

<<数字媒体专业英语>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<数字媒体专业英语>>

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## <<数字媒体专业英语>>

### 内容概要

这本由周灵主编的《数字媒体专业英语》旨在让学生掌握较多相关专业英语词汇和数字媒体的基本概念，为阅读专业文献和书籍打下坚实的基础，同时为在以后工作中解决与专业英语相关的问题提供必要的知识保证。

《数字媒体专业英语》结构编排完整、信息材料新颖。

首先简单介绍了专业英语的翻译方法；第一部分阐述数字媒体相关概念，包括多媒体综述、数字图像处理、数字音频、媒体资产管理、虚拟现实技术等内容；第二部分对常用的数字媒体应用软件进行介绍，如Photoshop、Flash、Dreamweaver

、3ds Max、Premiere、After

Effects等；第三部分介绍包括数据传输技术、光纤技术、无源光网络技术、电视原理、电视接收机在内的电信与通信技术；第四部分阐述计算机系统构成；第五部分列举常用的编程语言，如Java

、ActionScript、C++等；第六部分介绍计算机网络的概念、应用及网络安全相关知识。

每篇课文都配有习题及参考译文，供相关专业的师生参考。

## <<数字媒体专业英语>>

### 书籍目录

#### Part 0 专业英语翻译方法

- 0.1 专业英语翻译概述
- 0.2 词的翻译
- 0.3 长句的翻译
- 0.4 文章的翻译

#### Part 1 Digital Media

- Text 1: Multimedia--An Overview
- Text 2: An Introduction to Digital Image Processing
- Text 3: Digital Audio
- Text 4: Asset Management
- Text 5: Virtual Reality and Applications

#### Part 2 Digital Media Application Software

- Text 1: An Introduction to Photoshop
- Text 2: Making Movie Clips with Flash
- Text 3: An Introduction to Dreamweaver
- Text 4: The Model Types of 3ds Max
- Text 5: Premiere Pro's Windows
- Text 6: Workspaces and Panels of After Effects

#### Part 3 Communication and Telecommunication Technology

- Text 1: Signals and Systems
- Text 2: Data Communication
- Text 3: Data Transmission Media
- Text 4: Switching Technologies
- Text 5: ATM
- Text 6: Fiber Optics
- Text 7: Passive Optical Networks (PONs)
- Text 8: Television: Basic Principles
- Text 9: Television Receivers

#### Part 4 Computer Systems

- Text 1: About Computers
- Text 2: Computer Hardware
- Text 3: Computer Software
- Text 4: Operating System
- Text 5: Computer Virus

#### Part 5 Programming Languages

- Text 1: About Programming Languages
- Text 2: C
- Text 3: C++
- Text 4: Java
- Text 5: ActionScript Basics

#### Part 6 Computer Network

- Text 1: About Computer Networks
- Text 2: Application of Computer Networks
- Text 3: Network Security

#### 附录A 参考译文

<<数字媒体专业英语>>

第一部分 数字媒体

第二部分 数字媒体应用软件

第三部分 通信和电信技术

第四部分 计算机系统

第五部分 编程语言

第六部分 计算机网络

附录B 词汇表

参考文献

## 章节摘录

版权页：插图： Wavelets are the foundation for representing images in various degrees of resolution. This material is used for image data compression and for pyramidal representation, in which images are subdivided successively into smaller regions. Compression, as the name implies, deals with techniques for reducing the storage required to save an image, or the bandwidth required to transmit it. Although storage technology has improved significantly over the past decade, the same cannot be said for transmission capacity. This is true particularly in uses of the Internet, which are characterized by significant pictorial content. Image compression is familiar (perhaps inadvertently) to most users of computers in the form of image file extensions, such as the jpg file extension used in the JPEG (Joint Photographic Experts Group) image compression standard. Morphological processing deals with tools for extracting image components that are useful in the representation and description of shape. The material in this chapter begins a transition from processes that output images to processes that output image attributes. Segmentation procedures partition an image into its constituent parts or objects. In general, autonomous segmentation is one of the most difficult tasks in digital image processing. A ragged segmentation procedure brings the process a long way toward successful solution of imaging problems that require objects to be identified individually. On the other hand, weak or erratic segmentation algorithms almost always guarantee eventual failure. In general, the more accurate the segmentation, the more likely recognition is to succeed. Representation and description almost always follow the output of a segmentation stage, which usually is raw pixel data, constituting either the boundary of a region (i.e., the set of pixels separating one image region from another) or all the points in the region itself. In either case, converting the data to a form suitable for computer processing is necessary. The first decision that must be made is whether the data should be represented as a boundary or as a complete region.

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