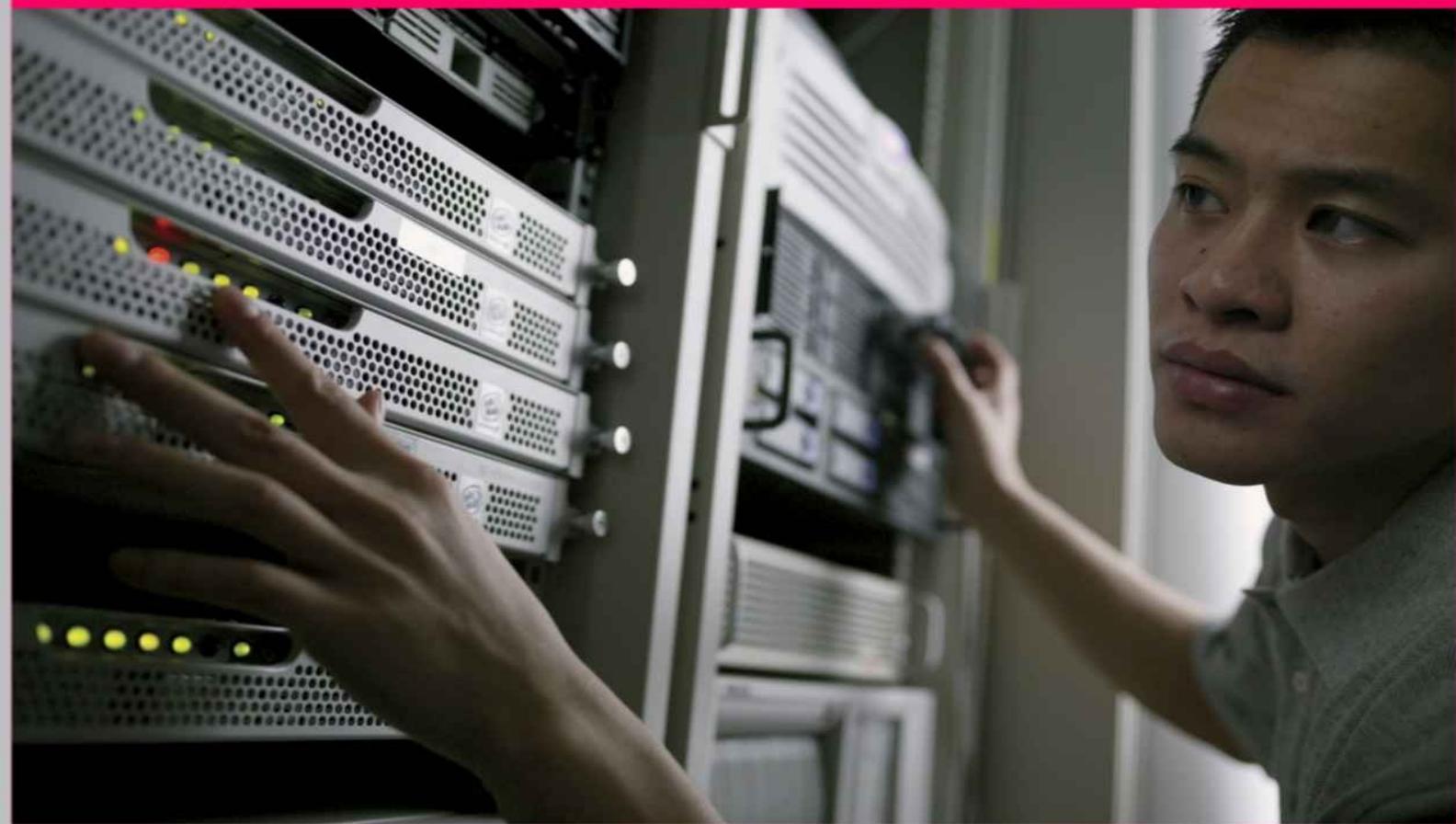# Dictionary of Computer and Internet Terms

JOHN C. RIGDON

Dictionary of Computer and Internet Terms
(Vol. 1)

John C. Rigdon,
Editor

Dictionary of Computer and Internet Terms

1st Edition – AUG 2016 0/0/0/CS

This dictionary is adapted from Microsoft Language Portal with additions and edits by John C. Rigdon.

Overview

This dictionary contains over 32,000 terms that are specific to Computers and the Internet. Each term includes a definition / description.   With more than 750 pages, this dictionary is one of the most comprehensive resources available.

Terms relate to applications, commands, functions, operating systems, image processing and networking.

No other dictionary of computing terms even comes close to the breadth of this one. It is designed to be used by everyone from the novice seeking the most basic information … to the mainframe systems programmer and MIS professional looking for sophisticated and hard-to-find information that's not available in most reference books. It's all here in one indispensable reference source.

- artificial intelligence.
- computer-integrated manufacturing
- data communication
- databases
- distributed data processing
- fiber optics
- fundamental terms
- local area networks
- multimedia
- office automation
- open systems interconnection
- peripheral equipment
- personal computing
- processing units
- programming

- system development
- text processing

This dictionary is ideal not only for students of computing but for those studying the related fields of Information Technology, mathematics, physics, media communications, electronic engineering, and natural sciences.

We also publish a companion volume (Vol.2) of Computer Acronyms and Abbreviations with an additional 4,500 terms. Volume 2 also includes a section on file name extensions showing the most commonly used extensions and their association with various software systems.

This dictionary is available in more than 100 languages. See our website for pricing and availability.

http://www.wordsrus.info/catalog/computer_dictionary.html

Abbreviations used:

(n) – noun

(pn) – Proper Name

(v) – verb

(adj) – adjective

(oth) – other

Miscellaneous Terms

8.3 (oth)~ The standard format for file names in MS-DOS and Windows 3.1. A file name with eight or fewer characters, followed by a period (dot), followed by a three-character file name extension.

OEM (n)~ The name of a folder that includes additional files for the Windows installation.

%SYSTEMROOT% (n)~ The path and folder name where the Windows system files are located. Typically, this is C:\Windows, although you can designate a different drive or folder when you install Windows. You can use the value %systemroot% to replace the actual location of the folder that contains the Windows system files. To identify your systemroot folder, click Start, click Run, type %systemroot%, and then click OK.

%WINDIR% (n)~ The system environment variable that points to the directory where Windows is installed, most commonly C:\Windows.

0 or 1 Matches (n)~ A menu item that allows the user to search for a pattern A to be represented in pattern B 0 or 1 times. Patterns could be strings, characters, etc. For example, if you want to find any strings that meet the criteria AB 0 or 1 matches in string'

0 or More Matches (n)~ A menu item that allows the user to search for a pattern A to be represented in pattern B 0 or more times. Patterns could be strings, characters, etc.

1 on 1 (n)~ ?A curated time when Cortana brings high-priority or high-impact information to the user and takes the time to learn more about the user based on inferences she's working on.

1 or More Matches (oth)~ A menu item that allows the user to search for a pattern A to be represented in pattern B 1 or more times. Patterns could be strings, characters, etc.

100% stacked bar chart (n)~ A bar chart subtype that compares the percentage that each value contributes to a total across categories.

100% stacked column chart (n)~ A column chart subtype that compares the percentage that each value contributes to a total across categories.

100baseT (n)~ The Ethernet standard for local area networks using twisted-pair cable carrying data at 100 megabits per second (Mbps).

1099 report (n)~ A report to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (IRS) on a 1099 form. A 1099 form is used to report non-employee income and is filed on a calendar year basis. The IRS produces various types of 1099 forms, including Dividend (1099-DIV), Interest (1099-INT), Miscellaneous (1099-MISC), and Retirement (1099-R).

10base2 (oth)~ The Ethernet and IEEE 802.3 standard for baseband LANs (local area networks) using a thin coaxial cable (3/16 inch) up to 200 meters long and carrying 10 Mbps (megabits per second) in a bus topology. A network node is connected to the cable by a BNC connector on the adapter card.

12+ (oth)~ A game rating symbol developed by the Pan European Gaming Information (PEGI) and the British Board of Film Classification (BBFC).

12+ (oth)~ A game rating symbol developed by Unterhaltungssoftware Selbstkontrolle (USK).

128-bit encryption (n)~ A high level of encryption that uses a 128-bit key to scramble the contents of a file or data packet to make the data unreadable without the decryption key.

128-bit SSL encryption (n)~ An encryption level used for SSL. The number refers to the length of the key, so the higher the number, the more difficult the encryption is to break.

12-Month Plan (n)~ A monthly commitment to Microsoft Azure for 12 months. There are two subscription options: Pay Monthly and Pre-Pay.

15+ (oth)~ A game rating symbol developed by the British Board of Film Classification (BBFC).

16+ (oth)~ A game rating symbol developed by the Pan European Gaming Information (PEGI) and the British Board of Film Classification (BBFC).

16+ (oth)~ A game rating symbol developed by Unterhaltungssoftware Selbstkontrolle (USK).

18+ (oth)~ A game rating symbol developed by the Pan European Gaming Information (PEGI) and the British Board of Film Classification (BBFC).

1-byte unsigned Integer (n)~ An integer data type that has a positive value ranging from 0 to 255.

1-D shape (n)~ Either a straight line you draw or a shape that has a beginning point and ending point and can be glued between two shapes to connect them.

1M Events (n)~ A unit of measure of the 'Premium Overage Events' and 'Standard Overage Events' resources of the 'Application Insights' service type of the 'Visual Studio' service for 'Pay-As-You-Go' billing based on the number of events produced using 1M as baseline.

1M Queries (n)~ A unit of measure for DNS Queries (1M) resource of the DNS service type of the Networking service.

2007 Microsoft-® Office system (PN)~ A version of the integrated system of Microsoft core desktop productivity tools, programs, servers, and services designed for information work.

21 CFR Part 11 (PN)~ A Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulation, Title 21 of the Congressional Federal Record, Part 11. This regulation specifies the conditions and criteria for determining the validity and trustworthiness of electronic signatures and processes.

2-byte signed Integer (n)~ An automation integer data type that can be either positive or negative. The most significant bit is the sign bit, which is 1 for negative values and 0 for positive values. The storage size of the integer is 2 bytes. A 2-byte signed integer can have a range from -32,768 to 32,767.

2-D (oth)~ Existing in reference to two measures, such as height and width—for example, a two-dimensional model drawn with reference to an x-axis and a y-axis, or a two-dimensional array of numbers placed in rows and columns.

2-D chart (n)~ A chart that represents data on two axes, x and y, and displays chart objects in flat graphical formatting.

2-D shape (n)~ A shape that has four selection handles that you can use to resize the shape proportionally.

2-element constraint (n)~ A constraint that applies to two elements, such as two classes or two associations. The constraint is shown as a dashed arrow from one element to the other, labeled by the constraint string in braces ({ }).

2-in-1 (n)~ A computer that has properties both of a tablet and a laptop.

2PC (n)~ A protocol that ensures that transactions that apply to more than one server are completed on all servers or none at all. Two-phase commit is coordinated by the transaction manager and supported by resource managers.

2-way paging (n)~ A system that allows users to send and receive messages when they are out of range.

3+ (oth)~ A game rating symbol developed by the Pan European Gaming Information (PEGI) and the British Board of Film Classification (BBFC).

32 bit machine (n)~ A computer that works with data in groups of 32 bits at a time. The Apple Macintosh II and higher models are 32-bit machines, in terms of both the word size of their microprocessors and the size of the data buses, as are computers based on the Intel 80386 and higher-level microprocessors.

3270 emulator (n)~ Software that enables a microcomputer to act as a 3270 terminal. Emulator software can also enable a desktop computer to send print jobs from a host system to a printer connected to the microcomputer.

3270 terminal emulation (n)~ The use of software that enables a microcomputer to act as a 3270 terminal. Emulation software can also enable a microcomputer to send print jobs from a host system to a printer connected to the microcomputer.

3D (adj)~ Of, pertaining to, or being an object or image having or appearing to have all three spatial dimensions (length, width, and depth).

3-D (adj)~ Of, pertaining to, or being an object or image having or appearing to have all three spatial dimensions (length, width, and depth).

3D Builder (PN)~ An app to create, print, and scan in 3D.

3-D column chart (n)~ A column chart subtype that compares data points along two axes.

3D display controller (n)~ A display controller that supports 3D operations.

3-D effect (n)~ A diagramming capability that shows charts in three dimensions.

3D Human Body (PN)~ A feature that allows a user to explore human anatomy with 3D imaging.

3D model (n)~ A computer simulation of a physical object in which length, width, and depth are real attributes: a model, with x-, y-, and z-axes, that can be rotated for viewing from different angles.

3D object (n)~ A digital representation of a three-dimensional object that can be rendered on a computer screen using specialized software. The most common file format is the .obj file format.

3-D reference (n)~ A reference to a range that spans two or more worksheets in a workbook.

3-D walls and floor (n)~ The areas surrounding many 3-D chart types that give dimension and boundaries to the chart. Two walls and one floor are displayed within the plot area.

3DES (n)~ An encryption algorithm based on the Data Encryption Standard (DES).

3G (PN)~ The third generation of digital wireless technology, as defined by the International Telecommunications Union (ITU). Third generation technology is expected to deliver data transmission speeds between 144 Kbps (kilobits per second) and 2 Mbps (megabits per second), compared to the 9.6 Kbps to 19.2 Kbps offered by second generation technology. Western Europe and Japan lead the world in adoption of 3G technology and services.

3G connection (n)~ A connection that enables the transfer of information using the 3G technology.

3-leg configuration (n)~ A perimeter network where the server acting as a firewall has three network cards: one for the internal network, one for the intranet, and one for a protected perimeter network server.

3PL (n)~ A party that provides logistics services to customers.

404 error ~ An error message received when you try to access a web page that either doesn't exist or is unavailable at the address you gave.

40-bit encryption (n)~ A low level of encryption that uses a 40-bit key to scramble the contents of a file or data packet to make the data unreadable without the decryption key.

4-byte signed Integer (n)~ An Automation integer data type that can be either positive or negative. The most significant bit is the sign bit, which is 1 for negative values and 0 for positive values. The storage size of the integer is 4 bytes. A 4-byte signed integer can have a range from -2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647.

52-week high (PN)~ The highest price that a stock has traded at during the previous 52 weeks.

52-week low (PN)~ The lowest price that a stock has traded at during the previous 52 weeks.

6 - Month Plan (n)~ A monthly commitment to Microsoft Azure for 6 months. There are two subscription options: Pay Monthly and Pre-Pay.

6/12-Month Plan (PN)~ A monetary monthly pre-pay commitment to Windows Azure. This offer is no longer available to new subscribers.

6+ (oth)~ A game rating symbol developed by Unterhaltungssoftware Selbstkontrolle (USK).

64 bit machine (n)~ A computer that works with data in groups of 64 bits at a time. A computer may be considered a 64-bit machine either because its CPU operates internally on 64-bit words or because its data bus can transfer 64 bits at a time. A 64-bit CPU thus has a word size of 64 bits, or 8 bytes; a 64-bit data bus has 64 data lines, so it ferries information through the system in sets of 64 bits at a time. Examples of 64-bit architecture include the Alpha AXP from Digital Equipment Corporation, the Ultra workstation from Sun Microsystems, Inc., and the PowerPC 620 from Motorola and IBM.

64-bit (adj)~ Of, pertaining to, or descriptive of the amount of data -64 bits, or 8 bytes- that certain computer systems or programs can process at one time.

7+ (oth)~ A game rating symbol developed by the Pan European Gaming Information (PEGI) and the British Board of Film Classification (BBFC).

802.1X (n)~ An Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) standard that defines port-based network access control which either allows or denies connection requests to IEEE 802.3 wired Ethernet networks or IEEE 802.11 wireless networks.

802.1X-capable switch (n)~ A network access server that adheres to both the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) 802.1X and the Remote Authentication Dial-in User Service (RADIUS) standards, and that is deployed in networks to enforce 802.1X authenticated IEEE 802.3 wired Ethernet access.

802.1X-capable wireless access point (n)~ A network access server that adheres to both the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) 802.1X and the Remote

Authentication Dial-in User Service (RADIUS) standards, and that is deployed in networks to enforce 802.1X authenticated IEEE 802.3 wired Ethernet access.

80211a, 80211b, 80211g, 80211i, 80211n ~ Different standards for operating wireless networks (Wi-Fi). Loosely the higher the letter, the faster the speed.

80286, 80386, 80486 (or 286, 386, 486) ~ Three generations of PC- processor, now pretty much obsolete, the ancestors of Intel's- Pentium. The 286 was the earliest processor able to run (just about) a version of- Windows, although the 386 was really the minimum to run it properly. The 486 was the earliest processor able to run- Windows 95- - just about. Machines of this vintage cannot run modern versions of Windows at all, but many are still in use as basic word-processors or where a dedicated machine is required which doesn't need to be powerful.

8-bit color (n)~ A display setting that holds up to 256 specific color entries. Any color palette attached to a picture is by definition an 8-bit palette.

9+ participants (PN)~ An indicator that is displayed in the meeting roster when there are more than nine participants in the meeting.

90 Day Free Trial (n)~ The offer that provides a free trial for 90 days for any new customer. It is now no longer available to new subscribers.

A ~

 A (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the Computer Entertainment Rating Organization (CERO).

A cappella (Adverb) ~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 123.

A record (n)~ A type of resource record in the Domain Name System that associates a specific IP address with a domain name. This is the record that contains the information that connects your domain name to your actual Web site content when people type your domain name into a browser.

A/P (n)~ A group of posting accounts that show the amounts owed to suppliers or creditors for goods, supplies, or services purchased on credit.

A/R (n)~ A group of posting accounts that show the amounts customers owe for services or sales made on credit.

A/V Conferencing Edge Server (n)~ An Office Communications Server that resides in the perimeter network and provides a single trusted point through which media traffic can traverse NATs and firewalls.

A/V Conferencing Edge service (n)~ An Office Communications Server that resides in the perimeter network and provides a single trusted point through which media traffic can traverse NATs and firewalls.

A/V Edge server (n)~ Enables internal users to share audio and video data with external users (that is, users who are not logged on to your internal network).

A1 notation (n)~ An alphanumeric convention for referencing the location of cells in a worksheet. The column is represented by a letter (A through IV, for a total of 256 columns) and the row is represented by a number (1 through 65536).

A2 HDInsight (n)~ The size and options for Microsoft's Windows version of Hadoop on Azure implementation.

A2 HDInsight (Non-Windows) (n)~ The size and options for Microsoft's non-Windows version of Hadoop on Azure implementation.

A2A integration (n)~ The process of coordinating the operation of the various programs, databases, and existing technologies of a business or enterprise so that they function as an efficient, business-wide system.

A3270 (n)~ The server transaction program for the APPC 3270 Terminal Emulator facility.

AA (n)~ A software technique for smoothing the jagged appearance of curved or diagonal lines caused by poor resolution on a display screen. Methods of anti-aliasing include surrounding pixels with intermediate shades and manipulating the size and horizontal alignment of the pixels.

AAD Sync (PN)~ A software tool for connecting to data sources, synchronizing data between data sources, as well as the provisioning and deprovisioning of identities.

AADRM (PN)~ The Microsoft technology that allows customers to protect their data by

encrypting and managing access rights in document authoring, email, and publishing.

AADSync (PN)~ A software tool for connecting to data sources, synchronizing data between data sources, as well as the provisioning and deprovisioning of identities.

AAL (n)~ The layer of the asynchronous transfer mode (ATM) protocol stack that parses data into the payload portion of the ATM cell for transport across an ATM network.

AAM (n)~ A security feature of Windows that allows administrators to perform normal day-to-day tasks while running with a standard user token. If administrator privileges are needed for an operation, the administrator will be notified and asked to provide either consent or credentials, depending on system policy settings.

abandon (v)~ To terminate the current action before it is complete.

ABAP (PN)~ A programming language for developing applications for the SAP mySAP ERP 2004 system.

ABC classification (n)~ A system for ranking discrete categories of items according to Pareto's 80/20 principle that states that a small percentage of items account for the largest fraction of significance.

ABC code (n)~ A classifier that names categories in an ABC classification.

ABC code for carrying cost classification (n)~ A classifier that names categories in an ABC classification that ranks discrete categories of items according to their carrying cost.

ABC code for contribution margin (n)~ A classifier that names categories in an ABC classification that ranks discrete categories of items according to their contribution margin.

ABC code for revenue (n)~ A classifier that names categories in an ABC classification that ranks discrete categories of items according to their revenue.

ABC code value (n)~ The categorization of an inventory item based on its value compared to the total inventory on hand.

abend (n)~ The premature ending of a program because of a program error or system failure.

ABEND (n)~ The premature ending of a program because of a program error or system failure.

ABN (PN)~ An 11-digit number issued by the Australian Taxation Office Australian Business Register to any entities registered to carry on an enterprise in Australia.

abort (v)~ To terminate abruptly, often used in reference to a program or procedure in progress.

About (PN)~ An item on the Help menu that opens the About dialog box, which includes the copyright, licensing, and license terms for the product.

About (PN)~ The link group that includes links to the About Hotmail webpage, the What's New webpage, and so on.

about (PN)~ A Settings screen containing information relating to the phone, such as phone manufacturer, available storage, OS version, etc.

About Microsoft Office Communicator (n)~ An item on the Help menu that opens the About dialog box, which includes the copyright, licensing, and license terms for Communicator.

ABR (n)~ A router that is attached to multiple areas. Area border routers maintain separate topological databases for each area.

absolute address (n)~ An absolute (machine) address specifying a physical location in

memory.

absolute categorization rating (n)~ A method of evaluating transmitted voice quality where subjects rate (from 1 to 5) short groups of unrelated sentences under controlled conditions.

absolute category rating (n)~ A method of evaluating transmitted voice quality where subjects rate (from 1 to 5) short groups of unrelated sentences under controlled conditions.

absolute cell reference (n)~ In a formula, the exact address of a cell, regardless of the position of the cell that contains the formula.

absolute link (n)~ A hyperlink to the exact location of a file on a file server, the World Wide Web, or a company intranet. Absolute links use an exact path; if anyone moves the file containing the hyperlink or a hyperlink destination, the link breaks.

absolute path (n)~ A path to a file that begins with the drive identifier and root directory or with a network share and ends with the complete file name (for example, C:\docs\work\contract.txt or \netshare\docs\work\contract.txt).

absolute pointing device (n)~ A mechanical or physical pointing device whose location is associated with the position of the on-screen cursor. For example, if the user of a graphics tablet places the pen on the upper right corner of the tablet, the cursor moves to the upper right corner of the screen or on-screen window associated with the pen.

absolute positioning (n)~ Placement of an element relative to either the element's parent or, if there isn't one, the body. Values for the element's Left and Top properties are relative to the upper-left corner of the element's parent.

absolute reference (n)~ In a formula, the exact address of a cell, regardless of the position of the cell that contains the formula.

absolute security descriptor (n)~ A security descriptor structure that contains pointers to the security information associated with an object.

absolute URL (n)~ The full Internet address of a page or other World Wide Web resource. The absolute URL includes a protocol, such as http

abstract (n)~ A short summary of the contents of a document that gives the reader a quick overview of its topic and purpose.

abstract application definition (n)~ The abstract type of an application, which defines common characteristics of a class of applications.

abstract class (n)~ A generic class that is used only as a template for derived classes, and that cannot be instantiated.

abstract class (n)~ In object-oriented programming, a class in which no objects can be created. It is, however, used to defined subclasses, and objects are created from the subclasses.

abstract definition (n)~ The definition of a class of (concrete) definitions, which describes characteristics common to all instances of the abstract definition.

abstract endpoint definition (n)~ The abstract type of an endpoint, which defines common characteristics of a class of endpoints. Examples include, Web Site Endpoint, Http Client Endpoint, Http Server Endpoint.

abstract server definition (n)~ The abstract type of an application server, which defines common characteristics of a class of logical application servers including the set of supported abstract endpoint definitions.

abuse alias (n)~ An e-mail alias for Exchange Hosted Services designed to receive spam submissions from customers.

AC (n)~ Electric current that reverses its direction of flow (polarity) periodically according to a frequency measured in hertz, or cycles per second. The rapid change from positive to negative electricity of 60 or more times each second.

AC power connector (n)~ A connector that is used to connect an AC power cord to a piece of equipment, such as a device, a computer, or Surface unit.

AC/Main switch (n)~ The overall power control for a piece of equipment, such as a device, a computer, or Surface unit.

Academic Library (n)~ A site template that offers a protected document library for educational institutions where students can discover, acquire, and consume selected content that is subject to digital rights management.

ACCDE file (n)~ An Access 2007 database (.accdb) file with all modules compiled and all editable source code removed.

Accelerated Cost Recovery System (n)~ A system of depreciation that assigns depreciation methods to different classes of assets. Created by the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 for U.S. tax purposes and modified by the Tax Reform Act of 1986.

accelerated graphics port (n)~ A technology that provides a dedicated, high-speed port through which large blocks of 3-D texture data can be moved between the computer's graphics controller and system memory.

Accelerator (PN)~ A type of browser extension that gives users quick access to their Web and client applications from any Web page. An Accelerator can run on user-selected data, links, and the current document. This browser extension can provide -€œlookup-€? service like in-place definition or -€œsend-€? service like sending selected text to a Web e-mail provider.

accelerator editor (n)~ A resource editor that allows you to add, delete, change, or browse the shortcut key assignments for your project.

accent color (n)~ A color that affects the background and system controls throughout the new Windows user interface.

Accent Process (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show a progression, a timeline, or sequential steps in a task, process, or workflow. Works well for illustrating both Level 1 and Level 2 text.

Accents (PN)~ The title of a screen displaying the list of accent colors.

accept (v)~ A UI element the user presses to agree to an incoming file transfer, invitation, audio/video call, or application sharing.

acceptable use policy (n)~ A statement issued by an online service that indicates what activities users may or may not engage in while logged into the service. For example, some providers prohibit users from engaging in commercial activity on the network.

acceptance criteria (n)~ The criteria that a product or product component must satisfy to be accepted by a user, customer, or other authorized entity.

acceptance testing (n)~ Formal testing conducted to enable a user, customer, or other authorized entity to determine whether to accept a product or product component.

accepted domain (n)~ Any SMTP namespace for which an Exchange organization sends and receives e-mail. Accepted domains include those domains for which the Exchange

organization is authoritative. An Exchange organization is authoritative when it handles mail delivery for recipients in the accepted domain. Accepted domains also include domains for which the Exchange organization receives mail and then relays to an e-mail server that is outside the Active Directory forest for delivery to the recipient.

access (n)~ In respect to privacy, an individual's ability to view, modify, and contest the accuracy and completeness of PII collected about him or her. Access is an element of the Fair Information Practices.

access (v)~ To gain entry to memory in order to read or write data.

access (n)~ The act of reading data from or writing data to memory.

access (n)~ The ability to view data or navigate to or within a physical or virtual computer environment.

Access 2016 (PN)~ The year 2016 edition of the Microsoft relational database management system.

access account (n)~ An account used to crawl Web sites, servers and network resources included in a content index.

Access app (n)~ An app for SharePoint that is built by using Access and has its data stored in SQL Server or SQL Azure.

Access app for SharePoint (PN)~ An app for SharePoint that is built by using Access and has its data stored in SQL Server or SQL Azure.

access bar (n)~ A toolbar that docks to the desktop, similar to the taskbar.

access code (n)~ A string of characters entered by a user to verify his or her identity to a network or to a local computer, device, or client, or to sign in to an account, app, and so on.

Access Connectivity Engine (PN)~ Part of the Access database system that retrieves and stores data in user and system databases. The engine can be thought of as a data manager on which database systems are built.

access control (n)~ A security mechanism that determines which operations a user, group, service, or computer is authorized to perform on a computer or on a particular object, such as a file, printer, registry subkey, or directory service object.

Access Control (PN)~ The Microsoft Azure service that provides federated authentication and rules-driven, claims-based authorization for REST Web services.

access control entry (n)~ An entry in either a securable object's discretionary access control list (DACL) or an object's system access control list (SACL). In a DACL, the entry grants or denies permissions to a user or group. In a SACL, the entry specifies which security events to audit for a particular user or group or controls the Windows Integrity Level for the object.

Access Control Entry Management View (n)~ A feature that allows the user to set access levels for a group of contacts.

access control list (n)~ In Windows-based systems, a list of access control entries (ACE) that apply to an entire object, a set of the object's properties, or an individual property of an object, and that define the access granted to one or more security principals.

Access Control Service (PN)~ The Microsoft Azure service that provides federated authentication and rules-driven, claims-based authorization for REST Web services.

Access Control Transactions (in 100,000s) (PN)~ The pricing unit associated with the

offer Microsoft Azure Pay-As-You-Go (Partners).

Access database engine (PN)~ Part of the Access database system that retrieves and stores data in user and system databases. The engine can be thought of as a data manager on which database systems are built.

Access Edge Server (n)~ A service that runs on Lync Server that resides in the perimeter network and routes instant messaging (IM) and presence information from external users to internal users.

Access Edge service (n)~ A service that runs on Lync Server that resides in the perimeter network and routes instant messaging (IM) and presence information from external users to internal users.

access key (n)~ Any combination of keys that must be pressed sequentially.

access level (n)~ A setting that determines how much information a contact can view about you.

access level (n)~ A security role setting that determines for a given object type at which levels within the organization hierarchy a user can act on that object type.

Access Levels Management (PN)~ A UI element that displays a user's contacts and access level entries (ACEs) organized by access level.

access mask (n)~ In Windows-based computers, a 32-bit value (a bitmask) that specifies the permissions that are assigned in an access control entry (ACE). An access mask is also part of the access request when an object is opened. The access mask in the request is compared to the access mask in each ACE to determine whether or not to grant the request.

Access number (n)~ A product that is used like a calling card, that allows a user to enter a number manually and dial any phone number. An Access number is a type of Skype To Go number.

access permissions (n)~ Authorization to perform operations associated with a specific shared resource, such as a file, directory, or printer. Permissions must be granted by the system administrator to individual user accounts or administrative groups.

access point (n)~ A device used to connect wireless computers and other wireless devices to a wired network.

access point (n)~ One of the four corner buttons on the screen of a Surface unit. In attract applications or a running standard application, you can touch an access point to open Launcher. In Launcher, you can touch an access point to close Launcher and reopen a running application.

Access Point Name (n)~ A field in the Properties dialog box for GPRS installation items in the Mobile Deployment Manager MMC snap-in that enables the user to specify the wireless access point for the device.

access policy (n)~ A policy which defines the permissions and duration of access to an asset.

access privileges (n)~ The type of operations permitted for a given user of a certain system resource on a network or a file server.

access provider (n)~ A business that supplies Internet connectivity services to individuals, businesses, and other organizations. An ISP provides a telephone number, a user name, a password, and other connection information so that users can access the Internet through

the ISP's computers.

Access Services (PN)~ A scalable Web platform that enables users to publish an Access database application to a SharePoint site. Data in these databases can then be viewed and edited in a Web browser. This enables browser-based viewing and interaction with the databases on machines that do not have a database application installed.

Access Services Administration (PN)~ A feature that allows administration of Access services through an administration interface and powershell scripts.

Access to Azure Active Directory (PN)~ The offer that gives customers access to Azure Active Directory Premium as part of their volume license agreement.

access token (n)~ A data structure that contains authentication and authorization information for a user. Windows creates the access token when the user logs on and the user's identity is confirmed. The access token contains the user's security ID (SID), the list of groups that the user is a member of, the list of privileges held by that user. Each process or thread started for the user inherits a copy of the access token. In some cases a user may have more than one access token, with different levels of authority.

access token (n)~ A data structure that contains authentication and authorization information for a user or a page.

access URL (n)~ The internal URL that is used by a crawler to identify and access an item.

access violation (n)~ An attempt to run a memory operation that the underlying page protection does not allow. An access violation applies to memory operations, but does not apply when the security manager checks user-mode access rights to objects.

Access Web Datasheet (PN)~ An ActiveX component that is used to implement Datasheet view in SharePoint.

Access Web Services API (PN)~ An API that provides programmatic access to the capabilities on SharePoint.

access-based enumeration (n)~ A feature that displays only the files and folders that a user has permissions to access.

access-denied assistance (n)~ Assistance provided to users who receive an access denied' error while attempting to access a file or folder on a file server for which access-denied assistance has been enabled by the administrator of the server.'

accessibility (n)~ The quality of a system incorporating hardware or software to engage a flexible, customizable user interface, alternative input and output methods, and greater exposure of screen elements to make the computer usable by people with cognitive, hearing, physical, or visual disabilities.

Accessibility Advocate (PN)~ A collection of Office.com content about the people and tools that make work and life easier for people living with disability.

accessibility aid (n)~ A utility that makes a computer easier to use for people with disabilities. Examples of accessibility aids include screen readers, speech recognition programs, and on-screen keyboards.

Accessibility API (PN)~ An API that contains controls and features that facilitate accessibility.

Accessibility Checker (PN)~ A feature that helps users of some Office applications to improve the accessibility of documents they create.

accessibility feature (n)~ A set of techniques that you can use to make your Microsoft Silverlight-based applications more accessible.

Accessibility Scope Viewer (PN)~ The tool that helps designers and developers visualize the accessibility information of UI elements, as seen by a screen reader.

Accessibility Wizard (n)~ An interactive tool that makes it easier to set up commonly used accessibility features by specifying options by type of disability, rather than by numeric value changes.

accessor (n)~ A data structure or group of structures created by the consumer that describes how row or parameter data from the data store is to be laid out in the consumer's data buffer, enabling providers to optimize access. An accessor is a collection of bindings.

accessory (n)~ A device, such as a disk drive, printer, modem, or joystick, that is connected to a computer and is controlled by the computer's microprocessor.

accessory app (n)~ A companion app for a third-party hardware accessory. This app communicates with both the phone and a hardware accessory to transfer notification data from the phone to the accessory.

Accidental Deletion Protection (n)~ A feature to prevent the directory from unwanted deletions.

account (n)~ A record-keeping arrangement used by the vendor of an online service to identify a subscriber and to maintain a record of customer usage for billing purposes.

account (n)~ The record-keeping mechanism used by networks and multiuser operating systems for keeping track of authorized users.

account (n)~ The person or business to which the salesperson tries to sell a product or service.

account (n)~ The type of record - asset, liability, revenue, expense, or owner's equity - traditionally used for recording individual transactions in an accounting system.

Account (n)~ A UI element that links to Account Services or other, account-related site.

account (n)~ An organization's authorization to access the Live Meeting service.

account (n)~ Private information that a customer provides to establish their Windows Live ID. This information is separate from the customer's (outward-facing) profile and is never shared without explicit consent.

account (n)~ A set of attributes that define a user's access to a given service or application.

account (n)~ A chronological record that describes the changes in value classified as assets, liabilities, expenses, and revenue.

Account (PN)~ A tab in the Backstage view where users can manage their identities and services, view licensing details, and link to account management features.

account (n)~ A feature that enables the user to see Skype activity, change settings, and purchase Skype Credit.

Account (n)~ A group of customers who share data related to tickets, chats, emails, calls, and owned products and assets.

Account (PN)~ The section of the Store where account holders can manage their account.

account administrator (n)~ The only person who is authorized to access to the Azure Account Center and create subscriptions, cancel subscriptions, change billing for a subscription, change Service Administrator, and more.

account alias (n)~ A 20-character 'short name' for a posting account in the chart of accounts. If the account format has an unusually large number of segments, entering aliases rather than accounts will speed up data entry.

account balance (n)~ The difference between the sum of debit entries and the sum of credit entries entered into an account during a financial period.

account certification (n)~ The process that associates user accounts with key pairs.

account certification service (n)~ A Windows RMS Web service that creates and distributes RM account certificates.

account code (n)~ The unique identifier for a record that holds the balance relating to any single asset, liability, owner's equity, revenue, or expense of the business.

account code segment (n)~ A section of an account code that represents a type of entity for which you are accounting.

account domain (n)~ A Windows NT domain that holds user account data.

account entry (n)~ A record of the increase or decrease in economic value classified by a ledger account.

account expiration (n)~ A time limit that is applied to the life of an account, so that it can be used only for a predetermined period of time.

account federation server (n)~ The federation server that is located in the corporate network of the account partner organization. The account federation server issues security tokens to users based on user authentication. The server authenticates a user, pulls the relevant attributes and group membership information out of the account store, and generates and signs a security token to return to the user-€"either to be used in its own organization or to be sent to a partner organization.

account federation server proxy (n)~ The federation server proxy that is located in the perimeter network of the account partner organization. The account federation server proxy collects authentication credentials from a client that logs on over the Internet (or from the perimeter network) and passes those credentials to the account federation server.

account for organizations (PN)~ The Microsoft Commerce Platform portal that gives organizations the ability to view, manage, and purchase Microsoft organizational services, licenses, and subscriptions, like O365, Windows Intune, and GSM, from a single location.

account ID (n)~ A record-keeping number used to identify a subscriber/customer and to maintain a record of customer usage for billing purposes.

account information (n)~ The required information provided in order to authorize access to the enterprise application.

account linking (n)~ The process of linking Windows user accounts to Windows Live IDs or other online accounts, allowing seamless interaction between the two authentication models. As a result, users can be automatically logged into their online services when logging into Windows. They can also share with other users based on their Windows Live IDs (or other), granting them specific permissions to files and folders (read only, read-write, etc.).

account lockout (n)~ A Windows security feature that locks a user account if a number of failed logon attempts occur within a specified amount of time, based on security policy lockout settings. Locked accounts cannot log on.

account manager (n)~ A Microsoft employee who is the primary contact for the business

relationship between the OEM and Microsoft.

account manager (n)~ The person who sets up and maintains the systems and records related to authorized users of multi-user computer networks or operating systems.

account mapping (n)~ Specifies maps between text in payment descriptions and the debit or credit account that you want the payment to be matched with when you use the Match Automatically function in the General Journal window.

account name (n)~ The part of an e-mail address that identifies a user or an account on an e-mail system.

Account Number (PN)~ A field label on the Details tab of an account that lists the number assigned to the account. The account number is included as a part of the company profile.

account number (n)~ The identifying alphanumeric characters that have been assigned to an account.

account owner (n)~ A person who signs up for an account. Some features, such as billing, purchasing account add-ons, and creating e-mail accounts, are available to the account owner only.

account partner (n)~ A federation partner that is trusted by the Federation Service to provide security tokens to its users (that is, users in the account partner organization) so that they can access Web-based applications in the resource partner.

Account partner discovery form (n)~ The title of the Web form used to determine the client's account partner membership.

account picture (n)~ A graphical representation that's associated with a user account for Windows and Windows Live.

account policy (n)~ On local area networks and multiuser operating systems, a set of rules governing whether a new user is allowed access to the system and whether an existing user's rights are expanded to include additional system resources. An account policy also generally states the rules with which the user must comply while using the system in order to maintain access privileges.

account reconciliation (n)~ The practice of reconciling accounts.

account record (n)~ The location for storing account information, including information that is entered on the Account form, linked records, and history items.

account rule (n)~ A rule in an accounting system that controls the valid financial dimension value combinations when the requirements of the financial dimension structure condition are met.

account set (n)~ A named group of ledger accounts.

Account Setup Assistant (PN)~ The assistant that helps users configure some of the most widely used e-mail accounts, such as POP, IMAP, Windows Live Hotmail, and Microsoft Exchange accounts.

account statement (n)~ A detailed report of the transactions and balance of an account.

account structure (n)~ A configuration of the main account financial dimension and other financial dimensions.

account updater (n)~ A feature of Windows 8 mobile broadband networking that is used to bind an account that a user has with a mobile broadband service provider both to a unique identifier that we use in Windows to identify that user, and to the user's SIM card.

accounting (n)~ The practice of recording, classifying, summarizing, and reporting the financial consequences of accounting events.

accounting (n)~ The process of tracking and/or analyzing user activities on a network by logging key data (e.g. amount of time in the network, services accessed, amount of data transferred).

Accounting & finance (PN)~ The Business subcategory containing apps to help businesses with accounting, bookkeeping, and financial tasks.

accounting application (n)~ A program that helps a user perform tasks related to accounting.

accounting category (n)~ A classifier used to group journal account entries according to their economic characteristics.

accounting currency (n)~ The customary monetary unit of measure that is used to record the monetary value of economic resources in ledger accounts.

accounting currency unit (n)~ A currency unit used to quantify the financial consequences of accounting events.

accounting customer (n)~ A customer in the accounting application that is linked to a Business Contact Manager account.

accounting cycle (n)~ A recurring set of documenting, journalizing, balancing, and statement preparation activities performed by parties that report on and analyze the financial position and performance of accounting entities.

accounting data (n)~ Information from the accounting system.

accounting distribution (n)~ A distribution of the financial consequence of an economic transaction to ledger accounts.

accounting distribution line (n)~ The subline of a source document line documenting the financial consequence of an economic transaction that documents the distribution of an aliquot portion of the financial consequence to a ledger account.

accounting entity (n)~ A real or conceptual economic unit that uses ledger accounts to record and report on its financial and management performance.

accounting event (n)~ The occurrence of an accounting action in an accounting system.

accounting event liquidity classification (n)~ The liquidity classification of an accounting event.

Accounting Integration (n)~ A feature that enables the user to access information from an accounting system from within Business Contact Manager for Outlook.

accounting journal (n)~ A journal that is used to record the financial consequences of accounting events in an accounting system.

accounting journal entry (n)~ A record of original entry in an accounting system that records a date, one or more accounts, and the monetary value to be debited or credited to each account.

Accounting Loader (n)~ Software required to connect to the accounting system.

accounting period (n)~ A division of a fiscal year that is reflected on financial statements.

accounting policy (n)~ A policy that prescribes the general principles and procedures that an organization follows to prepare statements that report on its performance.

accounting provider (n)~ A provider that records client activity for analysis or accounting purposes.

accounting rule (n)~ A rule in an accounting system that controls the principles, methods, and procedures for classifying, recording, and reporting the financial consequences of accounting events.

accounting system (n)~ The accounting program.

accounts database (n)~ A database which stores user accounts and their network access properties.

Accounts page (n)~ The page for creating and administering individual user accounts, and adding new administrators.

accounts payable (n)~ A group of posting accounts that show the amounts owed to suppliers or creditors for goods, supplies, or services purchased on credit.

accounts payable (n)~ A subclassification of a liability account classification that describes the changes in value owed to vendors or creditors.

accounts payable three-way invoice matching (n)~ A practice of matching vendor invoice prices and product quantities to purchase orders and product receipts.

accounts receivable (n)~ A group of posting accounts that show the amounts customers owe for services or sales made on credit.

accounts receivable (n)~ A subclassification of an asset account classification that describes the changes in value owed by customers.

accrual accounting (n)~ An accounting method that recognizes revenues when they are earned and expenses when they are incurred, regardless of when they are received or paid.

accrual basis accounting (n)~ An accounting method that recognizes revenues when they are earned and expenses when they are incurred, regardless of when they are received or paid.

accrual method (n)~ An accounting method that recognizes revenues when they are earned and expenses when they are incurred, regardless of when they are received or paid.

accrued cost (n)~ A transaction that is recorded in a profit and loss account by an expense transaction.

accrued cost (n)~ The accumulated value of costs recognized from invoicing a job. The accrued cost is posted to an accrued expense liability account in the balance sheet.

accrued revenue (n)~ Revenue earned in one accounting period but received in a subsequent accounting period.

AccScope (PN)~ The tool that helps designers and developers visualize the accessibility information of UI elements, as seen by a screen reader.

accumulated cost (n)~ The costs of inventory, overhead, materials, labor, and services that aggregate into one total cost.

accumulated depreciation (n)~ The sum of posted depreciations for all the periods in which a fixed asset has been in service.

accumulation (n)~ Profits that are added to the capital of an organization instead of paid to investors as dividends.

accumulator (n)~ An accumulation of numeric data that can be used for reporting purposes, such as yearly taxable earnings for the T4 or W 2 statement, or used in a calculation. For example, Canada Pension Plan, Social Security, Medicare, and withholding taxes are based on accumulators. The contents of an accumulator can be manually adjusted, preset, and deleted.

ACD (n)~ A system that automatically routes and queues incoming phone calls and generates reports to an agent or a set of agents, e.g., in a call center such as for customer service.

ACE (n)~ An entry in either a securable object's discretionary access control list (DACL) or an object's system access control list (SACL). In a DACL, the entry grants or denies permissions to a user or group. In a SACL, the entry specifies which security events to audit for a particular user or group or controls the Windows Integrity Level for the object.

ACE (PN)~ Part of the Access database system that retrieves and stores data in user and system databases. The engine can be thought of as a data manager on which database systems are built.

ACE Management View (n)~ A feature that allows the user to set access levels for a group of contacts.

ACH (oth)~ An electronic funds transfer system available in the United States that facilitates the transfer of funds between receiving party and originating party bank accounts.

achievement (n)~ An accomplishment as defined by a game.

ACID (n)~ The four essential properties of an electronic transaction. Atomicity requires that a transaction be fully completed or else fully canceled. Consistency requires that resources used are transformed from one consistent state to another. Isolation requires all transactions to be independent of each other. Durability requires that the completed transaction be permanent, including survival through system failure.

Acid (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 34.

Acid Jazz (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 74.

Acid Punk (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 73.

ACK (n)~ A message transmitted to indicate that data has been received correctly. The Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) requires that the recipient acknowledge successful receipt of data. Such acknowledgments (ACKs) generate additional network traffic, decreasing the rate at which data passes but increasing reliability. To reduce the impact on performance, most hosts send an acknowledgment for every other segment or when a specified time interval has passed.

acknowledgement (n)~ A message transmitted to indicate that data has been received correctly. The Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) requires that the recipient acknowledge successful receipt of data. Such acknowledgments (ACKs) generate additional network traffic, decreasing the rate at which data passes but increasing reliability. To reduce the impact on performance, most hosts send an acknowledgment for every other segment or when a specified time interval has passed.

ACL (n)~ In Windows-based systems, a list of access control entries (ACE) that apply to an entire object, a set of the object's properties, or an individual property of an object, and

that define the access granted to one or more security principals.

Acoustic (adj)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 99.

ACP (n)~ A third-party organization that provides audio conferencing services over public switched telephone network (PSTN).

ACPI (n)~ An open industry specification that defines power management on a wide range of mobile, desktop, and server computers and peripherals. ACPI is the foundation for the OnNow industry initiative that allows system manufacturers to deliver computers that start at the touch of a keyboard. ACPI design is essential to take full advantage of power management and Plug and Play.

acquisition date (n)~ The date that an asset is acquired.

ACR (n)~ A method of evaluating transmitted voice quality where subjects rate (from 1 to 5) short groups of unrelated sentences under controlled conditions.

acronym casing guideline (n)~ A rule that clarifies whether an acronym is to be spelt with upper- or lowercase letter or a mix.

ACRS (oth)~ A system of depreciation that assigns depreciation methods to different classes of assets. Created by the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 for U.S. tax purposes and modified by the Tax Reform Act of 1986.

acrylic end panel (n)~ The end panel of a Surface commercial unit that is covered with a colored acrylic finish. In contrast, developer units have metal end panels.

acrylic side panel (n)~ The side panel of a Surface commercial unit that is covered with a colored acrylic finish. In contrast, developer units have metal side panels.

ACS (PN)~ A service that collects and forwards all security events from monitored computers to a central database.

ACS claim rule (n)~ The logic used by ACS to transform input claims into output claims; claim rules are contained within rule groups and are thereby associated with relying party applications.

ACS database (oth)~ The database in which Audit Collection Services stores all the security events that it collects from monitored computers.

ACS management portal (n)~ A Web-based user interface that ACS administrators can use to manage the configuration settings of a specific ACS namespace

ACS management service (n)~ A Representational State Transfer (REST) Web service that enables programmatic management of an ACS namespace, using the Open Data (OData) protocol.

ACS rule group (n)~ A named set of rules that define which claims are passed to a relying-party application.

ACS rules engine (n)~ The component in ACS that processes the input claims that are present in the security tokens that ACS receives from clients and which generates the output claims that are present in the security tokens that ACS issues to relying-party applications.

ACS service identity (n)~ A credential that is registered with an ACS namespace and intended for use by autonomous applications or clients.

ACT (PN)~ A suite of tools that enables software developers, independent software

vendors (ISVs), and enterprise IT professionals to determine whether their applications are compatible with a new version of Windows before rolling it out to the company. ACT also enables such individuals to determine how Windows security updates may impact their applications.

ACT Community (PN)~ An online environment that enables Application Compatibility Toolkit (ACT) users to anonymously share issue and solution data with other registered ACT users.

ACT Data Collector (PN)~ A component of the Application Compatibility Toolkit that installs the compatibility evaluators, maintains the compatibility evaluator scheduling, collects your data through the compatibility evaluators, and uploads the issue data to both the Microsoft Compatibility Exchange and your ACT database.

ACT Log Processing Service (PN)~ The service that processes the log files uploaded from your client computers, adding the information to your ACT database.

