section 4 Linux and Networking Operating System Dialogue Warm-up Text Exercises Reading 1Chapter 3 Database Section 1 Parts of a Database Dialogue Warm-up Text Exercises Reading 1 Reading 2 Section 2 Relational Database Components Dialogue Warm-up Text Exercises Reading 1 Reading 2 Section 3 Database Architecture Dialogue Warm-up Text Exercises Reading 1 Reading 2 Section 4 Data Warehouses Overview Dialogue Warm-up Text Exercises Reading 1 Reading 2Chapter 4 Multi Media Section 1 About Masks and Alpha Channels. Dialogue Warm-up Text Exercise Reading 1 Reading 2 Section 2 Main File Formats in Photoshop Dialogue Warm-up Text Exercise Reading 1 Reading 2 Section 3 Computer Animation Dialogue Warm-up Text Exercise Reading 1 Reading 2 Section 4 Creating Your Own Web Page Graphics Dialogue Warm-up Text Exercise Reading 1 Reading 2Chapter 5 Programming Language Section 1 Introduction to Programming Language Dialogue Wan a-up Text Exer rises Reacing 1 Reacing 2 Section 2 Procedural Programming Dialogue Warm-up Text Exercises Reading 1 Reading 2 Reading 3 Section 3 Java Programming Language Dialogue Warm-up Text Exercises Reading 1 Reading 2 Reading 3 Section 4 .NET Framework Dialogue Warm-up Text Exercises Reading 1Chapter 6 Computer Network Section 1 Network Devices Dialogue Warm-up Text Exercises Reading 1 Reading 2 Section 2 Network Protocol Dialogue Warm-up Text Exercises Reading 1 Section 3 Network Architecture Dialogue Warm-up Text Exercises Reading 1 Reading 2 Section 4 Web 2.0 Dialogue Warm-up Text Exercises Reading 1 Reading 2Chapter 7 Network Scurity Section 1 Security Attack Dialogue Warm-up Text Exercises Reading 1 Section 2 Model for Network Security Dialogue Warm-up Text Exercises Reading 1 Section 3 Malicious Programs Dialogue Warm-up Text Exercises Reading 1 Section 4 Security Services Dialogue Warm-up Text Exercises Reading 1Chapter 8 Internet and E-commerce Section 1 Internet Dialogue Warm-up Text Exercise Reading 1 Section 2 E-commerce Dialogue Warm-up Text Exercise Reading 1 Section 3 E-commerce Careers Dialogue Warm-up Text Exercise Reading 1 Section 4 E-commerce--How It Works Dialogue Warm-up Text Exercise Reading 1Chapter 9 Software Engineering Section 1 Why Software Engineering? Dialogue Warm-up Text Exercises Reading 1 Section 2 Modeling the Process Life Cycle Dialogue Warm-up Text Exercises Reading 1 Reading 2GlossaryComputer TermsAbbreviationsBibliography

Multi-Core Processing   In 1965   when he first set out what we now call Moores Law   Gordon Moore   who later co-founded Intel Corp.   said the number of components that could be packed onto an integrated circuit would double every year or so   later amended to 18 months   .   In 1971   Intels 4004 CPU had 2   300 transistors. In 1982   the 80286 debuted with 134   000 transistors. Now   run-of-the-mill CPUs count upward of 200 million transistors   and Intel is scheduled to release a processor with 1.7 billion transistors for later this year.   For years   such progress in CPUs was clearly predictable   successive generations of semiconductor technology gave us bigger   more powerful processors on ever-thinner silicon substrates operating at increasing clock speeds. These smaller   faster transistors use less electricity   too.   But theres a catch. It turns out that as operating voltages get lower   a significant amount of electricity simply leaks away and ends up generating excessive heat   requiring much more attention to processor cooling and limiting the potential speed advance——think of this as a thermal barrier.   To break through that barrier   processor makers are adopting a new strategy   packing two or more complete   independent processor cores   or CPUs   onto a single chip. This multi-core processor plugs directly into a single socket on the motherboard   and the operating system sees each of the execution cores as a discrete logical processor that is independently controllable. Having two separate CPUs allows each one to run somewhat slower   and thus cooler   and still improve overall throughput for the machine in most cases.   From one perspective   this is merely an extension of the design thinking that has for several years given us n-way servers using two or more standard CPUs; were simply making the packaging smaller and the integration more complete. In practice   however   this multi-core strategy represents a major shift in processor architecture that will quickly pervade the computing industry. Having two CPUs on the same chip rather than plugged into two separate sockets greatly speeds communication between them and cuts waiting time.   The first multi-core CPU from Intel is already on the market. By the end of 2006   Intel expects multi-core processors to make up 40% of new desktops   70% of mobile CPUs and a whopping 85% of all server processors that it ships. Intel has said that all of its future CPU designs will be multi-core. Intels major competitors——including Advanced Micro Devices Inc.   Sun Microsystems Inc. and IBM——each appear to be betting the farm on multi-core processors.

<<   >>

PDF

:http://www.tushu007.com