

★★★ <第15回知的財産翻訳検定試験【第7回英文和訳】> ★★★

<< 1級課題 -電気・電子工学->>

【解答にあたっての注意】

1. ***START***から***END***までを和訳してください。
2. 解答語数に特に制限はありません。
3. 課題文に段落番号がある場合、これを訳文に記載してください。
4. 課題は3題あります。それぞれの課題の指示に従い、3題すべて解答してください。

問1. 次の英文クレームを翻訳しなさい。

STAR

1. A method implemented by a client device to validate a source of web content comprising:
 - receiving a selection to navigate a browser of the client device to obtain web content available from a particular domain specified by the selection;
 - establishing a connection to a server associated with the particular domain;
 - obtaining a certificate corresponding to the server from a designated location, the certificate containing information regarding an owner of the certificate and domains the owner is authorized to operate that is sufficient to enable a trust determination to be made for the server;
 - determining whether or not to trust the server based at least in part upon whether the obtained certificate corresponding to the server authorizes the particular domain specified by the selection; and
 - responsive to determining that the server is trusted, enabling subsequent communications with the server without encryption.
2. The method as recited in claim 1, further comprising, responsive to determining that the server is trusted:
 - ascertaining an entity name for the owner of the certificate that is included in the certificate; and
 - configuring a user interface for the browser to display the entity name for the owner of the certificate that is associated with the particular domain via the user interface.

END

問2. 次の特許明細書中の背景技術にかかわる記載内容について翻訳しなさい。

START

Trends in the microelectronics industry indicate that future multiprocessor chips may be composed of tens or even hundreds of nodes. A node can be a processing element, also called a core, or other devices such as a cache or memory. A desirable feature is that an on-chip broadcast bus allows communication between any one node and all other nodes on the chip. In principle, any node that can drive the bus can broadcast information over the bus to all nodes that tap the bus. As the number of nodes increases, the bus must scale accordingly. At the same time, performance improvements in the node itself require an equivalent increase in bandwidth from the bus. A larger node count leads to greater interconnect path lengths, which in turn leads to more serious signal integrity issues and increased chip area requirements. These factors, combined with the requirement for higher bandwidth to match the node performance, make the implementation of large-scale on-chip electronic broadcast buses impractical. To overcome these limitations, hierarchical buses have been proposed. In general, however, most electrical multi-core processor solutions avoid broadcast interconnects altogether in favor of one-to-one interconnects. Where broadcast functionality is necessary, broadcast messages are broken down into identical one-to-one messages for each core. While this functionally works for many systems, the redundancy consumes extra bandwidth and power and leads to latency.

END

問3. 次の特許明細書中の実施例にかかわる記載内容について翻訳しなさい。

START

In the following detailed description, reference is made to the accompanying drawings that form a part hereof, and in which is shown by way of illustration, specific embodiments in which the invention may be practiced. According to embodiments of the present invention, additional information is allowed to be written into barcodes of various sample media, while providing for backward compatibility with legacy instruments that may have been unable or may not have been enabled to detect the new marking. In one embodiment, this is achieved by having essentially two layers of information. The first layer appears as a conventional visible barcode. This visible barcode may be used to provide reagent strip identification in a manner compatible with conventional diagnostic

instruments/barcode scanners. The second layer may be a non-visible (e.g., IR or UV) barcode which is essentially invisible to a conventional instrument/barcode scanner, and which contains additional information that may be read by newer or upgraded reading instruments. This enables a higher resolution (e.g., more information) to be recorded in such a way that instruments capable of reading it can employ higher-density barcode information. This also avoids or delays the need for costly hardware and/or software upgrades, while at the same time providing additional benefits by encoding additional information, such as calibration and lot information for the sample media.

END