ACT-DC (PN)~ A component of the Application Compatibility Toolkit that installs the compatibility evaluators, maintains the compatibility evaluator scheduling, collects your data through the compatibility evaluators, and uploads the issue data to both the Microsoft Compatibility Exchange and your ACT database.

action (n)~ The basic building block of a macro; a self-contained instruction that can be combined with other actions to automate tasks. This is sometimes called a command in other macro languages.

action (n)~ A unit of work that is represented to users in the form of buttons, links, and menu items.

action (n)~ A named entity made up of an XML document and an operation on that document. Web services can be generated from actions.

action (n)~ An end-user-initiated operation on a selected cube or portion of a cube.

action (n)~ A workflow that is used to process any further activities after the original request has been completed successfully.

action (n)~ An object that does something when it is invoked by a trigger.

action (n)~ A function that corresponds to the Then' part of a rule (If-Then) and is used to specify what is to be done when a condition evaluates as true.'

action (n)~ An option presented to the user through a right-click menu that simplifies common Office tasks and provides more control over automatic features.

action (n)~ An act that has an effect in a system.

action (n)~ A way to categorize events based on entry points, such as page calls, button clicks, web service calls, or some other atomic action representing a particular business process. This grouping is valuable for determining under what circumstances a failure occurs.

action (n)~ A data service operation that is bound to a URI that, when called, has a side-effect on data exposed by the data service.

action (n)~ An entity in a graph edge that is the operation the actor performs on the object.

Action (n)~ Operations that are performed on a ticket by a customer or customer service representative (CSR) to provide information, change ticket status, and notify CSRs or customers of changes to the ticket.

action + adventure (PN)~ A game category that emphasizes action or exploration

elements.

action account (n)~ The Windows account that is used by the MonitoringHost.exe processes to gather data from providers and to run actions, such as scripts and command-line batch files, on monitored devices.

action argument (n)~ Additional information required by some macro actions - for example, the object affected by the action or special conditions under which the action is carried out.

Action Bar (PN)~ A horizontal pane found along the bottom of the application window that both displays and lets you change the transformations applied to one or more objects (the location, rotation, scaling, skewing, and so on).

action button (n)~ A ready-made button that the user can insert into his/her presentation and define hyperlinks for.

Action Center (PN)~ A comprehensive PC maintenance center that provides the user with a single point of entry for tasks and notifications associated with PC Health, i.e. security, diagnostics, problem reports and solutions, how to update the system (Windows Updates), performance, reliability, backup and restore, and complete PC backup (recovery and Rescue my PC).

action center (PN)~ A feature that provides quick access to settings and notifications specified by the user.

action gesture (n)~ In Tablet PC Input Panel, a gesture (pen stroke) used to perform a basic action, such as inserting a space or deleting something.

Action Items (n)~ A feature that identifies a possible question or requested action in an email message and enables the user to take action on it from within the message.

action list (n)~ The list that appears when you click the arrow in the Action column of the Macro object tab.

action log (n)~ A record of the actions that have been taken during the lifetime of an incident to resolve the incident. Examples include comments by the analyst, communications from the user, attachments, and task outputs.

Action Pack (PN)~ An annual subscription that provides Microsoft partners with access to the latest Microsoft software, technical support and training, world-class developer tools, and customizable sales and marketing campaigns.

action page (n)~ A single ASP file that provides a particular aspect of the functionality associated with a module in Commerce Server Business Desk. For example, defining the properties of a particular product. Action pages are typically displayed as a result of clicking a module name in the navigation pane, or as a result of clicking a task button presented by a (probably) different action page in the same module.

action pane (n)~ A pane that provides easy access to features available in the Add-in for Excel. It includes the Assignments tab and the Authoring tab.

Action Pane (PN)~ A control directly beneath the menu bar that contains commands that are particularly important for the user in a given context and are therefore promoted commands. These promoted commands are a subset of the commands available in the Actions menu on the menu bar.

action query (n)~ A query that copies or changes data.

action recording (n)~ A file in which the user's input and actions in one or many

applications for each step in a test are recorded. You can then play back this action recording to automatically run specific test steps.

action recording section (n)~ A part of an action recording that is based on the steps that you mark as passed or failed in a test. Each time you mark the outcome of a test step, a new section of the action recording is created.

action row (n)~ A row in the upper part of the Macro window in which you enter macro names, actions, conditions, and comments associated with a particular macro or macro group.

action shot (n)~ A photo that illustrates action by blending multiple frames of a short video to create a strobe effect in the resulting still image.

action state (n)~ In an activity diagram, a type of state that has an internal action and at least one outgoing transition that involves the explicit events of completing the internal action.

action statement (n)~ The smallest executable entity within a programming language.

action table (n)~ A set of rules, stored as an ADO Recordset, that define how workflow items can change state. Each row in an action table represents a possible state transition in the workflow.

action type (n)~ A classification that describes what an action does.

Actions (n)~ The name of a menu from which the customer can choose to create new Accounts, Business Contacts, and Opportunity records, as well as history items that can be attached to selected records.

Actions (PN)~ The name of a menu from which the user can call someone, send an instant message or e-mail, schedule or join a conference, start a video conversation, set options, start a Live Meeting, or run the Audio and Video Tuning Wizard.

Actions (PN)~ A menu item that enables users to initiate operations, such as sending an instant message or playing a game.

actions group (n)~ A set of commands on the actions pane that are grouped together logically with a label that characterizes the type of command. For example, the commands with the label -€œNew-€? in the example below constitute an actions group.

actions pane (n)~ A pane listing tasks or action that can be performed.

activate (v)~ To make a chart sheet or worksheet the active, or selected, sheet. The sheet that you activate determines which menu bar and toolbars are displayed.

activate (v)~ To verify that your software product is a legal copy and is installed in compliance with the Microsoft Software License Terms.

activate (v)~ To make a record, file, or other data available in the system.

activate-as-activator server (n)~ A server or running object table object that is not a service or running under a specific user account.

activation (n)~ The chain of events that results in the creation of a COM object and returning a valid pointer to an interface on that object.

activation (n)~ The process of starting a service program in response to a Service Broker message.

activation (n)~ The process of validating software with the manufacturer. Activation confirms the genuine status of a product and that the product key has not been compromised. It establishes a relationship between the software's product key and a

particular installation of that software on a device.

activation (n)~ In a sequence diagram, the time period during which an object or actor is performing an action. Activation is represented by a thin rectangle.

activation (n)~ The process of assigning an identity on Microsoft Online Services to a user account that has been migrated from a local Active Directory.

activation (n)~ The act when, an assigned user successfully receives the access rights of a privileged role.

Activation Assistant (PN)~ A Microsoft HTML application that enables users to retrieve a trial key to activate available Office 2007 release programs for a limited time period. Trial keys are retrieved by using the owner's Internet connection to communicate with a dedicated service.

Activation Assistant (PN)~ A toolbar application that allows users to use a combination of a computer ID and an activation code to activate Windows, without using a product key.

activation block (n)~ A grouping of steps or actions within an activity model.

activation clock (n)~ A type of countdown timer that is initially set to 30 days during which you must activate an installation of Windows. If you do not activate Windows within the 30- day period and do not reset the activation clock, Windows will enter Reduced Functionality Mode.

activation code (n)~ A unique 12-character code that is used in combination with a computer ID to activate Windows in licensing models where a product key is not used for activation.

activation confirmation message (n)~ An e-mail message sent from Microsoft Online Services telling a user that the user's account has been activated and supplying a user name and password for initial log-on.

activation exploit (n)~ An exploit that attempts to work around product activation.

activation gate (n)~ An authentication or authorization gate that the an assigned user has to complete in order to activate a role.

Activation Key (n)~ The unique, 25-character number that activates prepaid computing with Windows.

activation object (n)~ An object used by one or more client computers to activate a volume license for an application such as Windows or Office. The activation object contains the ID of the root domain and the end user license data from the activation and validation service.

activation password (n)~ A password that is specific to the BlackBerry(R) device user account. The BlackBerry Enterprise Server activates a BlackBerry device over the wireless network using the wireless activation authentication protocol. Typical activation passwords are four to eight characters long.

activation service (n)~ The Microsoft service responsible for placing a secure repository on an end user's computer.

activation token (n)~ A unique identifier that activates a Microsoft Azure Connect endpoint and is linked to the customer's Microsoft Azure subscription.

active (adj)~ Pertaining to the device, program, file, record or portion of the screen that is currently operational or subject to command operations.

Active Accessibility (PN)~ A technology that improves the way programs and the

operating system work with accessibility aids, such as screen readers.

active area (n)~ A conversation area where active conversations and associated information are displayed.

active attract application (n)~ The attract application that is configured to show when users start new user sessions on a Surface unit. You can add many attract applications to a Surface unit, but only one can be the active attract application.

Active Cache (n)~ A client-side cache and caching service that enables Project Pro to interact directly with the local cache on the machine rather than with the server, for opens and saves, and then handles moving any changes to the project plan between the client and Project Server.

active cell (n)~ The selected cell in which data is entered when you begin typing. Only one cell is active at a time. The active cell is bounded by a heavy border.

Active Channel (n)~ A Web site that has been enabled for Webcasting to information-receiving applications.

active client (n)~ The client-side set of technologies in Microsoft's Active Platform for Web-oriented, cross-platform distributed computing. The chief features of the Active Client include support for HTML and dynamic HTML, language-independent scripting, Java applets, and ActiveX objects. Active Client is operating system independent, so it runs on multiple platforms, including Microsoft Windows, UNIX, and Apple Macintosh.

active cluster member (n)~ A node that is running and participating in cluster operations.

active color (n)~ The color displayed in the central square of the color box that appears in most workpanes. The active color is used when you create a new object and when you add fills and patterns to a selected object.

active color palette (n)~ A subset of up to 256 of the colors in the True Color spectrum.

active content (n)~ Interactive or animated content used on the Internet. Active content includes ActiveX controls and web browser add-ons.

active control (n)~ In an environment capable of displaying multiple on-screen controls, the control that will be affected by current cursor movements, commands, and text entry.

active conversation area (n)~ A conversation area where active conversations and associated information are displayed.

active date (n)~ The date at which something goes into effect or becomes applicable.

Active Desktop (PN)~ One of the two components installed with Windows Desktop Update. Active Desktop allows users to add active content, such as a stock ticker, to their desktop, taskbar, or folders. Users can also single-click files to run and open them. Active Desktop can be disabled in the Internet Explorer Administration Kit, even if Windows Desktop Update is installed.

Active Directory account (n)~ The identity of a user, which can be used to grant access to resources or authority to perform certain tasks.

Active Directory Administrative Center (PN)~ A role service and feature that provides users and network administrators with an enhanced Active Directory data management experience and a rich graphical user interface (GUI) to perform common Active Directory object management tasks. Built on top of Windows PowerShell technology, Active Directory Administrative Center makes it possible for users and network administrators to administer directory service objects through both data-driven and task-oriented navigation.

Active Directory B2C (PN)~ An Azure service type of the Identity service, for single sign on to all cloud-based applications for transactions and related activity between a business and customers.

Active Directory Certificate Services (n)~ A software service that issues certificates for a particular certification authority (CA). It provides customizable services for issuing and managing certificates for the enterprise. Certificates can be used to provide authentication support, including secure e-mail, Web-based authentication, and smart-card authentication.

Active Directory Connector (n)~ An Active Directory synchronization agent that provides an automated way of keeping directory information consistent between directories.

Active Directory contact (n)~ An Active Directory object that contains information about an individual such as name, address, and job title. It can include a foreign e-mail address.

Active Directory container (n)~ The identity that Active Directory gives to a collection of objects, such as a group of users or a domain of computers.

Active Directory credentials (n)~ A set of sign-in credentials (username and password) for an Active Directory account.

Active Directory data model (n)~ A model derived from the LDAP data model. The directory holds objects that represent entities of various sorts, described by attributes. The objects and classes of objects that can be stored in the directory are defined in the schema. For each class of objects, the schema defines the attributes an instance of the class must have, the additional attributes it can have, and the class that can be its parent.

Active Directory Delta Discovery (n)~ A discovery option that allows Configuration Manager to discover only new or changed resources in Active Directory independently of a full discovery cycle.

Active Directory Domain (PN)~ A collection of objects (a single user, a group, or a hardware component) within a Microsoft Active Directory network.

Active Directory Domain Services (n)~ The Microsoft Windows based directory service. Active Directory Domain Services stores information about objects on a network and makes this information available to users and network administrators.

Active Directory Domain Services Installation Wizard (PN)~ The tool that is used to install and remove Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS).

Active Directory Federation Services (PN)~ A component that provides Web single-sign-on (SSO) technologies. AD- FS provides SSO by securely sharing digital identity and entitlement rights across security and enterprise boundaries. AD- FS supports the WS-Federation Passive Requestor Profile (WS-F PRP).

Active Directory Forest Discovery method (n)~ A Configuration Manager discovery method that searches for Active Directory sites and subnets in Active Directory forests.

Active Directory Group Discovery method (n)~ A Configuration Manager discovery method that searches for the group memberships of- computers and users by polling Active Directory Domain Services.

Active Directory group validation (n)~ A procedure that ensures the uniqueness of the account name of a group within a domain stored in Active Directory.

Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (n)~ A Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) directory service that provides flexible support for directory-enabled

applications, without the restrictions of Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS).

Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services instance (n)~ A single copy of the Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD LDS) directory service that includes its associated directory store and its application event log.

Active Directory Lookup (PN)~ A feature that enables Client for NFS and Server for NFS to obtain user identifier (UID) and group identifier (GID) information directly from Active Directory.

Active Directory Management Agent (PN)~ The Identity Lifecycle Manager management agent provided by Microsoft to connect to Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) or Active Directory directory service.

Active Directory Metadirectory Services (n)~ A Microsoft technology that creates joined views of data contained in multiple directory services.

Active Directory object (n)~ An entity that can hold an identity in a Windows environment, such as computers, printers, mobile devices, users, groups, and so on.

Active Directory Premium (PN)~ The advanced offering of the Microsoft Azure Active Directory service that includes additional capabilities beyond the free offering of Microsoft Azure AD.

Active Directory provider (n)~ A mechanism for mapping objects to Windows Media Instrumentation.

Active Directory Rights Management (PN)~ The Microsoft technology that allows customers to protect their data by encrypting and managing access rights in document authoring, email, and publishing.

Active Directory Rights Management Services (n)~ A Microsoft technology designed to help enterprise customers control and protect critical digital information by offering easy-to-use, flexible, and persistent policy expression and enforcement.

Active Directory schema (n)~ The set of definitions of every object class that can be created in Active Directory, as well as the definitions of every attribute that can be assigned to that object class.

Active Directory Security Group Discovery method (n)~ A Configuration Manager discovery method that searches for security group resources by polling Active Directory Domain Services.

Active Directory Service Interfaces (n)~ A directory service model and a set of Component Object Model (COM) interfaces. ADSI enables Windows applications and Active Directory clients to access several network directory services, including Active Directory.

Active Directory site (n)~ A collection of Internet Protocol subnets, usually used to connect a group of computers that are physically close to each other.

Active Directory synchronization (n)~ The process of matching user accounts and mail-enabled contacts and groups from the local Active- Directory directory service.

Active Directory System Discovery method (n)~ A Configuration Manager discovery method that searches for system resources by polling Active Directory Domain Services.

Active Directory System Group Discovery method (n)~ A Configuration Manager discovery method that searches for system group resources by polling Active Directory Domain Services.

Active Directory User Discovery method (n)~ A Configuration Manager discovery method that searches for computer user resources by polling Active Directory Domain Services.

Active Directory Users and Computers (n)~ An administrative tool used by an administrator to perform day-to-day Active Directory administration tasks. The tasks that can be performed with this tool include creating, deleting, modifying, moving, and setting permissions on objects stored in the directory. Examples of objects in Active Directory are organizational units, users, contacts, groups, computers, printers, and shared file objects.

Active Directory-based activation (n)~ The activation of systems in an enterprise environment by using an established Active Directory implementation and the same key types.

Active Directory-integrated primary zone (n)~ A DNS zone for which the zone information is stored in the Active Directory object structure.

active document (n)~ The document in which you are working.

active document (n)~ A document that contains ActiveX controls, Java applets, HTML pages, or document objects for display in Internet Explorer.

active document window (n)~ In an environment capable of displaying multiple on-screen windows, the window containing the document that will be affected by current cursor movements, commands, and text entry.

active element (n)~ The layout container element that is currently subject to special operations, such as adding child elements or defining columns and rows. The active element is identified by a yellow bounding box.

active end (n)~ The ending point for a selected range of objects. It is usually established at the object logically nearest the hot spot of the pointer when a user releases the primary mouse button.

active field (n)~ The field on a form in which the cursor or pointer is positioned.

active file (n)~ The file affected by a current command—typically a data file.

active geo-replication (n)~ The process of continuously copying changes from a primary database to one or more active secondary databases in the same or different geographic regions.

active hyperlink (n)~ A hyperlink that is currently selected in a Web browser. Some Web browsers indicate the active hyperlink by changing its color.

active identity (n)~ The identity the user has logged on with.

active ingredient (n)~ An ingredient in a formula that has a specified concentration and potency.

active mailbox (n)~ A mailbox that has been accessed at least once in the last 30 days.

active mailbox migration (n)~ The stage during the e-mail migration when the migration service is actively provisioning new cloud-based mailboxes.

Active Management Technology (n)~ An Intel networking management technology that is supported by Configuration Manager out of band management, which enables a Configuration Manager administrator to manage desktop computers independently from the Configuration Manager client or the computer operating system.

Active Manager (PN)~ An Exchange 2010 component that manages switchovers and failover and runs on every server in a DAG. Active Manager provides functionality that

replaces the resource model and failover management features previously provided by integration with the Cluster service.

Active Messaging Protection (n)~ A process by which antivirus and anti-spam agents and filters are applied to e-mail messages for the purpose of stopping unsolicited or malicious e-mails from entering the organization.

active monitoring (n)~ Gives Lync system administrators the ability to monitor pools, servers, and networks across data centers through the public Internet.

active object (n)~ The object with which the user is currently interacting or that has the input focus.

active object (n)~ In a collaboration diagram, an object role that can initiate control. Typical active objects include processes and tasks. In contrast, a passive object holds data and may send messages, but it does not initiate control.

Active On (PN)~ A set of improved availability capabilities introduced in Windows Server 8.

active page (n)~ The page that is currently available for editing in a document.

active partition (n)~ A partition from which a computer starts up. The active partition must be a primary partition on a basic disk. If you use Windows exclusively, the active partition can be the same as the system volume.

active pattern (n)~ A pattern that enables you to define named partitions that subdivide input data, so that you can use these names in a pattern matching expression.

active power plan (n)~ The power plan that is currently selected in Power Options in Control Panel.

active presenter (n)~ The presenter whose name (and optional photo) is displayed in the Now Presenting pane during a meeting.

active program (n)~ The program currently in control of a microprocessor.

active requisition (n)~ A requisition for which a business process has been initiated, but not completed.

active screening (n)~ A screening method that prevents users from saving files that are members of blocked file groups, and generates notifications when users try to save blocked files.

active scripting (PN)~ A Microsoft technology that uses COM to run third-party scripts in Microsoft Internet Explorer without regard to language and other elements of implementation.

active secondary database (n)~ A continuously updated copy of the primary database created […] for the purposes of data redundancy. The active secondary database is readable but cannot be updated until the continuous copy relationship with its primary is terminated.

active selection (n)~ The current selection of cells, rows, or columns that includes the active cell in a datasheet.

Active Server (n)~ The server-based component of Microsoft's Active Platform. Comprised of a set of technologies that includes DCOM (distributed component object model), Active Server Pages, Microsoft Transaction Server, and message queues, Active Server provides support for developing component-based, scalable, high-performance Web applications on Microsoft Windows NT servers. Active Server is designed to allow

developers to concentrate on creating Internet and intranet software in a variety of languages without having to focus on the intricacy of the network itself.

Active Server component (n)~ An OLE Automation component designed to run on the server side as part of a Web application. These components are activated through Active Server Pages (ASP) technology but don't require a Windows interface.

Active Server Page Extension (n)~ The standard file format used for ASP pages written with ASP.NET.

Active Server Pages (n)~ A Web-oriented technology developed by Microsoft that is designed to enable server-side scripting.

Active Server Pages buffering (n)~ A functionality of Active Server Pages (ASP) that temporarily stores all output that is generated by a script until script execution is complete and then sends the output to a client.

Active Setup (n)~ An application that collects information about the user's computer before download of Internet Explorer begins, and then uses this information to manage the download intelligently.

active sheet (n)~ The sheet that you're working on in a workbook. The name on the tab of the active sheet is bold.

active software update point (n)~ The software update point for a site that interacts with Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) to configure software updates settings and manage software updates synchronization. The active software update point can accept connections from the intranet and the Internet.

Active State Power Management (n)~ A power-saving mode which reserves power by ensuring efficient execution of computing tasks and by reducing the number of components running unnecessarily when not actually in use.

active statement (n)~ A SQL statement that has been run but whose result set has not yet been canceled or fully processed.

Active Template Library (n)~ A set of compact, template-based C++ classes that simplify the programming of Component Object Model objects. ATL provides the mechanism to use and create COM objects.

Active Template Library server (n)~ A server that houses an Active Template Library.

active time (n)~ The entire duration of a timeline, including forward and backward iterations. For example, a timeline programmed to play forward and then backward, once, is active for twice the specified duration—once for the forward iteration and once again for the backward iteration.

active upgrade (n)~ An upgrade that is performed on a sequenced application package without shutting down the server that streams it.

active vendor (n)~ A vendor with whom business is being conducted on a regular basis.

Active View (n)~ A feature in Hotmail that's designed to help people get more done on the web without having to leave their inbox. Active View displays directly in the body of the e-mail message, showing either previews to other web content or interactive elements created by the sender that let the recipient complete core tasks. A preview message example might include a reference to a file on a photo-sharing or video-sharing website that the recipient can view in the message, or package-tracking information that's extracted from a shipping website. Interactive scenarios might include rating movies and

updating wish lists on movie-rental websites or responding to invitations or comments on social networking websites.

active volume (n)~ The volume from which the computer starts up. The active volume must be a simple volume on a dynamic disk. You cannot mark an existing dynamic volume as the active volume, but you can upgrade a basic disk containing the active partition to a dynamic disk. After the disk is upgraded to dynamic, the partition becomes a simple volume that is active.

active window (n)~ The window in which a user is currently working or directing input. An active window is typically at the top of the Z order and is distinguished by the color of its title bar.

active/active mode (n)~ The mode in which Application Request Routing is deployed on two or more servers to achieve both high availability and scalability.

active/passive mode (n)~ The mode in which Application Request Routing is deployed on two ARR servers that process requests and that together act as a failover server. This configuration can achieve high availability, but is still limited by the maximum capacity of one ARR server.

active-state power management (n)~ A power-saving mode which reserves power by ensuring efficient execution of computing tasks and by reducing the number of components running unnecessarily when not actually in use.

ActiveX (PN)~ A set of technologies that allows software components to interact with one another in a networked environment, regardless of the language in which the components were created.

ActiveX ~ A Windows technology which allows programmers to do various things on your computer. The early versions had security issues which hackers could exploit.

ActiveX Animation (n)~ An animation that utilizes ActiveX technology.

ActiveX component (n)~ A reusable software component that can be used to incorporate ActiveX technology.

ActiveX control (n)~ A software control that incorporates ActiveX technology.

ActiveX Data Objects (n)~ A data access interface that communicates with OLE DB-compliant data sources to connect to, retrieve, manipulate, and update data.

ActiveX Data Objects (Multidimensional) (n)~ A high-level, language-independent set of object-based data access interfaces optimized for multidimensional data applications.

ActiveX Data Objects MultiDimensional.NET (PN)~ A .NET managed data provider that provides access to multidimensional data sources, such as Microsoft SQL Server Analysis Services.

ActiveX kill bit (n)~ A registry value that contains the CLSID of all controls that are vunerable to security flaws.

ActiveX object (n)~ An object supplied by a component that supports Automation.

activity (n)~ A pattern of work performed together for a single purpose. An activity may use or produce work products and may be tracked by a work item.

activity (n)~ In a statechart diagram, the response an object in a particular state makes to an event without changing its state. Unlike actions, activities have non-negligible execution times and can be interrupted. The keyword do indicates an activity.

activity (n)~ A collaborative action, such as sharing, calendar sharing, or using a

whiteboard.

activity (n)~ A unit of program behavior in Windows Workflow Foundation. Single activities can be composed together into more complex activities.

activity (n)~ A user action, such as a change to status, social tags, or profiles. Notification of these changes can be sent to other users through an activity feed.

activity (n)~ In Windows Live (primarily through profile), online actions, such as updating a status message, publishing photos, or updating profile info. These actions can take place on Windows Live or on other services someone has connected to their profile, such as Facebook or Twitter. These actions can show up as updates in feeds within Windows Live or on connected services.

activity (n)~ A functional work structure in which one or more persons and pieces of equipment participate and in which resources are consumed, produced, and used. An activity can be decomposed into subactivities.

activity (n)~ A single task in a runbook that performs a specific function.

activity (n)~ The posts and comments that are occurring on a social network page, for example a Facebook Page.

activity assembly (n)~ A .DLL or an .EXE file containing a .NET assembly that implements the logic for a workflow activity.

activity button (n)~ A button at the bottom of the navigation pane used for grouping list places in which are common to a task or a work process relevant to the users role. When the activity button is activated, the navigation pane displays the links to the list places which have been assigned to that activity button and the content area displays one of the list places assigned to the activity button.

activity company (n)~ Any company from which transaction data is included on a centralized customer statement.

activity data (n)~ Data generated as part of a business transaction by executing an activity within an application. It is characterized by an exclusive write access pattern.

activity diagram (n)~ A special case of a statechart diagram in which all of the states are action states and the transitions are triggered by the completion of actions in the source state.

activity feed (n)~ A feed that provides information, notifications and updates based on people, documents, and tags you are following.

Activity Feeds (PN)~ A solution in Microsoft Dynamics CRM that displays posts about records.

activity implementer (n)~ A user who has been assigned the Activity Implementer role and who implements an assigned manual activity.

activity log (n)~ A historic record of the state of a source document.

Activity Map (PN)~ Real-time visualization of a steady stream of posts on a map. Fresh posts show up as they come in and older posts fade out of the map after a user-defined amount of time.

activity model (n)~ A predefined sequence of actions.

activity model step (n)~ A synonym for an action from the viewpoint of an activity model. When an action is contained within an activity model, it is referred to as an activity model step.

activity occurrence (n)~ An instance of an activity.

activity plan (n)~ A schedule for planning the activities that often follow the completion of a project.

Activity Propagation (PN)~ A system job that distributes activities to records.

activity report (n)~ A report that an administrator, parent, or guardian can view showing children's or family members' online activity.

Activity Reporting (n)~ An option on Windows Parental Control that, if selected, creates logs of all the actions performed by a user on the computer.

activity status (n)~ The condition, at a particular time, of an activity.

activity stream (PN)~ The set of automatic Yammer posts in a record.

Activity Tracker (PN)~ A feature that allows a user to track physical activity.

actor (n)~ A person or process that either starts or participates in an activity. Actors can be either initiators or targets.

actor (n)~ A representation of a role played by an outside object. One physical object, therefore, may be represented by several actors.

actor (n)~ An entity in a graph edge that performs the action.

actor class (n)~ The basic component of a ROOM structure diagram. The space inside the actor can contain actor references, behavior end ports, reference ports, bindings, and layer connections. The border can contain class relay ports and class end ports.

actor reference (n)~ The actors that define components of your structure diagram. Actor references can appear only inside an actor class. An actor reference can have reference ports on its outside border.

actual (adj)~ Pertaining to information that shows what has actually occurred. For example, the actual start date for a task is the day that the task actually started.

Actual Capacity (n)~ The amount of time a resource has available to work at any given point in time. Actual Capacity is equal to Capacity minus resource calendar exceptions (e.g. offsite training, morale events, jury duty) and previously scheduled committed work (Project task assignments with type = committed). This is the most valuable measure for scheduling a resource.

actual cost (n)~ The definite cost incurred in the performance of an activity.

actual cost (n)~ The cost of an item as recorded on the purchase receipt.

actual cost of work performed (n)~ The actual costs incurred for work already performed by a resource on a task, up to the project status date or today's date.

actual demand (n)~ The total quantity of an item requested on all orders.

actual demand (n)~ The demand for products driven by customer orders.

actual duration (n)~ The amount of time a task has been in progress.

actual quantity (n)~ The measured quantity that is input into or output from an activity.

actual value (n)~ A value for a KPI that is compared to a predefined target value.

actual work (n)~ The amount of work that has been performed on a task or assignment.

actuals (n)~ The amount of work that has been performed on a task or assignment.

acute accent (n)~ The -´ character.

ACWP (n)~ The actual costs incurred for work already performed by a resource on a task, up to the project status date or today's date.

ad (n)~ A piece of content to be delivered by Commerce Server based on a specific

formula for delivery referred to as Need of Delivery (NOD).

AD (n)~ One of the Distributed System Designers that comprise Team Architect. The Application Designer is used to design individual applications that comprise an application system.

AD (n)~ A boundary that the common language runtime establishes around objects created within the same application scope (that is, anywhere along the sequence of object activations beginning with the application entry point). Application domains help isolate objects created in one application from those created in other applications so that run-time behavior is predictable. Multiple application domains can exist in a single process.

ad click (n)~ A measurement of the user-initiated action of responding to an ad by clicking on an element, causing a redirect to another Web location, frame, or page within the advertisement.

ad click rate (n)~ The ratio of ad clicks to ad requests, used to quantify audience response to an advertisement.

AD CS (n)~ A software service that issues certificates for a particular certification authority (CA). It provides customizable services for issuing and managing certificates for the enterprise. Certificates can be used to provide authentication support, including secure e-mail, Web-based authentication, and smart-card authentication.

AD DS (n)~ The Microsoft Windows based directory service. Active Directory Domain Services stores information about objects on a network and makes this information available to users and network administrators.

AD FS (n)~ A component that provides Web single-sign-on (SSO) technologies. AD- FS provides SSO by securely sharing digital identity and entitlement rights across security and enterprise boundaries. AD- FS supports the WS-Federation Passive Requestor Profile (WS-F PRP).

ad hoc network (n)~ A temporary network used for sharing files or an Internet connection. In an ad hoc network, computers and devices are connected directly to each other instead of to a hub or router.

ad hoc report (n)~ A type of report that requires users to select the data that they want to display on the report and to design the layout of the report.

ad hoc reporting (n)~ A reporting system that enables end users to run queries and create custom reports without having to know the technicalities of the underlying database schema and query syntax.

ad ID (n)~ An identification number that is generated for an ad that you create.

AD LDS (n)~ A Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) directory service that provides flexible support for directory-enabled applications, without the restrictions of Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS).

AD LDS instance (n)~ A single copy of the Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD LDS) directory service that includes its associated directory store and its application event log.

ad mediation (n)~ A technology that enables app publishers to send ad requests to multiple ad networks to ensure that publishers can match the right ad networks to the right inventory and maximize the ad revenue.

AD MS (n)~ A Microsoft technology that creates joined views of data contained in

multiple directory services.

ad network (n)~ An aggregator or broker of advertising inventory for a group of Web sites. Ad networks act as sales representatives for member sites.

ad request (n)~ An opportunity to deliver an advertising element to a Web site visitor. Requests are generated by events on the site, such as a request for a particular page or the purchase of a specific item. The ad used to fulfill the request is determined by the Need of Delivery.

AD RMS (n)~ A Microsoft technology designed to help enterprise customers control and protect critical digital information by offering easy-to-use, flexible, and persistent policy expression and enforcement.

ad scheduler (n)~ A program of events or appointments to schedule large number of advertisements.

AD Sync (PN)~ A software tool for connecting to data sources, synchronizing data between data sources, as well as the provisioning and deprovisioning of identities.

AD- FS Web Agent (PN)~ An installable role service of AD- FS that is used to create an AD- FS-enabled Web server. An AD- FS Web Agent consumes incoming security tokens and authentication cookies that are signed by a valid federation server-€"to either allow or deny a user access to the protected application-€"while taking into consideration application-specific access control settings.

AD- FS-enabled Web server (n)~ A Web server that is configured with the appropriate AD- FS Web Agent software-€"either the claims-aware agent or the Windows token-€"based agent-€"which is necessary for authenticating and authorizing federated access to locally hosted, Web-based applications.

Adamsync (n)~ A command-line tool that synchronizes data from an Active Directory forest to an Active Directory Application Mode (ADAM) instance.

adapted member (n)~ An apparent member of an MshObject that is surfaced by an adapted view of the base object.

adapter (n)~ A printed circuit board that enables a personal computer to use a peripheral device, such as a CD-ROM drive, modem, or joystick, for which it does not already have the necessary connections, ports, or circuit boards. Commonly, a single adapter card can have more than one adapter on it.

adapter (n)~ A software component that enables message exchange through a specific transport.

adapter framework (n)~ The specifications for building BizTalk adapters using open standards based on Web Services.

adapter host (n)~ The root abstract class Adapter, which defines the handshake between the adapter and the StreamInsight server in the ENQUEUE interaction point. It provides all the required adapter services such as memory management, and exception handling.

adapter object (n)~ A kernel-mode object type that represents a direct memory access (DMA) channel.

adaptive brightness (n)~ Automatic display adjustment that changes the brightness of your PC screen (laptop and desktop) using light environment information provided by the ambient light sensor.

adaptive compression (n)~ Data compression software that continually analyzes and

compensates its algorithm, depending on the type and content of the data and the storage medium.

adaptive format (n)~ A type of format that uses Extensible Application Markup Language (XAML') to optimize the layout of a page. By declaring a document adaptive

adaptive layout (n)~ A layout system that enables the visual elements in an application to adapt to changes in the size of the overall application window.

adaptive layout (n)~ A layout that has been pre-defined for different orientation or size thresholds.

Adaptive SQM (PN)~ An extension to SQM that allows Microsoft to cause clients sending reports matching a pattern to perform some predefined action.

adaptive streaming (n)~ A method of streaming video that enables audio and video, played back from the Web, to dynamically adjust its playback quality according to the bandwidth capabilities of the user who is playing back the video.

adaptive update (n)~ An update process that uses an analysis of historical information accumulated over all previous updates to determine which documents are likely to have changed. Only this content is accessed during the crawl.

ADC (n)~ An Active Directory synchronization agent that provides an automated way of keeping directory information consistent between directories.

adCenter Desktop (PN)~ Bing Ads Editor is a desktop application that enables users to manage their Bing Ads paid search campaigns offline.

Add (v)~ A button on the 'Add a Person to the Call' dialog box. Once a call is connected, clicking Add adds the call to the current conversation.

add (v)~ To join or combine thereby increasing the quantity or size of something.

Add a Contact… (PN)~ An item on the Contacts menu that opens a wizard to guide the user through the steps to add one or more persons from the corporate address book to the user's personal contact list.

Add a Person to the Call (oth)~ A button in a conversation window that opens the Add a Person to the Call' dialog box. The user can call a number for the selected participant to add them to the current call.'

add call (PN)~ A button that appears during an active phone call, allowing a user to add another person to his/her conference call.

Add content (PN)~ The button in Sway that allows for the addition of Headers, Text and Media from the Web or local device, and Layout options at the indicated location.

Add Domains area (n)~ The area of the Organizations page where hosted customers can set up additional domains.

Add Service Reference (v)~ Dialog box enables the user to add references to Windows Communication Foundation (WCF) services and WCF Data Services.

Add SourceSafe Database Wizard (n)~ A wizard that locates and configures a Visual SourceSafe database. If you cannot find an existing database to use, the wizard allows you to create a new one.

Add Time Stamp (v)~ A button in the Comments section that the user can click to add a date or time stamp.

Add to Contacts List (PN)~ An item on the shortcut menu that adds a selected person to the user's Contacts list.

Add to dictionary (PN)~ A menu item that enables the user to add a word marked as a misspelling to the dictionary used by the spelling checker.

Add to OneNote (v)~ A UI option that enables the user to add content from an application to OneNote.

addendum (n)~ The part of an agreement that defines the business process that is used, your role, your partner's role, and the policies or parameters that are used in that relationship along with documentation, such as a list of business and legal terms.

add-in (n)~ A supplemental program that can extend the capabilities of an application program.

add-in function (n)~ A worksheet function that is provided by an add-in, instead of being built-in.

add-in view (n)~ In the .NET Framework add-in programming model, an assembly that contains interfaces or abstract base classes, and represents the add-in's view of the methods and types used to communicate with a host.

add-in-side adapter (n)~ In the .NET Framework add-in programming model, an assembly that contains one or more classes, and converts data to and from the add-in view and the contract. Depending on the direction of the call, the adapter is either converting from a view to a contract or from a contract to a view.

addition operator (n)~ The + character, used to indicate addition or a positive number.

Additional Actions (PN)~ A context-menu command that can launch an operation with a selected item as a parameter or retrieve information about the selected item. Actions are enabled by cube administrators and are defined in SQL Server Analysis Services.

additional display (n)~ A computer monitor that supplements the main monitor.

additional requirement (n)~ A list of requirements and peripherals in the Windows Store that help the app have optimal functionality.

add-on (n)~ A device that is added to the base computer system to increase functionality, such as audio, networking, graphics, or SCSI controller.

add-on device (n)~ A device that is added to the base computer system to increase functionality, such as audio, networking, graphics, or SCSI controller.

add-on package (n)~ An XML file in the addons folder of the Datastore. Add-on packages are used to deploy files or an application to a device or emulator.

address (n)~ A string that identifies a user so that the user can receive Internet email. An email address on the Internet typically consists of an account name, followed by the @ (at) symbol, a host name, and a domain name.

address (n)~ A unique identifier that identifies a network node to other nodes on the network.

address (n)~ A number specifying a location in memory where data is stored.

address (v)~ To reference a particular storage location.

address (n)~ The path to an object, document, file, page, or other destination. An address can be a URL (Web address) or a UNC path (network address), and can include a specific location within a file, such as a bookmark within a document or a cell range within a spreadsheet.

Address Bar Top Result (PN)~ The feature that allows users to navigate directly to the webpage of the top-ranked search result when a search is performed in the address bar.

address book (n)~ A collection of contact information for particular individuals, groups or organizations.

Address Book (PN)~ A directory that you can use to store names, e-mail addresses, fax numbers, and distribution lists.

address book (n)~ A list of party records.

Address Book Service (n)~ A service that runs on an Office Communications Server Front End Server and daily synchronizes SIP user data on the client with refreshes from Active Directory.

address class (n)~ A predefined grouping of Internet addresses with each class defining networks of a certain size. The range of numbers that can be assigned for the first octet in the IP address is based on the address class. Class A networks (values 1 to 127) are the largest, with more than 16 million hosts per network. Class B networks (128 to 191) have up to 65,534 hosts per network, and Class C (192 to 223) can have up to 254 hosts per network.

address list (n)~ A collection of recipient and other Active Directory objects. Each address list can contain one or more types of objects (for example, users, contacts, groups, public folders, conferencing, and other resources).

address mask (n)~ A number that, when compared by the computer with a network address number, will block out all but the necessary information. For example, in a network that uses XXX.XXX.XXX.YYY and where all computers within the network use the same first address numbers, the mask will block out XXX.XXX.XXX and use only the significant numbers in the address, YYY.

Address Name (PN)~ An attribute of the Address entity used to identify an address. It is a required field on the Address form.

address pool (n)~ The addresses within a DHCP scope range of addresses that are available for leased distribution to clients.

address range (n)~ A contiguous range of IP addresses.

address record (n)~ A type of resource record in the Domain Name System that associates a specific IP address with a domain name. This is the record that contains the information that connects your domain name to your actual Web site content when people type your domain name into a browser.

address reservation (n)~ Process of configuring DHCP so that a certain client always receives the same IP address lease at startup.

address resolution (n)~ The identification of a computer's IP address by finding the corresponding match in an address mapping table.

Address Resolution Protocol (n)~ In TCP/IP, a protocol that uses broadcast traffic on the local network to resolve a logically assigned Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4) address to its physical hardware or media access control (MAC layer address. In asynchronous transfer mode (ATM), ARP is used two different ways. For classical IPv4 over ATM (CLIP), ARP is used to resolve addresses to ATM hardware addresses. For ATM LAN emulation (LANE), ARP is used to resolve Ethernet/802.3 or Token Ring addresses to ATM hardware addresses.

address rewriting (n)~ Functionality available on Receive connectors and Send connectors on the Exchange Server 2007 Edge Transport server that lets e-mail

administrators modify the SMTP addresses of senders and recipients on messages that enter and leave an Exchange organization. Address rewriting lets an organization present a consistent appearance to external recipients of messages from the organization.

Address Rewriting agent (n)~ An agent on the Receive connector and Send connector on a computer that has the Edge Transport server role installed, which lets e-mail administrators modify the addresses of senders and recipients on messages that enter and leave an Exchange Server 2007 organization.

Address Rewriting Inbound agent (n)~ Address Rewriting agent for messages that enter an Exchange Server 2007 organization.

Address Rewriting Outbound agent (n)~ Address Rewriting agent for messages that leave an Exchange Server 2007 organization.

address verification service (n)~ The service that is provided by a credit card processor that validates that the billing address provided by a card holder matches the information on file with the issuing bank.

addressing (n)~ The process of assigning or referring to an address. In programming, the address is typically a value specifying a memory location.

ADE file (n)~ A Microsoft Access project (.adp) file with all modules compiled and all editable source code removed.

adequate stack (n)~ A critical check for services and other system processes which run after the operating system has booted - examples include winlogon, csrss, smss, and services in general. It ensures that an application has sufficient stack space, as this test disables stack growth after the test starts.

ADF (n)~ An attachment available on some scanners that allows automatic scanning of multiple pages.

ADF (n)~ An XML file that fully describes a single Notification Services application. The ADF file contains the schemas for the events, subscriptions, and notifications; the rules for matching events with subscriptions; and may provide the name of the XSLT file used to format generated notifications.

AdHoc License Administrator (n)~ The role entitled to allow access and manage licenses granted for specific problems or tasks, not intended to be apt to other purposes.

adhoc network (n)~ A temporary network used for sharing files or an Internet connection. In an ad hoc network, computers and devices are connected directly to each other instead of to a hub or router.

ad-hoc network (n)~ A temporary network used for sharing files or an Internet connection. In an ad hoc network, computers and devices are connected directly to each other instead of to a hub or router.

adjacent cell (n)~ A cell that is in the same row as and adjoins the current cell in a worksheet.

Adjust Time Stamp (v)~ A control that allows users to adjust the time an image or a set of images was taken. Particularly useful when a camera was not set to the appropriate time zone.

adjustable cell (n)~ A cell that can be modified to meet the size specifications.

adjusted cost (n)~ The cost of goods that have been updated with changes in the original purchase prices of the goods.

adjusted percentage (n)~ The amount to be taken off the price of each unit of the product or service.

adjusted price (n)~ The unit or sale price of the product, multiplied by the adjusted percentage. This is displayed in the local currency (that is, the currency of your installed locale).

adjusted price value (n)~ Similar to adjusted price, except it is not displayed in the local currency (that is, there is no currency associated with the price).

adjusted profit (n)~ A profit taken on the sold item, taking into consideration changes in the original purchase prices of the goods.

adjusted unit price (n)~ The calculated unit price based on the attribute-based pricing and the actual potency received.

adjustment (n)~ A change to an account to correct or update the balance.

adjustment handle (n)~ A diamond-shaped handle used to adjust the appearance but not the size of most AutoShapes. For example, you can adjust a rounded rectangle to be more or less rounded.

ADM (PN)~ A service that allows sending push notifications from the cloud to Amazon devices to help engage with customers and create new opportunities for monetization with apps or games.

ADMA (PN)~ The Identity Lifecycle Manager management agent provided by Microsoft to connect to Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) or Active Directory directory service.

admin (n)~ A person who manages accounts and determines safety settings.

Admin Approval Mode (n)~ A security feature of Windows that allows administrators to perform normal day-to-day tasks while running with a standard user token. If administrator privileges are needed for an operation, the administrator will be notified and asked to provide either consent or credentials, depending on system policy settings.

Administration (n)~ A feature of Microsoft Office Live Web sites and Shared Sites that allows users to restore their Web site or Shared Sites from backups maintained on Microsoft servers. This feature also allows users to switch to Microsoft FrontPage for creating their Web pages and to select a time zone for their Shared Sites.

Administration Center mode (n)~ A mode for uploading an address list file to Directory Services via the Administration Center user interface. This is one of the three upload modes in EHS. This mode does not permit specifying multiple domains per file.

Administration Console (PN)~ A thin client that allows members of the global administrator role to make configurations to any computer that is running PerformancePoint Planning Server. Configurations include creating and editing applications, creating and editing model sites, adding users to PerformancePoint Planning Server applications, and adding users to or removing users from the global administrator role, the Modeler role, or the user administrator role.

Administration database (n)~ The SQL Server database that stores the configuration data for the resources for all computers being run as part of the same (logical) installation of Commerce Server. Commerce Server Setup creates this database.

Administration Pack for IIS 7 (PN)~ The Administration Pack for IIS 7 contains additional management features for IIS 7, including: Administration UI support for

ASP.NET authorization, custom errors, FastCGI configuration, and Request Filtering.

Administration page (n)~ The main Administration Center page, from which all other monitoring and managing functions are accessible via columns, tabs, and pop-up windows.

administration port (n)~ The Internet Information Services (IIS) virtual server and port used for SharePoint Central Administration.

Administration view (n)~ The view in the Virtual Machine Manager Administrator Console in which the administrator manages Virtual Machine Manager agents deployed on virtual machine hosts and library servers, configures systemwide settings for Virtual Machine Manager, and manages Web servers used in virtual machine self-service.

administrative closure (n)~ The process of documenting and archiving a project in a timely manner, as well as formally accepting the project's product and lessons learned.

administrative credentials (n)~ Logon information that is used to identify a member of an administrative group. Groups that use administrative credentials include Administrators, Domain Admins, and DNS Admins. Most system-wide or domain-wide tasks require administrative credentials.

administrative privilege (n)~ The privilege of an administrator of a computer system to control which users have the right to perform various administrative functions.

administrative report (n)~ A report run by a System Administrator.

administrative role (n)~ An access privilege in PerformancePoint Server that consists of predefined roles for design and maintenance of system infrastructure.

administrative setup (n)~ A mode of setup that allows network administrators to silently deploy to client computers.

administrative task (n)~ An operation that can only be performed by an administrator, not a standard user.

Administrative Templates (PN)~ A feature that gives access to a collection of files that provide policy setting information for the items that appear under the Administrative Templates folder in the console tree of the Local Group Policy Editor and when editing a Group Policy object using the Group Policy Management Console. The individual files are in the ADMX and ADML file format.

Administrative Time (n)~ All of a resource's time not devoted to a formal project' (includes Working and Non-Working Time).'

administrative users (oth)~ The users and security groups that are granted administrative rights within Configuration Manager. These users and groups are associated with collections, security roles, and security scopes to grant administrative permissions.

administrator (n)~ The person in charge of managing a computer. The administrator is responsible for installing software, assigning passwords, and managing files.

administrator (n)~ The person responsible for setting up and managing local computers, stand-alone servers, member servers, or domain controllers. An administrator performs such duties as assigning user accounts and passwords, establishing security access levels, watching for unauthorized access, allocating storage space, and helping users with networking problems.

administrator (PN)~ On Windows-based computers, a user account that is a member of the computer's local Administrators group or a member of a group that is a member of the

local Administrators group, such as the Domain Admins group in a Windows domain. This is the first account that is created when you install an operating system on a new workstation, stand-alone server, or member server. By default, this account has the highest level of administrative access to the local computer.

Administrator (n)~ An option on a user account setup dialog that creates an administrator account.

administrator (n)~ A person who manages accounts and determines safety settings.

administrator (n)~ A Windows Live account that manages a subscription.

administrator (n)~ An employee of hosted customers who can access the Administration Center to administer their organization's EHS service.

Administrator (PN)~ Highest level of user role. Administrators can change instance/application settings and manage users.

administrator account (n)~ On Windows-based computers, a user account that is a member of the computer's local Administrators group or a member of a group that is a member of the local Administrators group, such as the Domain Admins group in a Windows domain. This is the first account that is created when you install an operating system on a new workstation, stand-alone server, or member server. By default, this account has the highest level of administrative access to the local computer.

administrator account (n)~ A type of user account that allows complete access to the computer. Administrators can make any desired changes. This account type is not recommended for daily use, and should only be used when necessary.

administrator audit log (n)~ An auditing record that records any action, based on a Windows PowerShell cmdlet, performed by an administrator. This can help the administrator troubleshoot configuration issues or identify the cause of security- or compliance-related problems.

Administrator Console (PN)~ The console that provides access to the administrative functions of Virtual Machine Manager.

administrator mode (n)~ The mode of a Surface unit when the Windows operating system is available. In administrator mode, administrators can administer the Windows operating system and developers can develop and test applications while running the Surface Input application.

Administrator Recovery report (n)~ A DPS report that provides statistics on administrator-initiated recoveries.

administrator role (n)~ A collection of rights that allows a user to modify all web site content and manage site settings and accounts.

administrator role (n)~ A predefined security group that provides specific permissions to allow role members to manage Exchange configuration data. Exchange 2007 provides the following four administrator roles: Exchange Recipient Administrators, Exchange Organization Administrators, Exchange Server Administrators, and Exchange View-Only Administrators.

administrator role group (n)~ A universal security group with administrative rights assigned to it. These administrative rights are specified by built-in management roles, which are part of the role-based access control (RBAC) permissions model in Exchange Server 2010.

administrator role separation (n)~ The ability to delegate local administrative permissions for a read-only domain controller (RODC) to any domain user without granting that user any user rights for the domain or other domain controllers.

administrator setup (n)~ A mode of setup that allows network administrators to silently deploy to client computers.

Administrator user role (PN)~ A role that is used to limit the host groups and library servers on which an administrator can perform Virtual Machine Manager administrative tasks.

administrator-approved form template (n)~ A browser-compatible form template that has been uploaded by an administrator to a server running InfoPath Forms Services. An administrator-approved form template can include code.

Administrators group (n)~ On a local computer, a group whose members have the highest level of administrative access to the local computer.

Admins group (n)~ The system administrator's group account that retains full permissions on all databases used by a workgroup. The Setup program automatically adds the default Admin user account to the Admins group.

admission control (n)~ The service used to administratively control network resources on shared network segments.

ADMX files (n)~ One .admx and .adml file, joined by a common name, that are used to describe Group Policy settings in Group Policy management tools.

ADN (PN)~ A resource of the Content Delivery Network service as a suite of technologies deployed together to provide application availability, security, visibility, and acceleration.

ADN Data Transfer (GB) (n)~ The unit of measure for ADN.

ADO (n)~ A data access interface that communicates with OLE DB-compliant data sources to connect to, retrieve, manipulate, and update data.

ADO connection (n)~ A connection that uses the ActiveX Data Objects (ADO) data access interface.

ADO data source (n)~ Data and the information that is needed to access that data from applications and databases that support the ActiveX Data Objects (ADO) data access interface.

ADO MD (n)~ A high-level, language-independent set of object-based data access interfaces optimized for multidimensional data applications.

ADO.NET (n)~ The suite of data access technologies included in the .NET Framework class libraries that provide access to relational data and XML. ADO.NET consists of classes that make up the DataSet (such as tables, rows, columns, relations, and so on), .NET Framework data providers, and custom type definitions (such as SqlTypes for SQL Server).

ADO.NET Entity Framework Tools (PN)~ The toolset available as part of Entity Framework.

ADOMD.NET (n)~ A .NET managed data provider that provides access to multidimensional data sources, such as Microsoft SQL Server Analysis Services.

Adorner (PN)~ A control that can add functional handles to a visual element that enable a user to manipulate the element in some way (resize, rotate, reposition, etc.).

adorner (n)~ A special glyph on the design surface. Adorners are usually attached to a

target control, and they give the user a graphical means of adjusting the control's properties.

adornment (n)~ A control or status area that is attached to the edge of a pane or window, such as a toolbar or ruler.

ADSI (n)~ A directory service model and a set of Component Object Model (COM) interfaces. ADSI enables Windows applications and Active Directory clients to access several network directory services, including Active Directory.

ADSL (n)~ A high-bandwidth digital transmission technology that uses existing phone lines and also allows voice transmissions over the same lines. Most of the traffic is transmitted downstream to the user, generally at rates of 512 Kbps to about 6 Mbps.

ADSync (PN)~ A software tool for connecting to data sources, synchronizing data between data sources, as well as the provisioning and deprovisioning of identities.

ADT (n)~ A table of attribute names, numbers and descriptions.

adult content (n)~ Content for mature audiences.

adult content (n)~ The preferred term for mature content. Don't use explicit' or -€œsexually explicit.-€?'

Adults Only (n)~ A game rating symbol developed by the Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB).

advance ship notice (n)~ A business document that documents the notification of the shipment of product.

Advanced Author role (n)~ A collection of rights that allows the user to view, add, and change pages, documents in libraries, discussion boards, themes, and borders, as well as manage tasks and recalculate links. A default role.

Advanced Client (n)~ An SMS 2003 client type, supported on Windows 2000 or later operating systems, that can be assigned to a Configuration Manager mixed mode site.

Advanced Configuration and Power Interface (PN)~ An open industry specification that defines power management on a wide range of mobile, desktop, and server computers and peripherals. ACPI is the foundation for the OnNow industry initiative that allows system manufacturers to deliver computers that start at the touch of a keyboard. ACPI design is essential to take full advantage of power management and Plug and Play.

Advanced Connection Settings (PN)~ The name of the dialog box in Lync and Office Communicator where a user can configure their connection settings to a server.

Advanced Encryption Standard (n)~ A cryptographic algorithm specified by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to protect sensitive information.

Advanced Filter tab (n)~ A tab, located on the Action menu in the Filter Report group, that enables the user to further refine the records for a report.

Advanced Find (n)~ A tool used to search for specific records and activities. With Advanced Find, users can specify fields, conditions, and values to search on, in order to receive a detailed result list of records and activities.

Advanced Group Policy Management (PN)~ An extension to the Group Policy Management Console (GPMC) that provides change control and enhanced management for Group Policy objects (GPOs).

advanced list (n)~ A type of list task page where the primary action is selecting an entity from the list. Users access the advanced list through the Advanced link on the dropdown

list. If the user cannot find the information they need on the simple drop-down list, they may choose to view the more complete advanced list where they can view all the fields for a particular entity.

advanced mapping (n)~ The link that is established when an administrator maps users with different Windows and UNIX names or multiple Windows user names to the same UNIX user name.

advanced membership (n)~ The membership status that configures the anti-malware application to send information to Microsoft about malicious software, spyware, and potentially unwanted software. This status allows more information to be sent than the basic membership allows.

Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking (n)~ An upgrade to IBM Systems Network Architecture that supports distributed session control services and dynamic routing, avoiding dependencies on centralized mainframe network services.

Advanced Power Management (n)~ An older power management technology used in mobile PCs before the implementation of Advanced Configuration and Power Interface (ACPI). Advanced Power Management is a software interface that functions between the BIOS power-management software that is specific to the hardware and a power-management policy driver that is run by the operating system.

advanced pricing (n)~ Logic used to calculate the purchase price of a potency item.

advanced programmable interrupt controller (oth)~ A programmable interrupt controller (PIC) that provides multiprocessor interrupt management. An APIC incorporates both static and dynamic symmetric interrupt distribution across all processors. It usually has more available interrupt lines than a typical PIC.

Advanced Program-to-Program Communication (oth)~ An IBM Systems Network Architecture communications method that uses the LU 6.2 protocol to establish, manage, and terminate network communication between programs in a distributed computing environment.

Advanced Program-to-Program Communication File Transfer Protocol (n)~ A file transfer protocol used in IBM host systems, the IBM Advanced Program-to-Program Communications equivalent to the TCP/IP File Transfer Protocol.

Advanced Query Syntax (PN)~ A search query syntax that helps produce more precise search results by using targeted queries that search specific properties in a message type. AQS defines certain keywords which can be used to refine the search query, such as specifying boolean operations on searched terms (AND, OR, NOT) as well as to specify further filters based on file metadata or file type. It can also be used to limit results from specific information stores like regular files, offline files cache, or e-mail stores.

advanced search (n)~ A feature that enables users to build robust, targeted queries that include search operators. The least complex of which are the Boolean operators many users are familiar with. In addition, customers can use advanced operators such as contains:' or 'inanchor:' or 'site:' Customers can add operator upon operator and watch their query change in the search box.'

advanced search (n)~ A search feature that allows users to build robust, targeted queries that include search operators.

Advanced Stream Redirector (PN)~ A format that is commonly used to deliver digital

media to clients (Windows Media Player and Silverlight).

Advanced Sync settings (n)~ Settings for managing bandwidth and storage parameters for directory synchronization.

Advanced Systems Format (n)~ A low-overhead data format for multimedia streams. It encapsulates images, audio, AVI, and so forth, as well as URLs, and allows for the synchronization of these objects within the stream. Windows Media Technologies can stream ASF formatted content and can store ASF streams as .asf files.

Advanced user (n)~ A unit of measure for users of the Visual Studio Online Advanced service offering.

adversary (n)~ A disfavored persona or persona with the objective of gaining access to an asset. Examples of adversaries include hackers.

adverse event (n)~ Any problematic medical occurrence that may happen during a medical treatment involving drugs. The adverse event may not necessarily be caused by the drug treatment.

advertise (v)~ To make a program, software update deployment, or task sequence available to clients via a collection.

advertised program (n)~ A program that has been advertised to a collection.

advertisement (n)~ A Configuration Manager object that the site server sends as a notification to the management points, specifying that a program, software update deployment, or task sequence is available for clients.

advertisement (n)~ A message placed in a mass medium (and usually paid for by the advertiser) to persuade targeted customers or prospects.

advertiser (n)~ The company placing, and often paying for, a promotional message, or advertisement.

advertising asset (n)~ A piece of content provided by an advertiser that is used in one or more advertisements that run on your site, for example, text, a photograph, or a company logo. The content is owned and controlled by the originating advertiser.

advertising campaign goaling (n)~ Determining the number of ads to deliver in a specified amount of time. You can goal by any event, such as clicks or amount sold.

advertising ID (n)~ An identifier used by app developers and advertising networks to provide more relevant advertising to users by understanding which apps they use and how they use them.

advisory hour (n)~ The currency used to access certain key services offered to Microsoft Partner Network members to help them build their skill set with training powered by Microsoft Services, and get customized guidance for competing, developing, and deploying solutions for customers.

advisory mode (n)~ An option for Active Directory replication that specifies that lingering objects should be displayed, but not deleted.

adware (n)~ Advertising that is integrated into software. Adware is often combined with a host application that is provided at no charge as long as the user agrees to accept the adware.

AE (n)~ A method of encryption that uses a pair of mathematically related keys: a public key and a corresponding private key. Either key can be used to encrypt data, but the corresponding key must be used to decrypt it.

AEM (PN)~ A software product that can be used to perform centralized installation, reporting, and administration of Antigen on all servers in an environment.

AEM (n)~ A feature in Operations Manager that allows the collection of client application crash data to a single location on a management server, resulting in data that can then be analyzed by your company for patterns.

aerial view (n)~ A map view created from aerial photos that shows buildings, roads, and geographical features.

Aero (n)~ The visual experience of the premium Windows Vista editions. Windows Aero builds on the Basic and Standard user experiences to offer customers our best-designed, highest-performing desktop environment. A noticeable element of the new Windows Aero experience is the professional-looking, transparent glass design, which creates an open, lightweight environment but more importantly enables users to focus on their content rather than the interface.

Aero Glass (n)~ A graphic mode that is available with Aero UI that supports 3D graphics, visual effects, and animation as well as the regular features of Aero UI.

Aero Wizard (n)~ A wizard that allows third-party developers to achieve the same look in their dialog boxes as Aero.

AES (n)~ A cryptographic algorithm specified by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to protect sensitive information.

AES Secure Delivery (PN)~ The service type of the Media Service based on Advanced Encryption Standard.

AF (PN)~ A class for the delivery of video media streams.

affiliate (n)~ An organization or person that promotes Skype on its website or (re)sells its regular products.

affiliate application (n)~ A logical entity in Enterprise Single Sign-On (SSO), defined by the administrator, that represents a system or subsystem such as a host, back-end system, or line-of-business application to which you are connecting using SSO. An affiliate application can represent a non-Windows system such as a mainframe or UNIX computer. It can also represent an application such as SAP, or a subdivision of the system, such as the Benefits' or 'Pay stub' sub-systems.'

Affiliate Program (n)~ A collaboration process for Skype affiliates that allows website owners to earn money by directing internet traffic to the Skype website.

Affiliation Changed (n)~ A reason for revocation of a certificate.

affinity (n)~ For Network Load Balancing, the method used to associate client requests to cluster hosts. When no affinity is specified, all network requests are load balanced across the cluster without respect to their source. Affinity is implemented by directing all client requests from the same IP address to the same cluster host.

affinity (n)~ The mechanism for associating threads of a process with a processor.

affinity group (n)~ A geographical grouping of a customer's hosted service deployments and storage accounts within Microsoft Azure. An affinity group can improve service performance by locating computer workloads in the same datacenter or near the target user audience.

affinity group (n)~ A group of resources with the same level of affinity helping the underlying platform with the placement of related resources together and the allocation of

instances across fault domains and upgrade domains.

affinity marketing (n)~ Selling products or services to customers with similar interests on the basis of their established buying patterns or preferences. Additionally, several noncompeting advertisers may join together to develop a single targeted campaign.

affinity mask (n)~ A value that contains bits for each processor on the system, defining which processors a process or thread can use.

affinity set (n)~ A group of resources with the same level of affinity helping the underlying platform with the placement of related resources together and the allocation of instances across fault domains and upgrade domains.

affordance (n)~ A UI element or control that offers the user the opportunity to take or initiate an action.

AFNOR (oth)~ The French subsidiary of the International Standards Organization (ISO).

AFNOR certification (n)~ A certification that accounting software is legally compliant with French legislation for electronic accounting.

after event (n)~ An asynchronous event whose handler runs only after the action that raised the event is complete.

AFTP (n)~ A file transfer protocol used in IBM host systems, the IBM Advanced Program-to-Program Communications equivalent to the TCP/IP File Transfer Protocol.

age (v)~ To become mature or past due, as in a mature account or a past due account.

age (n)~ To calculate the number of days that customer and supplier accounts have been outstanding.

Age (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the Pan European Game Information (PEGI).

age (n)~ The amount of time that has elapsed since an alert was triggered through MOM.

age (n)~ A time period of existence or a time period after the occurrence of an event.

age of onset (n)~ The age at which an individual first experiences an illness or symptoms of a sickness or disorder.

age rating (n)~ The age appropriateness of an app or game published in the Windows Store.

agenda (n)~ An ordered list of rule actions to be executed by the Rule Engine.

agenda (n)~ A list or outline of things to be done or considered.

Agenda view (n)~ A calendar view that displays all scheduled items.

agent (n)~ An application that runs on a Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) managed device. The agent application is the object of management activities. A computer running SNMP agent software is also sometimes referred to as an agent.

agent (n)~ In client/server applications, a process that mediates between the client and the server.

agent (n)~ A program that performs a background task for a user and reports to the user when the task is done or some expected event has taken place.

agent (n)~ The part of the rig that is used to run tests and generate simulated load.

agent (n)~ A monitoring option in real-time spyware protection that monitors various types and areas of software activity on your computer.

agent (n)~ A managed software component that monitors events and performance pertaining to a specific application component, and transmits observations to a host application for display, action, or reporting.

agent (n)~ The feature that is installed on a Windows-based computer that performs management. The agent collects data, compares sampled data to predefined values, creates alerts, and runs responses.

Agent (PN)~ The MOM/SCE component installed on computers to perform management tasks on those computers. The agent communicates with the SCE Management Server, sending data from the managed computers to the Management Server and downloading data from the Management Server to the managed computer.

agent (n)~ A person who works for a call center and signs in to an ACD system or who responds to calls routed to him or her by an IVR system. Formal agents may be signed in into UC throughout the day, and they may sign in and out of the ACD system during the day. They are fully aware of their role as an agent and want to be able to see the numbers of calls in the queues they are serving, and so on. Informal agents may not consider themselves as agents, and they don't sign in and out of the ACD system as agents. They do not monitor queue fill levels or other metrics.

agent (n)~ A helper bot for Windows Live Messenger that was developed on the Windows Live Agents platform.

agent (n)~ A user who works for a company that is a valid partner tenant who has been assigned either limited or full administration agent role.

agent character (n)~ An interactive animated character who guides users through Windows Welcome. The character interacts with the user in ways similar to the natural aspects of human social communication. Characters can respond by using synthesized speech, recorded audio, or text in a cartoon word balloon.

agent coordinator (n)~ The service that manages installation and uninstallation of the DPM protection agent.

Agent Desktop (PN)~ The compiled version of the Unified Service Desk that represents the agent's workspace from which they perform their job functions.

agent heartbeat (n)~ The process when the MOM agent contacts the MOM server every 10 seconds to indicate that it is alive.

Agent Manager (PN)~ A MOM 2000 feature that was part of the MOM Server components, which tracked computer groups, installed and uninstalled agents, etc.

agent participation policy (n)~ The administrator-defined policy which defines whether an agent needs to sign-in and out of response group groups in order to receive calls from the response group service.

agent proxying (n)~ The process during which an agent forwards data on behalf of another computer or network device.

agent state (n)~ An attribute of a user that specifies whether the user is signed in as an agent or not.

Agent tab (n)~ A custom tab, displayed in Office Communicator, that formal agents can use to sign in to or out of the ACD. The Agent tab shows the groups that the user is a member of, the number of callers that are waiting, the wait times, and the number of agents who are signed in.

agent update (n)~ The update of the Data Protection Server File Agent with a more recent version of the File Agent.

Agentless Exception Monitoring (n)~ A feature in Operations Manager that allows the

collection of client application crash data to a single location on a management server, resulting in data that can then be analyzed by your company for patterns.

agentless exception monitoring (n)~ The process by which managed computers send error reports to a specified location on the System Center Essentials Management Server when an application error such as a program crash occurs on the managed computer.

agentless managed (adj)~ Pertaining to a computer or device that is managed by MOM and does not have the MOM agent installed.

agentless managed computer (n)~ A computer without an agent that is monitored by a management server or a proxy agent.

agent-managed (adj)~ Pertaining to a computer or device that is managed by MOM and has the MOM agent installed on it.

agent-managed computer (n)~ A computer that has an agent installed on it and that reports to a management group.

Agents 2013 (PN)~ Short form for Agents for Microsoft Visual Studio 2013, which contains agents and controllers that you can use to build and test applications across the desktop, the server, and the cloud.

Agents for Microsoft Visual Studio 2013 Update 2 (n)~ Update to Microsoft Visual Studio 2013 developer tooling containing agents and controllers to build and test applications across the desktop, the server, and the cloud.

aggregate (n)~ A single value that is composed of multiple values.

aggregate (v)~ To combine multiple values.

aggregate (adj)~ Pertaining to a combination of multiple values.

Aggregate Diagnostic Provider (PN)~ A set of private, internal to Microsoft, APIs that provide a uniform interface to discover diagnostic content that is local to the customer's computer as well as diagnostic content stored -€œin the cloud-€?.

aggregate event (n)~ A type of event that is generated after a series of events of another type have occurred. An aggregate event is used to represent a series of events to avoid flooding the event consumer.

aggregate function (n)~ A function that performs a calculation on multiple values and returns a single value.

aggregate query (n)~ A query (SQL statement) that summarizes information from multiple rows by including an aggregate function such as Sum or Avg.

aggregated catalog (n)~ A catalog assembled from different sources.

aggregation (n)~ A table or structure containing pre-calculated data for an online analytical processing (OLAP) cube. Aggregations support the rapid and efficient querying of a multidimensional database.

aggregation (n)~ A collection of objects that makes a whole. An aggregation can be a concrete or conceptual set of whole-part relationships among objects.

aggregation (n)~ A collection of shared objects.

aggregation prefix (n)~ A string that is combined with a system-defined ID to create a unique name for a partition's aggregation table.

Aggregation view (n)~ A view in the Health and Activity Tracking tool that displays the near real-time business processes defined as well as the health monitoring cubes that are shipped with BizTalk Server 2004.

aggregation wrapper (n)~ A wrapper that encapsulates a COM object within another COM object.

aggressive address acquisition retry (n)~ A registry setting that allows the DHCP client to transmit more messages to the server to obtain an IP address when the PC is in connected standby mode. This setting can increase power consumption but can also help resolve IP address (IPv4 or IPv6) problems more quickly.

Agile method (n)~ Any of a family of processes that software developers use to minimize risk by developing applications incrementally, over a series of short iterations. In this model, real-time communications, such as in person conversations and telephone calls, are preferred over written documentation; the primary measure of progress is working software, instead of hours spent, tasks completed, documents reviewed, or phases signed-off; stakeholders are expected to collaborate, instead of negotiating; and planning happens continuously in order to respond to change.

agile software development (n)~ A conceptual framework for undertaking software engineering projects in a lighter, faster, more people-centric way. Many of the characteristics for agile software development originate in the Agile Manifesto established by the Agile Alliance, group of software professionals.

aging (n)~ The process of categorizing, by time period, amounts that are due to a company after a given invoice date or bill date, or the number of days the account has been outstanding.

aging (adj)~ The process of classifying time periods by age.

aging bucket (n)~ A time category to distinguish between items with different aging criteria.

aging period (n)~ The number of days in a time period used to report an overdue customer payment balance.

aging period (n)~ A period within which you analyze the payment balance of a customer's account.

aging run (n)~ The execution of a process that looks at old objects'

aging snapshot (n)~ An aging snapshot contains the calculated aged balances for a customer at a point in time.

AGP (n)~ A technology that provides a dedicated, high-speed port through which large blocks of 3-D texture data can be moved between the computer's graphics controller and system memory.

AGP slot (n)~ A slot that is designed for fast, high-quality display of 3-D and video images.

AGPM (n)~ An extension to the Group Policy Management Console (GPMC) that provides change control and enhanced management for Group Policy objects (GPOs).

AGPM Service (PN)~ A Windows service that enables Advanced Group Policy Management (AGPM) clients to manage deployed and archived Group Policy objects (GPOs) and enforces delegation in AGPM.

AGPM Service Account (PN)~ The account under which the AGPM Service runs.

agreement (n)~ A commitment between two or more parties based on a mutual understanding about their respective rights and obligations.

agreement (PN)~ A definitive and binding agreement between two trading partners for

transacting messages over a specific business-to-business protocol. A trading partner agreement brings together common bi-directional message processing properties from specific business profiles of both partners. It is a comprehensive collection of all aspects governing the business transaction between the two trading partners. The trading partner agreement is typically derived from the profiles of each partner, with the ability to customize and override the required settings.

Agreement Administrator (PN)~ The first customer to sign the agreement, unless changed as provided in section- 1 of the agreement.

agreement number pair (n)~ A pair of numbers that is obtained from the Microsoft Volume Licensing Service Center when a customer purchases a Microsoft Volume Licensing agreement. Each agreement number pair contains an agreement or authorization number and a license or enrollment number.

AIA (n)~ A certificate extension that contains information useful for verifying the trust status of a certificate, as defined by the 2008 Memo of the Network Working Group. This information potentially includes Uniform Resource Locations (URLs) where the issuing CA's certificate can be retrieved, as well as a location of an Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP) responder configured to provide status for the certificate in question.

AIF (PN)~ The framework that provides a collection of features, tools, and infrastructure that uses a services programming model to support application integration.

AIK (n)~ The cryptographic representation of the hardware or software state and other integrity metrics, and which can be used to perform anonymous or pseudo-anonymous attestations to remote parties in multiparty transactions.

airplane mode (n)~ A setting that allows a user to turn off cellular, Wi-Fi, and Bluetooth on the phone simultaneously. Often required during takeoff and landing in an aircraft.

AIS (n)~ A system service that facilitates starting applications that require one or more elevated privileges to run, such as Administrative Tasks. When user requires elevated privileges to run an application and gives consent, AIS creates a new process for the application with the user's full access token.

AIT (n)~ A sub-feature of Application Telemetry whose goal is to gather information on how applications use features exposed by the operating system (COM objects, registry, DLLs, DLL exports, etc.). This data is used to better understand how a change to or removal of a Windows feature may impact applications and overall application compatibility goals. It also helps understand how features are used, and allows Microsoft to use that information in planning new features, allocating testing resources, etc.

AIT Agent (PN)~ The scheduled task part of Application Impact Telemetry (AIT) that runs nightly to consume the events logged to Event Tracing for Windows (ETW) by the AIT Runtime system and send them back to Microsoft using SQM.

AJAX (PN)~ A set of technologies consisting of a client-side script framework, server controls, and more.

AKI (n)~ A certificate extension used by the certificate chaining engine to determine what certificate was used to sign a presented certificate. The AKI can contain the issuer name, serial number, public key information, or no information at all. By matching the information in a certificate's AKI extension to a CA certificate's Subject Key Identifier (SKI) extension, a certificate chain can be built.

alarm (n)~ A visual or auditory signal from a computer alerting the user to an error or a hazardous situation.

alarm (n)~ An alert that is set by the user to be activated at a particular time.

Alarms (PN)~ The app that enables users to set alarms.

Alarms & Clock (PN)~ An app that enables user to use clock, check world clocks, set alarms, set timers and run a stopwatch.

album (n)~ A collection of compositions or memorabilia of a specific type or for a particular purpose, such as audio recordings, photographs, or documents.

album (n)~ A predefined collection of audio files (for example, songs) from a CD or digital download.

album art (n)~ The image that appears on the front of an album or custom collection.

album list (n)~ A page that has a comprehensive list of all the albums in a community.

Alcohol (n)~ A content descriptor developed by Microsoft.

Alcohol and/or Tobacco (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the Computer Entertainment Rating Organization (CERO).

Alcohol Reference (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB).

ALE (n)~ An operation of Windows Filtering Platform (WFP) which provides enforcement for security policies by, in each case, trapping the event, determine what application initiated it, and query the filter engine to determine whether the socket should be allowed to proceed.

Alef Hamza (n)~ A single Arabic character that represents the two-character combination Alef plus Hamza.

Alef Lam (n)~ Analogous to the English word the.' Can be ignored when sorting text in tables in several Microsoft Office programs when enabled for right-to-left features.'

alef maqsoora (n)~ A contextual variant of the Arabic letter alef.

alert (n)~ An event that is shown to the administrator within a DPS application user interface as a result of DPS monitoring. Three types of alerts are possible: critical, information, and warning.

alert (n)~ An audible or visual warning signal, generated by a computer, indicating that a threshold has been or is about to be breached.

alert (n)~ A feature that notifies a user when there is a change to posted content, workflow status, or when other user-defined criteria are met.

alert (v)~ To notify by means of an alert that a particular event has occurred.

alert (n)~ A notification that is displayed to a user when user-defined criteria are met.

alert (n)~ A feature available in Business Applications that notifies a user by e-mail when there is a change to an item, document, list, or library.

alert (n)~ A class of notification of significance to a user. An alert message is a notification that is generated by a user-defined rule designed to notify a user of an event, condition, or status.

alert (n)~ A notification on the app bar that is displayed to the user to perform a system-based action. For example, password expiration.

alert box (n)~ An on-screen box, in a graphical user interface, that is used to deliver a message or warning.

alert criteria (n)~ The criteria that, if met, trigger an alert.

alert forwarding (n)~ A process which forwards alerts from zone configuration group to master configuration group.

alert history (n)~ A list of the alerts that a Windows Live Messenger customer has received.

alert latency (n)~ The delay between when an alert is raised and when an alert is displayed on the MOM console.

alert name (n)~ The name of a MOM alert.

alert owner (n)~ The person who is assigned the alert and who is working on it.

alert rule (n)~ A specification of the set of conditions that, when met, will trigger a notification.

alert severity (n)~ The property of an alert indicating its seriousness. Examples include Service Unavailable, Security Issue, Critical Error, Error, Warning, Information, and Success.

Alert Source (n)~ The control that specifies the user-defined alert source name. If no name is defined, the default is the event source name.

Alert view (n)~ A view in the Operations console that displays the alerts that the console user has the rights to see about a specific object.

Alerter service (n)~ A service used by the server and other services to notify selected users and computers of administrative alerts that occur on a computer.

alerting threshold (n)~ A threshold, measured in milliseconds, that Application Performance Monitoring (APM) uses to determine if an event must be reported. APM measures the processing time of an entry point (a top-level function) and reports an event if the alerting threshold is exceeded.

alerts manager (n)~ A feature that allows someone to manage their Windows Live alerts.

algorithm (n)~ A rule or procedure for solving a problem.

alias (n)~ The portion of the e-mail address that appears to the left of the @ symbol.

alias (n)~ An alternative label for some object, such as a file or data collection.

alias (n)~ An additional name that can be used to access a specific port.

alias (n)~ An attribute of the schema element in CSDL and SSDL schemas that can be substituted for the full namespace to shorten element references in the schema.

alias (n)~ A link to any item accessible on your computer or on a network, such as a program or application, file, folder, disk drive, printer, or another computer. You can put shortcuts in various areas, such as on the desktop, on the Start menu, or in specific folders.

alias type (n)~ A user-defined data type based on one of the SQL Server system data types that can specify a certain data type, length, and nullability.

align (v)~ To adjust some device to position it within specified tolerances, such as the read/write head relative to a track on a disk.

align (v)~ To position objects or text relative to some point, such as the page margin.

align (v)~ In data handling, to store multiple-byte data units so that the respective bytes fall in corresponding locations of memory.

alignment (n)~ The consistent positioning of text, graphics, and other objects.

alignment (n)~ A condition whereby an index is built on the same partition scheme as that of its corresponding table.

alignment box (n)~ The rectangle that appears around shapes and objects from other applications as you move them.

alignment guide (n)~ A line that is used to help line up figures with common locations on the page, such as the top of paragraphs or page margins.

alignment tab (n)~ A tab character that can be inserted in headers and footers for aligning data relative to the margin or indent. If you change the margin/indent, the text is realigned automatically.

Alipay (PN)~ An online escrow payment service in China that allows customers to complete financial transactions after verifying goods purchased are delivered as promised.

All Activity Associated View (n)~ A view in CRM that displays all activities associated with an entity.

All Contacts (n)~ The default contact group that Communicator displays when the user has not created any contact groups.

All rights reserved. (oth)~ A statement indicating that the copyright holder reserves, or holds for their own use, all the rights provided by copyright law, such as distribution, performance, and creation of derivative works; that is, they have not waived any such right.

All services (PN)~ The link to the overview page of all Windows Live, MSN, and Microsoft products on offer.

AllBits (PN)~ A Windows delivery technology that provides an edition upgrade -€œpath-€? where customers and OEMs can move from a lower to a higher edition within an edition family on an active installed OS. An example would be a Retail edition family that includes Home Basic, Home Premium, Professional, and Ultimate, and which allows for easier moves between editions.

all-in-one card reader (n)~ A flash card reader with slots that support the majority of card formats without the need of either a camera adaptor or external power.

allocate (v)~ To assign a portion of a resource for a particular use or purpose.

allocate (v)~ To assign Skype features (such as Skype Credit, a Skype Number, or subscriptions) to the members of Skype Manager.

allocation (n)~ In operating systems, the process of reserving memory for use by a program.

allocation (n)~ The process of distributing amounts (monetary or statistical) to one or more accounts, fields, or records.

allocation (n)~ The percentage of a resource's capacity that is designated for a specific assignment.

allocation (n)~ An assignment of a portion of a resource for a particular use or purpose.

allocation rule (n)~ A rule for the source, destination, and calculation of allocation amounts.

Allocation Type (PN)~ A drop-down list that lets you select whether the customer is entitled to service based on the number of cases that are generated for the customer, or the number of hours that are spent on the customer's cases.

allocation unit (n)~ The smallest amount of disk space that can be allocated to hold a file.

allocation unit (n)~ A set of pages that can be operated on as a whole. Pages belonging to an allocation unit are tracked by Index Allocation Map (IAM) pages. An allocation unit

consists of the IAM page chain and all pages marked allocated in that IAM page chain. An allocation unit can contain at most a single IAM chain, and an IAM chain must belong to one, and only one, allocation unit.

allotment (n)~ A portion or unit of something that has been reserved for a particular use.

allotment remaining (n)~ The number of units of allotted service that remain in the service contract.

allotment type (n)~ A unit of service, such as a case or a range of coverage dates, specified in a service contract that indicates how much access a customer has to customer service.

allotment used (n)~ The number of units of allotted service that have been used.

Allotments Remaining (n)~ A field in the contract line dialog where the user enters the number of allotments remaining.

Allotments Used (n)~ A field in the contract line dialog where the user enters the number of allotments used.

Allow (v)~ A permission setting that permits a person or domain to add the user to contact lists, see the user's status, or send instant messages to the user.

allow (v)~ To permit someone else to perform an action. For example, to let someone else see your online status, send you messages, or see your public Messenger information.

Allow list (n)~ A list of users, accounts, Web sites, etc. that are permitted to perform certain actions on a network.

allow list (n)~ A list of users, accounts, Web sites, etc. that are permitted to perform certain actions on a network.

Allow Partially Trusted Callers Attribute (n)~ An attribute that tells the CLR to remove the implicit LinkDemands. By default, strongly named, fully trusted assemblies are given an implicit LinkDemand for FullTrust on every public and protected method of every publicly visible class. Essentially, any code that someone outside of your assembly could use as an entry point into your code is protected with this demand.

Allow phrase (n)~ A custom word or phrase that the administrator sets for the Content Filter agent to enable the processing of e-mail messages to Exchange Server 2007 mailbox users that contain specific words or phrases.

Allow Unknown Sender (PN)~ A Boolean field for the Convert Rule entity that shows whether items from an unknown sender need to be converted to a case.

Allow User Opt-Out option (n)~ The option on the Spam Filter page for turning off spam and virus filtering at the individual user level.

Allow Users to Log in to Spam Quarantine option (n)~ The option on the Spam Quarantine page that controls access to the Spam Quarantine Web site for a specific user.

allowed domains (n)~ Domains or parts of domains that are added to an allow list by the user, allowing communication between an application and certain domains while blocking connections from other domains.

Allowed Values Collection Editor (PN)~ A custom collection editor dialog box in Visual Studio .NET that developers use to define the set of allowed values for a custom property of the type selection.' This dialog box opens when you click the ellipsis [] button in the value field of the AllowedValues property in the Custom Property Definition Collection Editor dialog box.'

alpha (n)~ A very early release of a product to get preliminary feedback about the feature set and usability.

alpha (adj)~ Pertaining to a pixel's opacity. A pixel with the maximum alpha value is opaque, one with a value of zero is transparent, and one with an intermediate value is translucent.

alpha blending (n)~ In computer graphics, a technique that causes a foreground image to appear partially transparent over a background image. The technique blends the background image with partially transparent pixels in the foreground image by performing a weighted average of the color components of the two images.

alpha channel (n)~ The opacity of an image defined by an alpha value per pixel interleaved with the color components (for example ARGB) an alpha value per pixel stored in a separate alpha surface or a constant alpha value for the entire surface.

alpha mask (n)~ A path or shape that is applied to another object. The transparent portions of the path represent areas where the underlying image is hidden, whereas the opaque portions of the mask indicate where the masked object is allowed

alpha premultiplied (adj)~ Pertaining to the technique of scaling the three color components of a sample by alpha before storing their values. This saves many mathematical steps when alpha blending two images. For the PMARGB32 pixel format, all color values are alpha premultiplied.

alpha test (n)~ A type of post-pixel blending operation which allows applications to control when pixels are written to the render target.

alpha version (n)~ A very early release of a product to get preliminary feedback about the feature set and usability.

alphabetical (adj)~ Arranged in order according to the letters of the alphabet.

alphanumeric (adj)~ Consisting of letters or digits, or both, and sometimes including control characters, space characters, and other special characters.

alphanumeric mode (n)~ A display mode in which the monitor can display letters, numbers, and other text characters but no graphical images or WYSIWYG (what-you-see-is-what-you-get') character formatting (italics

ALT key (n)~ A keyboard key that is used in conjunction with another key to produce some special feature or function and is typically marked with the letters Alt.

alt text (n)~ The text string that appears in place of an image when a Web page is loading, when graphics are not being displayed, or when users pause on the image itself with their mouse.

Alt. Rock (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 40.

alternate (n)~ A potential word match for a segment of ink.

alternate access mapping (n)~ An alternate URL mapping that Windows SharePoint Services preserves in the mapping table. It is the URL a user would see, but is not a URL that IIS would give to WSS.

alternate account (n)~ An additional user account that is in a different domain, but within the same forest as the primary account.

alternate currency (n)~ The currency unit used on a site to convert and format a second

currency for dual display.

alternate e-mail address (n)~ An e-mail address to which password reset information can be sent if a customer forgets the password portion of their Windows Live ID.

alternate key (n)~ A candidate key that is not designated as the primary key and is used to uniquely identify records in a database table.

alternate list (n)~ A list of alternate words that you can use to correct recognition errors on the writing pad.

Alternate Question (n)~ A key word or phrase that customers may use instead of the article question (title) when searching the Support Portal for the same or similar content.

alternate recipient (n)~ An e-mail account to which e-mail messages are forwarded. A user can bundle e-mail messages addressed to different accounts by using a single alternate recipient for all the accounts.

alternating current (n)~ Electric current that reverses its direction of flow (polarity) periodically according to a frequency measured in hertz, or cycles per second. The rapid change from positive to negative electricity of 60 or more times each second.

Alternating Flow (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show groups of information or sequential steps in a task, process, or workflow. Emphasizes the interaction or relationships among the groups of information.

Alternative (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 20.

alternative text (n)~ Text displayed by Web browsers during image downloads for users who have graphics turned off, and for users who rely on screen-reading software to convert graphics on the screen to spoken words.

alternative text (n)~ The text string that appears in place of an image when a Web page is loading, when graphics are not being displayed, or when users pause on the image itself with their mouse.

Altstoff Recycling Austria AG notification (n)~ A report of packaging materials used for manufactured products, as required by Austrian regulation. Altstoff Recycling Austria AG is an Austrian waste management organization that collects and recycles packaging material.

ALU (n)~ A component of a microprocessor chip used for arithmetic, comparative, and logical functions.

Always Move gallery (PN)~ A gallery that allows users to create a quick rule to move mail to a selected folder based on the sender, recipients, or conversation of the currently selected e-mail message without opening the full Create Rule dialog.

Always on Top (PN)~ A user interface element that causes the application window to always be displayed over other open windows on the computer, even when it does not have focus.

always-on ~ An internet connection which remains on 24/7 such as- ADSL- orcable, rather than only connecting on demand like a dialup.

AlwaysOn Availability Groups (PN)~ A high-availability and disaster-recovery solution that provides protection for a set of user databases across multiple machines and data centers using SQL Server to replicate the data.

Amazon Device Messaging (PN)~ A service that allows sending push notifications from the cloud to Amazon devices to help engage with customers and create new opportunities for monetization with apps or games.

Amazon Web Services (PN)~ A collection of remote computing services that make up a cloud computing platform offered by Amazon.com.

Ambient (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 26.

ambient context (n)~ A pattern that provides a place to store scope or context related information or functionality that automatically follows the flow of execution between execution scopes or domains.

ambient light (n)~ A type of light that appears as if it is coming from all directions. Use this when you want to light all objects evenly.

Ambient Light Indicator (PN)~ An administration application to help you find lighting issues that affect a smaller area of the Surface screen. This tool can help you adjust the lighting or the unit position. You should use this tool every time that the Surface unit is moved to a new location or lighting is modified significantly.

ambient light sensor (n)~ A type of light sensor that tracks ambient light in the surroundings and therefore the amount of backlight needed for the LCD screen to be adjusted accordingly.

American National Standards Institute (PN)~ A voluntary, nonprofit organization of U.S. business and industry groups formed in 1918 for the development of trade and communication standards. ANSI is the American representative of the International Standards Organization and has developed recommendations for the use of programming languages including FORTRAN, C, and COBOL.

American Standard Code for Information Interchange (n)~ A standard single-byte character encoding scheme used for text-based data. ASCII uses designated 7-bit or 8-bit number combinations to represent either 128 or 256 possible characters. Standard ASCII uses 7 bits to represent all uppercase and lowercase letters, the numbers 0 through 9, punctuation marks, and special control characters used in U.S. English. Most current x86-based systems support the use of extended (or high') ASCII. Extended ASCII allows the eighth bit of each character to identify an additional 128 special symbol characters

AMO (n)~ A collection of .NET namespaces included with Analysis Services, used to provide administrative functionality for client applications.

amortize (v)~ To gradually write off the regular portion of the cost of an asset over the projected life of the asset.

amount (n)~ A definite magnitude of currency, a quantity of currency, or an indefinite magnitude of an uncountable substance or quality.

ampersand (n)~ The & character.

AMPERSAND (n)~ The & character.

AMS (PN)~ The Microsoft Azure service that allows you to create workflows for the creation, management, and distribution of digital media.

AMT (n)~ An Intel networking management technology that is supported by Configuration Manager out of band management, which enables a Configuration Manager

administrator to manage desktop computers independently from the Configuration Manager client or the computer operating system.

analog (adj)~ Pertaining to the traditional format in which audio and video are transmitted by using a wave or analog signal. An analog signal may not work with digital speakers; computers use digital signals.

analogous colors (n)~ Colors that are directly next to each other on the color wheel. Each color has two analogous colors (one on each side of it).

analogue copy protection (n)~ A form of rights management based on technology developed by Macrovision, which prevents analogue output to be played back from VHS tape.

analysis (n)~ In conceptual design, the breaking down and examination of business and user information into use cases and scenarios documenting work processes. In logical design, the identification of services, objects, attributes, and relationships from scenarios. In physical design, the examination of physical constraints of the infrastructure and the physical requirements of the application to select candidate implementation technologies and to draft a preliminary deployment model.

Analysis Management Objects (n)~ A collection of .NET namespaces included with Analysis Services, used to provide administrative functionality for client applications.

Analysis Server (PN)~ The server component of Analysis Services that is specifically designed to create and maintain multidimensional data structures and provide multidimensional data in response to client queries.

Analysis Services (n)~ A feature of Microsoft SQL Server that supports online analytical processing (OLAP) and data mining for business intelligence applications. Analysis Services organizes data from a data warehouse into cubes with precalculated aggregation data to provide rapid answers to complex analytical queries.

Analysis Services Connector (PN)~ A client agent that enables Power BI to connect to on-premises SQL Server Analysis Services instances.

Analyst (PN)~ Lowest level of user roles. Analysts can see the solution content and review sentiments.

analytic chart (n)~ A report type that displays cube data in a visual, interactive chart format.

analytic grid (n)~ A report type that displays cube data in a visual, interactive tabular format.

analytical data (n)~ Data that provides the values that are associated with spatial data. For example, spatial data defines the locations of cities in an area whereas analytical data provides the population for each city.

analytics dashboard (n)~ A dashboard that monitors and tracks the trend of users' Yammer participation and activities so that organizations can see how their Yammer network is being used.

Analytics Service (PN)~ The service that performs analytics processing for search in SharePoint.

Analytics Unit Hours (n)~ The unit of measure for Business Analytics in Azure.

ancestor (n)~ In a tree structure, the element of which a given element is a child. Equivalent to a parent element.

ancestor category (n)~ A category that is closer to the root category through one or more parent-child relationships. A parent category is an ancestor category, as is the parent of the parent, and so forth

ancestor element (n)~ In a tree structure, the element of which a given element is a child. Equivalent to a parent element.

anchor (n)~ A location or selection of text in a file that you name for reference purposes. Bookmarks identify a location within your file that you can later refer or link to.

anchor (n)~ A format code in a desktop publishing or word processing document that keeps an element in the document, such as a figure or a caption or a label associated with the figure, in a certain position in the document. The anchored object is generally attached to another element in the document.

anchor (v)~ To manipulate an interface element, such as a toolbar, so that it maintains the relative position to the anchored edges, when the display orientation or size changes.

anchor cap (n)~ A line cap where the width of the cap is bigger than the width of the line.

anchor member (n)~ The first invocation of a recursive CTE consists of one or more CTE_query_definition joined by UNION ALL, UNION, EXCEPT or INTERSECT operators. Because these query definitions form the base result set of the CTE structure, they are referred to as anchor members.

anchor plugin (n)~ A gatherer plug-in that is responsible for indexing the anchor text. Anchor text is an important feature in the ranking of the search results in v3.

anchor point (n)~ The starting point for a selected range of objects. An anchor point is usually established at the object logically nearest the hot spot of a mouse pointer when a user presses a mouse button or touches the tip of a pen to the screen.

anchor point (n)~ A point in space that is used to align other objects, or used to determine the fixed points or edges in other objects when they are resized.

Anchor Volume Descriptor Pointer (n)~ A part of the UDF file system necessary to identify the required blocks in order to interpret the file system.

anchor window (n)~ A small window that can appear in the lower-right corner of the screen when Windows Media Player is in skin mode. You can use the window to return to full mode and access other commands.

AND (n)~ A logical operation combining the values of two bits (0, 1) or two Boolean values (false, true) that returns a value of 1 (true) if both input values are 1 (true) and returns a 0 (false) otherwise.

Android (PN)~ A mobile operating system (OS) based on the Linux kernel and currently developed by Google.

Android ~ A popular operating system for- smartphones- and- tablets, owned by Google.

Android China (PN)~ An operating system for mobile devices based on Google's Android as an independent development by Baidu, the dominant search engine operator in China.

angle brackets (n)~ The <> characters.

angle of rotation (n)~ The angle of the orientation of a shape's local coordinate system with respect to its parent coordinate system. The angle of rotation is specified in the Angle cell of the Shape Transform section in a ShapeSheet spreadsheet.

angular unit (n)~ The unit in which angles are expressed in ShapeSheet cells.

ANI (n)~ A program that identifies the phone number where a call originates.

animate (v)~ To add a special visual or sound effect to text or an object. For example, you can have your text bullet points fly in from the left, one word at a time, or hear the sound of applause when a picture is uncovered.

animated background (n)~ A background that changes appearance through the display of a sequential set of images contained in a single file.

Animated Blood (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB).

animated GIF (n)~ A series of graphic images in GIF format, displayed sequentially in a single location to give the appearance of a moving picture.

animation (n)~ A record of synthetic, successive still images that produce an illusion of movement when played back.

animation effect (n)~ A special visual or sound effect added to text or an object. For instance, a user can have the text bullet points fly in from the left, one word at a time, or hear the sounds of applause when a picture is uncovered.

animation interpolation (n)~ A kind of interpolation that animates the property values between successive key times.

Animation Library (PN)~ A library that developers can use in their applications throughout the new Windows user interface.

animation manager (n)~ A core component of an animation application and the central programmatic interface for managing (creating, scheduling, and controlling) animations.-

Animation Painter (v)~ A feature that replicates the animation associated with a source object to one or more target objects.

animation resource (n)~ An animation storyboard that is encapsulated in such a way that it can be reused elsewhere in your application.

animation scheme (n)~ Adds preset visual effects to text on slides. Ranging from subtle to exciting, each scheme usually includes an effect for the slide title and an effect that is applied to bullets or paragraphs on a slide.

animation style (n)~ An abstract grouping of similar animation effects.

animation timer (n)~ A component to provide timing services used in conjunction with the animation manager. It dynamically throttles the frame rate based on application and system load or in low-power mode.

animation trigger (n)~ An animation option that can be set so that the animation plays when a specified item is clicked.

animation workspace (n)~ A user interface area where animations are composed.

anniversary date (n)~ The calendar date which signifies the date on which an event occurred in some previous year.

annotation (n)~ A note or comment attached to some part of a document to provide related information. Some applications support voice annotations or annotations accessible by icons.

annotation file (n)~ A file that contains annotations.

annotational property (n)~ A property that is maintained by Metadata Services as string data that can be attached to any repository object that exposes the IAnnotationalProps interface.

announced transfer (n)~ The act of sending the current phone call to a third person and speaking to the third person first before disconnecting from the call.

Announcement (PN)~ A Microsoft Dynamics CRM component that is used to communicate text information in a bulletin-board fashion to an organization.

Announcements (n)~ The Settings sub-area where you can configure the publication settings for internal business news and notices.

Annual Report Preparation (n)~ A template that addresses, from a Finance & Accounting view, the general activities that define a typical effort to prepare an Annual Financial Report.- Includes activities focused on obtaining the necessary information from multiple departments, to working with other departments (e.g., Legal and Public Relations) to ensure all required information is presented accurately, and up through the printing and distribution process.

annual revenue (n)~ The income that an account generates in one year as the result of buying or selling goods and services.

annunciator (n)~ An effect that is applied to an existing element on the taskbar to indicate that a user notification is active.

anonymity (n)~ A condition in which an individual's true identity is unknown.

anonymizer (n)~ Software or web service that provides an anonymous proxy designed to make user identity untraceable.

anonymous (adj)~ On the Internet, the standard login name used to obtain access to a public FTP file archive.

anonymous (adj)~ Pertaining to a process or content that is not associated with an identifiable user or originator.

anonymous allowed meeting (n)~ A meeting in which users without Active Directory credentials are allowed to attend so long as they have a valid conference key and pass Digest authentication.

anonymous binding (n)~ A way of binding to a directory where users can access only a limited area of the directory.

anonymous FTP (n)~ A type of internet file transfer that allows user to access a remote computer without having to establish an account.

anonymous FTP authentication (n)~ A protocol that makes it possible for a user to retrieve documents, files, programs, and other archived data from anywhere on the Internet without having to establish a logon name and password.

anonymous logon (n)~ A user who has connected to the computer without supplying a user name and password.

anonymous method (n)~ A practical language construct that allows programmers to create code blocks that can be encapsulated in a delegate and executed at a later time. They are based on a language concept called a lambda function and are similar to those found in Lisp and Python.

anonymous replica (n)~ A special type of replica in which you don't keep track of individual users.

anonymous subscription (n)~ A type of pull subscription for which detailed information about the subscription and the Subscriber is not stored.

anonymous type (n)~ A class type whose name is generated by the compiler and that

inherits directly from Object. Members of an anonymous type are properties that are inferred from the object initializer that creates instances of the type.

anonymous user (n)~ A non-validated user who is not recognized by the server, and who can only access published folders and address lists.

anonymous user (n)~ A user who accesses content on a Web site without providing a user login name and password.

anonymous user (n)~ An external user who does not have credentials in the Active Directory Domain Services. Unlike a federated user, an anonymous user is not authenticated.

anonymous user access (n)~ The ability to gain access to a Web server on which one does not have an account.

ANSI character set (n)~ An 8-bit character set used by Microsoft Windows that allows you to represent up to 256 characters (0 through 255) by using your keyboard. The ASCII character set is a subset of the ANSI set.

ANSI SQL query mode (n)~ One of two types of SQL syntax: ANSI-89 SQL (also called Microsoft Jet SQL and ANSI SQL), which is the traditional Jet SQL syntax; and ANSI-92 SQL, which has new and different reserved words, syntax rules, and wildcard characters.

ANSI X.12 (n)~ A message format developed by the American National Standards Institute for electronic data interchange (EDI). X.12 is used primarily in the United States.

answer (PN)~ A User Interface (UI) element that initiates the process of accepting an incoming telephone call.

answer (v)~ To accept an incoming telephone call.

Answer Desk (PN)~ The primary one-to-one support offering for Microsoft consumer products and software.

answer file (n)~ A file that automates Windows Setup. This file enables the configuration of Windows settings, the addition and removal of components, and many Windows Setup tasks, such as disk configuration.

answer file (n)~ A text file that stores the information that a user provides through the Setup wizard, along with the command-line arguments for the actions performed by Setup. This file- can be used later to run unattended installations with the same settings.

Answer Tech (PN)~ A Microsoft technical expert who provides one-to-one support through Answer Desk.

answering router (n)~ The router that answers the demand-dial connection attempt (the VPN server).

antialiasing (n)~ A software technique for smoothing the jagged appearance of curved or diagonal lines caused by poor resolution on a display screen. Methods of anti-aliasing include surrounding pixels with intermediate shades and manipulating the size and horizontal alignment of the pixels.

anti-aliasing (n)~ A software technique for smoothing the jagged appearance of curved or diagonal lines caused by poor resolution on a display screen. Methods of anti-aliasing include surrounding pixels with intermediate shades and manipulating the size and horizontal alignment of the pixels.

anti-bullying supervision policy (n)~ E-mail policy settings that administrators use to prevent a bully from sending e-mail messages to specific people by adding the bully's e-

mail address as an entry on the victim's' supervision list. This functionality supports anti-harassment policies in schools and other organizations.'

Antigen Administrator (n)~ The program used by an administrator to configure and run Antigen, either locally or remotely.

Antigen Service (n)~ The configuration and monitoring agent on the server to which the Antigen Administrator connects.

Antigen Spam Manager (PN)~ An add-on module for Antigen, used to minimize the number of spam e-mail messages that enter the Exchange environments.

anti-hammering (adj)~ A type of software or hardware method that increases the difficulty and cost of a key search attack on a PIN or password.

antimalware policy (n)~ A collection of protection settings that are applied to collections of client computers to specify how Endpoint Protection protects them from malware and other threats, including information about the scan schedule, the types of files and folders to scan, and the actions to take when malware is detected.

antimalware program (n)~ A computer program designed to detect and respond to malicious software, such as viruses and worms. Responses may include blocking user access to infected files, cleaning infected files or systems, or informing the user that an infected program was detected.

antimalware software (n)~ A computer program designed to detect and respond to malicious software, such as viruses and worms. Responses may include blocking user access to infected files, cleaning infected files or systems, or informing the user that an infected program was detected.

anti-phishing (adj)~ Pertaining to methods employed to protect users from phishing.

anti-shake (n)~ An image stabilization technique that's used to reduce the appearance of camera shake in a video image.

anti-shake feature (n)~ An image stabilization technique that's used to reduce the appearance of camera shake in a video image.

antispam ~ An antispam program is used to filter out email- spam.

anti-spam stamping (n)~ Functionality in Exchange Server 2007 that helps the messaging administrator diagnose spam-related problems by applying diagnostic metadata, or stamps

antispyware (n)~ A general class of software used to detect spyware and sometimes remove it.

antispyware program (n)~ A program used to detect spyware and sometimes remove it.

antispyware software (n)~ A general class of software used to detect spyware and sometimes remove it.

antivirus ~ Software which protects computers from viruses and suchlike. Has to be updated frequently to keep up with the latest threats, so is usually sold with a subscription which enables you to download updates from the internet.

antivirus engine (n)~ A computer program that identifies viruses.

antivirus program (n)~ A computer program designed to detect and respond to malicious software, such as viruses and worms. Responses may include blocking user access to infected files, cleaning infected files or systems, or informing the user that an infected program was detected.

antivirus software (n)~ A computer program designed to detect and respond to malicious software, such as viruses and worms. Responses may include blocking user access to infected files, cleaning infected files or systems, or informing the user that an infected program was detected.

antivirus stamping (n)~ A mechanism that helps reduce the volume of antivirus scanning that is required across an organization by stamping messages that have been scanned for viruses with metadata that indicates the version of the antivirus software that performed the scan and the result of that scan. This metadata, or stamp

antivirus update (n)~ Periodic update from software manufacturers to their antivirus software.

Any Character (oth)~ A menu item that allows the user to search a string based on a wildcard for a character, when the number of letters is known. Example: The search for D*O** will return all five-letter words that begin with a D and where O is the third letter.

Any Character, 0 or More Matches (oth)~ A menu item that allows the user to search a string based on a wildcard for a character. Example: The search for D*O** will return all words that begin with a D and where O is the third letter.

Any Digit (oth)~ A menu item that allows the user to search a string based on a wildcard that substitutes a digit.

Anywhere Access (PN)~ A collection of product and platform remote access technologies that enable users anywhere on the Internet to access information located behind the corporate firewall.

AO (n)~ A game rating symbol developed by the Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB).

AOL exploit (n)~ A type of trojan that attacks users of the AOL Internet service, often by retrieving passwords or modifying settings.

AOT (n)~ A navigable view of the element objects in an application model.

AP East (PN)~ The Asia Pacific East region within the Azure region taxonomy.

AP Southeast (PN)~ The Asia Pacific Southeast region within the Azure region taxonomy.

Apache Cordova (PN)~ A set of device APIs that allow a mobile app developer to access native device function for building native mobile applications using HTML, CSS, and JavaScript.

Apache Storm (PN)~ A distributed, fault-tolerant, open source computation system that allows you to process data in real time.

apartment (n)~ A group of one or more COM objects in a process. A COM object lives in exactly one apartment, in the sense that its methods can legally be directly called only by a thread that belongs to that apartment. Any other thread that wants to call the object must go through a proxy.

apartment threading (n)~ A COM threading model where all calls to an object occur on one thread. In apartment threading, COM synchronizes and marshals calls.

apartment threading model (n)~ A COM threading model where all calls to an object occur on one thread. In apartment threading, COM synchronizes and marshals calls.

apartment-threaded component (n)~ A COM component that resides on a single thread of execution. Apartment-threaded components rely on COM to synchronize calls to them.

All COM objects created with Visual Basic are apartment threaded.

APC (n)~ A function call that executes separately from an executing program when a set of enabling conditions exist. After the conditions have been met, the operating system's kernel issues a software interrupt and directs the executing program to execute the call.

aperture (n)~ A small, circular opening inside the lens that can change in diameter to control the amount of light reaching the camera's sensor as a picture is taken. The aperture diameter is expressed in f-stops; the lower the number, the larger the aperture.

aperture (n)~ In photography, the diameter of the aperture expressed in terms of the focal length of the camera lens. The greater the f-number, the less light reaches the film and the more in focus the objects in the foreground and the background will be. For example, with an f-number = 16 the objects in the far background will be in focus. Whereas, with an f-number = 2 the background will be blurry (while foreground objects are in focus).

aperture priority (n)~ A mode in many digital cameras that allows users to adjust the aperture value to their own liking.

aperture value (n)~ In photography, the diameter of the aperture expressed in terms of the focal length of the camera lens. The greater the f-number, the less light reaches the film and the more in focus the objects in the foreground and the background will be. For example, with an f-number = 16 the objects in the far background will be in focus. Whereas, with an f-number = 2 the background will be blurry (while foreground objects are in focus).

API (n)~ A set of routines that an application uses to request and carry out lower-level services performed by a computer's or device's operating system. These routines usually carry out maintenance tasks such as managing files and displaying information.

API call (n)~ A transition from user to kernel mode.

API contract (n)~ An atomic set of APIs (regardless of Windows app model) that provides a specific Windows platform capability.?

API function (n)~ An application programming interface (API) routine.

API Management (PN)~ The service type of the App Services service that enables organizations to control access, control and reporting of public and private APIs.

API server cursor (n)~ A server cursor that is built to support the cursor functions of an API, such as ODBC, OLE DB, ADO, and DB-Library.

APIC (oth)~ A programmable interrupt controller (PIC) that provides multiprocessor interrupt management. An APIC incorporates both static and dynamic symmetric interrupt distribution across all processors. It usually has more available interrupt lines than a typical PIC.

APIPA (n)~ A TCP/IP feature in WindowsXP and Windows Server2003 that automatically configures a unique IP address from the range 169.254.0.1 through 169.254.255.254 with a subnet mask of 255.255.0.0 when the TCP/IP protocol is configured for dynamic addressing and a DHCP server is not available. The APIPA range of IP addresses is reserved by the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) for use on a single subnet, and IP addresses within this range are not used on the Internet.

APM (n)~ An older power management technology used in mobile PCs before the implementation of Advanced Configuration and Power Interface (ACPI). Advanced Power Management is a software interface that functions between the BIOS power-

management software that is specific to the hardware and a power-management policy driver that is run by the operating system.

APM (n)~ The process of collecting information about software performance.

APM agent (n)~ An agent that resides on a monitored system and gathers exception and performance information from a monitored application and reports it to the APM service.

APN (n)~ The name of the access point used to establish wireless connectivity.

APNs (PN)~ An Apple service that lets you send push notifications to iOS apps.

apostrophe (n)~ The ' character (user-typed text).

apostrophe (n)~ The ' character (publishing character).

APOSTROPHE (n)~ The ' character (user-typed text).

app (n)~ A set of instructions that a computer or device uses to perform a specific task, such as word processing, accounting, or data management.

app bar (n)~ A UI element that appears along the top or bottom edge of the screen and may include app commands or navigation.

app bundle (n)~ A collection of app packages and shared app package resources for a single app.

App Catalog (PN)~ A SharePoint document library that administrators can use to distribute apps for Office and SharePoint to their end users.

app command (n)~ A function relevant to an app in use that is displayed on the app bar.

app compat (n)~ The concept of ensuring that older applications still run correctly under newer operating systems.

App Connect (PN)~ A feature that highlights relevant apps for the user, depending on what they are doing on the phone or looking for in search.

App connector (PN)~ A hidden utility or app that works in the background to connect Windows features to a 3rd party service.

app container (n)~ A runtime environment for Windows Store apps that's designed to minimize app impact on the computer by placing runtime restrictions on what apps can do.

app Context Menu (n)~ The system user interface provided for cut, copy, and paste.

app contract (n)~ A contract between apps. App contracts include App to app picking, Play to, Print, Search, Send, Setting, Sharing (Share source and Share target).

App Controller Library (n)~ A single logical representation of all library objects from registered clouds from VMM and Microsoft Azure.

app custom action (n)~ A type of custom action that is added to a host site by an app for SharePoint and that links to more functionality that is contained by the app.

app data storage (n)~ An isolated data store specific to a particular application and user.

App Default Config resource (n)~ A Commerce Server resource with site-level properties, managed through Commerce Server Manager. Use App Default Config to set properties that determine site functionality in areas such as currency options, billing options, and BizTalk Server integration.

app description (n)~ A Product Description Page that provides a composite view of all the details that a consumer needs to determine if they want to buy a particular app. This page typically includes the title, publisher name, language support, device support, price point, screen shots, ratings, and reviews.

app for Windows 8 (PN)~ An app that targets Windows 8. It could be a Windows Store

app or a desktop app.

app host (n)~ The hosting environment for Windows Store apps that use JavaScript/HTML; it plays a role in activation, deactivation, event/SQM logging, configuration, security, and other functions.

app ID (n)~ An identification number for a software application.

app installer (n)~ A developer tool that installs Windows Store apps.

app launcher (n)~ The icon on the upper-left corner of the Office 365 suite. The icon is the entry point to all Office 365 services for which the user has a valid subscription, and to the Admin center (only if the user is an admin).

App list (PN)~ An alphabetical list of apps on the phone, accessed from the Start menu; not labeled in the UI.

app listing (n)~ The description data of a single app that is rendered for display in the consumer side of the store. It consists of several pages of info that provide a composite view of all the details a consumer needs to determine if they want to buy the app. An app listing typically includes the app's name, the publisher's name, language support, device support, price tier, screen shots, age rating and customer reviews. The web-based version of this is called an app listing page.

app localizer (n)~ A developer tool that is used to create localizable resources for an app.

app manifest (n)~ An XML file that specifies the characteristics of an application. This includes metadata for the application, dependencies on other packages, and capabilities required by the app.

App Model (PN)~ A model that defines characteristics of Windows Store apps.

App Monitor (n)~ A dashboard where admins can track the overall health of the apps in a site collection or tenancy.

app name (n)~ The name of a product in the store that appears to customers. To the end user, this is the name of the product.

app package (n)~ A file that contains the app manifest, executable files, text and image resource files, and other files that make up the app for a single platform.

App Package Deployment Client DLL (PN)~ A DLL that deploys .appx packages.

app package signing (n)~ The process of adding a secure digital Authenticode signature to an app package before it is available in the Windows Store. The digital signature shows who signed the package, that the signer is recognized by the client as a trusted source, and that the content of the package was not changed after it was signed.

App Package Sysprep (PN)~ A utility that prepares the operating system for an installation of an app package.

app packager (n)~ A developer tool to build appx packages.

app part (n)~ A component of an app for SharePoint that can be embedded on a site page to expose the functionality of the app.

app preview (n)~ A placeholder on the Start screen that represents an app not yet installed on the PC.

app proceeds (n)~ Receipts after the Windows Store fee has been subtracted.

app proceeds since last payment (n)~ Receipts after the Windows Store fee has been subtracted.

app proceeds to date (n)~ Receipts after the Windows Store fee has been subtracted.

App Service Logic Apps (n)~ A feature of App Service that automates the access and use of data across clouds without writing code.

App Service Mobile Apps (n)~ A feature of App Service that allows developers to create mobile apps that engage employees, partners, and customers on any device at any time.

App Service Web Apps (n)~ A feature of App Service that allows developers to create and deploy business-scalable mission-critical web apps.

App Services (PN)~ The family of application services in Microsoft Azure to allow users to brand and distribute their applications.

app step (n)~ A workflow step whose actions can read from and write to all items in a site.

App Summary (PN)~ Collected data about an app, such as analytics of download, usage, in-application transaction, customer ratings provided by the Windows Store developer portal. This type of information helps developers clearly understand how their applications are doing in the Windows market.

app switch (n)~ A feature of Internet Explorer 10 that allows users to easily switch between websites and their corresponding apps.

App Switcher (PN)~ A feature that displays the recently used apps that can be accessed by pressing and holding the Back hardware button.

app switching (n)~ The functionality that allows users to switch back to recently used apps.

app tile (n)~ A tile on the Start screen, as defined in its manifest. An app can only have one app tile, but it can have multiple secondary tiles.

app title (n)~ The name a developer provides for their application.

App Update (PN)~ A Windows Store service that enables end users to update apps one at a time or all at the same time for all apps purchased through the Windows Store.

app web (n)~ A subweb site to which the SharePoint components of an app are deployed when the app is installed on a host web.

APPC (oth)~ An IBM Systems Network Architecture communications method that uses the LU 6.2 protocol to establish, manage, and terminate network communication between programs in a distributed computing environment.

AppCompat database (n)~ A database that contains a list of applications that may have potential compatibility problems and remedies. When an application starts, Windows checks this database to configure system options to minimize compatibility problems.

AppDomain (n)~ A boundary that the common language runtime establishes around objects created within the same application scope (that is, anywhere along the sequence of object activations beginning with the application entry point). Application domains help isolate objects created in one application from those created in other applications so that run-time behavior is predictable. Multiple application domains can exist in a single process.

appealing (adj)~ Compelling and/or attractive in appearance.

Appear Away (PN)~ An item on the user's My Status menu that can be selected while signed in to make it appear to other users that he or she is currently away.

Appear Offline (PN)~ The item on the user's My Status menu that the user can select while signed in to make it appear to other users that he or she is currently offline.

Appear offline (PN)~ The status menu item that makes it appear to the user's contacts that he or she is currently offline.

append (v)~ To place or insert as an attachment by adding data to the end of a file or database or extending a character string.

Append (n)~ An access right available in Microsoft Dynamics CRM that enables users to attach an entity instance to the selected entity instance.

append query (n)~ An action query that adds the records in a query's result set to the end of an existing table.

appender (n)~ In the logging framework, the part of logger configuration files containing parameters that control the logging of each logger to trace logs sent automatically to Application Insights and explore and search on them.

AppFabric 1.1 for Windows Server (PN)~ The 1.1 version of Windows Server AppFabric which contains: read-through and write-behind provider support, graceful shutdown, domain account support, new ASP.NET session state and output caching providers, compression, and multiple cache client application configuration sections.

Apple ~ The Apple Corporation makes the only successful mass-market personal computer which doesn't use Microsoft Windows, theMac, and the phenomenally successful- iPhone- (smartphone),iPod- (music player) and- iPad- (tablet).

Apple QuickTime (n)~ Software components developed by Apple for creating, editing, publishing, and viewing multimedia content. QuickTime, which supports video, animation, graphics, 3-D, VR (virtual reality), MIDI, music, sound, and text, has been part of the Mac OS since version 7 of the operating system and is used in many Macintosh applications. Windows applications can also run QuickTime files but require the installation of special player software. QuickTime is often used on the Web to provide Web pages with video and animation. Most Web browsers support plug-ins for running these types of files. QuickTime is also part of the new MPEG-4 specification.

AppleShare File Server (n)~ A remote filing system protocol that provides a standard means for a workstation on an AppleTalk network to access and manipulate files on an AFP-implemented server.

applet (n)~ A small piece of code that can be transported over the Internet and executed on the recipient's machine. The term is especially used to refer to such programs as they are embedded in line as objects in HTML documents on the World Wide Web.

Applet ~ A small program used to carry out a particular task, usually on a web page.

AppleTalk (n)~ The Apple Computer network architecture and network protocols. A network that has Macintosh clients and a computer running Windows 2000 Server or Windows NT Server with Services for Macintosh functions as an AppleTalk network.

AppleTalk Protocol suite (n)~ The set of network protocols on which AppleTalk network architecture is based. The AppleTalk Protocol is installed with Services for Macintosh to help users access resources on a network.

applicability rule (n)~ A rule used by an update agent to determine whether the update is needed by a given computer.

Applicable to (PN)~ A field on the cross-campaign rules page where a person can specify what the rule applies to. The choices are Contacts' and 'Email address."

applicant (n)~ A person who makes a formal written or electronic request to work for or

fill an open position in an organization.

application (n)~ A set of instructions that a computer or device uses to perform a specific task, such as word processing, accounting, or data management.

application (n)~ A Commerce Server application is a logical representation of an application in Microsoft Internet Information Services (IIS); it appears in both Commerce Server Manager and the IIS console trees. In the IIS console tree an application is either at the root directory level of the Web site or at a subdirectory level of the Web site.

application (n)~ The container for your company's PerformancePoint Planning business model definitions, predefined and user-defined dimensions, the mappings that connect these business model definitions with your company's data source, and other PerformancePoint Planning metadata like views, permissions, and process scheduling information.

application (n)~ A collection of Web-based lists, libraries, calendars, and other pages you use to share information and manage an area of your business, such as your projects, documents, and company information.

application (n)~ A Web application that consists of a group of tightly related components such as ASP.NET Web pages, WCF Web services, and workflows that run in a .NET application domain. An application is a unit of deployment, configuration, and management.

application (n)~ A document that records the profile of the applicant.

application adapter (n)~ An adapter created to work with a specific application or protocol.

Application Administrator (n)~ A security role that grants permissions to administrative users so that they can perform both the Application Deployment Manager role and the Application Author role.

Application Advisor (n)~ A web console that is used to provide environment-wide and application-specific reports.

Application Agent (n)~ An agent that monitors checkpoints for potential threats making changes to your installed applications, such as modifying Internet Explorer or downloading ActiveX applications from the Internet.

application approval (n)~ An additional action that is required after an end user requests an application and before the application becomes available for deployment.

Application Assemblies Gallery (PN)~ The site collection level gallery containing the binary assemblies that are used by code method business data actions, or External Data Parts.

Application Author (n)~ A security role that grants permissions to administrative users so that they can create, modify, and retire applications.

application base (n)~ The directory where the .exe file that loads into the initial or default application domain is located. If you create your own application domain, the application base is the location you specify in the AppDomainSetup class.

application basket (n)~ A list of applications reviewed by human resource personnel.

application calendar (n)~ A time period concept that matches the practices that are used in your company.

Application Catalog web service point (n)~ A Configuration Manager site system role

that provides application information from the Software Library to the Application Catalog website.

Application Catalog website point (n)~ A Configuration Manager site system role that provides users with a list of available software from the Application Catalog

Application Center (PN)~ A Microsoft deployment and management tool for high availability Web applications built on the Microsoft Windows operating system.

application compatibility (n)~ The concept of ensuring that older applications still run correctly under newer operating systems.

application compatibility database (n)~ A database that contains a list of applications that may have potential compatibility problems and remedies. When an application starts, Windows checks this database to configure system options to minimize compatibility problems.

Application Compatibility Manager (PN)~ The user interface that enables you to view reports based on the Update Compatibility Evaluator (UCE) and security information generated from the ACT database. This is also where you create the data collection packages used to deploy UCE.

Application Compatibility Toolkit (n)~ A suite of tools that enables software developers, independent software vendors (ISVs), and enterprise IT professionals to determine whether their applications are compatible with a new version of Windows before rolling it out to the company. ACT also enables such individuals to determine how Windows security updates may impact their applications.

Application Compatibility Toolkit Data Collector (PN)~ A component of the Application Compatibility Toolkit that installs the compatibility evaluators, maintains the compatibility evaluator scheduling, collects your data through the compatibility evaluators, and uploads the issue data to both the Microsoft Compatibility Exchange and your ACT database.

Application Configuration Attach mode (n)~ A mode that restores configuration data stored in the administration database.

application configuration file (n)~ An XML-based file in a Microsoft .NET
- application- that - is used for storing application configuration settings. This file is named app.config in a Microsoft C# project.

application data (n)~ The settings and data used by a particular application.

application database (n)~ The database that stores user and system data for one application. The application database contains the events, subscriptions, and notifications for the application. It also contains system metadata, including the schemas for the events, subscriptions, and notifications for the application; and the match rules for the application.

application definition (n)~ A design-time description of an 'atomic' deployable application layer system that offers and/or consumes services.

application definition (n)~ A file that describes a database or Web service and includes connection settings, authentication mode, definitions of available entities, and other information.

application definition file (n)~ An XML file that fully describes a single Notification Services application. The ADF file contains the schemas for the events, subscriptions, and notifications; the rules for matching events with subscriptions; and may provide the name

of the XSLT file used to format generated notifications.

Application Delivery Network (PN)~ A resource of the Content Delivery Network service as a suite of technologies deployed together to provide application availability, security, visibility, and acceleration.

Application Deployment Manager (PN)~ A security role that grants permissions to administrative users so that they can deploy and monitor applications.

Application Designer (n)~ One of the Distributed System Designers that comprise Team Architect. The Application Designer is used to design individual applications that comprise an application system.

application development language (n)~ A computer language designed for creating applications. The term is usually restricted to refer to languages with specific high-level constructs geared toward record design, form layout, database retrieval and update, and similar tasks.

Application Diagnostics (n)~ A feature for monitoring the performance of code and providing the monitoring information back to a user in a consumable format.

Application Diagnostics navigation pane (n)~ The resizable navigation pane on which you can access the filtering and reporting capabilities of Application Diagnostics.

Application Diagnostics preview pane (n)~ The pane that displays the Event Properties tab of the Event dialog box.

Application Diagnostics toolbar area (n)~ The area where the toolbar options provide all of the tools that you require to control the quantity and type of information to display in Application Diagnostics.

Application Diagnostics view pane (n)~ The view pane that provides a list of selected events.

application diagram (n)~ The diagram used to visualize, define, connect, and configure applications in the solution. The application diagram (.ad) file contains information based on the System Definition Model (SDM).

application directory (n)~ The directory on an index server or a query server where all files are stored for the purpose of creating a full-text index catalog or performing queries on a full-text index catalog.

application display (n)~ The screen (the Surface screen or an attached external monitor) where user mode will appear when you are calibrating the unit.

application domain (n)~ A boundary that the common language runtime establishes around objects created within the same application scope (that is, anywhere along the sequence of object activations beginning with the application entry point). Application domains help isolate objects created in one application from those created in other applications so that run-time behavior is predictable. Multiple application domains can exist in a single process.

application domain host (n)~ A host on which the application domain is located.

application endpoint (n)~ An endpoint at which an application provides or uses a service and is of provider or consumer type, respectively.

Application Error Monitoring (PN)~ A System Center Essentials that provides agentless monitoring of application exceptions on clients. Managed computers can generate and send an error report upon detection of applications errors.

Application Error Reporting (n)~ A tool that compiles a detailed report in the event that an Office program crashes and either directs the user to a potential solution (for known problems) or transmits the report to Microsoft for investigation (with user permission).

Application Event Log (n)~ A record of activities with an application.

application exclusion (n)~ A feature that enables the license issuer to specify the application ID of those players on which to disallow the use of the packaged files.

application exclusive time (n)~ The time spent in function to kernel mode and Performance Tools probes, excluding time spent in items it calls and excluding time spent in transitions.

application extension services (n)~ In Silverlight, classes that extend the application model by providing services that can participate in the application life cycle.

application file (n)~ A disk file that contains the executable portions of a computer program. Depending on its size and program generator programming complexity, an application or other program, such as an operating system, can be stored in several different files, each containing the instructions necessary for some part of the program's overall functioning.

application flow (n)~ A map or diagram that outlines the flow of an application from one screen or piece of UI to the next.

Application Flow panel (n)~ A panel that displays the application flow of a prototype project.

application framework (n)~ A group of C++ classes in the Microsoft Foundation Class Library that provides the essential components of an application for Windows. The application framework defines the skeleton, or framework, of an application and supplies standard user-interface implementations that can be placed onto the skeleton.

Application Frameworks resources (n)~ A set of programs, Windows PowerShell cmdlets, and scripts that enable users to install virtual applications and Web applications during the deployment of a service.

Application Gateway Hours (n)~ A unit of measure for the time used of the Basic Application Gateway service type of the Networking service in Azure.

application icon (n)~ A small static image or graphic that represents an application.

application identity (n)~ The account that is used to run the application.

Application Impact Telemetry (PN)~ A sub-feature of Application Telemetry whose goal is to gather information on how applications use features exposed by the operating system (COM objects, registry, DLLs, DLL exports, etc.). This data is used to better understand how a change to or removal of a Windows feature may impact applications and overall application compatibility goals. It also helps understand how features are used, and allows Microsoft to use that information in planning new features, allocating testing resources, etc.

Application Impact Telemetry Agent (PN)~ The scheduled task part of Application Impact Telemetry (AIT) that runs nightly to consume the events logged to Event Tracing for Windows (ETW) by the AIT Runtime system and send them back to Microsoft using SQM.

application inclusive time (n)~ The time spent in function and items it calls, excluding time spent in transitions to kernel mode and Performance Tools probes.

Application Information Service (n)~ A system service that facilitates starting applications that require one or more elevated privileges to run, such as Administrative Tasks. When user requires elevated privileges to run an application and gives consent, AIS creates a new process for the application with the user's full access token.

Application Initialization (PN)~ An IIS feature that enables web administrators to configure IIS to initialize web applications, so the application is ready for the first request.

Application Insights (PN)~ A Visual Studio Add-in and a Microsoft Azure service of telemetry collection for monitoring the availability, performance, and usage of deployed live applications, not necessarily Microsoft Azure applications, and diagnosing issues or exceptions in web services through log traces, without code redeploying.

Application Insights Status Monitor (PN)~ A runtime instrumentation agent to monitor a web application that is already installed and running without updating the code or redeploying it and get performance telemetry right away, or insert trace code, or usage analytics.

Application Insights Telemetry (PN)~ A tool to get insights into the KPIs of on-premises and Windows Azure applications.

Application Insights Tools for Visual Studio (n)~ A Visual Studio Add-in and a Microsoft Azure service of telemetry collection for monitoring the availability, performance, and usage of deployed live applications, not necessarily Microsoft Azure applications, and diagnosing issues or exceptions in web services through log traces, without code redeploying.

application installation package (n)~ The package that includes the installer, Application Compatibility Toolkit Data Collector (ACT-DC), the compatibility evaluators, and the configuration files to be deployed to client computers.

Application Integration Framework (PN)~ The framework that provides a collection of features, tools, and infrastructure that uses a services programming model to support application integration.

application isolation (n)~ The separation of applications by process boundaries that prevent the applications from affecting one another.

application layer (n)~ Layer seven of the OSI model, the layer at which applications access network services. This layer represents the services that directly support applications, such as software for file transfer, database access, and e-mail.

application layer (n)~ A set of application models that take precedence over application models that are in lower application layers. The lowest layer is named SYS.

Application Layer Enforcement (n)~ An operation of Windows Filtering Platform (WFP) which provides enforcement for security policies by, in each case, trapping the event, determine what application initiated it, and query the filter engine to determine whether the socket should be allowed to proceed.

application library caching (n)~ In Silverlight, a feature that enables applications to use external library assemblies retrieved from the server or from the local browser cache.

application license (n)~ A license that authorizes protection of file and application resources on a single server.

application log (n)~ A record of events that are generated by the applications running on a system.

application manifest (n)~ An XML document that describes requirements for an application. The application manifest can be a separate file or embedded in the application's .exe file.

application map (n)~ A mapping between file name extensions and HTTP request handlers that enables Web hosting applications to determine which handler responds to requests for specific types of files.

application media pool (n)~ A media pool created by applications. Application media pools determine which media can be accessed by which applications and set the policies for that media. There can be any number of application media pools in a Media Service system.

application migration (n)~ The movement of the structure and metadata of an application from one system to another.

application mode (n)~ The mode of a Surface unit when an application is running. Only one application appears on a Surface screen at a time. The application displays on the entire screen.

application model (n)~ Within a single application layer, a model that includes a specific set of developer elements such as classes, tables, and forms.

application name (n)~ The unique and friendly name that refers to an application.

application notification (n)~ A notification that starts an application at a specified time or when a system event occurs. When an application starts as the result of a notification, the system specifies a command-line parameter that identifies the event that has occurred.

Application Object Tree (n)~ A navigable view of the element objects in an application model.

application offlining (adj)~ The act of downloading BCS Solutions from a SharePoint site to Outlook.

application package (n)~ A package file, containing the application files and the service model files, used to run the application as a cloud service.

Application Page Request (PN)~ The option that specifies events triggered by the service application when locating a server- for loading a PowerPivot data source and communicating with other servers in the farm.

application pane (n)~ A discrete area of a split or single window in which an application user interface is rendered.

Application Performance Monitoring agent (n)~ An agent that resides on a monitored system and gathers exception and performance information from a monitored application and reports it to the APM service.

Application Planning and Design Guide (PN)~ A supplemental document to the core application questionnaire that is intended to provide a broad overview of PerformancePoint Server.

application pool (n)~ A grouping of one or more URLs served by a worker process.

application pool identity (n)~ The user account that the worker processes servicing the application pool use as their process identity. Process identity is the term that is used to denote the account that a process runs under.

Application Preload (PN)~ An IIS extension that enables the process of automatically starting an application without a request so that initial warm-up time for the application is

minimized.

application preview (n)~ The image, video or slide show for an application that appears in Launcher when the application is selected and appears at the center of the Launcher menu. When the application is not selected in Launcher, the application icon is displayed.

application profile (n)~ A Virtual Machine Manager library resource that contains instructions for installing Microsoft Server App-V, the Web Deploy tool, and Microsoft SQL Server data-tier applications and for running scripts when you deploy a virtual machine as part of a service.

application programming interface (n)~ A set of routines that an application uses to request and carry out lower-level services performed by a computer's or device's operating system. These routines usually carry out maintenance tasks such as managing files and displaying information.

application prototype (n)~ A template of an application definition that can be placed on the toolbox. May be pre-supplied or can be created from any application on the Application Connection Diagram and distributed for use by other users.

application provider agreement (n)~ An agreement that describes the terms and conditions of the relationship between the application provider and the organization offering a particular service with regards to the application.

application provisioning (n)~ The process of synchronizing a secondary server with Web Deploy providers that are installed on the primary server by using the Application Provisioning feature. The Application Provisioning feature uses the Microsoft Web Deploy agent service to perform synchronization.

Application Registry Service (PN)~ A shared service in SharePoint Server that duplicates the Office SharePoint Server Business Data Catalog service. The Application Registry Service supports running solutions that are based on the SharePoint Server Business Data Catalog service.

Application Request Routing (n)~ A proxy-based routing and load-balancing module for IIS 7. This module uses information gathered from HTTP headers and server variables and then leverages the URL Rewrite module to make routing decisions at the application layer.

application revocation (n)~ A process by which applications that are known to be damaged or corrupted are prevented from playing any packaged files.

application role (n)~ A SQL Server role created to support the security needs of an application.

application root (n)~ The root directory for an application; all directories and files contained within the application root are considered part of the application. Also called an application starting point directory.

application scope (n)~ A way of making data available to all users of an application from all pages of a Web application. A variable or an object is given application scope by storing it in the Active Server Pages (ASP) application object. Application scope is useful for global data, such as a global counter.

Application server (PN)~ A component of Front End Server that provides a platform by which to deploy, host, and manage unified communications applications.

Application Server role (n)~ A role that consists of the services that provide users access to data and content. To run Microsoft Dynamics CRM, you must have at least one

computer that is running the Application Server role.

application service (n)~ In ASP.NET, built-in functionality for common application tasks. ASP.NET includes application services for authentication (ASP.NET membership), persistent per-user information (profile properties), and more.

application service provider (n)~ An organization that delivers a contractual service to deploy, host, manage, and provide access to an application from a facility other than the customer's site.

application session (n)~ The period of time when an application is running. When an application starts, the session starts. When an application quits, the session ends.

application setting (n)~ A simple key/value pair that lets you create application-wide values in a central location that can be accessed from anywhere within the Web application.

application sharing (n)~ A feature that allows a user to share documents or applications with others. The user can also choose to give another person control of an application or the user's computer.

application single-threaded apartment (n)~ A single-threaded apartment the thread of which is the core UI thread for an application window.

application source data integration (n)~ The process of taking data from a data warehouse or data mart into PerformancePoint Planning Server staging and application databases.

Application Source Root (n)~ A registry key that allows an override of the OSD CODEBASE for the HREF element (for example, the source location) for an application to enable an administrator or ESD system to ensure application loading is performed according to their topology management scheme.

application state (n)~ In ASP.NET, a variable store that is created on the server for the current application and is shared by all users. Application state is typically used to store information that is used for all users, such as application-wide settings.

application suite (n)~ A set of application programs sold as a package, usually at a lower price than that of the individual applications sold separately. A suite for office work, for example, might contain a word processing program, a spreadsheet, a database management program, and a communications program.

Application Suite (PN)~ The set of applications from Microsoft that includes Concierge, Music, and Photos. You installed these applications by using the Application Suite Setup wizard.

application system (n)~ A system that defines a specific and reusable configuration of applications and other systems as members. You can configure these members and describe the communication pathways between them.

Application Telemetry (PN)~ A system that is used to gather a wide variety of information about applications. It includes, but is not limited to, what shims are applied, what compatibility switching context is used, if PCA applies a layer, and it includes Application Impact Telemetry.

application time (n)~ The total time after estimated kernel time has been subtracted from elapsed time.

application time (n)~ The clock time supplied by applications which must communicate

their application time to the StreamInsight server so that all temporal operators refer to the timestamp of the events and never to the system clock of the host machine.

Application Verifier (n)~ A graphical user interface (GUI) tool that aids IT managers and developers in testing applications on Microsoft-® Windows-® and the Windows Server family. It helps developers identify potential application compatibility, stability, and security issues.

application virtualization (n)~ The process of creating a virtual application.

Application Virtualization Client (PN)~ An application that resides on a Terminal Server and which communicates and authenticates with the Microsoft System Center Virtual Application Server to receive the application code and allow a sequenced application to be run locally.

Application Virtualization drive (n)~ The default virtual application client drive (Q:\) from which sequenced applications are run.

Application Virtualization Management Console (PN)~ Centralized snap-in to the Microsoft Management Console and which you use to administer the System Center Application Virtualization system.

Application Virtualization Management Server (PN)~ One of two Application Virtualization server types from which a sequenced application package can be streamed. In addition to streaming virtual application packages, the Application Virtualization Management Server offers other services such as publishing, management, reporting, and so on.

Application Virtualization Management Service (PN)~ A service that acts as an intermediary between the Management Console and the Data Store. First it authenticates its users, and then it allows authorized administrators to manipulate data in the data store.

Application Virtualization reporting (n)~ Virtual application information gathered for data analysis. Data is collected for assembly of custom views and interpretation.

Application Virtualization Streaming Server (PN)~ One of two Application Virtualization server types from which a sequenced application package can be streamed. The Streaming Server streams applications to the client machines only and does not offer other services such as publishing, management, reporting, and so on.

application window (n)~ A window that serves as an interface between the user and the application.

Application Wizard (n)~ The Wizard that helps you determine how the application is presented to users. This step lets you specify an icon, modify shortcut settings, create file type associations, and run the applications so the Sequencer can collect information about the applications.

Application XML (PN)~ An XML-based serialization format used by SharePoint-based servers to represent Access Services database applications. It includes database properties, queries, forms, reports, and macros.

application-level add-in (n)~ A supplemental program that modifies or adds functionality to an existing program or application. The modifications are available to the application at all times.

applied decrease (n)~ An inventory decrease that has been applied to a specific inventory increase, for the purpose of exact cost reversing. This might be the case, for example, with

a purchase return that is applied to a specific purchase receipt.

AppLocker (PN)~ A Windows feature that allows IT professionals to create rules and policies governing which applications can be run by individual users on the PCs in an enterprise.

apply (v)~ To link one or more transactions to another transaction to either to reduce the outstanding balance of a transaction or to show a valid connection between the transactions.

apply (v)~ To put into operation or to use.

apply branch (n)~ The set of operations applied to an event group.

APPN (oth)~ An upgrade to IBM Systems Network Architecture that supports distributed session control services and dynamic routing, avoiding dependencies on centralized mainframe network services.

appointment (n)~ An activity represented by a time interval that has a start time, an end time, and a duration.

appointment (n)~ A calendar item in the Exchange store. Appointments do not include other people or resources.

Appointment Book (n)~ A view of service activities and schedules. New activities can be created or existing activities can be viewed and updated.

Appointment details (n)~ The notes field in an appointment, where the user can add extra information.

appointment scheduling (n)~ The process of reserving dates and times for the pickup and delivery of truckloads of goods at specific warehouse locations.

apportionment engine (n)~ An engine that determines and processes the apportionment of freight charges, either by weight or by volume.

Apprentice Baker (n)~ A skill level in the Comfy Cakes game. Once you have completed a Comfy Cakes game, a player gets a skill level rank assigned automatically by the game (based on the score you hit during the game).

appropriation (n)~ A distribution of net income to various accounts or entities.

approval (n)~ A workflow decision point that can be used to obtain authorization from a person before continuing in the workflow.

approval activity (n)~ A workflow decision point that can be used to obtain authorization from a person before continuing in the workflow.

Approval Assistant (PN)~ A report, accessible from the Web Author, that generates a list of all pages waiting for the approval of the user who is logged on.

Approval Center (PN)~ A feature that provides a centralized location for managers of all types to approve work and control progress on all of their projects plans. It gives managers the ability to preview the impact of accepting updates from resources as well as view their past history of accepted updates.

approval e-mail (n)~ An e-mail that is sent to identified approvers when a request requires an approval before being committed.

approval history (n)~ The log of approved changes made to an object.

approval limit (n)~ Any amount or other limits set for an approver.

approval request (n)~ A request that is sent to an approver in the ILM Service as part of the processing of an approval activity.

approval response (n)~ An e-mail message sent from the ILM 2' Outlook add-in in reply to an approval request.'

approval status (n)~ The approval status for an entry.

approval template (n)~ A table with a list of templates that the user can select to set up which documents he wants to be included in an approval process.

approval threshold (n)~ The number of positive approval response messages needed to permit a request to continue processing.

Approval Type (PN)~ The UI field that specifies the role of a document approver.

approvals search folder (n)~ The search folder that is created by the ILM Add-in for Outlook 2007 and that provides the user with a way to see pending and completed approvals, and approval request updates.

approve (v)~ To manually or automatically authorize the occurrence of future events in a system.

approved vendor (n)~ A vendor that is authorized to supply products to one or more legal entities.

approver (n)~ A user who has permission to approve or reject submitted documents or data.

approximate taxes (n)~ The estimated taxes from production and supply chain that apply to an item or service.

Apps (n)~ A unit of measure of the 'Premium Apps' and 'Standard Apps' resources of the 'Application Insights' service type of the 'Visual Studio' service for 'Pay-As-You-Go' billing based on the number of apps delivered.

Apps Corner (PN)~ A feature that allows small business and consumers to lock down the phone or tablet running Windows Phone to only allow the use of specific apps.

Apps for Office and SharePoint Developer Center (PN)~ A website that provides tools and resources to help developers create apps for Office and SharePoint.

Apps Marketplace (PN)~ The service on the phone where you can purchase and download apps.

AppVerifier (n)~ A graphical user interface (GUI) tool that aids IT managers and developers in testing applications on Microsoft-® Windows-® and the Windows Server family. It helps developers identify potential application compatibility, stability, and security issues.

AQS (n)~ A search query syntax that helps produce more precise search results by using targeted queries that search specific properties in a message type. AQS defines certain keywords which can be used to refine the search query, such as specifying boolean operations on searched terms (AND, OR, NOT) as well as to specify further filters based on file metadata or file type. It can also be used to limit results from specific information stores like regular files, offline files cache, or e-mail stores.

ARA notification (n)~ A report of packaging materials used for manufactured products, as required by Austrian regulation. Altstoff Recycling Austria AG is an Austrian waste management organization that collects and recycles packaging material.

arbitration port (n)~ A TCP/IP port used by the cache hosts to determine whether a cache host in the cluster has become unavailable. The port number that is used for arbitration can be different on each cache host.

architecture (n)~ The design of application software incorporating protocols and the means for expansion and interfacing with other programs.

architecture (n)~ The physical construction or design of a computer system and its components.

architecture (n)~ The data-handling capacity of a microprocessor.

Architecture ~ The basic design of a computer's hardware. Computers with different architecture, such as the PC and the Mac, cannot run each others' programs.

archive (n)~ A compressed file.

archive (n)~ Information that has been moved to another location for storage and occasional future access.

archive (v)~ To compress a file.

archive (v)~ To move selected items to another location for long term storage.

archive (v)~ To create a copy of a live smooth stream in the Smooth Streaming presentation format for later on-demand viewing.

Archive (PN)~ The Outlook folder where archived items are stored.

archive mailbox (n)~ An alternate storage location in which to store historical messaging data, accessible online through Outlook 2010 or Outlook Web App.

archive mailbox (n)~ An additional mailbox enabled for a mailbox user.

archive member header (n)~ In the portable executable (PE) (image) file format for executables and object file under the Windows family of operating systems, one or more lines printed at the beginning of the file that identify the file as a PE format image file.

Archived (PN)~ A Knowledgebase Article Status. Articles in this status cannot be viewed on the Support Portal.

Archiving and CDR Server (n)~ A server that provides the ability to archive instant messages for specified users for two-party IM sessions as well as IM conferences with more than two parties, and adds the ability to archive call detail records for specified users for peer-to-peer sessions, conferences and Enterprise Voice calls.

area (n)~ A group of networks within an OSPF autonomous system. OSPF areas reduce the size of the link state database and provide the ability to summarize routes.

area (n)~ A part of the user interface dedicated to a particular purpose, such as instant message area."

area (n)~ A node on the Common Structure Service hierarchy that represents a feature area.

area (n)~ A tile in a pane or on a page.

area border router (n)~ A router that is attached to multiple areas. Area border routers maintain separate topological databases for each area.

area chart (n)~ A type of chart that displays the trend of values over time or categories. By displaying the sum of the plotted values, an area chart also shows the relationship of parts to a whole.

area code (n)~ A number that identifies each telephone service area in a country/region and is used as a dialing prefix.

ARGB32 (PN)~ One of the two common pixel formats supported by DirectX. ARGB32 consists of uncompressed alpha, red, green, and blue.

argument (n)~ A value that a function or a method uses to perform operations or

calculations. The type of argument is specific to the function or method. Common arguments include numbers, text, cell references, and names.

argument mode (n)~ A mode in the Monad parser in which everything is treated as an expandable string unless it starts with $, @, -€˜, -€œ, or (.

ARIMA (n)~ A method for determining dependencies in observations taken sequentially in time, that also supports multiplicative seasonality.

arithmetic expression (n)~ A series of elements, including data labels and constants as well as numbers, that are joined by arithmetic operators, such as + and -, and can be calculated to produce a value.

arithmetic logic unit (n)~ A component of a microprocessor chip used for arithmetic, comparative, and logical functions.

arithmetic operator (n)~ An operator that performs an arithmetic operation: +, -, x, or /. An arithmetic operator usually takes one or two arguments.

arithmetic overflow (n)~ A condition that results from calculating a column value that exceeds the column's specified size.

ARM (PN)~ A group of processors commonly used for low-powered hardware, such as tablets and other mobile devices. These small, high-performance 32-bit RISC-based microprocessors are licensed to various semiconductor manufacturers by designer ARM Limited.

ARM architecture (n)~ A family of instruction set architectures for computer processors based on a reduced instruction set computing (RISC) architecture developed by British company ARM Holdings.

ARM Cross Tools (n)~ A set of programs to develop applications that can be run or operated on ARM devices.

ARM kits policy (n)~ A set of rules that enables developers to use various Microsoft tools and kits on ARM devices, and at the same time, preserves the integrity of ARM devices that ship with a production policy.

armored (adj)~ Pertaining to a defense mechanism used in some malicious software code, intended to complicate or prevent analysis of the code with reverse engineering or code disassembly methods.

ARP (n)~ In TCP/IP, a protocol that uses broadcast traffic on the local network to resolve a logically assigned Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4) address to its physical hardware or media access control (MAC layer address. In asynchronous transfer mode (ATM), ARP is used two different ways. For classical IPv4 over ATM (CLIP), ARP is used to resolve addresses to ATM hardware addreses. For ATM LAN emulation (LANE), ARP is used to resolve Ethernet/802.3 or Token Ring addresses to ATM hardware addresses.

ARP cache (n)~ A table of Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4) addresses and their corresponding media access control (MAC) address. There is a separate ARP cache for each interface.

ARR (n)~ A proxy-based routing and load-balancing module for IIS 7. This module uses information gathered from HTTP headers and server variables and then leverages the URL Rewrite module to make routing decisions at the application layer.

arrangement (n)~ A predefined combination of grouped and sorted messages in table view.

arrangement (n)~ A custom-created layout of photos in an album.

Arrangement view (n)~ A Windows view that provides easy results organization by date, type, author, tag or folder (Arrange by Folder'

array (n)~ In programming, a list of data values, all of the same type, any element of which can be referenced by an expression consisting of the array name followed by an indexing expression. Arrays are part of the fundamentals of data structures, which, in turn, are a major fundamental of computer programming.

array bounds (n)~ Specifications of the maximum and minimum size of an array.

array constant (n)~ A set of constants that is a component of an array formula.

array formula (n)~ A formula that performs multiple calculations on one or more sets of values, and then returns either a single result or multiple results.

array initializer (n)~ A sequence of variable initializers that are assigned to the array elements in the same statement in which the array is declared.

array network (n)~ A server network defined at the array level.

array server (n)~ A server computer that's a member of a server array.

array variable (n)~ A variable that can contain a series of values.

Arrived (adj)~ A scheduled' service activity status that denotes the customer has arrived at the location of the service activity

arrow key (n)~ Any of four keys labeled with arrows pointing up, down, left, and right, used to move the cursor vertically or horizontally on the display screen or, in some programs, to extend the highlight.

Arrow Ribbon (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show either related or contrasting concepts with some connection, such as opposing forces. The first two lines of Level 1 text are used for text in the arrows. Unused text does not appear, but remains available if you switch layouts.

artboard (n)~ The design surface used to layout the visual elements of your document.

Artemis TiP (n)~ A type of subscription purchased by customers meant to be used as a production test offer by Microsoft's partners.

article (n)~ A message that appears in a newsgroup, public folder, or other forum, such as Facebook or Twitter, accessible by a number of individuals.

article (n)~ A component in a publication. For example, a table, a column, or a row.

article (n)~ A text-based piece of content in the knowledge base.

Article (n)~ A single instance of content that is displayed in the Knowledgebase section of your Support Portal.

articulation (n)~ A series of adjustments applied by a synthesizer to the pitch, volume, and other parameters of an instrument sound to make it more realistic.

artifact (n)~ A component of a BizTalk application or project. Examples are orchestrations, pipelines, message schemas, security certificates, business rule policies, and bindings.

artifact (n)~ A software construct that is available in common to Azure services and resources

artifact type (n)~ A type of data that a tool exposes publicly so that other tools can refer to it. Each artifact must have an artifact type. Each artifact must be identified by a unique and immutable artifact identifier.

artist (n)~ A performer of a song or other audio recording.

artistic effect (n)~ An effect that a user can apply to an image to achieve a specific artistic look.

AS (n)~ A group of routers or networks controlled by a single administrative authority using a common Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) for routing packets. Each autonomous system is assigned a globally unique number called an autonomous-system number (ASN).

AS boundary router (n)~ A router that exchanges routing information with routers that belong to other autonomous systems. The ASBR then advertises external routes throughout the autonomous system. ASBRs can be internal or area border routers, and they might or might not be connected to the backbone.

ASBR (oth)~ A router that exchanges routing information with routers that belong to other autonomous systems. The ASBR then advertises external routes throughout the autonomous system. ASBRs can be internal or area border routers, and they might or might not be connected to the backbone.

as-built software (n)~ A deliverable, consisting of software components, that is the result of compiling (building) the raw code files from a discrete set of source versions.

ascending order (n)~ The arrangement of a sequence of items from lowest to highest, such as from 1 to 10 or from A to Z. The rules for determining ascending order in a particular application can be very complicated: capital letters before lowercase letters, extended ASCII characters in ASCII order, and so on.

ASCII (n)~ A standard single-byte character encoding scheme used for text-based data. ASCII uses designated 7-bit or 8-bit number combinations to represent either 128 or 256 possible characters. Standard ASCII uses 7 bits to represent all uppercase and lowercase letters, the numbers 0 through 9, punctuation marks, and special control characters used in U.S. English. Most current x86-based systems support the use of extended (or high') ASCII. Extended ASCII allows the eighth bit of each character to identify an additional 128 special symbol characters

ASCII apostrophe (n)~ The ' character (user-typed text).

ASCII character set (n)~ A standard 7-bit code for representing ASCII characters using binary values; code values range from 0 to 127. Most PC-based systems use an 8-bit extended ASCII code, with an extra 128 characters used to represent special symbols, foreign-language characters, and graphic symbols.

ASCII file (n)~ A document file in ASCII format, containing characters, spaces, punctuation, carriage returns, and sometimes tabs and an end-of-file marker, but no formatting information.

ASF (n)~ A low-overhead data format for multimedia streams. It encapsulates images, audio, AVI, and so forth, as well as URLs, and allows for the synchronization of these objects within the stream. Windows Media Technologies can stream ASF formatted content and can store ASF streams as .asf files.

Asia Pacific (PN)~ The Asia Pacific geo within the Azure region taxonomy.

Ask Cortana (PN)~ ?A feature that lets customers learn about unfamiliar terms on the web by asking Cortana.

Ask for Remote Assistance… (oth)~ An item on the Actions menu that invites someone

to help the user. Using an Internet connection, the user can give permission to anyone running Windows XP to chat, view the user's screen, and work on the user's computer.

ASM (PN)~ An add-on module for Antigen, used to minimize the number of spam e-mail messages that enter the Exchange environments.

ASMX file (n)~ A file that represents the addressable entry point for XML Web services created with managed code. Web service consumers utilize the functionality of a Web service by accessing its ASMX file.

ASN (n)~ A business document that documents the notification of the shipment of product.

ASP (n)~ An organization that delivers a contractual service to deploy, host, manage, and provide access to an application from a facility other than the customer's site.

ASP (n)~ A Web-oriented technology developed by Microsoft that is designed to enable server-side scripting.

ASP buffering (n)~ A functionality of Active Server Pages (ASP) that temporarily stores all output that is generated by a script until script execution is complete and then sends the output to a client.

ASP.NET (PN)~ A set of technologies in the Microsoft .NET Framework for building Web applications and XML Web services. ASP.NET pages execute on the server and generate markup (such as HTML, WML, or XML) that is sent to a desktop or mobile browser. ASP.NET pages use a compiled, event-driven programming model that improves performance and enables the separation of application logic and user interface. ASP.NET pages and XML Web services files created using ASP.NET contain server-side (rather than client-side) logic written in Visual Basic .NET, C# .NET, or any .NET-compatible language. Web applications and XML Web services take advantage of the features of the common language runtime, such as type safety, inheritance, language interoperability, versioning, and integrated security.

ASP.NET application services database (n)~ In ASP.NET, a database that stores the data for several ASP.NET application services, including membership, Web Parts personalization, roles, and profiles. The database can be a local database in the Web site's App_Data folder or a SQL Server or other database, depending on how the site is configured.

ASP.NET controls (n)~ Components that run on an ASP.NET-compatible server and encapsulate user-interface and other related functionality. They are used in ASP.NET pages and in ASP.NET code classes.

ASP.NET Development Server (PN)~ The web server that ships with Visual Studio.

ASP.NET Master Page (n)~ An ASP.NET-based templating feature available in ASP.NET 2.0 and later.

ASP.NET mobile control (n)~ One of a set of ASP.NET controls designed for mobile Web applications. ASP.NET mobile controls extend their ASP.NET server control counterparts.

ASP.NET mobile Web Forms (n)~ An extension to the ASP.NET Web Forms framework that targets mobile devices from cell phones to Pocket PCs.

ASP.NET page (n)~ A component of an ASP.NET application.

ASP.NET server control (n)~ A server-side component that encapsulates user-interface

and related functionality. An ASP.NET server control derives directly or indirectly from the System.Web.UI.Control class. The superset of ASP.NET server controls includes Web server controls, HTML server controls, and ASP.NET mobile controls. The page syntax for an ASP.NET server control includes a runat=server' attribute on the control's tag.'

ASP.NET Universal Providers (PN)~ A package of unified data-provider classes that support session, membership, roles, and profile properties in all versions of SQL Server 2005 and later, including SQL Server Compact Edition and SQL Azure.

ASP.NET Web API (PN)~ A framework that lets developers use the .NET Framework to build HTTP services (for example, RESTful applications) that reach a broad range of clients, including browsers and mobile devices.

ASP.NET Web application (n)~ An application that processes HTTP requests (Web requests) and executes on top ASP.NET. An ASP.NET Web application can include ASP.NET pages, XML Web services, HTTP handlers, and HTTP modules.

ASP.NET Web Pages (PN)~ A framework for developing dynamic Web pages that is based on Microsoft ASP.NET technology, in which code that runs on the server dynamically generates Web page output to the browser or client device.

aspect (n)~ A way to group events into incident groups. Aspects include: application failures, connectivity, performance, and security failures.

aspect (n)~ The width-to-height ratio of a video or still image, or of the screen on which an image is displayed.

aspect ratio (n)~ The width-to-height ratio of a video or still image, or of the screen on which an image is displayed.

aspect value (n)~ The x-height of a font divided by the font size. The aspect value indicates the relative legibility of a font for a given font size. A higher aspect ratio indicates that a font is more legible.

ASPM (n)~ A power-saving mode which reserves power by ensuring efficient execution of computing tasks and by reducing the number of components running unnecessarily when not actually in use.

ASPX (n)~ The standard file format used for ASP pages written with ASP.NET.

ASR (n)~ Technology that allows machines to recognize and respond to human voice commands.

ASR (n)~ A feature that helps you recover a system that will not start.

assemble (v)~ To put together for sale or use an item composed of component parts.

assembler (n)~ A pipeline component that combines individual documents into a batch. Assembler pipeline components provided in BizTalk Server are Flat file assembler, BizTalk Framework Assembler, and XML Assembler pipeline components.

assembler (n)~ A program that converts assembly language programs, which are understandable by humans, into executable machine language.

assembly (n)~ A collection of one or more files that are versioned and deployed as a unit.

assembly (n)~ The act of putting an item together.

assembly (n)~ A managed application module containing class metadata and managed code as an object in SQL Server, against which CLR functions, stored procedures, triggers, user-defined aggregates, and user-defined types can be created in SQL Server.

assembly cache (n)~ A machine-wide code cache used for side-by-side storage of

assemblies. There are two parts to the cache: the global assembly cache contains assemblies that are explicitly installed to be shared among many applications on the computer; the download cache stores code downloaded from Internet or intranet sites, isolated to the application that triggered the download so that code downloaded on behalf of one application/page does not impact other applications.

assembly file (n)~ A file that is part on an assembly.

assembly item (n)~ A group of inventoriable items to be sold as a new item.

assembly list (n)~ A content of a kit item that may consist of one or more components (that are raw materials, regular sellable items, or kit items), resources, and text comments.

assembly management (n)~ A feature to manage the creation of sellable items from other sellable items using nonproduction resources.

assembly manifest (n)~ An integral part of every assembly that renders the assembly self-describing. The assembly manifest contains the assembly's metadata. The manifest establishes the assembly identity, specifies the files that make up the assembly implementation, specifies the types and resources that make up the assembly, itemizes the compile-time dependencies on other assemblies, and specifies the set of permissions required for the assembly to run properly. This information is used at run time to resolve references, enforce version binding policy, and validate the integrity of loaded assemblies. The self-describing nature of assemblies also helps makes zero-impact install and XCOPY deployment feasible.

assembly metadata (n)~ Metadata that is part of the assembly manifest.

assembly order (n)~ A supply order that represents a request to fulfill demand for an assembly item by picking items on the assembly BOM or modified on the order and assembling them.

assembly-qualified name (n)~ The name of a type that includes the name of the assembly from which the type was loaded.

assembly-qualified type name (n)~ The name of a type that includes the name of the assembly from which the type was loaded.

assert statement (n)~ A Boolean statement used in a program to test a condition that, if the program is operating correctly, should always evaluate as true; otherwise the program will typically terminate with an appropriate error message. Assertions are used for debugging programs and for documenting how a program should operate.

assertion failure (n)~ The inability of a condition to hold true at some particular point in a program. When a condition does not hold true, execution of the program is interrupted, and a dialog box or message may appear.

assertion statement (n)~ A Boolean statement used in a program to test a condition that, if the program is operating correctly, should always evaluate as true; otherwise the program will typically terminate with an appropriate error message. Assertions are used for debugging programs and for documenting how a program should operate.

assess (v)~ To evaluate a Windows computer by using the Windows Assessment Toolkit that is included in the Windows Assessment and Deployment Kit (ADK).

assessment (n)~ Collection of binaries, scripts, configuration parameters, and manifest files used to perform measurements on a computer or Windows image and to report results.

assessment manifest (n)~ The XML file that describes the content and function of an assessment for use with the Assessment Platform.

Assessment Platform (PN)~ A platform that developers can use to write and manage system and component tests. Assessment Platform provides a unified testing experience and standardized infrastructure to discover, manage, configure, and execute targeted tests; view, analyze, and remediate results; and develop additional tests.

assessment setting (n)~ A setting that the user can edit in a job, but that the assessment manifest does not retain in its parameters.

Assessment Toolkit (PN)~ A toolkit that helps you determine the quality of a running operating system or a set of components with regard to performance, reliability and functionality. The toolkit includes several assessments and provides the tools needed to run assessments on a local computer or on multiple computers, and review the results of the assessments to diagnose problems and determine how to make improvements.

asset (n)~ Anything owned or controlled by a business, tangible or intangible, that has monetary value and was acquired at a measurable cost.

asset (n)~ The abstract or concrete resources that a system must protect from misuse by an adversary.

asset (n)~ An entity that can be added to your project, such as an image file, sound file, movie file, markup file, code file, font file, 3D object, control, style resource, template resource, brush resource, and so on.

asset (n)~ An accounting classifier used to classify the value of economic resources that are owned by a party.

asset (n)~ A unit of media programming, such as a television program, a movie, or a digital music track, that are delivered to a subscriber in exchange for on-demand fees or subscription fees. Assets are usually files that are stored on a media server.

Asset (n)~ A specific instance of a Product that is tracked by a unique identification number (Serial Number).

asset (n)~ An entity contains digital files (including video, audio, images, thumbnail collections, text tracks and closed caption files) and the metadata about these files.

asset book (n)~ Accounting records (ledgers or journals) for a specific reporting purpose, such as financial or taxes.

asset group (n)~ A collection of assets that share one or more specific characteristics.

Asset Intelligence (PN)~ A Configuration Manager feature that allows administrators to inventory and manage software license usage throughout their enterprise.

Asset Intelligence catalog (n)~ A Configuration Manager catalog that contains categorization and identification information for software titles and versions, which is used to classify inventoried software.

Asset Intelligence Knowledge Base (PN)~ A part of the Asset Intelligence feature that is used to produce new reports that identify and categorize deployed hardware and software assets.

Asset Intelligence synchronization point (n)~ A Configuration Manager site system role that connects to System Center Online to download Asset Intelligence catalog information and upload uncategorized titles so that they can be considered for future inclusion in the catalog.

Asset Inventory Service (PN)~ A Web-based service that collects and displays information about an enterprise's desktop software environment. AIS collects information about programs installed on computers in the enterprise that have the AIS client software installed. AIS is part of the Microsoft Desktop Optimization Pack (MDOP) for Software Assurance.

Asset Library (PN)~ A library that provide content types with common properties, and enhanced views to find and preview rich media, also called digital assets.

asset library (n)~ A library that provide content types with common properties, and enhanced views to find and preview rich media, also called digital assets.

Asset Manager (n)~ A security role that grants permissions to administrative users so that they can manage the Asset Intelligence synchronization point, Asset Intelligence reporting classes, software inventory, hardware inventory, and metering rules.

assign (v)~ To fix or specify in correspondence or relationship.

assign (v)~ To specify the owner of a record, such as an account or case, or an activity, such as an e-mail message or phone call. Users can assign cases and activities to either a user or a queue.

assign (v)~ To tie a configuration object to a resource; for example, one would assign custom setting to a collection, assign a configuration baseline to a collection, or assign a client to a site.

assign (v)~ To designate an object for a particular use or purpose.

Assigned (adj)~ An assignment type meaning that the user or group has been granted access at the node in the resource hierarchy that the user is looking at (such as at a particular website or resource group).

assigned access (PN)~ A feature that allows a system administrator to manage the user's experience by limiting application entry points exposed to the user of the device.

Assigned At (adj)~ The node in the resource hierarchy where access was granted.

assigned configuration (n)~ The resources contained in the device node that are allocated for the device. For Plug and Play cards, the assigned resources for a device can change dynamically or from one system start-up to the next.

assigned management point (n)~ The default management point at the assigned primary site for the Configuration Manager client.

assigned program (n)~ A program that has been advertised to a collection and is mandatory to run.

assigned site (n)~ A site to which a Configuration Manager client is currently assigned.

assigned task (n)~ A task that has been sent to someone as a task request in an e-mail message. When you assign a task, you give up ownership of it (unless the assignee declines it). The assigner can receive status reports for the task.

Assigned To (adj)~ The principal (user or group) to whom access has been assigned.

assigned user (n)~ A user, who can inherit the access permissions of a certain role, after performing all necessarily authNZ activities.

assignment (n)~ A process-related task that is delegated to a particular user.

assignment (n)~ A unit of work that a student is expected to complete.

assignment (n)~ A designation that forms an association among objects.

assignment action (n)~ An action that a user can perform on an assignment in the Add-in

for Excel, such as Submit Draft, Submit Final, or Approve.

assignment delay (n)~ The amount of time between the scheduled start of a task and the time that the assigned resource is to start working on the task.

assignment owner (n)~ An enterprise resource who is responsible for entering progress information in Project Web Access. This person can be different than the person initially assigned to the task.

assignment pane (n)~ In PerformancePoint Add-in for Excel, the pane that is used to open assignments, view assignment details, and access process scheduling actions such as save and submit.

assignment statement (n)~ A programming language statement used to assign a value to a variable. It usually consists of three elements: an expression to be assigned, an assignment operator (typically a symbol such as = or :=), and a destination variable. On execution of the assignment statement, the expression is evaluated and the resulting value is stored in the specified destination.

assignment units (n)~ The percentage of a work resource's time, or units, that the resource is assigned to a task.

assignment view (n)~ A view that shows the resources assigned to each task as well as the total and timephased work and cost information for each assignment. The two assignment views are the Task Usage and Resource Usage views.

Assignments (PN)~ A Web Part that displays a list of relevant assignments. For educators, the list includes active assignments for which grades have not yet been posted. For students, the list includes upcoming assignments and their due dates.

Assistant object (n)~ The Assistant is the shared Microsoft Office Assistant object. It is a fully programmable object.

assistant shape (n)~ In an organization chart, a shape that is placed below and connected to any other shape with an elbow connector. This shape is placed above any additional subordinate shapes for the particular superior shape it is attached to.

assisted service (n)~ A service for which an employee requires assistance from another person, such as a call center.

assistive technology (n)~ Technology that provides enhancements to other technology so that people with disabilities can use it.

Assistive Technology Program (n)~ A service that provides recommendations for technology that can help people with disabilities.

associate (v)~ To link a document, file, task, or link with a To Do.

associate (v)~ To connect peer objects.

Associate a different document (v)~ An option that allows the user to replace the document currently attached to the To Do with another document that has already been saved.

Associate a different Web site link (v)~ An option that allows the user to replace the Web link attached to the To Do with a different web link.

Associate a different Works task (v)~ An option that allows the user to change the document associated with the active To Do by selecting a different Works template to serve as the basis for a new associated item.

Associate a document (v)~ An option that allows the user to associate an existing

document with a Project To Do.

Associate a Web link (oth)~ An option that allows the user to associate a Web site link with a Project To Do.

Associate a Works task (v)~ An option that allows the user to associate a Works task with a Project To Do.

Associate Child Cases (PN)~ An option on the command bar where you can select cases, and then specify which case will be the parent case to the other cases you selected.

associate enterprise (n)~ An enterprise that is directly or indirectly involved in the management or control of another enterprise.

Associate to Contact (oth)~ In a conference, this command associates a participant or phone number with a contact on the user's contact list.

associated item (n)~ A document, file, task, or link that has been associated with a To Do.

associated PivotTable report (n)~ The PivotTable report that supplies the source data to the PivotChart report. It is created automatically when you create a new PivotChart report. When you change the layout of either report, the other also changes.

associated view (n)~ The view of an entity that is displayed in the forms of other entities.

association (n)~ The mapping of a file extension (for example, .mp3) or protocol (for example, http) to a programmatic identifier (ProgID). This mapping is stored in the registry as a per-user setting with a per-computer fallback. Applications that participate in the Default Programs system set the association mapping for the file extension or protocol to point to the ProgID keys that they own.

association (n)~ In PerformancePoint Planning Business Modeler, the relationship between a source model and a destination model for the purpose of manipulating the arrangement of interpretive data and aggregating the corresponding numerical measurements.

association (n)~ The definition of a relationship between entity types.

association (n)~ The link between a collection and a deployment.

association (n)~ A relationship between peer objects.

association array (n)~ An ordered list of registry locations used to store information about an item type, including handlers, verbs, and other attributes like the icon and display name of the type.

association class (n)~ A class that describes a relationship between two classes or between instances of two classes. The properties of an association class include pointers, or references, to the two classes or instances.

association end (n)~ The end of a binary or other association where it connects to a class. By associating properties with an association end, you can indicate the role or direction.

Association Française de Normalisation (n)~ The French subsidiary of the International Standards Organization (ISO).

Association Française de Normalisation certification (n)~ A certification that accounting software is legally compliant with French legislation for electronic accounting.

association line (n)~ A line leading from a field or property to a shape that represents that field or property's type.

association set (n)~ A logical container for instances of associations of the same type.

AssociationRole (n)~ A type of collaboration role that describes the relationship between

two ClassifierRoles. It is represented by a path between two class role elements and can include the underlined name of the corresponding association.

associative array (n)~ A data structure that carries out a mathematical calculation on a field identifier to determine where a data element in a large table or index is located.

associative array (n)~ An array composed of a collection of keys and a collection of values, where each key is associated with one value. The keys and values can be of any type.

assumption (n)~ Baseline data that apply throughout a business or to a financial model.

Assured Forwarding (PN)~ A class for the delivery of video media streams.

ASTA (n)~ A single-threaded apartment the thread of which is the core UI thread for an application window.

asterisk (n)~ The * character. Indicates multiplication in programming languages and also serves as a wildcard character representing one or more characters.

ASTERISK (n)~ The * character. Indicates multiplication in programming languages and also serves as a wildcard character representing one or more characters.

ASX (n)~ A format that is commonly used to deliver digital media to clients (Windows Media Player and Silverlight).

asymmetric algorithm (n)~ An asymmetric cipher that uses two keys, one for encryption, the public key, and the other for decryption, the private key. As implied by the key names, the public key used to encode plaintext can be made available to anyone. However, the private key must remain secret. Only the private key can decrypt the ciphertext. The public key algorithm used in this process is slow (on the order of 1,000 times slower than symmetric algorithms), and is typically used to encrypt session keys or digitally sign a message.

asymmetric encryption (n)~ A method of encryption that uses a pair of mathematically related keys: a public key and a corresponding private key. Either key can be used to encrypt data, but the corresponding key must be used to decrypt it.

asymmetric key algorithm (n)~ A method of encryption that uses a pair of mathematically related keys: a public key and a corresponding private key. Either key can be used to encrypt data, but the corresponding key must be used to decrypt it.

asynchronous (adj)~ Pertaining to, being, or characteristic of something that is not dependent on timing. Each application or command runs in the specified order, but the specified item does not wait for any previously started processes to finish before an application or command runs.

asynchronous agent (n)~ A task that follows the actor pattern and uses an asynchronous message queue to communicate with other similar tasks. Agents let you take advantage of coarse-grained task parallelism in your applications.

asynchronous call (n)~ A method call that returns to the caller immediately regardless of whether processing has completed. The results of processing are returned through another call on another thread. Asynchronous methods free the caller from having to wait until processing has finished.

asynchronous communication (n)~ A form of data transmission in which information is sent and received at irregular intervals, one character at a time. Because data is received at irregular intervals, the receiving modem must be signaled to let it know when the data bits

of a character begin and end. This is done by means of start and stop bits.

asynchronous communication layer (n)~ The layer of AJAX functionality that takes care of communication between the browser and the server.

asynchronous data exchange (n)~ A style of processing where an application posts a request for an event to occur and then continues without waiting for the event. A separate service will recognize the request and take responsibility for ensuring that the event occurs.

asynchronous device (n)~ A device whose internal operations are not synchronized with the timing of any other part of the system.

asynchronous event (n)~ An event whose handler runs in a different processing thread from the action that raised the event. The event handler and the action are processed simultaneously.

Asynchronous JavaScript And XML (PN)~ A set of technologies consisting of a client-side script framework, server controls, and more.

asynchronous method call (n)~ A method call that returns to the caller immediately regardless of whether processing has completed. The results of processing are returned through another call on another thread. Asynchronous methods free the caller from having to wait until processing has finished.

asynchronous operation (n)~ A process whose execution can proceed independently or in the background. Other processes may be started before the asynchronous process has finished.

asynchronous pattern (n)~ A core technology in the .NET Framework which provides an efficient model to manage asynchronous operations and a consistent programming model.

asynchronous postback (n)~ In ASP.NET, the process of sending Web page data (plus viewstate and other necessary metadata) from the browser to the server without a complete postback and without blocking the user from continuing to work in the page. Asynchronous postbacks are an important feature of AJAX technology.

asynchronous procedure call (n)~ A function call that executes separately from an executing program when a set of enabling conditions exist. After the conditions have been met, the operating system's kernel issues a software interrupt and directs the executing program to execute the call.

asynchronous transfer mode (n)~ A high-speed, connection-oriented, virtual circuit-based packet switching protocol used to transport many different types of network traffic. ATM packages data in 53-byte, fixed-length cells that can be switched quickly between logical connections on a network.

At Least N Matches (oth)~ A menu item that allows the user to search for any pattern A that is represent in pattern B at least n times. Patterns could be strings, characters, etc.

At Most N Matches (oth)~ A menu item that allows the user to search for any pattern A that is represent in pattern B at most n times. Patterns could be strings, characters, etc.

at sign (n)~ The separator between account names and domain names in Internet e-mail addresses.

Athlon (PN)~ Family of x86-compatible processors introduced by Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. (AMD) in 1999. Athlon, which was code-named AMD-K7, is a successor to the AMD-K6 family. Comparable to upper-end Intel Pentium III processors in

performance, Athlon is distinguished by over 22 million transistors; a fully pipelined, superscalar floating-point engine, which enhances performance of graphics and multimedia programs, Internet streaming applications, and games; a 200-MHz system bus; and a 128-KB L1 cache. Although the L2 cache is 512 KB in size, the Athlon can support L2 cache sizes up to 8 MB. The first Athlon releases featured clock speeds of 500 to 650 MHz; 800-MHz and faster versions are now available. Athlon, which runs 32-bit programs, is compatible with most PC operating systems, including Microsoft Windows, Linux, OS/2 Warp, and NetWare.

ATL (n)~ A set of compact, template-based C++ classes that simplify the programming of Component Object Model objects. ATL provides the mechanism to use and create COM objects.

ATL Pipeline Component Wizard (n)~ A Visual C++ wizard that uses ATL and additional templates to facilitate the development of pipeline components.

ATL server (n)~ A server that houses an Active Template Library.

ATM (n)~ A high-speed, connection-oriented, virtual circuit-based packet switching protocol used to transport many different types of network traffic. ATM packages data in 53-byte, fixed-length cells that can be switched quickly between logical connections on a network.

ATM (n)~ A special-purpose terminal that bank customers can use to make deposits, obtain cash, and perform other transactions.

ATM adaptation layer (n)~ The layer of the asynchronous transfer mode (ATM) protocol stack that parses data into the payload portion of the ATM cell for transport across an ATM network.

Atom (PN)~ A Web content and metadata syndication format based on XML that describes feeds.

atom (n)~ A 16-bit integer that provides access to a string that has been placed in an atom table by an application.

atom feed (n)~ An XML structure that contains metadata about content, such as the language version and the date when the content was last modified, and is sent to subscribers by using the Atom Publishing Protocol (AtomPub).

atom name (n)~ A string that has been placed in an atom table.

atom table (n)~ A system-defined table that stores strings and corresponding identifiers.

atomic (adj)~ Pertaining to an operation where all the transaction data modifications must be performed; either all of the transaction data modifications are performed or none are performed.

atomic (adj)~ Pertaining to a threading or multiprocessing operation that is performed in a single, uninterruptable step. Operations that are atomic do not require a threading synchronization device such as a critical section, mutex, or semaphore.

atomic orchestration (n)~ A short-lived transaction that enforces the commit and rollback semantics of an ACID (Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation and Durability) transaction similar to a COM+ application that uses the DTC service.

atomicity (n)~ A feature of a transaction that indicates that either all actions of the transaction happen or none happens.

atomicity, consistency, isolation, durability (n)~ The four essential properties of an

electronic transaction. Atomicity requires that a transaction be fully completed or else fully canceled. Consistency requires that resources used are transformed from one consistent state to another. Isolation requires all transactions to be independent of each other. Durability requires that the completed transaction be permanent, including survival through system failure.

ATP (adj)~ The portion of inventory that is not allocated and which can be used to fulfill new orders and requirements.

ATR string (n)~ A sequence of bytes returned from a smart card when it is turned on. These bytes are used to identify the card to the system.

attach (v)~ To include an external document, a file, or an executable program with an e-mail message.

attach (v)~ To expose a virtual disk to the user, backed by a file.

attached (adj)~ Pertaining to being physically connected to a system. A device can be installed without being attached.

attached document (n)~ An ASCII text file or a binary file, such as a document created in a word processing system, that is included with an e-mail message as an attachment.

attached event (n)~ A routed event that can be attached to any ContentElement or UIElement type and that is not limited to the type which defines it.

attached property (n)~ A property that is defined by XAML. An attached property can be set on any object, not just on the type that defines the property or its accessors. The attached property provider must provide static Get(PropertyName) and Set(PropertyName) methods as accessors for these attached properties.

attachment (n)~ An external file included with an e-mail message.

Attachment (n)~ A data type that will provide support for storing binary files within an Access database. More similar to the SharePoint concept of attachments than the current OLE object fields in Access. The data will be stored as a raw blob within the database.

Attachment ~ A file sent by- email- is 'attached' to the email. An attachment can be a picture, a document, a program or any other type of file. You should never open an attachment if you are not sure what it is, because some- viruses- propagate as email attachments; but they can't infect your machine if you don't open the attachment.

attachment link (n)~ A Team Foundation link between a work item and a file attachment.

Attachment Previewer (n)~ An application that is used to open an attachment for Attachment Previewing.

Attachment Previewing (n)~ A feature that allows users to see and interact with E-mail messages and their attachments side by side in the reading pane.

Attachment Reminder (n)~ A feature that alerts the user before an email message is sent if it detects that an attachment may have been omitted from the message.

attachment table (n)~ A Table object whose rows represent the Attachment objects that are attached to a Message object.

attendant console (n)~ A console for call handling.

attendee (n)~ A meeting participant who cannot initiate desktop or application sharing or presenting. Attendee permissions are controlled by the organizer and presenters.

attendee key (n)~ A meeting key that is used by attendees to join a meeting.

attendee permissions (n)~ Permissions that control how attendees can participate in the

meeting and that only presenters can change.

Attendee/Recipient List (PN)~ A special control that shows pictures, names and titles of people who are attending a meeting, or who are the recipients of an e-mail message.

Attendees pane (n)~ A client element that displays the list of participants for a Live Meeting session.

attention (n)~ Text that alerts a user to a note or a warning.

attenuation (n)~ The weakening of a transmitted signal, such as the distortion of a digital signal or the reduction in amplitude of an electrical signal. Attenuation is usually measured in decibels and is sometimes desirable, as when signal strength is reduced electronically, for example, by a radio volume control, to prevent overloading.

attenuation (n)~ The weakening of a transmitted signal, such as the reduction in the brightness of light, as it travels farther from its source.

attestation (n)~ The process of verifying that a computer is really the computer it claims to be, and is running the software it claims to be running.

attestation identity key (n)~ The cryptographic representation of the hardware or software state and other integrity metrics, and which can be used to perform anonymous or pseudo-anonymous attestations to remote parties in multiparty transactions.

attorney-client privilege (n)~ A legal doctrine that is intended to protect the confidentiality of communications between an attorney and his or her client. The underlying rationale is that by assuring confidential communications, lawyers and their clients will feel free to discuss sensitive legal matters thoroughly.

attract application (n)~ An application that appears when a Surface unit enters Attract Mode. An attract application is similar to a screen saver that is touch-sensitive. By default, Surface units include the Water attract application.

Attract Mode (PN)~ The mode that a Surface unit enters when the unit is not being used. Attract Mode is designed to attract users to the unit, entice them to interact with the unit, and then access Launcher through the access points.

attribute (n)~ In screen displays, an element of additional information stored with each character in the video buffer of a video adapter running in character mode. Such attributes control the background and foreground colors of the character, underlining, and blinking.

attribute (n)~ A characteristic of an object.

attribute (n)~ The name or structure of a field in a database entity. For example, the LASTNAME, FIRSTNAME, and PHONE are attributes of each record in a PhoneList entity. The size of a field and the type of information it contains are also attributes of a database record.

attribute (n)~ For files, information that indicates whether a file is read-only, hidden, ready for archiving (backing up), compressed, or encrypted, and whether the file contents should be indexed for fast file searching.

attribute (n)~ A single characteristic or additional piece of information (financial or non-financial) that exists in a database.

attribute (n)~ In markup languages such as SGML, HTML, and XML, a name-value pair within a tagged element that describes data or the formatting or properties of data associated with that element.

attribute (n)~ A descriptive declaration that can be applied to programming elements such

as types, fields, methods, and properties.

attribute (n)~ In a computing system, an inherent characteristic of the hardware and software of a Windows computer. Such characteristics can be enumerated, but do not need to be measured. Examples are memory (RAM) and storage size.

attribute category (n)~ A classification of dimension values that is used to summarize transaction data.

attribute class (n)~ A container object that groups related attributes within an object type.

attribute collection (n)~ The sum of attributes gathered during the attribute discovery process.

attribute definition table (n)~ A table of attribute names, numbers and descriptions.

attribute discovery (n)~ A process through which the attributes, such as the operating system, of a computer are gathered.

Attribute Dropper (PN)~ A tool that lets you copy the fill, stroke, and effect attributes from one object on the page to another.

attribute field (n)~ A field in the data source that can contain data and that is an attribute, instead of an element. Attribute fields cannot contain other fields.

attribute filter (n)~ In a column definition, the list of attributes that limit the data that is available for a report.

attribute flow (n)~ An authoritative source for an attribute value that can flow its value to other destination directories and systems.

Attribute flows (n)~ A mapping of an attribute in one directory to an attribute in another directory so that values of the attribute in the first directory can flow to values of the attribute in the other.

attribute hierarchy (n)~ A flat hierarchy (typically having an All level and a member level) containing a single attribute. It is created from one column in a dimension table, if supported by the cube.

attribute instance (n)~ An occurrence of an attribute that is defined in the schema.

attribute relationship (n)~ The hierarchy associated with an attribute containing a single level based on the corresponding column in a dimension table.

attribute type (n)~ The type of information contained by an attribute, such as quarters or months in a time dimension, which may enable specific treatment by the server and client applications.

attribute value (n)~ The value of an object or text feature a user can manipulate by using drawing tools and menu commands.

AU East (PN)~ The Australia East region within the Azure region taxonomy.

AUD (n)~ The official currency of Australia.

audience (n)~ A custom group used to target content to people based on membership within the group.

audience (n)~ Facebook users other than the Facebook page account. These are users that interact with a Facebook page by commenting on posts that are made by the Facebook page account, by commenting on another other user's post on a Facebook page, and posting on a Facebook page.

Audience Activity (PN)~ The number of comments and posts made by Facebook users on Facebook pages.

audience compilation (n)~ The process of evaluating a set of user profile entities with an audience rule to determine which user profile entities are members of the audience.

audience identifier (n)~ A GUID or string that is used to uniquely identify an audience.

audience rule (n)~ A set of logical conditions that determine whether a user profile can be a member of an audience.

audio (adj)~ Relating to frequencies within the range of perception by the human ear - from about 15 to 20,000 hertz (cycles per second).

audio (n)~ Sound within the range of perception by the human ear — from about 15 to 20,000 hertz (cycles per second).

audio (n)~ A file containing digitized audio, such as voice or music.

Audio and Video Tuning Wizard… (n)~ An item on the Tools menu (in a Conversation window) or Actions menu (in the main Communicator window) that runs a wizard that helps the user verify that the camera, speakers, and microphone are working properly on the user's computer.

audio board (n)~ A type of expansion board on PC-compatible computers that allows the playback and recording of sound, such as from a WAV or MIDI file or a music CD-ROM. Most PCs sold at retail include a sound card.

audio book (n)~ A book that has been read and recorded on cassette tape, CD or digital format.

audio call (n)~ A call for transmitting audio data, including but not limited to speech.

audio call (n)~ A Skype call where only audio is used (without video).

audio card (n)~ A type of expansion board on PC-compatible computers that allows the playback and recording of sound, such as from a WAV or MIDI file or a music CD-ROM. Most PCs sold at retail include a sound card.

audio CD (n)~ A compact disc containing audio information (as opposed to a CD-ROM containing data and files).

audio challenge (n)~ A type of Human Interaction Proof challenge, which plays an audio file decipherable only by a person. The audio file might seem faint or mixed with background voices and noise. This is intentional to ensure a person, not an automated program, completes the HIP challenge.

audio codec (n)~ The digital encoding used to represent audio data.

audio conference (n)~ The audio portion of a meeting. The audio can be provided through a telephone conferencing service or by using Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) technology.

audio conference line (n)~ The bridge line that participants call to hear the audio portion of a Live Meeting session.

audio conferencing partner (n)~ An audio conference service that is chosen by an organizations's conference center to integrate client functions with its Live Meeting service.

audio conferencing profile (n)~ Audio settings for a user that are associated with a telephone conferencing provider or with an audio-video conferencing server.

audio conferencing provider (n)~ A third-party organization that provides audio conferencing services over public switched telephone network (PSTN).

Audio Controls (n)~ An item on the View menu that displays the toolbar of controls for

audio calls. Audio Controls include a Call menu for the currently selected person, microphone and speaker controls, Mute, Hang Up, and Transfer buttons.

Audio Controls (n)~ A button in a conversation window that displays Audio Controls in the current conversation window. Audio Controls contain Call, Hang Up, Hold, Transfer, Dial Pad, Mute Microphone, Mute Speakers, and microphone and speaker volume control buttons.

audio device (n)~ A hardware device capable of reproducing sound.

audio file (n)~ A file containing digitized audio, such as voice or music.

audio frame (n)~ One of the smaller parts (with their own headers and audio information) that make up an audio file.

audio input device (n)~ An audio input device records music and voice input into your computer. Examples of audio input devices are CD-ROM players and microphones.

audio mixing (n)~ The process of combining multiple streams of audio data into a single stream.

audio output (n)~ Any sound produced by a computer; specifically, spoken output produced by a computer in response to some specific type of input. Such output may be generated using a combination of words from a digitized vocabulary or through the synthesis of words from tables of phonemes.

audio prompt (n)~ An audio cue to the user to begin recording audio data.

audio provider (n)~ A third-party organization that provides audio conferencing services over public switched telephone network (PSTN).

Audio Repackager (PN)~ A component responsible for breaking audio source samples into small buffer chunks ready to be consumed by the audio queue.

audio response (n)~ Any sound produced by a computer; specifically, spoken output produced by a computer in response to some specific type of input. Such output may be generated using a combination of words from a digitized vocabulary or through the synthesis of words from tables of phonemes.

audio stream (n)~ Audio data that is delivered in a continuous flow across a network.

audio style (n)~ A combination of audio playback options that are identified by a style name. This allows you to configure playback with a single click.

Audio Test service (n)~ A built-in tool whereby a test call can be made before the actual call is. This ensures that there aren't any severe network or other issues that could affect call quality.

Audio toolbar (n)~ A Live Meeting client toolbar for performing audio tasks during a Live Meeting session.

audio track (n)~ An individual song or other discrete piece of audio content.

audio type (n)~ One of the encoding formats for audio files, for instance Advanced Audio Coding (MP4), AIFF and WAV.

Audio Video Interleaved (n)~ A Microsoft Windows multimedia file format for sound and videos that uses the Microsoft Resource Interchange File Format (RIFF) specification.

audio waveform (n)~ A visual representation of an audio signal over time.

Audio/Video Conferencing Server (n)~ A server running Lync Server or Office Communications Server that mixes and manages audio and video inputs from multiple sources for multiparty audio and video conferences.

audit (n)~ In CMMI process-improvement work, an independent examination of a work product or set of work products to determine whether requirements are being met.

audit (n)~ To track changes in entities and fields as required.

Audit and Control Management Server (PN)~ A Microsoft Office product that provides non-intrusive auditing of changes made to Excel spreadsheets and Access databases, and supports alerts, notifications and automatic workflows based on user activities such as macro or formula changes.

Audit Collection Services (PN)~ A service that collects and forwards all security events from monitored computers to a central database.

Audit Collection Services database (oth)~ The database in which Audit Collection Services stores all the security events that it collects from monitored computers.

audit diagram (n)~ A type of diagram used to document and analyze processes such as financial transactions and inventory management.

audit history (n)~ Information maintained about the history of an item, including all reading and editing sessions.

audit log (n)~ The SQL Server database in which Microsoft Provisioning Framework (MPF) stores data about successful and failed transactions for which auditing is enabled.

audit logging (n)~ The process of recording specific actions performed by targeted users.

audit mode (n)~ The stage of the preinstallation process used to test a manufactured computer before it is delivered to the end user.

audit policy (n)~ A policy that determines the security events to be reported to the network administrator.

audit trail (n)~ A time-stamped record of all the changes that users make to a record. An audit trail also contains the name and identification of the user who made the change, and typically includes the reason for the change.

auditing (n)~ The process an operating system uses to detect and record security-related events, such as an attempt to create, to access, or to delete objects such as files and directories. The records of such events are stored in a file known as a security log, whose contents are available only to those with the proper clearance.

auditor (n)~ A third-party independent organization or individual who conducts formal examinations and verifies measurements through a process of reviews.

Auditorium Place (n)~ A Live Meeting session type that is designed for large, structured meetings.

AUP (n)~ A statement issued by an online service that indicates what activities users may or may not engage in while logged into the service. For example, some providers prohibit users from engaging in commercial activity on the network.

auth method (n)~ The authentication protocol (such as CHAP, PAP, EAP etc.) used when authenticating access to resources on a network.

Authentic, Energetic, Reflective, and Open (oth)~ The visual experience of the premium Windows Vista editions. Windows Aero builds on the Basic and Standard user experiences to offer customers our best-designed, highest-performing desktop environment. A noticeable element of the new Windows Aero experience is the professional-looking, transparent glass design, which creates an open, lightweight environment but more importantly enables users to focus on their content rather than the

interface.

authenticated access (n)~ A user access option that you specify at the default Web site level or Application level in IIS. Authenticated access requires a user to have a valid account and password to access the site.

authenticated denial of existence (n)~ The authentication of a DNS query for a record that does not exist.

Authenticated Internet Protocol (PN)~ A protocol extension to Internet Key Exchange (IKE) that supports additional authentication mechanisms and the combination of user and computer authentication requirements.

Authenticated IP (PN)~ A protocol extension to Internet Key Exchange (IKE) that supports additional authentication mechanisms and the combination of user and computer authentication requirements.

authenticated users only meeting (n)~ A meeting in which all participants have Active Directory credentials and connect from either inside or outside the corporate firewall.

authentication (n)~ The process of verifying the identity of a user, computer, device, process, or other entity by validating the credentials provided by the entity. Common forms of credentials are digital signatures, smart cards, biometric data, and a combination of user names and passwords.

authentication (n)~ A workflow that is used to perform additional user identity validation before continuing with the request.

authentication assurance (n)~ A Windows Server feature that provides the ability to determine which logon method was used by a user from his Kerberos token.

authentication challenge (n)~ A dialog that requires the user to provide a response in order to authenticate to ILM -€œ2-€?.

authentication challenge activity (n)~ A Windows Workflow Foundation activity that is used to configure a challenge that will be issued to a user in order to authenticate to ILM -€œ2-€?.

authentication data (n)~ A scheme-specific block of data that is exchanged between the server and client during authentication. To prove its identity, the client encrypts some or all of this data with a user name and password. The client sends the encrypted data to the server, which decrypts the data and compares it to the original. If the decrypted data matches the original data, the client is authenticated.

authentication database (n)~ A database on a server that matches user names to passwords.

authentication delegation (n)~ A method used to authenticate a session that has been opened with the published Web site.

authentication method (n)~ The authentication protocol (such as CHAP, PAP, EAP etc.) used when authenticating access to resources on a network.

authentication method (n)~ For BitLocker Drive Encryption, a combination of one or more of the following elements, identified by a globally unique identifier (GUID): personal identification number (PIN), recovery password, recovery key, startup key, and Trusted Platform Module (TPM).

authentication option (n)~ One of multiple authentication mechanisms or settings that a user can set.

authentication package (n)~ A DLL that encapsulates the authentication logic used to determine whether to permit a user to log on. LSA authenticates a user logon by sending the request to an authentication package. The authentication package then examines the logon information and either authenticates or rejects the user logon attempt.

authentication page (n)~ A Web page presented to unauthenticated users logging on to a site requiring authentication with a Web browser.

authentication provider (n)~ The software component that provides services for authenticating security principals. For example, the implementation of RADIUS is an authentication provider.

authentication service (n)~ A service provided by an operating system or underlying subsystem (like Microsoft Internet Information Services) that provides a means to authenticate users, typically using a user name and password. Part of the general security system, authentication services can also be offered at the application layer.

authentication set (n)~ In IPsec, a collection of authentication methods that the client proposes during negotiation with the remote host.

authentication ticket (n)~ A ticket that Commerce Server creates for registered users.

Authentications (n)~ A unit of measure of the 'Basic Authentications' resource of the 'Active Directory B2C' service type of the 'Identity' service for 'Pay-As-You-Go' billing based on the number of authentications submitted.

Authentications (10s) (PN)~ The unit of measure for authentications performed in blocks of 10.

authenticator (n)~ A data structure used by one party to prove that another party knows a secret key. In the Kerberos authentication protocol, authenticators include timestamps, to prevent replay attacks, and are encrypted with the session key issued by the Key Distribution Center (KDC).

Authenticator (PN)~ The app that generates security codes that change frequently as part of two-step verification.

authenticity (n)~ The validity or correctness of a document.

Authenticode (n)~ A security feature of Microsoft Internet Explorer. Authenticode allows vendors of downloadable executable code (plug-ins or ActiveX controls, for example) to attach digital certificates to their products to assure end users that the code is from the original developer and has not been altered. Authenticode lets end users decide for themselves whether to accept or reject software components posted on the Internet before downloading begins.

AuthIP (PN)~ A protocol extension to Internet Key Exchange (IKE) that supports additional authentication mechanisms and the combination of user and computer authentication requirements.

author (n)~ The entity primarily responsible for creating the content resource (that is, the author).

author (n)~ Individual, account, or website that published a post that was stored to the application's database.

Author Lists right (n)~ A right that allows a user to add, modify, or remove items in a list, document library, discussion board, or survey.

Author Marks (PN)~ A feature that identifies the author of unread new or changed

content in a shared notebook.

Author role (n)~ A collection of rights that enables a user to view, add, and modify pages, and items in a list, document library, discussion board or survey.

authoring (n)~ The process of creating and designing content by using specialized authoring tools.

Authoring Connector (PN)~ A Microsoft Content Management Server (MCMS) feature that enables users to author, edit, and submit content from a Microsoft Word document to an MCMS Web site.

authoring pane (n)~ In PerformancePoint Add-in for Excel, the pane that is used to author forms.

authoring tool (n)~ A tool that allows an author to create, edit, manage and/or publish a content deliverable in a consistently organized fashion.

authoritative name server (n)~ A DNS server that is responsible for the DNS records that are associated with a domain.

authoritative page (n)~ A Web page that a site collection administrator has designated as more relevant than other Web pages. This is typically the URL of the home page for the intranet of an organization. The higher the authority level assigned to a page, the higher the page appears in search results. Also referred to as authoritative page.

authoritative recovery (n)~ In Backup, a type of restore operation performed on an Active Directory domain controller in which the objects in the restored directory are treated as authoritative, replacing (through replication) all existing copies of those objects.

authoritative restore (n)~ In Backup, a type of restore operation performed on an Active Directory domain controller in which the objects in the restored directory are treated as authoritative, replacing (through replication) all existing copies of those objects.

authoritative server (n)~ Pertaining to, or characteristic of, a DNS server that hosts a primary or secondary copy of a DNS zone. When a DNS server is configured to host a zone, it is said to be authoritative for names within that zone.

authoritative source (n)~ A user that has thoroughly tested and certified the software. Typically, these sources include Microsoft Corporation and independent software vendors (ISVs).

authority information access (n)~ A certificate extension that contains information useful for verifying the trust status of a certificate, as defined by the 2008 Memo of the Network Working Group. This information potentially includes Uniform Resource Locations (URLs) where the issuing CA's certificate can be retrieved, as well as a location of an Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP) responder configured to provide status for the certificate in question.

Authority Key Identifier (n)~ A certificate extension used by the certificate chaining engine to determine what certificate was used to sign a presented certificate. The AKI can contain the issuer name, serial number, public key information, or no information at all. By matching the information in a certificate's AKI extension to a CA certificate's Subject Key Identifier (SKI) extension, a certificate chain can be built.

authorization (n)~ The process of granting a person, computer process, or device access to certain information, services or functionality. Authorization is derived from the identity of the person, computer process, or device requesting access, which is verified through

authentication.

authorization (n)~ A workflow with activities that must be completed before the approval or validation request is committed to the database.

authorization code (n)~ A code that grants rights to an individual, for example to use a system or access stored data.

authorization header (n)~ In the context of an HTTP transaction, a string containing the credentials that the user agent sends to server containing the authentication information.

Authorization Manager (n)~ A role-based security architecture for Microsoft Windows Server 2003 or Microsoft Windows 2000 Server (Service Pack 4) that can be used in any application requiring role-based authorization, such as ASP.NET Web applications or Web services. It consists of a run-time environment and a Microsoft Management Console (MMC) snap-in tool that enables network administrators to define roles, assign users and groups to application roles, and create application groups based on an employees job role or an organizations structure.

Authorization Policies Wizard (PN)~ A wizard that is available through Remote Desktop Gateway Manager that enables you to quickly configure a Remote Desktop connection authorization policy (RD CAP), a Remote Desktop resource authorization policy (RD RAP), and a computer group that is associated with an RD RAP.

authorization rule (n)~ A script, written in VBScript or JScript, that can be included in role definitions and task definitions. An authorization rule determines whether the role or task is allowed.

authorization store (n)~ A file containing user and group information used by the Authorization Manager.

authorize (v)~ To grant a person, computer process, or device access to certain information, services or functionality.

authorize (v)~ To sanction the future occurrence of an event in a system.

authorized distributor (n)~ An independent company licensed by Microsoft Licensing, GP or Microsoft Ireland Operations, Ltd. to manage the production and distribution of multipacks of Windows OEM products to system builders.

authorized replicator (n)~ An independent company licensed by Microsoft Licensing, Inc., to manage the production and distribution of Microsoft OEM products for royalty OEMs. Microsoft Licensing, Inc., supplies the authorized replicator with the master components, manufacturing and assembly specifications, and other pertinent instructions. The authorized replicator manufactures and assembles genuine Microsoft products to exact specifications. The benefits of using an authorized replicator include protection against piracy, consistent high-quality software, and competitive prices.

authorized user (n)~ A user who has been authenticated and who has access to objects and tasks in the system.

Auto Answer (PN)~ A feature of some Windows Mobile devices that uses the hands-free system to automatically answer incoming calls (without a person touching the device) after a user-specified period of time, such as 2 seconds, 5 seconds, 10 seconds, and so on.

auto apply quota (n)~ A quota that allows the user to assign a quota template on a folder and have quotas based on the template be automatically created for the existing subfolders and any subfolders created in the future.

Auto Approval (n)~ An update management configuration in which newly synchronized updates are automatically approved, and deployed to managed computers.

Auto Attendant (n)~ The feature that supplies a caller with information and performs an action without the intervention of a human operator. It automatically routes calls based on selections made by the caller.

Auto Collage (PN)~ A feature that assembles a composite photo collage from multiple source photos.

auto correction (n)~ A feature that automatically corrects errors and makes other substitutions as soon as a user types text.

auto discover (n)~ To automatically find newly-added servers and newly-added shares or volumes, or to detect changes, such as deletion or remapping, to protected data.

auto discovery (n)~ The daily process by which DPM automatically detects new or removed servers on the network and discovers changes to protected servers, such as the addition, removal, or renaming of databases, shares, and volumes.

Auto Fill (PN)~ A feature that allows the user to fill cells with data that follows a pattern or that is based on data in other cells.

Auto Hide (PN)~ A feature that minimizes tool windows along the edges of the IDE when these windows are not in use.

Auto PC (n)~ An information and entertainment system for use in automobiles. Developed by Microsoft and powered by Microsoft-® Windows-® CE (a Windows-compatible operating system designed for embedded applications), Auto PC implements speech-recognition technology to enable individuals to rely on hands-free, spoken commands for tasks such as accessing a contact database (names, addresses, numbers), calling up e-mail or traffic reports, controlling an audio system, or obtaining destination directions. The Auto PC fits into the dashboard, in the space normally occupied by a radio.

auto size (v)~ For an object, to resize automatically if the containing object or the overall window is resized.

auto style application mode (n)~ A mode in which the default style settings defined in Page Options > CSS tab will be used on a page level as well as on an inline style level. The style application mode can also be set to manual.

auto thumbnail (n)~ A tool that creates a thumbnail (a miniature version) of a picture or photograph and a hyperlink to the original picture.

auto top-up (n)~ A Skype feature that enables automatic payments so that the user doesn't run out of Skype Credit.

AutoArchive (n)~ A feature which automatically and periodically removes items to another folder, or deletes them, based on the amount of time they have been in the folder.

AutoArchive (v)~ To automatically remove items to another folder periodically or delete them, based on the amount of time that they have been in the folder.

autochanger (n)~ A robotic device that automatically loads storage media into a computer drive.

autocommit mode (n)~ The default transaction management mode for the Database Engine. The Database Engine automatically starts a transaction for each individual Transact-SQL statement. When the statement completes, the transaction is committed or rolled back based on the success or failure of the statement.

AutoComplete (PN)~ The feature in Internet Explorer that remembers the information you have typed into the Address bar, web forms, or password fields, and which automatically fills in that information if you start to type the same thing again later.

AutoConnect (n)~ A technology that allows Outlook and mobile devices to automatically discover and connect to the correct Exchange server without requiring the user to know the Exchange server name or other details, even if the mailbox has been moved or a server has failed.

AutoConnect (PN)~ A feature that automatically connects, aligns, and evenly distributes flowchart shapes in a drawing.

auto-consistency check (n)~ A feature that automatically runs a consistency check on protected data sources when it detects an inconsistent replica.

auto-correct (PN)~ A feature that automatically corrects errors and makes other substitutions as soon as a user types text.

Auto-detect server (oth)~ The label for a check-box that when selected establishes automatic detection of the server upon signing in.

Autodiscover (n)~ A feature available in Outlook 2007 and some mobile devices that automatically configures the clients for access to Exchange Server 2007. The client sends the user name and password information to the Exchange 2007 server. The Autodiscover Web service that is running on the Exchange Client Access server returns an XML file that contains configuration information, which is interpreted by the client. If the user is moved to a different server later, the client will automatically query the Autodiscover Web service again to update the client configuration.

Autodiscover service (n)~ A service that returns server configuration information for a mobile device or other client using only the user's SMTP e-mail address and password.

auto-exit (n)~ A text box in which the focus automatically moves to the next control as soon as a user types the last character.

Auto-Extend (PN)~ A feature that facilitates the use of Presenter View by automatically applying the Extend setting for Windows projection and identifying the correct display for Slide Show versus Presenter view.

AutoFilter (n)~ A software feature that allows users to filter records in a spreadsheet or database by selecting filter criteria right in the working window rather than going through complex views and features.

autoflow (n)~ The automatic flowing of text from one frame to another.

AutoHide (PN)~ A feature that minimizes tool windows along the edges of the IDE when these windows are not in use.

auto-hide button (n)~ A button that appears on the edge of a frame when a window is in auto-hide mode. The hidden window pane appears when the mouse cursor hovers over the button.

autohost (v)~ To deploy the components of an app on appropriate hosts and establish app isolation automatically.

auto-implemented property (n)~ A Visual Basic and C# property that can be declared in a single line of code.

auto-insert delay (n)~ Time elapsed after the last stroke and before the handwriting recognizer result is inserted.

auto-joining (n)~ The movement of text to fill a gap that remains after a user deletes other text.

auto-labelling (n)~ A procedure in which adding a shape to the drawing canvas automatically also adds the shape's name as a text label.

AutoLayout (n)~ A feature that automatically adjusts the layout if you insert items that don't fit the original layout. You can undo it using the Automatic Layout Options button.

autoloader (n)~ A robotic device that automatically loads storage media into a computer drive.

autologger (n)~ A data-capturing tool used in remote usability studies to automatically record application information (active windows, titles and locations) and user actions such as mouse clicks and keystrokes.

autologon (n)~ The process of automatically logging on to the computer when the computer restarts.

automated activity (n)~ An activity that is automatically completed by Service Manager.

Automated Clearing House (n)~ An electronic funds transfer system available in the United States that facilitates the transfer of funds between receiving party and originating party bank accounts.

Automated System Recovery (n)~ A feature that helps you recover a system that will not start.

Automated System Recovery Preparation Wizard (n)~ A wizard that backs up the partition used by the operating system, but it does not back up other partitions, such as program or data partitions. Those partitions must be backed up using Backup or other standard routines.

automated task (n)~ A workflow task that is completed by an automatic operation.

automated test (n)~ A set of steps that a computer may run programmatically to test the functionality of the system.

automatic (adj)~ Pertaining to something that functions without external control.

Automatic Answering (PN)~ A feature of some Windows Mobile devices that uses the hands-free system to automatically answer incoming calls (without a person touching the device) after a user-specified period of time, such as 2 seconds, 5 seconds, 10 seconds, and so on.

automatic approval (n)~ An update management configuration in which newly synchronized updates are automatically approved, and deployed to managed computers.

automatic approval rule (n)~ A type of rule that allows updates to be automatically approved based on product and update classifications.

automatic call distributor (n)~ A system that automatically routes and queues incoming phone calls and generates reports to an agent or a set of agents, e.g., in a call center such as for customer service.

Automatic configuration (PN)~ An option in the Options dialog box, on the Accounts tab. When the phone is integrated with Communicator, this option uses the automatic configuration settings for the phone.

automatic document feeder (n)~ An attachment available on some scanners that allows automatic scanning of multiple pages.

automatic failover (n)~ A failover that occurs automatically on the loss of the primary

replica.

automatic failover set (n)~ Within a given availability group, a pair of availability replicas (including the current primary replica) that are configured for synchronous-commit mode with automatic failover, if any.

automatic file restore (n)~ A feature that replaces malware-infected system files with uninfected files from the cloud.

Automatic Layout (n)~ A feature that recognises some repetitive, highly-used steps and automatically helps in the layout of the text.

automatic learning (n)~ A handwriting personalization feature that collects data about the words you use and how you write them. If you turn on automatic learning, it enables the handwriting recognizer to learn your handwriting style and vocabulary.

Automatic Maintenance (PN)~ A feature of Windows that includes a set of maintenance tasks that run automatically when the user's PC is idle.

Automatic mapping (n)~ Field in the Import Data Wizard that indicates that the wizard can determine which of the fields being imported match up with Microsoft Dynamics CRM fields.

automatic number identification (n)~ A program that identifies the phone number where a call originates.

automatic outlining (n)~ The process that makes it possible to collapse a sequence of text lines into a single line. For example, in C++ all methods can be collapsed to a single line, showing only the method signature.

automatic partnering (n)~ A setting for APPC LUs and modes that enables LU-LU pairs (with assigned modes) to be generated automatically by Host Integration Server 2004. Each time a new APPC LU or mode is created with automatic partnering enabled, Host Integration Server 2004 searches for existing LUs and modes that also have automatic partnering enabled. Host Integration Server 2004 then uses all available automatic partners to create as many unique LU-LU pairs as possible, each pair containing a remote LU, local LU, and assigned mode. Disabling an automatic partner setting after an LU or mode has been created does not remove that LU or mode from LU-LU pairs already generated.

Automatic Private IP Addressing (n)~ A TCP/IP feature in WindowsXP and Windows Server2003 that automatically configures a unique IP address from the range 169.254.0.1 through 169.254.255.254 with a subnet mask of 255.255.0.0 when the TCP/IP protocol is configured for dynamic addressing and a DHCP server is not available. The APIPA range of IP addresses is reserved by the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) for use on a single subnet, and IP addresses within this range are not used on the Internet.

Automatic Provisioning (n)~ The automation of user provisioning

automatic recovery (n)~ Recovery that occurs every time SQL Server is restarted.

Automatic Replies (PN)~ A tool that allows the user to configure auto-replies.

automatic reply (n)~ The auto-reply text specified using Outlook's Automatic Replies or Out of Office Assistant.

automatic scrolling (n)~ A technique whereby a display area automatically scrolls without direct interaction with a scroll bar.

Automatic Speech Recognition (n)~ Technology that allows machines to recognize and respond to human voice commands.

automatic synchronization (n)~ The automatic exchange and update of information between a device and a desktop computer or server according to a preset schedule or criteria, so that the information is the same in both places.

automatic transaction (n)~ A transaction that is created by the COM+ run-time environment for an object based on the transaction attribute of a component.

automatic update (n)~ A method that allows a computer to be scanned and recommends software updates that fix problems, add functionality, or provide the latest drivers.

Automatic Updates (n)~ A feature that works with the Windows Update website to deliver updates (patches and fixes) for Windows as they become available according to settings that users can choose.

automatic variable (n)~ A shell variable that is always available as part of a Monad session ($?, $true, etc.).

automatic virtual machine activation (n)~ Activation of a guest operating system or application based on properties of a host system or parent partition, including but not limited to the license state of the host.

Automatically retrieve Out Of Office settings from Outlook (oth)~ An option in the Options dialog box, on the Rules tab. When this option is selected, Communicator obtains the user's Out Of Office information from Outlook and displays it as part of the user's status.

automatically save (v)~ To save the user's work on a continuous basis, so that it is not necessary to save manually.

Automation (PN)~ A technology that is based on the Component Object Model (COM) that enables interoperability among ActiveX components, including OLE components. Formerly referred to as OLE Automation.

Automation (PN)~ A Microsoft Azure service that automates the manual, long-running, error-prone, and frequently repeated tasks that are commonly performed in a cloud environment.

Automation client (n)~ An application that uses Automation to manipulates the objects, methods, and properties of another application. Also called an Automation controller.

Automation object (n)~ An object supplied by a component that supports Automation.

Automation server (n)~ An application that enables its objects, methods, and properties to be controlled by other applications through Automation.

Automotive (PN)~ The Lifestyle subcategory containing apps for car enthusiasts.

AutoMovie (n)~ A Movie Maker tool that helps users quickly create a movie by analyzing the video, pictures, and music that a user selects, and then combining those to create a movie.

autonomous system (n)~ A group of routers or networks controlled by a single administrative authority using a common Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) for routing packets. Each autonomous system is assigned a globally unique number called an autonomous-system number (ASN).

autonomous system boundary router (oth)~ A router that exchanges routing information with routers that belong to other autonomous systems. The ASBR then advertises external routes throughout the autonomous system. ASBRs can be internal or area border routers, and they might or might not be connected to the backbone.

AutoNumber (PN)~ A field data type that automatically stores a unique number for each record as it's added to a table.

AutoPlay (n)~ A feature that allows you to set up your computer so that when you insert a CD or DVD, it will play automatically and you won't have to select your preferences every time.

autopostback (n)~ A process in which the control submits the page when the user interacts with the control. (By default, only button controls cause a postback.) For example, if a DropDownList control is set to perform autopostback, the page is submitted as soon as a user selects an item from the list.

auto-protection (n)~ In DPM, a feature that automatically identifies and adds new data sources for protection.

auto-recharge (n)~ A Skype feature that enables automatic payments so that the user doesn't run out of Skype Credit.

Auto-recover (n)~ A feature that allows the user to rescue work if the computer crashes for any reason.

auto-redial (n)~ A feature that repeatedly redials the desired number until the user gets through.

auto-reduce statement completion (n)~ The IntelliSense feature that filters the list of values that IntelliSense displays to only the relevant ones based on what the user types. It also filters on title casing (e.g., if the user types dl'

autoregressive integrated moving average (n)~ A method for determining dependencies in observations taken sequentially in time, that also supports multiplicative seasonality.

auto-repeat (n)~ An event or interaction that is automatically repeated. Auto-repeat events usually occur when a user holds down a keyboard key or presses and holds a special control (for example, scroll bar buttons).

AutoReply (PN)~ A feature in Outlook Mobile that allows the user to set up an automatic response to incoming e-mail messages.

auto-report (n)~ A type of report that is automatically generated from the data that is displayed on a form.

autorestart (n)~ A process or system feature that can automatically restart the system after the occurrence of certain type of errors or a power system failure.

Autos (PN)~ An MSN site that provides information and expert advice on automobiles, including safety ratings, market values, and listings for new and used cars.

autosave (n)~ A program feature that automatically saves an open file to a disk or other medium at defined intervals or after a certain number of keystrokes to ensure that changes to a document are periodically saved.

autoscroll (n)~ A technique whereby a display area automatically scrolls without direct interaction with a scroll bar.

AutoShape (n)~ A predefined or free-form figure -€" such as a line, oval, cube, flowchart symbol, banner, or free-form scribble -€" that the user can insert into a document and then customize.

AutoShapes (n)~ A menu for a group of ready-made shapes that includes basic shapes, such as rectangles and circles, plus a variety of lines and connectors, block arrows, flowchart symbols, stars and banners, and callouts.

autosnap (n)~ A feature in which dropping a shape onto a connector automatically glues the shape to the connector.

auto-start (n)~ A feature of Windows Server AppFabric that allows a WCF or WF service to automatically start when it is created, or when IIS is started.

autostatic update (n)~ The process of adding to the routing table automatically. When you configure an interface to use auto-static update mode, the router sends a request to other routers and inherits routes. The routes are saved in the routing table as and are kept even if the router is restarted or the interface goes down. Auto-static updates are supported in (RIP) for (IP) and in RIP for Internetwork Packet Exchange (), but they are not available for use with Open Shortest Path First (OSPF).

Autostretch (adj)~ An option for setting all or part of a layout table to a fixed width. After setting part of a layout table to a fixed width, the other part of the layout table automatically stretches to adjust to the size of the Web browser window.

AutoSum (n)~ An Excel feature that automatically creates a sum formula based on user selection.

AutoText (n)~ A gallery for text and graphics, such as a standard contract clause, that can be used multiple times in one or more documents. Each selection of text or graphics is recorded as an AutoText entry and assigned a unique name. It is visible in Quick Parts and the Building Blocks Organizer.

Autotext code (PN)~ A text-based variable in a column definition that is automatically updated each time that a report is generated.

Autounattend.xml (n)~ The unattended answer file that is automatically detected by Windows Setup during operating system installation.

auxiliary AppCompat database (n)~ An additional database that is associated with the AppCompat database. The Auxiliary AppCompat database can be modified on the system and is used primarily in large enterprises where the IT environment is heavily managed. The main AppCompat database is read-only.

auxiliary class (n)~ A class that extends the definition of a class that inherits from it but cannot form a class by itself.

auxiliary display (n)~ A feature of Windows Vista that gives the user quick access to useful information on their computer, such as calendar appointments and the latest e-mail message even when the computer is in standby mode or hibernating, media playback control when the computer is off, and other application notifications.

AV (n)~ A computer program designed to detect and respond to malicious software, such as viruses and worms. Responses may include blocking user access to infected files, cleaning infected files or systems, or informing the user that an infected program was detected.

availability (n)~ A level of service provided by applications, services, or systems.

availability (n)~ The periods of time when a resource can be scheduled to participate in a service activity.

availability (n)~ The condition of a user that can be displayed to the user's contacts to communicate whether the user is currently online and available, offline and unavailable, and so on.

availability database (n)~ A database that belongs to an availability group.

availability group (n)~ A set of user databases that fail over together.

availability group listener (n)~ A server to which clients can connect in order to access a database in a primary or secondary replica of an availability group.

availability indicator (n)~ Appears to the left of a meeting or appointment (or all the way around the item when selected), indicating time status as free, tentative, busy, out of office, or no information available. Visible only in Day and Work Week view.

availability replica (n)~ An instantiation of an availability group that is hosted by a specific instance of SQL Server and that maintains a local copy of the set of availability databases that belong to the availability group.

Availability service (n)~ A service that improves information workers' free/busy data by providing secure, consistent, and up-to-date free/busy information to computers that are running Microsoft Office Outlook 2007. By default, this service is installed with Exchange 2007.

availability set (n)~ A group of virtual machines that are set up so that its members are guaranteed to be highly available. An availability set combines the operations of fault domains and update domains to help guard against hardware failures and host operating system updates, both of which cause virtual machine outages.

availability warning (n)~ An icon or a warning message that appears when an item quantity, lot number, or serial number is already reserved or otherwise specified for other documents.

available (adj)~ Referring to anything that is ready for immediate use by a user or application.

available (PN)~ A presence status the user can select, while signed in, to make it appear to other users that he or she is currently willing to be contacted.

available disk space (n)~ Memory that is not allocated to any program.

available disks (n)~ A storage pool that exposes physical disks that are currently available for inclusion in a storage pool on a particular storage subsystem.

available hard disk space (n)~ Memory that is not allocated to any program.

available language (n)~ A language pack that is present in the langpacks folder, but is not yet installed to the Windows image. To install an available language, you must run Windows Setup. Optionally, you can use the Lpksetup.exe tool to install a language pack after Windows is installed.

available memory (n)~ Memory that is not allocated to any program.

available to promise (adj)~ The portion of inventory that is not allocated and which can be used to fulfill new orders and requirements.

Avantgarde (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 90.

Avatar ~ A picture or figure representing a person in an online environment.

AVDP (n)~ A part of the UDF file system necessary to identify the required blocks in order to interpret the file system.

average cost period (n)~ An interval of time that the program uses to calculate average costs of items that use the Average costing method. The program calculates an average cost for the ending date of each average cost period in which an inventory decrease takes

place. This average cost is then applied to all inventory decreases with valuation dates in the average cost period.

average duration (oth)~ The average event- time for all performance events in the group.

AVI (n)~ A Microsoft Windows multimedia file format for sound and videos that uses the Microsoft Resource Interchange File Format (RIFF) specification.

AVIcode .NET Enterprise agent (PN)~ A feature that is installed on a Windows-based computer by the AVIcode .NET application monitoring product.

AVS (n)~ The service that is provided by a credit card processor that validates that the billing address provided by a card holder matches the information on file with the issuing bank.

award certificate (n)~ A document presented to an individual or team in formal recognition of their effort or achievement.

Away (n)~ A tab on the Power Options Properties dialog box which allows the user to select away mode.

Away (n)~ An item on the user's My Status menu that can be selected while signed in to make it appear to other users that he or she is currently away.

Away (PN)~ An item on the user's Status menu. A user can select this status to indicate that they are not actively using their computer.

Away (PN)~ The status that appears when a user is elsewhere than at their computer. The Away status can be selected manually when the user plans to be away, or automatically when the user has been away.

away greeting (n)~ A voice message that's played to callers to let them know that the person they called is away for an extended period of time and unavailable to answer the phone. It can be customized by the user. It's different from the voice mail greeting that's played when the recipient is away for a short period of time.

away mode (n)~ A power mode in which a Media Center PC appears off, but can still perform functions such as recording a TV program. In away mode, the monitor appears blank, the audio is muted, the input devices are locked, the power LED changes from green to amber, and the system fans turn down.

AWS (PN)~ A collection of remote computing services that make up a cloud computing platform offered by Amazon.com.

AWT (PN)~ A library of Java GUIs (graphical user interfaces) that provides the connections between a Java application and the native GUI of the computer on which the application runs.

AxBC class (n)~ A business component class that encapsulates business logic, including the provision of default values, validation of data, value mapping, and access to display fields.

Axd (oth)~ The prefix used for document classes for the application programmer interfaces (APIs).

axis (n)~ A line bordering the chart plot area used as a frame of reference for measurement.

axis (n)~ A set of tuples. Each tuple is a vector of members. A set of axes defines the coordinates of a multidimensional data set.

axis (n)~ A directional vector that can be used to specify a position in space. The

horizontal axis x-axis, the vertical y-axis, and near-to-far z-axis are used for three-dimensional graphing.

AXL (PN)~ An XML-based serialization format used by SharePoint-based servers to represent Access Services database applications. It includes database properties, queries, forms, reports, and macros.

AzMan (n)~ A role-based security architecture for Microsoft Windows Server 2003 or Microsoft Windows 2000 Server (Service Pack 4) that can be used in any application requiring role-based authorization, such as ASP.NET Web applications or Web services. It consists of a run-time environment and a Microsoft Management Console (MMC) snap-in tool that enables network administrators to define roles, assign users and groups to application roles, and create application groups based on an employees job role or an organizations structure.

Azure Active Directory (PN)~ The identity service in Microsoft Azure that provides identity management and access control capabilities through a REST-based API.

Azure Active Directory Connect Health (PN)~ An Microsoft Azure preview portal extension with a server and client component to monitor service's health, performance and usage of an on-premises identity infrastructure (ADFS), providing alerts, summaries and reports.

Azure Active Directory Connect Health Agent (PN)~ A program installed and running as a background task on the targeted servers to accomplish Azure AD Connect Health functions.

Azure Active Directory identity synchronization tools (n)~ The services providing for automatical synchronization of user and group accounts on-premise and to the accounts stored in Azure Active Directory via pass-back through federation and password hash synchronization.

Azure AD App (PN)~ An Internet application that runs on smartphones and other portable devices and uses Microsoft Azure Mobile Services to provide authorized users with sign-on capability to access secured resources via the identity service in Microsoft Azure that provides identity management and access control capabilities.

Azure AD Connect Health (PN)~ An Microsoft Azure preview portal extension with a server and client component to monitor service's health, performance and usage of an on-premises identity infrastructure (ADFS), providing alerts, summaries and reports.

Azure AD Connect Health Alerts (PN)~ The section of the Azure AD Connect Health providing the list of active alerts. includes relevant information, resolution steps, and links to related documentation. By selecting an alert you will see additional information, as well as steps you can take to resolve the alert, and links to additional documentation. You can also view historical data on alerts that were resolved in the past.

Azure AD Connect Health Usage Analytics (PN)~ A feature of Azure AD Connect Health that analyzes user actions and usage events on tne monitored service.

Azure AD Sync (PN)~ A software tool for connecting to data sources, synchronizing data between data sources, as well as the provisioning and deprovisioning of identities.

Azure App (PN)~ An Internet application that runs on smartphones and other portable devices and uses Microsoft Azure Mobile Services to provide authorized users with sign-on capability to access secured resources via the identity service in Microsoft Azure that

provides identity management and access control capabilities.

Azure App Service (PN)~ The Microsoft Azure hosting offer that is streamlined for fast and easy website deployments either running custom application code or popular open source web apps.

Azure App Service Environment (PN)~ A Premium service plan option of Azure App Service that provides a fully isolated and dedicated environment for securely running all apps.

Azure Application (PN)~ An Internet application that runs on smartphones and other portable devices and uses Microsoft Azure Mobile Services to provide authorized users with sign-on capability to access secured resources via the identity service in Microsoft Azure that provides identity management and access control capabilities.

Azure Authenticator (PN)~ A dual-component app that can be installed on a user's mobile device for secure access to work and school accounts through account sign-in verification.

Azure Automation (PN)~ A Microsoft Azure service that automates the manual, long-running, error-prone, and frequently repeated tasks that are commonly performed in a cloud environment.

Azure Automation Intelligence Pack (PN)~ An Azure Automation component transforming the newborn agent into a useful member of society, otherwise known as a Hybrid Runbook Worker.

Azure Batch forum (n)~ An MSDN forum to discuss the Azure Batch service. The topics include management, development, performance, roadmap, feature request, etc.

Azure Classic Portal (PN)~ The service principal first-released web-based user interface to Azure services.

Azure credit (n)~ The amount of money that an Azure user is entitled to use for Azure services.

Azure Data Catalog (PN)~ A shared Azure service that provides a means for storing and administering definitions of models, content types, and data sources.

Azure Data Lake (PN)~ A hyper scale repository for big data analytic workloads.

Azure for BizSpark Plus (n)~ The offer of a monthly credit on Microsoft Azure for startups who are members of a local Accelerator or Incubator and who are BizSpark Plus partners.

Azure Gaming Services (PN)~ The Microsoft Azure service for 3 limited-availability Xbox (gaming) service types, including Compute and two Data Transfers.

Azure in Open (PN)~ A monetary commitment offer based on the open licensing program and targeted for small- to medium-sized businesses.

Azure in Open (PN)~ A monetary commitment that makes Microsoft Azure available for partners to resell through Open licensing for 12 months, and that a customer can use against any consumption-based Azure service.

Azure Pass (PN)~ An offer that provides a certain amount in monetary credit to anyone who would like to try out Microsoft Azure services.

Azure Portal (n)~ The web-based user interface that hosts all Azure services.

Azure PowerShell (PN)~ A module that provides cmdlets to manage Azure through Windows PowerShell. You can use the cmdlets to create, test, deploy, and manage

solutions and services delivered through the Azure platform.

Azure Preview Portal (n)~ The next-generation web-based user interface to which Azure services are migrating. It provides a customizable end-to-end DevOps experience along with Azure Resource Manager for composing and managing all resources in an application together.

Azure Redis Cache (PN)~ The Microsoft Azure Cache offering that provides access to a secure, dedicated Redis cache, managed by Microsoft.

Azure region (n)~ An area within a geo Azure region taxonomy. Does not imply any hierarchy or nesting within a geo. Regions can be assigned to other geos in the future if needed.

Azure Resource Manager (PN)~ The service to grant access to a service principal and authenticate it so that it can perform the permitted management actions on resources that exist in the subscription or as a tenant.

Azure Rights Management (Government Pricing) (PN)~ The offer of the Azure Rights Management capability for government organizations where data is hosted in the commercial cloud environment.

Azure Rights Management for Government (PN)~ The offer of the Azure Rights Management capability for government organizations where data is hosted in the government cloud environment.

Azure Search (PN)~ The service that allows developers to incorporate search capabilities into their applications without having to worry about the complexities of full-text search and without having to deploy, maintain or manage any infrastructure.

Azure Site Recovery (n)~ The Microsoft Azure service that allows users to automate protection and replication and orchestrate recovery for virtual machines and applications that run on Hyper-V hosts located in System Center Virtual Machine Manager (VMM) clouds and also in Microsoft Azure for simplified disaster recovery.

Azure Stack (PN)~ A cloud infrastructure that brings Azure IaaS and PaaS capabilities to customers' datacenters for blending enterprise applications such as SQL Server, SharePoint, and Exchange with modern distributed applications and services while maintaining centralized oversight.

Azure Sync Portal (PN)~ The web UI that you use to interact with the Azure Sync Service.

Azure Sync Service (PN)~ The synchronization service running behind the Azure Sync Portal.

Azure Tenant (n)~ An instance of Azure Active Directory that is automatically created for use by an organization when signing up for any Microsoft cloud service to create and manage users and groups, add the organization's registered Internet domains and set up integration with the on-premises directory service to process user authentications.

Azure Trust Center (PN)~ A website that describes the compliance, security, and privacy features of Microsoft Azure.

B (n)~ A game rating symbol developed by the Computer Entertainment Rating Organization (CERO).

B+ tree (n)~ A B-tree in which data are stored in the leaves. B+ trees (B plus trees) make it possible to easily search, insert, delete and access data.

B2B (n)~ Relating to the sales category pertaining to transactions and related activity between a business and buyers who are not consumers, such as government bodies, companies, and resellers.

B2B integration (n)~ The exchange of electronic documents between two companies, for example, for the purpose of trading.

B2B site (n)~ A Web site designed for the creation and transmission of purchase orders between businesses that have an established relationship.

B2C site (n)~ A Web site that provides retail shopping directly to the public.

BAC (n)~ The original project, resource, and assignment cost as shown in the baseline plan. The baseline cost is a snapshot of the cost at the time when the baseline plan was saved.

bacillus Calmette-Guérin vaccine (n)~ A serum against tuberculosis that is prepared from a strain of the weakened live bovine tuberculosis bacillus and used for vaccination against tuberculosis and also in cancer chemotherapy.

Back (PN)~ A navigation button used to return to recently visited Web pages in Internet Explorer and other internet browsers.

back buffer (n)~ A nonvisible surface to which bitmaps and other images can be drawn while the primary surface displays the currently visible image.

Back button (PN)~ The button that takes the user to the previous item or page.

back clipping plane (n)~ The far boundary of a viewing frustum or camera beyond which objects are not rendered.

back door (n)~ A hardware or software-based hidden entrance to a computer system that can be used to bypass the system's security policies.

back end (n)~ The part of a compiler that transforms source code (human-readable program statements) into object code (machine-readable code).

back end ~ the part of a computer system not directly interacting with the user.

back order (n)~ An unfilled customer order or commitment. A back order is an immediate (or past due) demand against an item whose inventory is insufficient to satisfy the demand.

back payment (n)~ A payment made by a customer for a past due obligation.

back reference (n)~ In regular expressions, an element of the form \dd'

back up (v)~ To make a duplicate copy of a program, a disk, or data.

backbone ~ Backbone network is the main communication path in a WAN; the set of cables or connections that carries most of the traffic

backbone router (n)~ In Open Shortest Path First (OSPF), a router that is connected to the backbone area. This includes routers that are connected to more than one area (area border routers (ABRs)). However, backbone routers do not have to be ABRs. Routers that

have all networks connected to the backbone are internal routers.

backdoor (n)~ Pertaining to a type of trojan used to bypass a computer's security policies.

backdoor (n)~ An entryway into a computer that is neither authorized nor intentionally deliberate.

backend (adj)~ In a client/server application, the part of the program that runs on the server.

back-end application (adj)~ In a client/server application, the part of the program that runs on the server.

back-end database (n)~ In a two-database approach, the server-side database that contains the tables that hold your solution's data, and that is accessed by your solution through links in the front-end database.

back-end database server (n)~ A server that hosts data, configuration settings, and stored procedures that are associated with one or more applications.

backend server (n)~ A server that is used to handle data processing and typically is not accessed by the clients and is not exposed to the Web.

back-end server (n)~ A server that is used to handle data processing and typically is not accessed by the clients and is not exposed to the Web.

backfill (v)~ To retrieve missing updates from another store when a public folder store determines that it has not received all of the updates for a replicated folder (or for the hierarchy).

backflush costing (n)~ An accounting method that flows product and production costs to cost of goods sold accounts during an accounting period and that backflushes those costs to raw material and finished goods accounts for products not sold at the close of the accounting period.

background (n)~ In a graphical user interface such as Windows, a pattern or picture in the screen background that can be chosen by the user.

background (adj)~ In the context of processes or tasks that are part of an operating system or program, operating without interaction with the user while the user is working on another task.

background (n)~ The color or image that appears behind the content of a visual element, for example, behind the text that is displayed in a TextBox control or on your graphical user interface.

background (n)~ A page that you can assign to another page to create multiple layers in a drawing.

background (n)~ The image that appears in the conversation window.

background (n)~ The area that appears behind the tiles on the Start screen.

background (n)~ The picture that appears in the Photos Hub.

Background (PN)~ The area on a card that allows a user to make the card's image a background when clicked on.

background agent (n)~ A multitasking feature that allows for running code periodically in the background.

background color (n)~ The color against which characters and graphics are displayed.

background compilation (n)~ Compilation that occurs while the developer is writing code, before an explicit build command is made through the IDE. Background

compilation enables error reporting while the developer is writing code.

background graphics (n)~ Any graphics on a slide, including drawing objects, patterns in a background fill, and pictures.

background graphics mode (n)~ A mode that defines how background colors are mixed with window or screen colors for text and bitmap operations.

background handles (n)~ The handles used to resize the background. By default, background handles are hidden.

background image (n)~ The background that appears under an application.

Background Intelligent Transfer Service (PN)~ A component of Windows XP and later operating systems that facilitates prioritized, throttled, and asynchronous transfer of files between computers using idle network bandwidth.

background page (n)~ A page that you can assign to another page to create multiple layers in a drawing.

background pattern (n)~ The pattern against which characters and graphics are displayed.

background printing (n)~ The process of sending a document to a printer at the same time that the computer is performing one or more other tasks.

background processing (n)~ The execution of certain operations by the operating system or a program during momentary lulls in the primary (foreground) task. An example of a background process is a word processor program printing a document during the time that occurs between the user's keystrokes.

background program (n)~ A program that can run or is running in the background.

Background Removal (PN)~ An image editing feature that allows a user to isolate the foreground portion of an image and make the background transparent.

background shading (n)~ The application of color behind selected text or paragraph.

background sound (n)~ An audio file associated with a Web page. When a site visitor opens the page in a Web browser, the audio file plays either continuously or the number of times that the code in the Web page specifies.

background streaming (n)~ A client runtime policy configuration parameter that enables the secondary feature block of a virtualized application to be streamed to the client automatically in the background.

Background Sync (PN)~ A feature that synchronizes offline files in the background, ensuring that the server is frequently updated with the latest changes.

background task (n)~ A task that is part of an operating system or program, and is operating without interaction with the user while the user is working on another task.

background texture (n)~ The texture (illusion of physical substance) against which characters and graphics are displayed.

backhaul ~ The terrestrial link between an earth station and a switching or data center.

backing field (n)~ A private variable that holds the value of a property. The property's Get and Set procedures access the backing field.

backing store (n)~ A mass-storage device that serves as backup memory for paging when physical memory is full.

backing stream (n)~ The existing stream, that the new stream will be based on.

backing type (n)~ A type in a given type system that defines the object that is created

when parsing a XAML object element or instantiating a XAML type. In XAML for WPF, a backing type is a CLR type.

backing variable (n)~ A private variable that holds the value of a property. The property's Get and Set procedures access the backing field.

backlight (n)~ The light behind the screen on mobile devices used to illuminate the screen in the dark, or just to make it brighter under normal conditions.

Backlight time out (n)~ A menu item that sets the amount of time for the device to be idle before the backlight turns off.

backlog (n)~ The set of work items not yet closed, representing work under consideration or still to be completed.

backlog priority (n)~ Sort order assigned to a backlog item, which is used to manage the sequence of items on the backlog

backoff (n)~ A mechanism that is used to deliver messages at an interim hop, along the least-cost routing path. A backoff occur when direct relay fails for any reason, such as network issues or servers going offline. The routing component tries to deliver messages as close to the destination as possible by backing off, hop by hop, along the least-cost routing path until a connection is made.

Back-Order Limit (n)~ The value below zero beyond which it is not prudent to take back orders. Back ordering cannot occur beyond this value. This is to restrict overselling and thereby preventing failure to fulfill an order.

backplane (n)~ A tool integration framework that enables the enactment of end user scenarios that require collaboration among tools developed independently by groups inside and outside of Microsoft.

backplane (n)~ A circuit board or framework that supports other circuit boards, devices, and the interconnections among devices, and provides power and data signals to supported devices.

backslash (n)~ A character used to separate directory names in MS-DOS and UNIX path specifications. When used as a leading character, it means that the path specification begins from the topmost level for that disk drive.

backspace gesture (n)~ In Tablet PC Input Panel, an action gesture that performs the same action as pressing the BACKSPACE key on the keyboard.

BACKSPACE key (n)~ A keyboard key that moves the cursor to the left, one character at a time, usually erasing each character as it moves.

Backstage view (PN)~ A full-page UI view that exposes file-level functionality in Office applications. This is a companion feature to the Office Ribbon and helps users discover and use the features that fall outside of the authoring features on the Ribbon.

backup (n)~ A duplicate of a program, a disk, or data, made either for archiving purposes or for safeguarding files.

Backup (PN)~ The Microsoft Azure service that lets you manage cloud backups by using standard backup tools in Windows Server 2012, Windows Server 2012 Essentials, or System Center 2012 Data Protection Manager.

Backup & manage (PN)~ The Utilities & tools subcategory containing apps to backup your personal data and manage it.

backup and restore (n)~ The process of maintaining backup files and putting them back

onto the source medium if necessary.

backup battery (n)~ An additional battery source available in Windows Mobile powered devices. It avoids data loss if the primary battery loses power.

backup browse server (n)~ A computer on a Microsoft network that maintains a list of computers and services available on the network. The master browser supplies the list. The backup browser distributes the Browsing service load to a workgroup or domain.

backup browser (n)~ A computer on a Microsoft network that maintains a list of computers and services available on the network. The master browser supplies the list. The backup browser distributes the Browsing service load to a workgroup or domain.

backup copy (n)~ A duplicate of a program, a disk, or data, made either for archiving purposes or for safeguarding files.

backup designated router (n)~ An OSPF router that forms adjacencies with all other routers on a multiple access network and becomes the designated router when the designated router becomes unavailable.

backup device (n)~ A tape or disk drive containing a backup medium.

backup file (n)~ A duplicate of a program, a disk, or data, made either for archiving purposes or for safeguarding files.

backup media pool (n)~ A logical collection of data-storage media that has been reserved for use by Microsoft Windows Backup. Backup uses Removable Storage to control access to specific media within a library.

backup medium (n)~ Disk file or tape used to hold one or more backups.

Backup Operators group (n)~ A type of local or global group that contains the user rights you need to back up and restore files and folders. Members of the Backup Operators group can back up and restore files and folders regardless of ownership, permissions, encryption, or auditing settings.

backup privilege (n)~ A user's right to perform backups.

backup set (n)~ A collection of files, folders, and other data that have been backed up and stored in a file or on one or more tapes.

backup shadow copy (n)~ A shadow copy of a replica created by the DpmBackup command-line tool. In DPM, backup shadow copies are used to archive replicas to tape.

backup snapshot (n)~ A snapshot of a site's data, created by the Backup Configuration Manager Site Server task or by another backup utility. The backup snapshot is used during a site recovery process to restore the site's data.

Backup Storage for Windows Server (n)~ The offer that provides qualified Windows Server customers up to 800 GB of Azure Backup per month at no charge for two months.

backup withholding (n)~ An IRS tax rule in the United States that requires notified payers to withhold a set percentage from payments made to payees who cannot be identified due to missing or incorrect taxpayer identification numbers on tax forms.

Backup, back up ~ A backup is an extra copy of your work, eg documents, pictures etc, saved onto a removable storage medium such as CD, DVD or magnetic tape, so that if your computer is stolen or breaks down you don't lose everything. Backup is a noun, back up is a verb.

Backus-Naur form (n)~ A metalanguage used for defining the syntax of formal languages, both for the developer of the language and for the user. A language is defined

by a set of statements, in each of which a language element known as a metavariable, written in angle brackets, is defined in terms of actual symbols (called terminals) and other metavariables (including itself if necessary).

backward compatibility (n)~ The capability of source code or programs developed on a more advanced system or compiler version to be executed or compiled by a less advanced (older) version.

backward compatible (Adverb) ~ Pertaining to a product or version that is able to interact with previous versions.

backward extension (n)~ An range that is extended downward, using smaller numbers.

backward pass (n)~ Calculation of late finish and late start dates for project activities, determined by working backward from the project's finish date.

backward planning (n)~ A method for determining a production schedule by beginning with the date the order is required to be ready and working backward to the date work must begin in order to meet the required due date.

backward scheduling (n)~ A method for determining a production schedule by beginning with the date the order is required to be ready and working backward to the date work must begin in order to meet the required due date.

backward slash (n)~ A character used to separate directory names in MS-DOS and UNIX path specifications. When used as a leading character, it means that the path specification begins from the topmost level for that disk drive.

backward-compatible (Adverb) ~ Pertaining to a product or version that is able to interact with previous versions.

Backwards-compatible ~ A program (or system) designed to work with data generated by earlier versions of itself, even though the format may since have changed completely.

BACS (n)~ An automated clearinghouse system for electronic financial transactions.

bad block (n)~ A disk sector that cannot be used for data storage, usually because of media damage or imperfections. Finding, marking, and avoiding bad sectors on a disk is one of the many tasks performed by a computer's operating system. A disk-formatting utility can also find and mark the bad sectors on a disk.

bad debt (n)~ An accounts receivable that will likely remain uncollectable and will be written off.

Bad Language (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the Pan European Gaming Information (PEGI) and the British Board of Film Classification (BBFC).

bad sector (n)~ A disk sector that cannot be used for data storage, usually because of media damage or imperfections. Finding, marking, and avoiding bad sectors on a disk is one of the many tasks performed by a computer's operating system. A disk-formatting utility can also find and mark the bad sectors on a disk.

bad syntax (n)~ Violation of one or more of the rules governing formation of an expression, resulting in unacceptability or illegality.

bad word (n)~ A specific word or phrase that is specified on the basis of an organization's messsaging policy and used in keyword filtering (content filtering) to identify and prevent unwanted e-mail messages from being delivered to users in the organization.

bad word supervision policy (n)~ E-mail policy settings that prevent sending and receiving e-mail that has specifically banned content. Administrators can use this policy to

reject e-mail that contains profanity or other objectionable words, also known as bad words'.'

badge (n)~ A small icon, image or title that is associated with a user's name and that provides a visual indication of their role, contribution level, or other achievement or affiliation.

badge (n)~ An indication that appears on the lock screen or a tile to inform the user of recent activity or updates, such as number of email messages received, since the PC was locked or the app was last viewed.

badwill (n)~ The difference between the fair market value and purchase price of an asset, when the fair market value is higher than the price paid.

bag semantics (n)~ A form of semantics in which duplicates are allowed.

BAIDU (PN)~ An operating system for mobile devices based on Google's Android as an independent development by Baidu, the dominant search engine operator in China.

bailor (n)~ A person or an organization that transfers personal property or items, but not proprietary rights, to another person or organization for storage purposes.

Baker Supreme (n)~ A skill level in the Comfy Cakes game. Once you have completed a Comfy Cakes game, a player gets a skill level rank assigned automatically by the game (based on the score you hit during the game).

balance (n)~ The difference between the sum of debit entries and the sum of credit entries entered into an account during a financial period.

Balance (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to compare or show the relationship between two ideas. Each of the first two lines of Level 1 text corresponds to text at the top of one side of the center point. Emphasizes Level 2 text, which is limited to four shapes on each side of the center point. The balance tips towards the side with the most shapes containing Level 2 text. Unused text does not appear, but remains available if you switch layouts.

balance (n)~ The amount of economic resource required to bring opposite economic resource flows to a state of equilibrium.

balance account (n)~ An account that records transactions about assets and liabilities and that is used in the preparation of the balance sheet.

balance due (n)~ The unpaid amount that a customer owes a creditor.

balance sheet (n)~ A statement of the financial position of an organization that reports the state of assets, liabilities, and equity on a specified date.

balance sheet account (n)~ An account that describes the changes in value reported on a balance sheet.

balance sheet transaction (n)~ A posted ledger transaction that is associated with a balance account, asset account, or liability account.

balanced hierarchy (n)~ A dimension hierarchy in which all leaf nodes are the same distance from the root node.

balanced scorecard (n)~ A business-oriented scorecard that conveys key metrics related to the service and business of providing service. A balanced scorecard contains a balance of operational, financial and quality driven metrics.

balanced scorecard (n)~ A strategic performance management report that aligns, tracks, and measures key organization activity against objectives.

balanced scorecard methodology (n)~ A scorecard system that adheres to the framework and components established by the Balanced Scorecard Collaborative.

Ball Mode (n)~ A type of thumbnail view that allows the user to navigate through the thumbnails as if they were displayed around a sphere; user can use the direction keys or mouse to rotate' the thumbnails. This is an option on the View/Thumbnails menu of the XPS Viewer.'

Ballad (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 116.

balloon (n)~ An outlined container that displays a markup element, such as a comment or revision, in the margin of a document.

balloon (n)~ A small pop-up window that informs users of a non-critical problem or special condition in a control.

balloon tip (n)~ A ToolTip style design to provide message information about a control or object.

BAM (PN)~ A service that allows a customer to view and manage account and billing information for Microsoft services online.

BAM (n)~ A BizTalk Server feature that gives business users a real-time view of their heterogeneous business processes, enabling them to make important business decisions.

BAM Definition (n)~ An XML document that describes business activities and business views.

BAM Event Bus MMC (n)~ The MMC snap-in for the BAM Event Bus.

BAM Framework (n)~ A set of managed APIs that support dynamically created infrastructure and event concentration.

BAML (n)~ A binary representation of the objects and properties declared in an Extensible Application Markup Language (XAML) file.

banana clip (n)~ One of the two pipe (|) characters that appear on each side of a pattern to indicate that it is an active pattern.

Banco do Brasil (PN)~ A commercial bank in Brazil.

band (n)~ The interval between status thresholds that define a specific level of performance. All input values between the upper and lower thresholds or boundaries of a band have the same indicator status and performance level.

band (n)~ A container for label and control pairs and for complex controls such as grids.

banded (adj)~ Characterized by row or column-specific formatting. Often describes rows or columns of data that use alternating colors or shading to enhance readability.

banding (n)~ The use of bands to represent ranges of performance based on thresholds.

banding setting (n)~ A setting that defines thresholds, or boundaries between changes in indicator status.

bandwidth (n)~ In analog communications, the difference between the highest and lowest frequencies in a specific range. For example, an analog telephone line accommodates a bandwidth of 3,000 hertz (Hz), the difference between the lowest (300 Hz) and highest (3,300 Hz)

bandwidth (n)~ The data transfer capacity, or speed of transmission, of a digital communications system as measured in bits per second (bps).

bandwidth ~ A measure of total amount of data transferred over a period of time, often used to measure how busy a website is. A- webhostwill usually base its charges on the bandwidth a website uses, ie how much data per month is requested- from it.

bandwidth allocation protocol (n)~ A Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) control protocol that is used on a multiprocessing connection to dynamically add and remove links.

bandwidth shaping ~ The process of manipulating, managing or controlling (shaping) portions of a network connection to the outside world and determining an allowed bandwidth consumption based on types of activities.

bandwidth throttling (n)~ The process of setting the maximum portion of total network capacity that a service is allowed to use. An administrator can deliberately limit a servers Internet workload by not allowing it to receive requests at full capacity, thus saving resources for other programs, such as e-mail.

bank (n)~ A business that keeps money for individual people or companies, exchanges currencies, makes loans, and offers other financial services.

bank ~ A slot or group of slots, usually on a systemboard (motherboard), that are populated by memory modules of the same capacity.

bank ~ A slang term for general memory in a computer; the memory bank.

bank advice (n)~ An official notice of a bank transaction.

bank balance (n)~ The amount of funds in a bank account after adding all the deposits and subtracting all the withdrawals and charges.

bank code (n)~ A unique bank registration number that a bank uses to identify itself.

bank fee (n)~ A charge made by a bank based on account status or activity such as minimum balance, overdrafts, or nonsufficient funds.

bank giro number (n)~ An address that points to a bank account.

bank payment (n)~ A payment for goods or services that a bank customer authorizes the bank to make on his behalf.

bank payment order (n)~ A source document that documents a request for a bank to perform an electronic funds transfer service.

bank reconciliation (n)~ The process of making the cash balance shown on a bank statement and the cash balance recorded for a bank account match as of a certain date.

bank reconciliation (n)~ A practice of reconciling a ledger account that represents a bank account by matching ledger account entries to bank statement entries.

bank remittance (n)~ An amount of money sent to or from an account in a bank.

bank sorting code (n)~ A 6-digit code used by the British and Irish banking industries to identify banks and route money transfers between banks.

bank statement (n)~ A statement that itemizes economic activity recorded in one or more accounts over a specified period of time.

bank transit number (n)~ A unique bank registration number that a bank uses to identify itself.

banker's rounding (n)~ The process of rounding a fraction to its nearest even integer.

Bankgiro Receivables (n)~ A complete deposit service product from BankGiroCentrolen, which provides accounts receivable and deposit handling support for organizations that use it.

BankGiroCentralen (n)~ The leading payment company in Sweden, which processes

payment transactions in a system called BankGirot and is owned by the majority of the banks that operate in Sweden.

BankGirot (n)~ An open system for exchanging payments between senders and recipients of payments in Sweden.

Banking & investments (PN)~ The Personal Finance subcategory containing apps to help people with their finances.

Banks Automated Clearing System (n)~ An automated clearinghouse system for electronic financial transactions.

banner (n)~ A graphic ad that spans the full width of the page and is normally 120 pixels high.

banner (n)~ A large-format publication, typically with one dimension much larger than the other, that is printed with a symbol, logo, slogan or other message.

banner (n)~ A transient message that contains relevant, time-sensitive information and that provides quick access to the subject of that content in an app.

banner page (n)~ The title page that may be added to printouts by most print spoolers. Such a page typically incorporates account ID information, job length, and print spooler information, and is used primarily to separate one print job from another.

BAP (n)~ A Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) control protocol that is used on a multiprocessing connection to dynamically add and remove links.

BAPI (oth)~ The technology that is used to interface with the tax office server for submitting electronic tax declarations in the Netherlands.

BAR (n)~ A list of addresses that serves as a reference point for other addresses.

bar chart (n)~ A graph that uses horizontal bars to illustrate comparisons among individual data items.

bar chart (n)~ A chart with rectangular bars with lengths proportional to the values that they represent.

bar code (n)~ The special identification code printed as a set of vertical bars of differing widths on books, grocery products, and other merchandise. Used for rapid, error-free input in such facilities as libraries, hospitals, and grocery stores, bar codes represent binary information that can be read by an optical scanner. The coding can include numbers, letters, or a combination of the two; some codes include built-in error checking and can be read in either direction.

bar code reader (n)~ An optical device that uses a laser beam to read and interpret bar codes, such as the Universal Product Codes, found on grocery products and other retail items.

bar code scanner (n)~ An optical device that uses a laser beam to read and interpret bar codes, such as the Universal Product Codes, found on grocery products and other retail items.

bar graph (n)~ A graph that uses horizontal bars to illustrate comparisons among individual data items.

bar of pie chart (n)~ A pie chart with user-defined values extracted and combined into a stacked bar.

bar pointer (n)~ A pointer that is displayed as a bar, that is to which the bar type has been applied.

barcode (n)~ The special identification code printed as a set of vertical bars of differing widths on books, grocery products, and other merchandise. Used for rapid, error-free input in such facilities as libraries, hospitals, and grocery stores, bar codes represent binary information that can be read by an optical scanner. The coding can include numbers, letters, or a combination of the two; some codes include built-in error checking and can be read in either direction.

bare bones (adj)~ An application that provides only the most basic functions necessary to perform a given task.

bare-metal backup (n)~ A backup that includes all critical volumes so that the recovered system is bootable. It can optionally include all the data volumes so that, if a recovery is performed to a new hard disk, the data volumes also get restored. You can rebuild a machine from scratch and it works on alternate hardware too.

bare-metal computer (n)~ A computer that does not have an operating system installed.

bare-metal recovery (n)~ A recovery of a system using a backup that contains critical volumes and, optionally, data files that you can use to rebuild a system from scratch or rebuild a system using alternate hardware.

Bargain Stocks (PN)~ Fast-growing small-cap stocks with high dividends that are good buys.

barrel button (n)~ A button on some tablet pens. You can use it to perform certain actions, including a mouse right-click equivalent.

barter (n)~ The exchange of goods and services for advertising without the exchange of cash. The barter value equals the dollar value of the goods and services. This is a recognized form of revenue under GAAP (Generally Accepted Accounting Principles).

BAS (n)~ A BizTalk Server feature that enables business users to configure business processes and interact with trading partners.

BAS (n)~ A form that Australian businesses file to report and pay taxes.

basal metabolic rate (n)~ The amount of energy that is needed to support the body's most basic functions when at rest. The Basal metabolic rate (or BMR) is the number of calories a person needs per day to stay alive.

base (n)~ A mathematical object that is the basis for a derivation, system, or formulation.

base 2 (n)~ Having two components, alternatives, or outcomes. The binary number system has 2 as its base, so values are expressed as combinations of two digits, 0 and 1. These two digits can represent the logical values true and false as well as numerals, and they can be represented in an electronic device by the two states on and off, recognized as two voltage levels. Therefore, the binary number system is at the heart of digital computing.

Base 64 encoding (n)~ A binary-to-text encoding scheme whereby an arbitrary sequence of bytes is converted to a sequence of printable ASCII characters.

base address (n)~ The part of a two-part memory address that remains constant and provides a reference point from which the location of a byte of data can be calculated.

base address register (n)~ A list of addresses that serves as a reference point for other addresses.

base amount (n)~ The amount of a transaction before taxes. Taxes are calculated on the base amount.

base backup (n)~ A data backup of a database or files upon which a differential backup is

fully or partially based. The base backup is the most recent full or file backup of the database or files.

base calendar (n)~ A template that can be used as a project and task calendar to specify default working and nonworking time for a set of resources.

Base Capacity (n)~ The amount of available time a resource has to work based on their resource base calendar. This is equivalent to the capacity of the position to which the resource is assigned. For example, a resource in a 70% part-time position has a Base Capacity of .7FTE. Not very useful for scheduling but of more value in determining the maximum capacity or cost of an organization.

base catalog (n)~ A catalog containing product data that is referenced by a virtual catalog. Base catalogs are stored in the catalog database.

base character (n)~ A character that has meaning independent of other characters, or any graphical character that is not a diacritical mark.

base class (n)~ A class from which other classes are derived by inheritance.

base class (n)~ A class that assumes a parent role when it participates in an inheritance relationship with another class.

base class library (n)~ A library that contains base classes.

base content type (n)~ A type of data contained in a PKCS #7 message. Base content types only contain data, no cryptographic enhancements such as hashes or signatures. Currently, the only base content type is the Data content type.

base currency (n)~ The currency a business uses to record all transactions in their ledgers, or the primary currency in which they transact with their bank. The base currency is also commonly referred to as the billing currency, functional currency, or booking currency of a business. The Order Processing pipeline always processes orders using the base currency of the Web site. The base currency can be different than the buyer currency and the supplier currency. The base currency is stored in the billing_currency field in the orderform header.

base currency unit (n)~ The computed currency unit in an exchange rate calculation.

base data type (n)~ Any system-supplied data type, for example, char , varchar , binary , and varbinary . User-defined data types are derived from base data types.

base entity (n)~ A generic entity that all other entities in the system inherit base functionality from.

base file name (n)~ In a log definition, the part of the log file name that is the same for all of the log files that are created. The base file name and a timestamp form the complete log file name, for example, Basefilename_timestamp.log. The timestamp value varies, depending on the selected log file rollover option.

Base Filtering Engine (n)~ A service that coordinates the filtering platform components.

base forecast (n)~ The estimate of sales volume based on the sales volume from previous time periods.

base language (n)~ The language used for the installation of software.

base location (n)~ A URL that you can specify for a Web page in order to convert all relative URLs on that page to absolute URLs.

base object (n)~ The object that a synonym references.

base period (n)~ The reporting period specified in the report definition. The column

definition can refer to the base period in order to specify report columns for relative time periods. For example, if the column definition specifies BASE in the Period cell, then the actual period is defined at the time the report is generated.

base row (n)~ The row of a report that is used for percentage calculations in a column definition.

Base Smart Card Cryptographic Service Provider (n)~ The basic software module for by smart cards that performs cryptography and includes algorithms for authentication, encoding, and encryption.

Base Smart Card CSP (n)~ The basic software module for by smart cards that performs cryptography and includes algorithms for authentication, encoding, and encryption.

base style (n)~ The underlying or original style on which other styles in a document are dependent. When you change a formatting element of the base style in a document, all other styles that originate from the base style will also reflect the change.

base table (n)~ A table stored permanently in a database. Base tables are referenced by views, cursors, SQL statements, and stored procedures.

base table (n)~ A table that assumes a parent role when it participates in an inheritance relationship with another table.

base type (n)~ A parent type or super-type in the Entity Data Model from which derived types inherit some of their properties.

base unit (n)~ A fundamental unit of measure in a system of measurement from which other units are derived.

base unit (n)~ A Surface developer unit that has metal panels, with the I/O connections exposed on one end of the unit. In contrast, a finished unit has acrylic side and end panels.

base URL (n)~ A URL that you can specify for a Web page in order to convert all relative URLs on that page to absolute URLs.

base year (n)~ The reporting period that is specified in the report definition, displayed as years. The column definition can refer to the base year to specify report columns for relative time periods.

baseband (n)~ Of or relating to communications systems in which the medium of transmission (such as a wire or fiber-optic cable) carries a single message at a time in digital form. Baseband communication is found in local area networks such as Ethernet and Token Ring.

baseboard management controller (n)~ A specialized service processor that monitors the physical state of a computer, network server or other hardware device using sensors and communicating with the system administrator through an independent connection. The BMC is part of the Intelligent Platform Management Interface (IPMI) and is usually contained in the motherboard or main circuit board of the device to be monitored.

Based on Location… (Adverb) ~ An item on the Call Forwarding On menu, which is opened from the user's My Status menu. This item automatically forwards incoming calls based on the user's current location.

baseline (n)~ The original plan for a project, a work package, or an activity.

baseline (n)~ A range of measurements derived from performance monitoring that represents acceptable performance under typical operating conditions.

baseline cost (n)~ The original project, resource, and assignment cost as shown in the

baseline plan. The baseline cost is a snapshot of the cost at the time when the baseline plan was saved.

baseline DC (n)~ A domain controller used as the control for Group Policy Object (GPO) replication within that domain to which all GPO content is compared.

baseline domain controller (n)~ A domain controller used as the control for Group Policy Object (GPO) replication within that domain to which all GPO content is compared.

baseline guide (n)~ A layout guide to which lines of text can be aligned to provide a uniform appearance between columns of text.

baseline plan (n)~ The original project plans [up to 11 per project] used to track progress on a project. The baseline plan is a snapshot of your schedule at the time that you save the baseline and includes information about tasks, resources, and assignments.

Basic (adj)~ An Azure Web site hosting tier, used for pricing calculation.

Basic Application Gateway (Large) (n)~ A billing meter for the Basic Application Gateway service in Azure based on long usage time.

Basic Application Gateway (Medium) (n)~ A billing meter for the Basic Application Gateway service in Azure based on mid-sized usage time.

Basic Application Gateway (Small) (n)~ A billing meter for the Basic Application Gateway service in Azure based on short usage time.

Basic authentication (n)~ An authentication mechanism that is supported by most browsers, including Internet Explorer, and encodes (but does not encrypt) user name and password data before transmitting it over the network.

Basic Batch (n)~ The Basic tier for the Microsoft Azure service that enables large amounts of discrete, compute-intensive batches of tasks to be easily executed in Azure. Typical workloads include media transcoding, rendering, test suite execution, simulations, image analysis, and file processing.

Basic Bending Process (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show a progression or sequential steps in a task, process, or workflow. Maximizes both horizontal and vertical display space for shapes.

Basic BizTalk unit (n)~ A unit of measure for the compute capacity and memory used by the Basic tier of Microsoft Azure BizTalk Services.

Basic Block List (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show non-sequential or grouped blocks of information. Maximizes both horizontal and vertical display space for shapes.

basic calibration (n)~ The calibration process to capture the blank reference image and white reference image for a Surface unit.

Basic Chevron Process (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show a progression; a timeline; sequential steps in a task, process, or workflow; or to emphasize movement or direction. Level 1 text appears inside an arrow shape while Level 2 text appears below the arrow shapes.

Basic Columns (n)~ A grouping of column headings on a report.

basic constraint (n)~ A constraint used to ensure that a certificate is only used in certain applications.

Basic Cycle (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to represent a continuing sequence of stages, tasks, or events in a circular flow. Emphasizes the stages or steps rather than the

connecting arrows or flow. Works best with Level 1 text only.

basic disk (n)~ A physical disk that can be accessed by MS-DOS and all Windows-based operating systems. Basic disks can contain up to four primary partitions, or three primary partitions and an extended partition with multiple logical drives.

Basic Event Hubs (n)~ The Basic tier of the feature in Service Bus that provides large-scale ingestion, persistence and processing of data events from high-throughput data sources and/or millions of devices. The ingested events are stored durably until the required retention period expires.

Basic Firewall (n)~ A component of the Routing and Remote Access service that combines dynamic packet filtering of network traffic with a set of static packet filters.

basic hunt group (n)~ The simplest workflow which hunts one or more agents using any administrator-defined agent selection algorithm and supports overflowing based on time in queue or call volume.

basic input/output system (n)~ The set of essential software routines that test computer hardware at startup, start the operating system, and support the transfer of information between hardware devices. The BIOS is stored in read-only memory (ROM) so that it can be run when the computer is turned on. Although critical to performance, the BIOS is usually invisible to computer users.

Basic Large App Service Hours (n)~ A new name for Large Basic Websites Hours, a billing meter for the Microsoft Azure Web Sites service based on long usage time.

basic logging (n)~ A type of logging available to capture information about mailbox searches that includes information about the search and who performed it.

basic marker map (n)~ A map that displays a marker at each location (for example, cities) and varies marker color, size, and type.

Basic Matrix (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show the relationship of components to a whole in quadrants. The first four lines of Level 1 text appear in the quadrants. Unused text does not appear, but remains available if you switch layouts.

Basic Medium App Service Hours (n)~ A new name for Medium Basic Websites Hours, a billing meter for the Microsoft Azure Web Sites service based on mid-sized usage time.

basic membership (n)~ The membership status that configures the anti-malware application to send basic information to Microsoft about software that Windows Intune Endpoint Protection detects.

Basic Mobile Services unit (n)~ A unit of measure for the Basic tier of the Microsoft Azure Mobile Services service.

Basic Notification Hub unit (n)~ A unit of measure for the Basic tier of the Microsoft Azure Notification Hubs service.

Basic Notification Hubs (n)~ he Basic tier of the highly scalable, cross-platform push notification infrastructure that enables users to either broadcast push notifications to millions of users at once or tailor notifications to individual users.

basic page (n)~ A Web Parts page that contains only one Web Part zone and, by default, a Content Editor Web Part.

Basic Pie (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show how individual parts form a whole. The first seven lines of Level 1 text correspond to the evenly distributed wedge or pie shapes. The top Level 1 text shape appears outside of the rest of the pie for emphasis.

Unused text does not appear, but remains available if you switch layouts.

Basic Process (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show a progression or sequential steps in a task, process, or workflow.

Basic Pyramid (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show proportional, interconnected, or hierarchical relationships with the largest component on the bottom and narrowing up. Level 1 text appears in the pyramid segments and Level 2 text appears in shapes alongside each segment.

Basic Radial (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show the relationship to a central idea in a cycle. The first line of Level 1 text corresponds to the central shape, and its Level 2 text corresponds to the surrounding circular shapes. Unused text does not appear, but remains available if you switch layouts.

Basic Small App Service Hours (n)~ A new name for Small Basic Websites Hours, a billing meter for the Microsoft Azure Web Sites service based on short usage time.

basic storage (n)~ A storage method in MS-DOS and Windows for primary partitions, extended partitions, and logical drives.

Basic Target (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show containment, gradations, or hierarchical relationships. The first five lines of Level 1 text are associated with a circle. Unused text does not appear, but remains available if you switch layouts.

Basic Timeline (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show sequential steps in a task, process, or workflow, or to show timeline information. Works well with both Level 1 and Level 2 text.

Basic Title (n)~ A title animation in Windows Movie Maker.

Basic user (n)~ A unit of measure for users of the Visual Studio Online Basic service offering.

Basic Venn (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show overlapping or interconnected relationships. The first seven lines of Level 1 text correspond with a circle. If there are four or fewer lines of Level 1 text, the text is inside the circles. If there are more than four lines of Level 1 text, the text is outside of the circles. Unused text does not appear, but remains available if you switch layouts.

Basic VM Support hour (n)~ A unit of measure of time for the Basic level of support for a virtual machine.

basic volume (n)~ A primary partition or logical drive that resides on a basic disk.

Basics (PN)~ The part of a Yammer profile that shows a user's first and last name, email address, and photograph.

basket (n)~ A list of items that a customer has selected to purchase from a commerce Web site. It is usually compiled into a file and sometimes visually represented by a shopping basket, shopping cart, or other container used when shopping.

batch (n)~ A set of requests or transactions that have been grouped together.

batch (n)~ A quantity of one or more items produced in one operation.

Batch (PN)~ A Microsoft Azure service that enables large amounts of discrete, compute-intensive batches of tasks to be easily executed in Azure. Typical workloads include media transcoding, rendering, test suite execution, simulations, image analysis, and file processing.

Batch account (n)~ A uniquely identified entity within the Batch service.

batch attribute (n)~ A product attribute of a process batch or a transfer batch.

batch balancing (n)~ A process that adjusts the required quantities of ingredients that are used in the production of a formula based on the level of potency of active ingredient of a specific inventory batch.

batch file (n)~ An ASCII (unformatted text) file that contains one or more operating system commands. A batch program's file name has a .cmd or .bat extension. When you type the file name at the command prompt, or when the batch program is run from another program, its commands are processed sequentially.

batch group (n)~ A group of batch jobs. An administrator can determine which application object server (AOS) runs the jobs, and how many jobs an AOS runs.

batch job (n)~ A set of computer processes that can be run without user interaction.

batch process (n)~ A production process for producing items in batches.

batch processing (n)~ The execution of a batch file.

batch program (n)~ An ASCII (unformatted text) file that contains one or more operating system commands. A batch program's file name has a .cmd or .bat extension. When you type the file name at the command prompt, or when the batch program is run from another program, its commands are processed sequentially.

batch rename (n)~ A feature that enables the user to rename many files at once.

batch script (n)~ A script that consists of the commands contained in a batch file.

batch task (n)~ One of a set of tasks that make up a batch job. The tasks within a batch job may have complex dependencies between them.

batch update (n)~ An update that processes multiple database records in a single operation.

batching (n)~ The process of sending changes in small groups instead of in a one-shot transfer of the data in its entirety.

battery (n)~ A power source for a portable device.

battery charge (n)~ The amount of battery power left on the system.

battery level (n)~ The amount of battery power left on the system.

battery life (n)~ The time for which a dry or alkaline cell is able to produce an electric current before it needs to be replaced.

battery life (n)~ The time for which the cell(s) in a rechargeable battery can produce an electric current before the battery needs to be recharged.

Battery Saver (PN)~ A feature to help monitor and save on battery usage.

battery saver (PN)~ A feature to help monitor and save on battery usage.

battery-friendly maintenance (n)~ A feature that enables IT professionals to wake mobile systems for servicing by using a timer that activates only when the computer is plugged in. Using this feature, Windows runs maintenance only if the computer is using AC power.

baud (n)~ The speed at which a modem transmits data.

baud rate (n)~ The speed at which a modem can transmit data, measured by the number of events, or signal changes, that occur in one second.

Baud Rate ~ The speed at which a modem sends and receives data, e.g., 2400 bps, 9600 bps. One baud is roughly equivalent to one bit per second.

Bayesian Graphical Model (n)~ A probabilistic method of modeling for risk analysis to

measure and reduce uncertainty.

BBBOnLine (n)~ A privacy seal program established by the Better Business Bureau which certifies that certain Web sites conform to baseline privacy standards. Microsoft is a sponsor of BBBOnLine.

BBFC 12+ (n)~ A game rating symbol developed by the Pan European Gaming Information (PEGI) and the British Board of Film Classification (BBFC).

BBFC 15+ (n)~ A game rating symbol developed by the British Board of Film Classification (BBFC).

BBFC 18+ (n)~ A game rating symbol developed by the Pan European Gaming Information (PEGI) and the British Board of Film Classification (BBFC).

BBFC R18+ (n)~ A game rating symbol developed by the British Board of Film Classification (BBFC).

BBS (n)~ An application or computer that makes it possible to join an online community and exchange messages, share files, and participate in Usenet and chat rooms, often at not cost. The BBS found its inspiration in traditional bulletin boards that held participants' posted communication.

Bcc line (n)~ Text box located on the Compose page. Provides space for users to type the e-mail address(es) of those who will be the blind' recipient(s) of an e-mail message. Derives from the term blind carbon copy. Note! Primary recipients (those on the To line) and secondary recipients (those on the Cc line) will not see the names and e-mail addresses of those on the Bcc line.'

BCD (n)~ A data store that contains boot configuration parameters and controls how the operating system is started beginning with Windows Vista or Windows Server 2008.

BCD object (n)~ A collection of elements that describes the settings for the object that are used during the boot process. There are three main types of objects: application, device, and inherited.

BCG (n)~ A serum against tuberculosis that is prepared from a strain of the weakened live bovine tuberculosis bacillus and used for vaccination against tuberculosis and also in cancer chemotherapy.

BCP (n)~ A command prompt bulk copy utility that copies SQL Server data to or from an operating system file in a user-specified format.

BCS solution deployment (n)~ BCS server to client solution deployment that is based on ClickOnce technology.

BCWP (n)~ The earned value field that indicates how much of the task's budget should have been spent, given the actual duration of the task.

BCWS (n)~ The earned value field that shows how much of the budget should have been spent, in view of the baseline cost of the task, assignment, or resource. BCWS is calculated as the cumulative timephased baseline costs up to the status date or today's date.

BDC Administration object model (n)~ An object model that lets you- create, read, update, and delete metadata objects in the BDC Metadata Store.

BDC Client Runtime (PN)~ A set of services and functions that uses Business Connectivity Services on the client computer to connect to and execute operations on external data sources for rich client access.

BDC Metadata Store (PN)~ The collection of XML files, stored in the Business Data Connectivity Service, that contain definitions of models, external content types, and external data sources.

BDC model (n)~ An XML file that contains sets of descriptions of one or more external content types, their related external data sources, and information that is specific to the environment, such as authentication properties.

BDC publishing (n)~ The process of simultanously importing all Duet BDC models.

BDC Runtime object model (n)~ An object model designed for use by BDC clients and applications that provides an intuitive, object-oriented interface that abstracts the underlying data sources.

BDC Service Application (n)~ A deployed instance of the Business Data Connectivity Shared Service.

BDC Service Application Proxy (PN)~ An application proxy that allows Web applications to connect to a Business Data Connectivity Shared Service Application and contains features for using the shared service.

Be Right Back (PN)~ An item on the user's My Status menu that can be selected to indicate that the user is away from the computer but will return shortly.

beacon (n)~ A snippet of software placed in an advertisement or e-mail message, or on a Web page to help measure delivery of the item to a Web browser and to track a user's actions in general.

beacon (n)~ A signal that tells your Xbox Live and Facebook friends that you want to play a particular game, and notifies you when friends are playing or want to play that game.

beam (v)~ To transfer information between mobile devices or a device and desktop computer using infrared (IR) or Bluetooth.

bearer channel (n)~ One of the 64Kbps communications channels that carry data on an ISDN circuit. A BRI (Basic Rate Interface) ISDN line has two B channels and one D (data) channel. A PRI (Primary Rate Interface) ISDN line has 23 B channels (in North America) or 30 B channels (in Europe) and one D channel.

Beat (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 135.

beat-'em-up ~ A computer game in which you control one or more characters fighting onscreen using karate, kung-fu and so forth. Derives from- shoot-'em-up.

beats per minute (n)~ The number of heartbeats per minute.

Bebob (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 85.

before event (n)~ A synchronous event whose handler runs completely before the action that raised the event starts.

begin date (n)~ The date when a project or task is scheduled to begin.

begin point (n)~ The selection handle at the beginning of a one-dimensional (1-D) shape. The begin point is marked by an X.

begin time (n)~ The time at which an animation timeline should begin, relative to its

parent's BeginTime. If this timeline is a root timeline, the time is relative to its interactive begin time (the moment at which the timeline was triggered).

beginpoint (n)~ A provider in a Web Part connection that sends data to consumers, used in connections for PerformancePoint Web Parts.

behavior (n)~ A component that controls various run-time aspects of a service, an endpoint, a particular operation, or a client. Behaviors are grouped according to scope: common behaviors affect all endpoints globally, service behaviors affect only service-related aspects, endpoint behaviors affect only endpoint-related properties, and operation-level behaviors affect particular operations.

behavior extension element (v)~ An XML element in a configuration file that allows you to configure a service behavior.

behavioral analysis (n)~ Functions that enable users to track the online activity of prospects, customers, and all types of Internet users.

behaviors (n)~ Reusable components that encapsulate interactive behavior and can be applied to objects in an application. A behavior may contain some state, and may expose one or more commands.

Belastingdienst (n)~ The Dutch Tax Office.

Belastingdienst application programming interface (n)~ The technology that is used to interface with the tax office server for submitting electronic tax declarations in the Netherlands.

bell contour (n)~ A contour that follows the general shape of a bell curve.

benchmark (n)~ A quantitative measure of performance that is used to compare the company's products, services, or processes to an external standard. Competitive benchmarks are based on industry best, and process benchmarks are based on best in class.

benchmark / benchmarking ~ a computer program used to test the performance of a computer or a piece of software.

benchmark / benchmarking ~ Measuring performance qualities (such as efficiency or spending) of enterprise organizations or processes (such IS) against comparative benchmarks.

Bending Picture Accent List (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show non-sequential or grouped blocks of information. The small circular shapes are designed to contain pictures. Works well for illustrating both Level 1 and Level 2 text. Maximizes both horizontal and vertical display space for shapes.

beneficiary (n)~ A person who is a member of an organization that provides benefits, or a party who is designated as the recipient a benefit.

beneficiary correspondent account (n)~ A 20-digit number used to identify a Central Bank of Russian Federation account needed to facilitate international transactions.

beneficiary INN (n)~ A 10-12 digit number used to identify individual and organizational taxpayers in the Russian Federation receiving funds through an international transaction.

beneficiary KPP (n)~ A numerical code used in combination with a beneficiary INN to identify and categorize a taxpayer identity in the Russian Federation.

beneficiary RUT (n)~ An 8 or 9-digit number issued to all individuals and organizations in Chile for identification and taxation purposes during an international financial transaction.

benefit (n)~ Indirect compensation or reward offered by an organization.

Benefit/deductions (PN)~ A UI element that allows a user to specify the type of charge or service that is paid for by the employee, by the employer, or by both the employee and employer. Benefit/deductions paid by an employer are calculated during the payment process and then captured for reporting and remittance purposes.

Berkeley Internet Name Domain (n)~ An implementation of Domain Name System (DNS) written and ported to most available versions of the UNIX operating system. The Internet Software Consortium maintains the BIND software.

Berkeley Software Distribution (n)~ A UNIX version developed at the University of California at Berkeley, providing additional capabilities such as networking, extra peripheral support, and use of extended filenames. BSD UNIX was instrumental in gaining widespread acceptance of UNIX and in getting academic institutions connected to the Internet. BSD UNIX is now being developed by Berkeley Software Design, Inc.

Bessel function (n)~ A worksheet function that can be used to perform engineering calculations in Excel.

best before date (n)~ A recommended date for obtaining the optimum quality or characteristic of a product.

best before period (n)~ The time period in which to obtain the optimum quality or characteristic of a product.

Best Bet (PN)~ Content or links that an administrator associates with specific keywords, and that are displayed prominently in search results when a query contains one of those keywords.

Best Bet Suggestions report (n)~ A Web analytics report that identifies terms that should become Best Bets.

Best Bet Usage report (n)~ A Web analytics report that identifies the Best Bet terms and how they are utilized by the system.

best practice (n)~ A practice recognized and advocated as an effective or efficient means of achieving desired objectives.

best practice ~ A group of tasks that optimizes the efficiency or effectiveness of the business discipline or process to which it contributes. Best practices are generally adaptable and replicable across similar organizations or enterprises.

best practice rule (n)~ A rule that is optionally enforced after compilation in X++. The rules represent safe or consistent code design.

Best Practices Analyzer (PN)~ A tool which examines a system configuration and the settings against a set of pre-defined rules to generate a list of issues outlining any best practice violations it finds.

Best rated (PN)~ The category that lists the highest rated items (apps or games) at a given point in time.

Best Rated Apps (PN)~ The category that lists the highest rated items (apps or games) at a given point in time.

Best rated apps (PN)~ The category that lists the highest rated items (apps or games) at a given point in time.

Best Rated Games (PN)~ The category that lists the highest rated items (apps or games) at a given point in time.

Best rated games (PN)~ The category that lists the highest rated items (apps or games) at a given point in time.

best-effort ~ Describes a network system that does not use a sophisticated acknowledgment system to guarantee reliable delivery of information.

beta (adj)~ Of or relating to software or hardware that is a beta.

beta ~ Software that's still in the testing stage not quite ready for wide release. During a beta test users report bugs back to the developers.

bevel (n)~ A three-dimensional edge effect that is applied to the border of an object.

bevel join (n)~ The join style where two lines join at an angle creating a straight edge cutting off the corner.

Bezier curve (n)~ A curve that is calculated mathematically to connect separate points into smooth, free-form curves and surfaces of the type needed for illustration programs and CAD models. Bezier curves need only a few control points to define a large number of shapes—hence their usefulness over other mathematical methods for approximating a given shape.

Bezier path (n)~ A vector path defined by anchor points and path segments between those points.

Bezier spline (n)~ A spline defined by four points: a start point, two control points that influence the curves, and an endpoint.

BFE (n)~ A service that coordinates the filtering platform components.

b-frame (n)~ In MPEG and WMV encoding, a frame that contains only the differences from the frame preceding it and the frame following it.

BG Max (n)~ The payment import file format used by the Bankgiro Receivables product.

BGC (oth)~ The leading payment company in Sweden, which processes payment transactions in a system called BankGirot and is owned by the majority of the banks that operate in Sweden.

BGM (n)~ A probabilistic method of modeling for risk analysis to measure and reduce uncertainty.

BGP peer (n)~ A peer connected to other peers on the Border Gateway Protocol level.

BGP peering (n)~ The process of route exchange between peers via the Border Gateway Protocol.

BHO (n)~ An in-process Component Object Model (COM) component that Internet Explorer will load each time it starts; it runs in the same memory context as the browser and can perform actions on the available windows and modules.

bias (n)~ In mathematics, an indication of the amount by which the average of a group of values deviates from a reference value.

bicubic (adj)~ A rendering method used to map a source image to a target image. This method uses the weighted average of the sixteen nearest source pixels to define a target pixel.

bicubic filtering (adj)~ A rendering method used to map a source image to a target image. This method uses the weighted average of the sixteen nearest source pixels to define a target pixel.

bid (n)~ The price at which a buyer has offered to purchase an item.

bid ~ An attempt to gain control over a line in order to transmit data.Usually associated

with contention style of sharing a single line among several terminals.

bidded keyword (n)~ In search advertising, the search term that you bid on to make your ad appear on the corresponding search results page.

bidi (adj)~ Pertaining to a mixture of characters that are read from left to right and characters that are read from right to left.

bidirectional (adj)~ Pertaining to a mixture of characters that are read from left to right and characters that are read from right to left.

bidirectional prediction (n)~ A compression technique in which some images are predicted from the picture immediately preceding and following the image.

bidirectional predictive frame (n)~ In MPEG and WMV encoding, a frame that contains only the differences from the frame preceding it and the frame following it.

bidirectional support (n)~ The ability for a printer to support bidirectional printing.

bifurcation (n)~ The act of splitting a single copy of a message to multiple copies of the message.

Big Band (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 96.

Big Blue ~ A slang name for IBM. Blue is IBM's corporate color.

big endian (adj)~ Pertaining to a processor memory architecture that stores numbers so that the most significant byte is placed first.

bigint (n)~ An integer data type with a value from -2^63 (-9223372036854775808) through 2^63-1 (9223372036854775807).

BIK (n)~ A series of 9 digits used to identify Russian Federation banks for routing transactions.

Bilevel ~ A type of image containing only black and white pixels.

bilinear (n)~ A rendering method used to map a source image to a target image. This method uses the weighted average of the four nearest source pixels to define a target pixel.

bilinear filtering (n)~ A rendering method used to map a source image to a target image. This method uses the weighted average of the four nearest source pixels to define a target pixel.

bilingual glossary (n)~ An alphabetical list of technical terms in some specialized field of knowledge that includes terms in two languages.

bill (n)~ A request for payment for products and/or services sold.

bill of exchange (n)~ A source document that documents an unconditional request for a third-party to pay a second party on demand.

bill of lading (n)~ A business document issued by a carrier to a shipper that serves as the document of title.

bill of material version (n)~ A specific configuration of a bill of material (BOM) to include an item. An item can be associated with a number of BOM versions.

bill of materials (n)~ A list of the components and subassemblies needed to build one unit of a product. A bill of materials also shows quantities for each component.

bill of materials (n)~ A list of products and their quantities that are required to produce one product.

bill of materials explosion (n)~ The process of identifying the components, and their

quantities, that are required to produce an item.

bill of materials item (n)~ An itemized product defined by a bill of materials.

billable time (n)~ An amount of time in which work or a task is performed. A client/customer can be charged for the time spent performing the task.

billfold (n)~ A paper size of 95.25mm x 171.45 mm.

Billing (n)~ A button or other UI element that links to billing-related information.

Billing (PN)~ A navigation bar item that links to billing-related information.

billing (n)~ Pertaining to a request for payment.

billing account (n)~ An account where customers manage their payments, dues, invoicing, and contact information for paid Microsoft services. These accounts are managed on the Billing and Account Management website.

billing address (n)~ The address to which the invoice for products ordered should be sent.

billing address information (n)~ The complete set of bill-to address information that makes up the full postal address.

billing administrator (n)~ A Microsoft Online Services administrator who can make purchases, manage subscriptions, manage support tickets, and monitor services health.

billing classification (n)~ A payment request classifier documented on customer invoices that govern payment terms and conditions and the processing of the invoices.

billing frequency (n)~ The frequency that a billing cycle will be used to create billing invoices for a customer.

billing information (n)~ Information, such as name, billing address, and payment method, related to paying for account services.

Billing Manager (n)~ A button or other UI element that links to billing-related information.

billion (n)~ In American usage (as is usual with microcomputers), a thousand million, or 109. Computer terminology uses the prefixes giga-for 1 billion and nano-for 1 billionth.

bill-to address (n)~ The address to which the invoice for products ordered should be sent.

bin (n)~ A handling unit for storing and transferring items.

BIN2 (PN)~ The suffix for collation names that implement the code-point collation semantics.

binary (adj)~ Having two components, alternatives, or outcomes. The binary number system has 2 as its base, so values are expressed as combinations of two digits, 0 and 1. These two digits can represent the logical values true and false as well as numerals, and they can be represented in an electronic device by the two states on and off, recognized as two voltage levels. Therefore, the binary number system is at the heart of digital computing.

binary (n)~ A fixed-length data type with a maximum length of 8,000 bytes of binary data.

Binary ~ A numbering system with only two values: 0 (zero) and 1 (one).

Binary Application Markup Language (n)~ A binary representation of the objects and properties declared in an Extensible Application Markup Language (XAML) file.

binary association (n)~ In a static structure diagram, a relationship between exactly two classes. You can add name and stereotype properties to a binary association. The point where a binary association connects to a class is an association end or role.

binary behavior (n)~ A component attached to HTML elements which encapsulate specific functionality.

binary collation (n)~ A collation where data is sorted based on the sequence of coded values defined by the locale and data type.

binary delta replication (n)~ A Configuration Manager process that copies- only the changed portions of a package or content- file rather than the entire file when an update has been made.

binary digit (n)~ The smallest unit of information handled by a computer or device. One bit expresses a 1 or a 0 in a binary numeral, or a true or false logical condition. A group of 8 bits makes up a byte, which can represent many types of information, such as a letter of the alphabet, a decimal digit, or other character.

binary file (n)~ A file that contains encoded information that is interpreted according to the application that created it. In general, a binary file can be edited only by the application in which it was created.

binary large object (n)~ A discrete packet of binary data that has an exceptionally large size, such as pictures or audio tracks stored as digital data, or any variable or table column large enough to hold such values. The designation binary large object' typically refers to a packet of data that is stored in a database and is treated as a sequence of uninterpreted bytes.'

binary notation (n)~ Representation of numbers using the binary digits, 0 and 1.

binary number (n)~ A number expressed in binary form, or base.

binary planting (n)~ An attack that tricks an application into loading a malicious library when it thinks it's loading a trusted library.

binary search (n)~ A type of search algorithm that seeks an item, with a known name, in an ordered list by first comparing the sought item to the item at the middle of the list's order. The search then divides the list in two, determines in which half of the order the item should be, and repeats this process until the sought item is found.

binary transfer (n)~ The preferred mode of electronic exchange for executable files, application data files, and encrypted files.

binary tree (n)~ In programming, a specific type of tree data structure in which each node has at most two sub-trees, one left and one right. Binary trees are often used for sorting information; each node of the binary search tree contains a key, with values less than that key added to one subtree and values greater than that key added to the other.

bind (v)~ To connect a control to a field or group in the data source so that data entered into the control is saved to the corresponding field or group. When a control is unbound, it is not connected to a field or group, and data entered into the control is not saved.

BIND (n)~ An implementation of Domain Name System (DNS) written and ported to most available versions of the UNIX operating system. The Internet Software Consortium maintains the BIND software.

bind redirection (n)~ An Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD LDS) mechanism that enables AD LDS to accept bind requests from applications that want to use AD LDS as the application data store. Through AD LDS bind redirection, AD LDS redirects bind requests to AD DS based on the contents of a proxy object that represents an Active Directory security principal. This proxy object can be augmented to store

additional data related to the security principal that is specific to the application.

bind token (n)~ A bind token is a character string that uniquely identifies each bound transaction.

binder (n)~ Any construct that associates a variable to a value (or type, etc.).

binder class (n)~ A class that selects a member from a list of candidates, and performs type conversion from actual argument type to formal argument type.

binder constructor (n)~ A constructor that initializes a new instance of the Binder class.

binder divider (n)~ A page size type. A small paper piece that is inserted into a transparent plastic tab which divides binder sections or paper files.

binder method (n)~ A method that executes binding operations.

binding (n)~ A process by which software components and layers are linked together. When a network component is installed, the binding relationships and dependencies for the components are established. Binding allows components to communicate with each other.

binding (n)~ The process of creating a link between a property and a source. The source can be local or external.

binding (n)~ A relationship created between a property and a source. The source can be local or external.

binding (n)~ In Analysis Services, a defined relationship between an attribute or a measure and one or more underlying columns in a dimension or fact table.

binding (n)~ A representation of the communication path between actors.

binding (n)~ A request in a search query for a column in a returned rowset.

binding dependency (n)~ A kind of dependency that indicates a binding of parameterized class, or template, parameters to actual values to create a bound, or nonparameterized, element.

binding entry (n)~ A mapping between a field in a table and a variable. In the ADO Visual C++ extensions, Recordset fields are mapped to C/C++ variables.

binding file (n)~ A file that contains a snapshot of the binding as seen at that instant. It does not contain details about the completeness of the binding with respect to the orchestration.

binding pattern (n)~ A rule for binding matched values in a logical structure to variable or constant names.

binding policy (n)~ A policy that establishes which version of an assembly is loaded by the common language runtime.

binding source (n)~ In data binding, the object from which the value is obtained.

binding target (n)~ In data binding, the object that consumes the value of the binding.

binding time (n)~ The point in a program's use at which binding of information occurs, usually in reference to program elements being bound to their storage locations and values. The most common binding times are during compilation (compile-time binding), during linking (link-time binding), and during program execution (run-time binding).

Bing (PN)~ The link to bing.com in some regions but to a dropdown list of more Bing options in other regions.

Bing (PN)~ The Microsoft service that facilitates web searches.

Bing Bar (PN)~ A toolbar including the Bing search box installed for the variety of

common-used browsers, like Internet Explorer, Firefox, etc.

Bing Bar Translator (PN)~ A service available on Bing Bar allowing translation of web-page text in place using the Microsoft statistical machine translation system.

Bing Dictionary (PN)~ The Bing service that provides dictionary search.

Bing Finance (PN)~ A part of the Bing search engine dedicated to finance.

Bing Games (PN)~ A part of the Bing search engine dedicated to online games.

Bing Maps (PN)~ The Bing service that allows search and view of maps and satellite images.

Bing Mobile (PN)~ The Microsoft service that facilitates Web searches on Web-enabled mobile devices.

Bing Movies (PN)~ A part of the Bing search engine dedicated to movies.

Bing Music (PN)~ A part of the Bing search engine dedicated to music.

Bing News (PN)~ A part of the Bing search engine dedicated to news.

Bing Rewards (PN)~ A program that gives customers the opportunity to earn credits redeemable for rewards. Rewards credits are earned by searching on Bing, setting their Home page to Bing, or trying out new Bing features.

Bing Shopping (PN)~ A part of the Bing search engine dedicated to online shopping.

Bing Smart Search (PN)~ The search feature for Windows 8.1 and beyond that enables a central search from the Start screen across the device used, the cloud, apps, and the web.

Bing Translator (PN)~ The service that allows users to translate text and web pages into different languages using the Microsoft statistical machine translation system.

Bing TV (PN)~ A part of the Bing search engine dedicated to TV.

Bing Video Games (PN)~ A part of the Bing search engine dedicated to video games.

Bing Videos (PN)~ A part of the Bing search engine dedicated to videos.

Bing Vision (PN)~ A feature that lets a user search by pointing their phone at barcodes, text, QR codes, Microsoft Tags, CDs, DVDs, or books.

Bing Weather (PN)~ A part of the Bing search engine dedicated to weather.

Bing Webmaster Center (PN)~ The hub where site managers can find tools to help with site optimization, blogs from the Bing team, and forums for peer support.

BINLSVC (n)~ A service that runs on a Remote Installation Services (RIS) server that acts on client boot requests. The display name of BINLSVC is Remote Installation.

bio (n)~ A biography of an artist whose music is in Xbox Music or on the phone.

biometric ~ A system that examines biological things like fingerprints or retinas, usually for security purposes.

Biometric Authentication ~ use biometric traits to verify users' claimed identities when accessing devices, networks, networked applications or Web applications

biometric factor (n)~ A particular characteristic of a person that can be measured and used for identification purposes, such as fingerprints, hand geometry, and iris patterns.

biometric sample (n)~ A set of data resulting from the measurement of one specific characteristic of a single individual. Examples of a biometric sample would be the image of one fingerprint or one iris scan.

biometric sensor (n)~ A category of sensor that collects biometric data for a variety of applications.

biometric unit (n)~ A software object that consists of three software plug-in components:

a sensor adapter, engine adapter and storage adapter. These adapters are plug-ins for the Windows Biometric Service and are used to capture and process biometric samples, as well as create, store, and match biometric templates.

biometrics (n)~ Technologies that measure and analyze physical and behavioral human characteristics, such as fingerprints, eye retinas and irises, voice patterns, facial patterns, hand measurements, typing patterns and signatures, to recognize or authenticate identity.

BIOS (n)~ The set of essential software routines that test computer hardware at startup, start the operating system, and support the transfer of information between hardware devices. The BIOS is stored in read-only memory (ROM) so that it can be run when the computer is turned on. Although critical to performance, the BIOS is usually invisible to computer users.

BIOS boot order (n)~ A list of all potential bootable devices listed in booting order. If the boot on the first device on the list does not yield a valid boot sector, the BIOS proceeds with the next device in the list.

Bird's eye (PN)~ An option in Microsoft Virtual Earth that allows the user to view an object in a 45-degree angle from above in bird's eye view.

Bird's eye (adj)~ A feature in Bing Maps that provides high-resolution aerial imagery of locations photographed from north, south, east, and west, providing four actual views of a point.

birthday calendar (n)~ A calendar that displays all of the birthdays stored in someone's contact list.

birthday reminder (n)~ A feature that notifies the user about upcoming birthdays of contacts in the contact list.

B-ISDN (n)~ An International Telecommunication Union - Telecommunication [Standardization Sector] (ITU-T) communication standard for high-speed networking that provides new services, including voice, video, and data on the same network.

bit (n)~ The smallest unit of information handled by a computer or device. One bit expresses a 1 or a 0 in a binary numeral, or a true or false logical condition. A group of 8 bits makes up a byte, which can represent many types of information, such as a letter of the alphabet, a decimal digit, or other character.

bit (n)~ A data type that stores either a 1 or 0 value. Integer values other than 1 or 0 are accepted, but they are always interpreted as 1.

Bit ~ The smallest unit of information in a computer, can either equal 0 or 1. Eight bits equal one- byte.

bit count (n)~ The number of bits of data in a color plane that represent a single pixel.

bit depth (n)~ The number of color values that can be assigned to a single pixel in an image. Color depth can range from 1 bit (black and white) to 32 bits (over 16.7 million colors).

bit image (n)~ A sequential collection of bits that represents in memory an image to be displayed on the screen, particularly in systems having a graphical user interface. Each bit in a bit image corresponds to one pixel (dot) on the screen. The screen itself, for example, represents a single bit image; similarly, the dot patterns for all the characters in a font represent a bit image of the font. In a black-andwhite display each pixel is either white or black, so it can be represented by a single bit. The pattern' of 0s and 1s in the bit image

then determines the pattern of white and black dots forming an image on the screen. In a color display the corresponding description of on-screen bits is called a pixel image because more than one bit is needed to represent each pixel. '

bit manipulation (n)~ An action intended to change only one or more individual bits within a byte or word. Manipulation of the entire byte or word is much more common and generally simpler.

bit mask (n)~ A numeric value intended for a bit-by-bit value comparison with other numeric values, typically to flag options in parameter or return values. Usually this comparison is done with bitwise logical operators, such as And and Or in Visual Basic, && and || in C++.

bit rate (n)~ The speed at which binary digits are transmitted.

bit toggling keypad (n)~ A keypad that is available in Programmer mode, which allows the user to look at numbers represented as various combinations of- 1s and 0s, and to toggle between 1 and 0 for each binary- bit- to form a new number.

Bitcoin (PN)~ A decentralized peer-to-peer online payment system with completely digital currency, called bitcoins. From a user perspective, Bitcoin is a mobile app or computer program that provides a personal Bitcoin wallet that allows them to send and receive bitcoins for purchases and payments.

bitcoin (n)~ A digital currency that uses Bitcoin.

Bitcoin ~ digital currency that serves the same functions and purposes as money

BitLocker (PN)~ A hardware-based security feature that prevents unauthorized access to a computer by providing full-volume encryption and integrity checking of boot components.

BitLocker disabled mode (n)~ A mode in which the disk volume is still encrypted by BitLocker Drive Encryption, but security is effectively disabled because the full-volume encryption key that is used to encrypt the operating system volume is accessible by using a clear key to access the volume master key.

BitLocker Drive Encryption (n)~ A hardware-based security feature that prevents unauthorized access to a computer by providing full-volume encryption and integrity checking of boot components.

BitLocker enabled mode (n)~ A mode in which BitLocker Drive Encryption is turned on and the data on the volume is transparently encrypted by BitLocker as it is written and decrypted as it is read.

BitLocker encrypted installation (PN)~ A feature of BitLocker that enables IT pros to encrypt a disk before a user begins to use it.

BitLocker Enterprise (PN)~ A BitLocker extension that adds management capabilities to BitLocker.

BitLocker network unlock (PN)~ A feature of BitLocker that allows unlocking of an OS volume using a key received over the network.

BitLocker off mode (n)~ A mode in which BitLocker Drive Encryption protection is turned off on a disk volume and the disk volume is not encrypted. This leaves the disk volume with a standard clear text file format.

BitLocker on-write encryption (PN)~ A BitLocker feature that incrementally encrypts the hard drive as free space is used.

BitLocker recovery key (n)~ A special key that you can create when you turn on Bitlocker Drive Encryption for the first time on each drive that you encrypt.

BitLocker To Go (PN)~ An extension of the BitLocker drive encryption feature that enables the encryption of portable (e.g. USB) drives.

BitLocker To Go Reader (PN)~ A user interface tool that is used to unlock external drives locked by BitLocker To Go and view/copy files in the drive.

bitmap (n)~ A picture made from a series of small dots, much like a piece of graph paper with certain squares filled in to form shapes and lines.

bitmap (n)~ A data structure in memory that represents information in the form of a collection of individual bits. A bit map is used to represent a bit image. Another use of a bit map in some systems is the representation of the blocks of storage on a disk, indicating whether each block is free (0) or in use (1).

Bitmap ~ See- bmp.

bitmap effect (n)~ An effect that can be rendered on content. Such bitmap effects include: Blur, drop shadow, bevel, outer glow, and emboss.

bitmapped font (n)~ A font that is stored as a bitmap. Raster fonts are designed with a specific size and resolution for a specific printer and cannot be scaled or rotated. If a printer does not support raster fonts, it will not print them. The five raster fonts are Courier, MS Sans Serif, MS Serif, Small, and Symbol.

bitmask (n)~ A numeric value intended for a bit-by-bit value comparison with other numeric values, typically to flag options in parameter or return values. Usually this comparison is done with bitwise logical operators, such as And and Or in Visual Basic, && and || in C++.

bitmask identifier (n)~ A name assigned to a bitmask to help identify its purpose.

bitness (n)~ A characteristic of a microprocessor's data stream (the distinction between 16-bit, 32-bit and 64-bit address spaces) and the potential differences in instantiation of components that this entails.

bitrate (n)~ The speed at which binary digits are transmitted.

bit-rate throttling (n)~ The ability to slow down the rate at which files can be downloaded.

BITS (PN)~ A component of Windows XP and later operating systems that facilitates prioritized, throttled, and asynchronous transfer of files between computers using idle network bandwidth.

bits per pixel (n)~ The number of bits (e.g. 8, 16, 24, or 32) used to store and display the color data for a single pixel. This is the standard unit of measure for bit or color depth.

bits per second (n)~ The number of bits transmitted every second, used as a measure of the speed at which a device, such as a modem, can transfer data.

bitwise comparison (n)~ A bit-by-bit comparison of identically positioned bits in two numeric expressions.

bit-wise comparison (n)~ A bit-by-bit comparison of identically positioned bits in two numeric expressions.

bitwise operation (n)~ An operation that manipulates a single bit, or tests whether a bit is on or off.

BizSpark (PN)~ A program that makes software, support, and visibility available to

startups for free.

BizSpark 1111 (PN)~ The offer that provides certain qualified BizSpark members heavily discounted access to Microsoft Azure. It is now no longer available for new customers.

BizTalk Administration console (n)~ A Microsoft Management Console (MMC) used to administer a BizTalk Server group.

BizTalk application (n)~ A group of related artifacts, resources, and settings that are exposed together for management from within the BizTalk Administration console. Any artifact within an application may refer to any other artifact within that application, as well as any artifact in any referenced application.

BizTalk Application Users Group (n)~ The group of users who can access MessageBoxes for a particular BizTalk Group

BizTalk Application view (n)~ One of two views (along with BizTalk Deployment View) that appears when the System Center Operations Manager console for BizTalk Server is opened. A BizTalk administrator uses this view to monitor the health of BizTalk artifacts and applications such as orchestrations, send ports, and receive locations.

BizTalk BAS Administrators (n)~ A security role for accessing the Business Activity Services (BAS) portal. Members of the Business Administrator role can perform all of the tasks that Business Managers can. Additionally, Business Administrators can connect and disconnect the BAS Web site to a BizTalk Server. Business Administrators can refresh the BAS Web site with data from the Trading Partners Management (TPM) database, and refresh the TPM database with data from the BAS Web site. Business Administrators can install and configure the BAS Web site.

BizTalk BAS Users (n)~ A security role for accessing the Business Activity Services (BAS) portal. Members of the Business User role have the least amount of site privileges. Business Users can create and manage profiles and profile groups, create and manage agreements, and manage documents.

BizTalk Deployment view (n)~ One of two views (along with BizTalk Application view) that appears when the System Center Operations Manager console for BizTalk Server is opened. An enterprise IT administrator uses this view to monitor the overall health of the -€œphysical deployment-€? of a BizTalk Server setup.

BizTalk Deployment Wizard (n)~ A UI-based tool to deploy BizTalk Server assemblies to the Configuration database.

BizTalk Editor (n)~ A visual tool, hosted within Visual Studio, for constructing BizTalk Server schemas that can define the structure of both XML- and native-formatted instance messages.

BizTalk Explorer (n)~ A Microsoft Visual Studio-© .NET tool window that displays the contents of a BizTalk Configuration database. It displays items such as assemblies, ports, and parties in a hierarchical tree. You can use BizTalk Explorer to configure and manage BizTalk projects, parties, and orchestrations.

BizTalk Explorer Object Model (n)~ The APIs used to create tools and scripts to automate the post-deployment tasks that you perform in BizTalk Explorer. You can use the BizTalk Explorer Object Model for such post-deployment tasks as creating ports, binding orchestrations, managing party properties, or any other task where you would use BizTalk Explorer. The BizTalk Explorer Object Model APIs are in the

Microsoft.BizTalk.ExplorerOM namespace.

BizTalk Framework (n)~ A platform-neutral e-commerce framework that is based on Extensible Markup Language (XML) schemas and industry standards. The framework enables integration across industries and between business systems, regardless of platform, operating system, or underlying technology.

BizTalk group (n)~ A group that contains MessageBoxes, hosts, receive locations, send ports, send port groups, orchestrations, servers, and adapters.

BizTalk Management Pack alert (n)~ A notification that administrators can subscribe to in the BizTalk Server 2010 Management Pack. After subscribing to a given alert, administrators receive a notification whenever certain conditions are met. For instance, if a certain number of host instances are throttling, an alert could be raised.

BizTalk Management Pack diagnostics (n)~ A feature that administrators can use to see the cause and troubleshooting information for a given problem. For example, if the health of a send port appears as red, the State Change Event tab in the Operations Manager console displays the reason why it went from green to red.

BizTalk Mapper (n)~ A feature that visually enables users to build transformations between two schemas in a BizTalk application. It also has usability enhancements to help with complex maps.

BizTalk Message Queuing adapter (n)~ An adapter that enables exchange of messages between BizTalk Server and Microsoft Message Queue (MSMQ).

BizTalk message store (n)~ A Microsoft SQL Server table that holds all messages and their parts. Consuming orchestrations use the message references contained in the store to dequeue a copy of the message and its properties from the message store.

BizTalk project (n)~ A type of Visual Studio project used to create applications that run on BizTalk Server.

BizTalk project system (n)~ A system used to create part or all of a BizTalk Server application or business solution. It is used to add, edit, or remove BizTalk Server items (orchestrations, maps, schemas, and pipelines). It contains commands such as compile and deploy.

BizTalk Server (PN)~ The family of Microsoft server products that support large scale implementation management of enterprise application integration processes.

BizTalk Server 2010 Management Pack (PN)~ A BizTalk enhancement that helps ensure full monitoring capabilities of BizTalk applications and infrastructure. It includes features like diagnostics and alerts to help monitor the health of a BizTalk deployment.

BizTalk Server Enterprise (n)~ The BizTalk Server edition for customers with enterprise-level requirements for high volume, reliability, and availability.

BizTalk Server map (n)~ An Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformations (XSLT)-based transformation used to convert instance messages that conform to one BizTalk Server schema into instance messages that conform to another BizTalk Server schema.

BizTalk Server map file (n)~ The persisted form of a BizTalk map, created by BizTalk Mapper and compiled to generate run-time transformation directives specified using Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformations (XSLT).

BizTalk Server pipeline file (n)~ A file that describes the configuration of the pipeline and the components within it. This file type can be compiled as part of a BizTalk project.

BizTalk Server schema (n)~ An XML Schema Definition language (XSD)-based description of the structure of one or more BizTalk Server instance messages.

BizTalk Server schema file (n)~ A file containing the persisted form of a BizTalk schema.

BizTalk Server Standard (n)~ The BizTalk Server edition for organizations with moderate volume and deployment scale requirements.

BizTalk Services (PN)~ The Microsoft Azure service that provides Business-to-Business (B2B) and Enterprise Application Integration (EAI) capabilities for delivering cloud and hybrid integration solutions within a secure, dedicated, per-tenant environment.

BizTalk Settings Dashboard (PN)~ A BizTalk feature that BizTalk administrators can use to centrally manage and modify BizTalk Engine settings. Administrators can export and import settings from one environment to another, such as from staging to production.

BLA (n)~ A telephony feature that makes two or more phones behave as if they are linked; that is, that a call to one number causes all phones to ring.

black (adj)~ Having a font weight that corresponds to a weight class value of 900 according to the OpenType specification.

black and white effect (n)~ One of a group of photo modifications someone can make to a color photo that mimic different effects that would be achieved by taking the same photo using black and white film stock. One effect uses strict conversion to monochrome by throwing away all of the color information. Others mimic the result when a black and white photo is taken through a colored filter-€"orange, red, or yellow-€"to enhance or suppress certain color information. Two effects perform strict conversions to monochrome and then apply a color tint-€"sepia or cyan-€"in one step.

Black and White Effects (n)~ A control that initiates a task to create and fine tune black and white images.

Black and white effects (PN)~ The panel item that opens the image editing tool that enables the user to apply a black and white effect.

black box (n)~ Based on a component's actual behavior, without regard to its implementation.

black box ~ A generic term used to identify functional equipment segments, as opposed to circuitry, that make up each segment of a telecommunications system.-

black box test (n)~ A test that is based on a component's actual behavior, without regard to its implementation.

Black metal (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 138.

Black thumbpads (n)~ A DialKeys style that shows black keys appearing in two semicircles in the corners of the screen.

BlackBerry Business Cloud Services (n)~ A smartphone service for BlackBerry devices using Office 365. The service is hosted by Research In Motion.

BlackBerry device (n)~ One in a line of smartphones developed by the Canadian company Research In Motion (RIM) that supports e-mail, mobile telephone, text messaging, Internet faxing, and other wireless information services.

BlackBerry Enterprise Server for Microsoft Exchange (n)~ The software package that

is part of the BlackBerry(R) wireless platform from Research In Motion. The software and service connects to messaging and collaboration software (such as Microsoft Exchange) on enterprise networks and redirects e-mails and synchronizes contacts and calendaring information between servers, desktop workstations, and mobile devices.

BlackBerry Internet Service (n)~ A subscription service that enables e-mail synchronization for BlackBerry(R) devices.

blackout time (n)~ The time that a server is identified as being unavailable, measured in seconds.

Black-Scholes (n)~ A technical algorithm used to determine the present value of a future stock price (for determining the value of newly awarded stock options).

blade (n)~ The surface on which service functions or navigation elements appear when selected. Equivalent to a new window that is opened in Windows.

blade server ~ A server architecture that houses multiple server modules ('blades') in a single chassis. It is widely used in datacenters to save space and improve system management.

blank (n)~ The character entered by pressing the spacebar.

blank line (n)~ A line where there is no information displayed.

blank page (n)~ A page where there is no information displayed

blank reference image (n)~ A snapshot of what the Surface screen looks like in your lighting environment with nothing on the screen. This snapshot is taking during calibration.

blank space (n)~ A space where there is no information displayed

blanket order (n)~ A purchase order with a specific supplier that covers a period of time rather than specific line items. A blanket order can be used to obtain recurring, short-term releases of goods or materials.

blawg ~ Slang term used to describe an online blog that is written by lawyers, or one that is focused on providing legal-oriented content.

bleed (n)~ The extent to which a picture runs off the printed page.

bleed setting (n)~ A setting that determines how much of an object can print beyond the edges of a label, sticker, or page.

Blend + SketchFlow for Visual Studio 2013 (PN)~ Sketchflow is a feature included in Blend for Visual Studio 2013 to rapidly create and prototype new ideas and effectively present them to clients before evolving and delivering them as completed projects. It enables to map and experiment with the flow of an application UI, the layout of the individual screens and how the application will transition from one state of the application to another.

Blend for Microsoft Visual Studio 2013 (PN)~ Blend for Visual Studio 2013 allows to visually build engaging and sophisticated user interfaces for Windows applications by using the accurate design surface and tools. It is installed with the Visual Studio installation.

Blend for Visual Studio (PN)~ Blend for Visual Studio helps to design and build engaging and sophisticated user interfaces by providing with an accurate design surface and tools that let the user to visually create and edit Microsoft Windows applications. With Blend, Windows Phone applications and Windows store apps can be designed and build.

Blend for Visual Studio 2013 SDK (PN)~ The Blend for Visual Studio Software Development Kit (SDK) provides conceptual topics for behaviors, which are reusable pieces of packaged code that can be dragged onto any object and then fine-tuned by changing their properties. The SDK also includes a programming reference for other extensibility features in Blend, such as controls, drawing features, and effects.

blend mode (n)~ A method of determining how an object should appear when placed over another object.

blending (n)~ The process of combining two or more objects by adding them on a pixel-by-pixel basis.

blind carbon copy (n)~ A feature of e-mail programs that allows a user to send a copy of an e-mail message to a recipient without notifying other recipients that this was done.

blind via (n)~ A copper-plated hole in a printed circuit board that does not extend all the way thru a PCB. This prevents probing a component's signal pin by removing access to the via on the opposite side of the board.

blindness (n)~ A visual impairment that results in complete loss of vision in both eyes.

blinds (n)~ A type of transition that simulates the opening and closing of window blinds as one clip transitions to another.

blink (v)~ To flash on and off. Cursors, insertion points, menu choices, warning messages, and other displays on a computer screen that are intended to catch the eye are often made to blink. The rate of blinking in a graphical user interface can sometimes be controlled by the user.

blink speed (n)~ The rate at which the cursor indicating the active insertion point in a text window, or other display element, flashes on and off.

blink time (n)~ The elapsed time, in milliseconds, required to invert the caret display. This value is half of the flash time.

blit (n)~ A graphics function that moves many continuous bits from one memory location to another in the most efficient manner supported by the hardware.

blittable (adj)~ Capable of being copied by BLT (block transfer).

blittable type (n)~ A data type that has a unique characteristic and an identical presentation in memory for both managed and unmanaged environments. It can be directly shared.

BLOB (n)~ A discrete packet of binary data that has an exceptionally large size, such as pictures or audio tracks stored as digital data, or any variable or table column large enough to hold such values. The designation binary large object' typically refers to a packet of data that is stored in a database and is treated as a sequence of uninterpreted bytes.'

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blob (n)~ An object that does not have an identifiable shape, i.e. that cannot be identified

as a finger or as a tagged object.

blob input (n)~ A contact on the Surface screen that is categorized as a blob (i.e., that does not have an identifiable shape).

Blob service (PN)~ The data management service in Microsoft Azure Storage for storing large amounts of unstructured data that can be accessed from anywhere via HTTP or HTTPS.

block (n)~ A segment of text that can be selected and acted upon as a whole in an application.

block (n)~ A group of statements in a program that are treated as a unit. For example, if a stated condition is true, all of the statements in the block are executed, but none are executed if the condition is false.

Block (v)~ A permission setting that prevents a person or domain from adding the user to contact lists, seeing the user's status, or sending instant messages to the user.

block (v)~ To prevent another user from initiating a conversation and from viewing your presence or other information, such as your personal information.

block (n)~ A Transact-SQL statement enclosed by BEGIN and END.

block (n)~ An HTML element that, in general, begins a new line. A block-level element may include other block-level elements or inline elements.

Block and Filter (PN)~ An app (shipped in China only) that filters out certain calls and messages from the user's phone as well as messaging services, with optional blocking of withheld and unknown numbers. It also provides caller ID info for incoming calls from bare numbers that are not on local contact list.

Block and Filter (global) (PN)~ An app that filters out certain calls and messages from the user's phone, as well as messaging services, with optional blocking of withheld and unknown numbers.

block blob (n)~ A blob comprised of blocks, each of which is identified by a block ID.

Block button (n)~ Button located in the Inbox and other folders. Allows users to prevent unwanted e-mail messages from arriving.

block cipher (n)~ A cipher algorithm that encrypts data in discrete units (called blocks), rather than as a continuous stream of bits. The most common block size is 64 bits. For example, DES is a block cipher.

Block Cycle (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to represent a continuing sequence of stages, tasks, or events in a circular flow. Emphasizes the stages or steps rather than the connecting arrows or flow.

block diagram (n)~ A type of diagram with block and raised block shapes used to brainstorm, plan, and communicate.

block diagram with perspective (n)~ A type of block diagram that contains 3-D geometric shapes, directional lines, and a vanishing point for changing depth and perspective. Use for functional decomposition, hierarchical, and data structure diagrams.

Block Facebook Pages (PN)~ A setting that allows users to block posts and comments from Facebook Pages to not show up in analysis any more.

block level backup (n)~ A type of backup operation that can be performed on a file system. The backup and restore operations can either be full, incremental or differential, and a physical (block-level) restore is performed at the volume level.

Block list (n)~ A list of users, accounts, Web sites etc. that are prevented from performing certain actions on a network.

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block map (n)~ An XML file that maps logical files and ranges to block ranges in the AppX package. A block map is required for any AppX package. BlockMap XML markup, stored in a BlockMap.xml part, is used to define indexes and cryptographic hashes for blocks of executable code and data that are stored in the files of an Appx package. The deployment engine uses the Block Map to download individual blocks in random order as needed for streaming execution.

block of text (n)~ A segment of text that can be selected and acted upon as a whole in an application.

Block phrase (n)~ A custom word or phrase that the administrator sets for the Content Filter agent to prevent e-mail messages that contain specific words or phrases from being delivered to Exchange Server 2007 mailbox users.

Block Programs List (n)~ Tab on the User Settings tool used to block a given user from accessing listed programs.

Block Quote (PN)~ The Sway card that provides a quote-like treatment with breaks before and after selected content.

Block Recognizer (PN)~ A version of the character recognizer feature that uses handwriting recognition to convert written shorthand symbols to typed text, and then inserts the text in a location that you can specify.

block scope (n)~ The restriction of the range in which a variable can be referenced to a section of code that is grouped together, consisting of one or more declarations and statements.

Blocked (adj)~ A privacy relationship setting that prevents a person or domain from adding the user to contact lists, seeing the user's status, or sending instant messages to the user.

Blocked (PN)~ The status label that indicates that a user has assigned this contact to the Blocked Contacts privacy relationship.

Blocked Contacts (PN)~ A privacy relationship setting that prevents a person or domain from adding the user to contact lists, seeing the user's status, or sending instant messages to the user.

Blocked Content (PN)~ A view in settings where users can add terms to a list that globally exclude posts that contain one of the added terms from analysis.

Blocked Encodings List (n)~ A list that allows you to block a language encoding or character set in order to filter out unwanted international e-mail messages that display in a language you don't understand.

blocked sender (n)~ A domain or a person that an end user doesn't want to receive e-mail messages from. Messages received from any e-mail address or domain listed in the users' Blocked Senders list are sent directly to the user's Junk E-Mail folder.

Blocked Senders List (n)~ A list of domain names and e-mail addresses that are treated as junk e-mail and are blocked unless the sender is on the Safe Senders List or the recipient is on the Safe Recipients List.

Blocked Sources (PN)~ A view in settings where users can add URLs and partial URLs to a blocked sources list that will be excluded from data acquisition and analysis.

Blocked Top-Level Domain List (n)~ A list that allows you to block top-level domain names. Blocking country/region top-level domains allows you to filter unwanted e-mail messages you receive from specific countries or regions.

blocking (n)~ A method of operation in which a program that issues a call does not regain control until the call completes.

blocking (n)~ The action of placing a document or product on hold.

blocking transaction (n)~ A transaction that causes another transaction to fail.

block-level element (n)~ An HTML element that, in general, begins a new line. A block-level element may include other block-level elements or inline elements.

blog (n)~ A frequently updated online journal or column.

blog (v)~ To publish or write entries for a blog.

blog ~ (weBLOG)- A website documenting someone's life and/or thoughts.

blogger (adj)~ A person who creates or maintains a weblog.

Blogging Windows (PN)~ ?The official consumer-facing Windows blog.

Blood (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB).

Blood and Gore (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB).

blood glucose measurement (n)~ The amount of a person's blood glucose levels at a certain point in time.

blood glucose meter (n)~ An electronic device used to measure a person's blood glucose level.

blood glucose monitor (n)~ An electronic device used to measure a person's blood glucose level.

blood pressure (n)~ A measurement of the pressure that the body's blood is putting on the blood vessel walls.

blood pressure measurement (n)~ A measurement of the pressure that the body's blood is putting on the blood vessel walls. The measurement is displayed with the systolic pressure number over the diastolic pressure number (in millimeters of mercury).

blood pressure monitor (n)~ A health device used to measure a person's blood pressure.

Blue chips (PN)~ Very specific set of stocks of large, well-established and financially sound companies that have operated for many years, typically with a market capitalization in the billions and considered to be very sound investments.

Blue Hues (PN)~ One of the background colors on the Screen Saver Settings dialog box that consists of a range of blue colors.

Bluegrass (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 89.

Blues (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 0.

Bluetooth (PN)~ A wireless communication technology that conforms to the Bluetooth

computing and telecommunications industry specification. This specification describes how mobile phone, landline phones, computers, and mobile devices can easily exchange information by using a short-range wireless connection.

Bluetooth ~ A short range wireless data communication system for smartphones and other computing devices. However Bluetooth devices from different manufacturers wouldn't always communicate with each other reliably, so it hasn't really taken off as the industry had hoped, and it is now under threat from faster wireless technologies (see- Wi-Fi).

Bluetooth device (n)~ A device such as a cellular phone, printer, keyboard, mouse, or computer that has a Bluetooth radio transmitter installed in it.

Bluetooth stack (n)~ The core portion of the Bluetooth protocol stack implementation that enables devices to locate each other and establish a connection. Through this connection, devices can exchange data and interact with one another through various applications.

blur (n)~ An effect applied to a graphical object that typically reduces the difference between the outline of the object and the graphical area next to it.

Blu-ray Disc (n)~ A high definition optical disc format which uses a smaller focus blue-violet 405 nm laser allowing higher precision and storage density. A competitor to HD DVD.

BMC (n)~ A specialized service processor that monitors the physical state of a computer, network server or other hardware device using sensors and communicating with the system administrator through an independent connection. The BMC is part of the Intelligent Platform Management Interface (IPMI) and is usually contained in the motherboard or main circuit board of the device to be monitored.

BMD (n)~ A measurement that shows the amount of minerals in one square centimeter of bones. A bone density measurement can be used as a possible marker of osteoporosis and fracture risk.

BMI (n)~ An index for human body fat based on a person's weight and height.

BMO (n)~ The set of objects that a modeler uses to create a custom application. The set includes the following primary object categories: system, application, model, and modeling site. Primary object categories can contain other object categories. For example, system-level security objects and application-level security objects.

bmp ~ (BitMaP)- A standard type of graphics file. An uncompressed format, so the files tend to be fairly big.

BMR (n)~ A recovery of a system using a backup that contains critical volumes and, optionally, data files that you can use to rebuild a system from scratch or rebuild a system using alternate hardware.

BMR (n)~ The amount of energy that is needed to support the body's most basic functions when at rest. The Basal metabolic rate (or BMR) is the number of calories a person needs per day to stay alive.

BNC connector (n)~ A connector for coaxial cables that locks when one connector is inserted into another and rotated 90 degrees.

b-node (n)~ A NetBIOS implementation that uses broadcast NetBIOS name queries for name registration and resolution.

Board (PN)~ The agile task board in Visual Studio 2012's Team Web Access that enables

the user to track team's progress in real-time.

boarding pass (n)~ A ticket for transit, such as on an airplane or a train.

body (n)~ In e-mail and Internet newsgroups, the content of a message. The body of a message follows the header, which contains information about the sender, origin, and destination of the message.

body mass index (n)~ An index for human body fat based on a person's weight and height.

body text (n)~ The text that forms the major content of a publication. Does not include titles, headlines, pull quotes, and captions, for example.

BOF (n)~ The starting location of a file on a disk relative to the first storage location on the disk. A data directory or catalog contains this location.

BOF (PN)~ The model-view-controller framework that synchronously or asynchronously controls the execution of immediate or batched business operation implementations.

bogie ~ also spelled bogey, refers to a false blip on a radar display. The term is also used to describe radar echoes that occur for unknown reasons, especially in the military, where such a signal might indicate hostile aircraft.

boilerplate text (n)~ Recyclable text; a piece of writing or code, such as an organization's mission statement or the graphics code that prints a software company's logo, which can be used over and over in many different documents.

bold (adj)~ Pertaining to characters that are formatted to appear darker and heavier than the surrounding text.

bold (adj)~ Having a font weight that corresponds to a weight class value of 700 according to the OpenType specification.

Boleto Bancário (PN)~ A payment method used in Brazil that is issued in the form of a paper ticket from ATMs or various agencies or businesses.

Bollinger Bands (n)~ A formula that calculates the standard deviation above and below a simple moving average of the data. Since standard deviation is a measure of volatility, a large standard deviation indicates a volatile market, and a smaller standard deviation indicates a calmer market.

Bollinger Bands formula (n)~ A formula that calculates the standard deviation above and below a simple moving average of the data. Since standard deviation is a measure of volatility, a large standard deviation indicates a volatile market, and a smaller standard deviation indicates a calmer market.

BOM (n)~ A list of the components and subassemblies needed to build one unit of a product. A bill of materials also shows quantities for each component.

BOM (n)~ A Unicode character used to indicate that text is encoded in UTF-8, UTF-16 or UTF-32.

BOM explosion (n)~ The process of identifying the components, and their quantities, that are required to produce an item.

BOM version (n)~ A specific configuration of a bill of material (BOM) to include an item. An item can be associated with a number of BOM versions.

Bomb Making (n)~ A content descriptor developed by Microsoft.

bond (n)~ Lightweight paper commonly used for letterhead and other business publications.

bonded device (n)~ A Bluetooth device that has been paired to another one.

bone mineral density (n)~ A measurement that shows the amount of minerals in one square centimeter of bones. A bone density measurement can be used as a possible marker of osteoporosis and fracture risk.

bonus depreciation (n)~ Extra depreciation amounts that can be taken in the first year that an asset is placed in service and depreciated. Bonus depreciation is taken before any other depreciation is calculated and is available only for depreciation books.

bonus indicator (n)~ In Purble Place, a symbol which looks like a golden stamp and allows players to earn a Sneak Peek token if they can match a tile while the indicator is on it.

book code (n)~ A predefined dimension that is used to differentiate between different modeling scenarios. For example, you can use this dimension to track values for budget, actual, and forecasted scenarios for any given period of time. It is automatically included with every model.

book fold (n)~ A style of publication that is printed with two pages on one side of each sheet of paper. When you fold the paper, it opens like a book.

book value (n)~ The value of an asset as calculated by the acquisition price plus or minus any adjustments (acquisition or value) minus any depreciation previously taken.

book value (n)~ The net value of an asset reported on a statement of financial position.

Booking Attendant (PN)~ A calendaring feature that automatically manages resources. Resource requests are automatically accepted or denied depending on availability and policies.

booking.com ~ Booking.com is the world's leading online hotel reservations agency by room nights sold, attracting over 30 million unique visitors each month via the Internet from both leisure and business markets worldwide. Priceline is the parent company.http://www.booking.com/

booklet (n)~ A small publication made of printed pages that are folded and bound together to open like a book.

bookmark (n)~ A location or selection of text in a file that you name for reference purposes. Bookmarks identify a location within your file that you can later refer or link to.

bookmark (n)~ A unique identifier of a row within a rowset.

bookmarklet (n)~ A script-based applet that is stored as a favorite or bookmark in a web browser, or is accessed through a hyperlink on a webpage.

Books & Reference (PN)~ An app category that facilitates reading or provides access to e-book or reference content.

books + reference (PN)~ An app category that facilitates reading or provides access to e-book or reference content.

Boolean (adj)~ Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of logical (true, false) values.

Boolean ~ A term that originated in the in the realm of mathematics, and that is now commonly known for its application to search engine logic. A Boolean search allows for the inclusion or exclusion of documents containing certain keywords

Boolean data type (n)~ A data type with only two passable values, True (-1) or False (0). Boolean variables are stored as 16-bit (2-byte) numbers.

Boolean expression (n)~ An expression that yields a Boolean value (true or false). Such

expressions can involve comparisons (testing values for equality or, for non—Boolean values, the < [less than] or > [greater than] relation) and logical combination (using Boolean operators such as AND, OR, and XOR) of Boolean expressions.

Boolean operator (n)~ An operator designed to work with Boolean values. The four most common Boolean operators in programming use are AND (logical conjunction), OR (logical inclusion), XOR (exclusive OR), and NOT (logical negation).

Boolean search (n)~ A method of searching for data that uses logical operators (e.g. AND, OR, NOT).

Boot Configuration Data (n)~ A data store that contains boot configuration parameters and controls how the operating system is started beginning with Windows Vista or Windows Server 2008.

Boot Configuration Data object (n)~ A collection of elements that describes the settings for the object that are used during the boot process. There are three main types of objects: application, device, and inherited.

boot critical driver (n)~ A driver that must be available in order for the operating system to successfully complete the boot process. Boot critical drivers include all boot start drivers.

boot disk (n)~ A floppy disk that contains key system files from a PC-compatible operating system that can boot, or start, the PC. A boot disk must be inserted in the primary floppy disk drive (usually drive A:) and is used when there is some problem with starting the PC from the hard disk, from which the computer generally boots.

Boot disk ~ A CD pr DVD which holds a copy of the operating system, or enough of it to start the computer, useful if the computer won't start up properly from the hard disk.

boot drive (n)~ In a PC-compatible computer, the disk drive that the BIOS uses to automatically load the operating system when the computer is turned on.

boot file (n)~ A system file needed to start Windows. The boot files include Ntldr and Ntdetect.com.

boot image (n)~ The Microsoft Windows Preinstallation Environment image that you boot a client into before you install the install image.

Boot Information Negotiation Layer Service (n)~ A service that runs on a Remote Installation Services (RIS) server that acts on client boot requests. The display name of BINLSVC is Remote Installation.

Boot Logging (n)~ A process in which a computer that is starting (booting) creates a log file that records the loading of each device and service. The log file is called Ntbtlog.txt, and it is saved in the systemroot directory.

boot partition (n)~ The partition that contains the Windows operating system and its support files. The boot partition can be, but does not have to be, the same as the system partition.

boot record (n)~ The section of a disk that contains the operating system.

boot sector (n)~ A critical disk structure for starting your computer, located at sector 1 of each volume or floppy disk. It contains executable code and data that is required by the code, including information used by the file system to access the volume. The boot sector is created when your format the volume.

boot sector (n)~ The first 512 bytes of sector 0 of a partitioned data storage device.

boot sector virus (n)~ A virus that infects computer systems by copying code either to the boot sector on a floppy disk or the partition table on a hard disk. During startup, the virus is loaded into memory. Once in memory, the virus will infect any non-infected disks accessed by the system.

boot volume (n)~ The volume that contains the Windows operating system and its support files. The boot volume can be, but does not have to be, the same as the system volume.

Boot, boot up ~ Usually used to mean 'start up the computer'. Literally, the process of loading up the operating system and getting the computer ready for use. See- Reboot. A 'boot password' is a password you have to give to start up the computer.

bootable (adj)~ Containing the system files necessary for booting a PC and running it.

bootable CD (n)~ A CD-ROM that can be used to start a computer. An automated installation uses a bootable CD to start a computer.

BOOTP (n)~ A protocol used primarily on TCP/IP networks to configure diskless workstations. RFCs 951 and 1542 define this protocol. DHCP is a later boot configuration protocol that uses this protocol. The Microsoft DHCP service provides limited support for BOOTP service.

bootstrap (n)~ The process of starting or resetting a computer or a device. When first turned on (cold boot) or reset (warm boot), the computer runs the software that loads and starts the computer's operating system, which prepares it for use.

bootstrap installation service (n)~ A service that invokes the bootstrap installation process.

border (n)~ In programs and working environments that feature on-screen windows, the edge surrounding the user's workspace. Window borders provide a visible frame around a document or graphic. Depending on the program and its requirements, they can also represent an area in which the cursor or a mouse pointer takes on special characteristics. For example, clicking the mouse on a window border can enable the user to resize the window or split the window in two.

border (n)~ The visible line around the edge of an object. For example, the four lines of a rectangle that comprise its border.

Border Painter (PN)~ A tool that is used to apply formatting to borders in a table.

Border Sampler (PN)~ A tool used to collect the formatting of an existing table border so that it can be applied to another border.

Border Styles gallery (PN)~ A gallery of predefined and recently used formatting styles that the user can apply to borders.

borrowed time (n)~ A limited amount of usage time provided after all purchased time has been expended. If the user does not add or download more usage time within this remaining amount of time, they will lose access to the computer.

borrowed usage time (n)~ A limited amount of usage time provided after all purchased time has been expended. If the user does not add or download more usage time within this remaining amount of time, they will lose access to the computer.

bot (n)~ A program that performs a task on a network, especially a task that is repetitive or time-consuming.

Bot ~ (roBOT)- An automated program, usually performing a function on the internet such as indexing webpages or sorting email.

both-threaded (adj)~ Pertaining to a threading model in which the object has the characteristics of an apartment-threaded object as well as a free-threaded object.

Bottleneck ~ A point at which the performance or capacity of an entire system or network can be significantly influenced. Formally, a bottleneck lies on a network or system's critical path and provides the lowest throughput.

bottom app bar (n)~ An app bar that appears along the bottom edge of the screen and may include app commands or navigation.

bottom-up estimating (n)~ A principle of good scheduling. It means having those who do the work estimate the effort, rolling up task-level estimates, and recognizing that experience is the best estimating technique.

bottom-up estimating (n)~ An estimating method in which the base costs of individual work items or resources are calculated into task, resource, and project cost totals.

bounce (v)~ To return an undeliverable email message to the sender's mail server.

bounce ~ The return of a piece of mail because of an error in its delivery.

bounce message (n)~ A non-delivery notification that is sent to an e-mail sender when a message cannot be delivered to the intended recipient either temporarily or permanently.

BounceKeys (n)~ A feature in Windows that instructs the processor to ignore double strokes of the same key and other unintentional keystrokes.

bound (n)~ The upper or lower limit in a permitted range of values.

bound (n)~ The size and location of an object.

bound (adj)~ Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a file that can be managed using the source control features in tools such as Visual Studio and Expression Blend.

bound application (n)~ An application from within the bound system that is bound to a specific server within the target logical datacenter.

bound column (n)~ The column in a list box, combo box, or drop-down list box that's bound to the field specified by the control's ControlSource property.

bound control (n)~ A control used on a form, report, or data access page to display or modify data from a table, query, or SQL statement.

bound data (n)~ Data linked to a Web page.

bound element (n)~ In a static structure diagram, a use of a parameterized class, or template, in which the parameters from the parameterized class are bound to actual values.

bound hyperlink control (n)~ A control used on a data access page to bind a link, intranet address, or Internet address to a Text field in an underlying table. Use when you want a different hyperlink address for each record in a table—for example, as you move from record to record in a Suppliers table, you can click on the hyperlink and go to a different Web page for each supplier.

bound item (n)~ An item that has been extended with system attributes and line-of-business (LOB) data for the purpose of associating it with an LOB entity.

bound object frame (n)~ A control on a form or report used to display and manipulate OLE objects that are stored in tables.

bound stream (n)~ An event stream that contains all the information needed to produce events. Either the information is an already instantiated data source, or the information is sufficient for the StreamInsight server to start the data source.

bound system (n)~ The application system whose applications are bound to logical

servers as described on a deployment diagram.

bound trap (n)~ In programming, a problem in which a set of conditions exceeds a permitted range of values that causes the microprocessor to stop what it is doing and handle the situation in a separate routine.

boundary (n)~ An IP subnet, IP address range, IPv6 prefix, or Active Directory site that identifies the network location of clients in the Configuration Manager hierarchy.

boundary delimiter (n)~ One or more characters that identify the start or end of a boundary.

boundary feedback (n)~ A visual indication to the user that the end of the pan-able area is reached. This feedback is provided when sliding the parent window in the direction of pan and seeing it snap back to the initial position once the finger is released. This feedback is also provided when the page is moving with some momentum, and reaches the end of the scrollable region.

boundary network (n)~ A logical portion of a network that can be accessed by computers that are in the restricted network or the secure network.

boundary scan (n)~ A technology that allows engineers to perform extensive debugging and diagnostics on a system through a small number of dedicated test pins. Signals are scanned into and out of the I/O cells of a device serially to control its inputs and test the outputs under various conditions.

Boundary Scan Description Language file (n)~ An external file that defines the capabilities of any single device's boundary scan logic.

bounding box (n)~ The smallest rectangle that can enclose the text in a text frame.

bounding box (n)~ The smallest rectangular area that will surround a path, shape, or group of objects.

bounding rectangle (n)~ The smallest rectangular area that will surround a path, shape, or group of objects.

Bourne shell (n)~ A UNIX command processor developed by Steven Bourne.

bow (n)~ The distance from the midpoint of a circular arc to the midpoint of the arc's chord.

box model (n)~ A cascading style sheet (CSS) model where rectangular boxes are generated for elements in the document tree and laid out according to the visual formatting model.

box plot chart (PN)~ A statistical type of chart that uses boxes to indicate statistical distribution and easily identify outlier points. There are five values: upper quartile, lower quartile, High Box, Low Box, and Median.

boxed mode (n)~ A Tablet PC input mode that provides a restrictive writing surface with a boxed guide that shows users where they can write each character. In boxed mode, user's ink is recognized and converted to text when the user starts writing the next character.

boxing (n)~ The conversion of a value type instance to an object, which implies that the instance will carry full type information at run time and will be allocated in the heap. The Microsoft intermediate language (MSIL) instruction set's box instruction converts a value type to an object by making a copy of the value type and embedding it in a newly allocated object.

boxplot (PN)~ A statistical type of chart that uses boxes to indicate statistical distribution

and easily identify outlier points. There are five values: upper quartile, lower quartile, High Box, Low Box, and Median.

BPA (PN)~ A tool which examines a system configuration and the settings against a set of pre-defined rules to generate a list of issues outlining any best practice violations it finds.

BPA engine (n)~ The engine that captures and processes the results of the Best Practice Analyzer (BPA).

BPA scan (n)~ A scan that is run by the Best Practice Analyzer (BPA) to identify any issues that violate a pre-defined set of best practices.

BPL (n)~ A type of high-speed Internet connection using existing electrical wiring. With BPL, you plug a modem directly into a power outlet. BPL connection speeds are comparable to those of other broadband technologies, such as digital subscriber line (DSL) or cable.

BPM (n)~ The number of heartbeats per minute.

BPMN (PN)~ A standard notation for process management developed by the Business Process Management Initiative.

bpp (n)~ The number of bits (e.g. 8, 16, 24, or 32) used to store and display the color data for a single pixel. This is the standard unit of measure for bit or color depth.

bps (n)~ The number of bits transmitted every second, used as a measure of the speed at which a device, such as a modem, can transfer data.

bps ~ (Bits Per Second)- A measure of how quickly information is being transferred, usually via a modem or network. Divide by ten to get an approximation of the number of characters per second (cps). See also- Kbps,- Mbps.

BR South (PN)~ The South Brazilian region within the Azure region taxonomy.

brace matching (n)~ An editor feature that, when the insertion point is moved to a brace, highlights the matching brace.

bracket (n)~ A chained set of Request/Response units (RUs) and their responses, which together make up a transaction between two Logical units (LUs). One bracket must be finished before another can be started.

bracket expression (n)~ In regular expressions, an expression of the form [expr]'

bracketed exposures (n)~ A series of photos that all depict the same scene using different exposure settings for each photo. Each photo in the series is, thereby, either lighter or darker than another in the series.

Bradesco (PN)~ A banking and financial services company in Brazil.

brainstorming diagram (n)~ A type of diagram that shows the interrelationships among topics in a hierarchy. You can think of it as a graphical illustration of a text outline.

branch (n)~ A segment of a logical tree structure, representing a folder and any folders that it contains.

branch (v)~ To allow a collection of files to evolve in two or more divergent paths.

branch (n)~ An element of workflow logic that defines an alternative condition and action or additional steps, in cases when the criteria in a condition element are not met. A logical 'else-if-then' statement in a workflow.

branch (v)~ In reference to a package, to upgrade an existing sequenced application package and run it side-by-side with the original sequenced application package.

branch (n)~ A fork within a conversation, where more than one reply was made to a

single e-mail and caused a split in the conversation.

branch code (n)~ A numeric code used in combination with a bank code to identify a specific bank branch.

branch distribution point (n)~ A Configuration Manager site system that has the role of storing package source files and is designed to be located in a distributed location with limited network bandwidth or a limited number of clients.

Branch Edition (n)~ A version of BizTalk Server that can be used as a local office implementation within a distributed (multi-site) business organization. Each site instance can be connected to a BizTalk Server implementation located in a central office or headquarters. The Branch Edition can be used at a very high scale but it is only a part of the entire enterprise solution, rather than being the whole enterprise solution itself.

branch office (n)~ A site that is geographically separated from the central management site.

branch office deployment scenario (n)~ A deployment scenario in which connectivity between the central site and the branch office is over a wide-area-network (WAN) and is assumed to be unreliable with low bandwidth.

branch office proxy (n)~ An Office Communications Server used to enable users in branch offices to connect to the home office SIP network.

branch plaque (n)~ An award (plaque) signifiying a particular office, or branch, that is a member of the Partner Program (certified level).

BranchCache (PN)~ A Windows component that helps speed data transfer within remote (branch) offices by caching the data on a local server or individual PCs.

brand colors (n)~ The colors that are specific to a particular company or product.

brand element (n)~ A distinctive component that is unique to a company and that adds to its recognition with consumers.

brand identity (n)~ A company's or partner's logo, fonts, and colour themes or schemes intended to visually signify who and what the company is.

brand image (n)~ A company's or partner's logo, fonts, and colour themes or schemes intended to visually signify who and what the company is.

brand name (n)~ Text, entered by a meeting organizer, that identifies the company or organization using Live Meeting and that replaces the image file (if unavailable) in the Live Meeting user interface.

brand personality attribute (n)~ A characteristic typically associated with a person, but inferable from exposure to and/or experience with a commercial brand.

branded experience (n)~ A designed experience that is intentionally differentiated from other brands with consistent delivery across all customer channels in a way that adds value to the core customer proposition.

branding (n)~ The process of incorporating a company name, logo, support information, and Help files into the Microsoft Windows installation.

Branding pane (n)~ A client element that displays optional branding for your conference center.

BRB ~ (Be Right Back)- Internet slang.

breadcrumb bar (n)~ A navigational element, usually appearing at the top of a window, that displays, and allows users to change, their current location.

breadcrumb navigation (n)~ A form of navigation that shows the path to the current Web page.

break (n)~ Interruption of a program caused by the user pressing the Break key or its equivalent.

break (v)~ To interrupt execution at a given spot, usually for the purpose of debugging.

break (v)~ To cause a routine, module, or program that had previously worked to cease working correctly.

break (n)~ Interruption of a communications transmission that occurs when the receiving station interrupts and takes over control of the line or when the transmitting station prematurely halts transmission.

break (n)~ A short period of time in a resource's schedule where the resource is not available for work.

break line (n)~ The actual line that is shown in a document to indicate a line break.

break mode (n)~ A temporary suspension of program execution while in the development environment. In break mode, you can examine, debug, reset, step through, or continue program execution.

Breakdown (n)~ A shape in a PivotDiagram, positioned along the connector between a parent PivotDiagram node and the children of that node.

break-fix (adj)~ Pertaining to a service agreement which provides for the repair or replacement of multiple types of in-warranty or out-of-warranty broken IT equipment or services.

breakout room (n)~ A shared space where smaller groups of attendees can meet separately.

breakpoint (n)~ A location in a program at which execution is halted so that a programmer can examine the program's status, the contents of variables, and so on.

breakthrough list (n)~ The list of contacts who may break through in quiet hours.

Bricks and clicks ~ business that existed pre-Internet that now uses e-commerce technology to sell on the internet

bridge (n)~ Software or hardware that connects two or more networks so that they can communicate, and that operates at the data-link layer (layer 2) of the OSI model.

bridge ~ Device that connects and passes packets between two network segments that use the same communications protocol. Bridges operate at the data link layer (Layer 2) of the OSI reference model.

bridge line appearance (n)~ A telephony feature that makes two or more phones behave as if they are linked; that is, that a call to one number causes all phones to ring.

bridge mode (n)~ A router configuration in which data passes directly through the router without the protection of network address translation.

bridge router (n)~ A router that supports the functions of both a bridge and router. A bridge router links two segments of a local or wide area network, passing packets of data between the segments as necessary, and uses Level 2 addresses for routing.

bridged line appearance (n)~ A telephony feature that makes two or more phones behave as if they are linked; that is, that a call to one number causes all phones to ring.

bridged transaction (n)~ A journal transaction that is posted to a bridging account.

bridgehead server (n)~ A computer that connects servers using the same communications

protocols so information can be passed from one server to another.

bridging account (n)~ A ledger account into which transactions are entered as they await manual approval by the person who is specified in the journal line.

bridging posting (n)~ A type of posting in which a transaction is first posted to a bridging account and later posted to a different ledger account.

brightness (n)~ The amount of light that is emitted by a computer monitor or picture displayed on the monitor.

Brightness, Decrease (n)~ A filter effect in Windows Movie Maker.

Brightness, Increase (n)~ A filter effect in Windows Movie Maker.

Brilliant Black for Windows Media Player (n)~ A Windows Media Player skin created specifically for touch-screen computers.

Bring Your Own Device (PN)~ The set of features that let employees use personal devices to access corporate information and services and let IT admins manage such devices.

bring-your-own-license (adj)~ Pertaining to features that allow use of existing product licenses for a product that is used in connection with another product.

BritPop (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 132.

BRL (n)~ The official currency of Brazil.

broad band (n)~ A structure of compensation levels that includes broad ranges of pay per level and is generally defined by grouping jobs with similar aggregate levels of responsibility. Pay for individual jobs is often linked to the external market. Bands are also typically differentiated by the variable compensation awards available at each band. Broad banding eliminates the hierarchy and narrow ranges of graded structures and allows ranges to overlap (for example, the 90th percentile of Band B equals the 10th percentile of Band C). Broad bands do not contain midpoints and generally do not have fixed minimums or maximums (for example, allowing pay that is either below a minimum or above a maximum rate within a band because the external market determines a specific job rate). Companies can store additional reference points for a band, such as a 50th percentile (or Control Point), 25th and 75th percentile, and base variable compensation on one of those points.

broadband (adj)~ Of or relating to communications systems in which the medium of transmission (such as a wire or fiber-optic cable) carries multiple messages at a time, each message modulated on its own carrier frequency by a modem.

broadband (n)~ A transmission medium designed for high-speed data transfers over long distances. Cable modem services and Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) are examples of broadband networks.

Broadband ~ Internet access over a connection much faster than an ordinary modem, such as- ADSL- or cable.

broadband ~ Broadband is another word for high-speed Internet. Because it transfers information quickly, broadband is ideal for downloading music and watching streaming videos.

broadband connection (n)~ A high-speed Internet connection. Broadband connections

are typically 256 kilobytes per second (KBps) or faster. Broadband includes DSL and cable modem service.

Broadband Integrated Services Digital Network (n)~ An International Telecommunication Union - Telecommunication [Standardization Sector] (ITU-T) communication standard for high-speed networking that provides new services, including voice, video, and data on the same network.

broadband network (n)~ A transmission medium designed for high-speed data transfers over long distances. Cable modem services and Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) are examples of broadband networks.

broadband over power lines (n)~ A type of high-speed Internet connection using existing electrical wiring. With BPL, you plug a modem directly into a power outlet. BPL connection speeds are comparable to those of other broadband technologies, such as digital subscriber line (DSL) or cable.

broadcast (adj)~ Sent to more than one recipient. In communications and on networks, a broadcast message is one distributed to all stations.

broadcast (n)~ A method by which a client receives a stream. During a broadcast connection, clients cannot control the stream. This is the opposite of an on-demand presentation.

broadcast (v)~ In wireless networking, for a wireless router or access point to transmit its service set identifier (SSID) every few seconds so that computers and devices can detect and connect to the network.

broadcast ~ Data packet that are sent to all nodes on a network. Broadcasts are identified by a broadcast address.

broadcast address (n)~ An Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4) address that is destined for all hosts on a particular network segment.

broadcast bit (n)~ A one-bit field value in the flags field of the DHCP packet sent by the client to provide a hint to the DHCP server and to the relay agents to broadcast any messages sent to the client.

broadcast message (n)~ A network message sent from a single computer that is distributed to all other devices on the same segment of the network as the sending computer.

broadcast network (n)~ A network that supports more than two attached routers and has the ability to address a single physical message to all of the attached routers (broadcast). Ethernet is an example of a broadcast network.

broadcast publishing point (n)~ A type of publishing point that streams content to multiple users at once, similar to a television broadcast. Content streamed from a broadcast publishing point can be delivered as a multicast or unicast stream.

Broadcast Slide Show (PN)~ A feature that enables presenters in the rich client to broadcast a slide show to remote viewers watching in a Web browser. Throughout the presentation, the remote attendees will see the current slide being shown by the presenter.

broadcast verification (n)~ By using a technology called video encoded invisible light (VEIL), a method whereby MarketingPilot users can verify that the TV ads that have been ordered actually ran as ordered.

brochure (n)~ A three or four-panel publication style typically used to present information

about products, services or special offers.

broken hyperlink (n)~ A hyperlink that points to an incorrect URL or a missing page or file.

broken link (n)~ A hyperlink that points to an incorrect URL or a missing page or file.

brokered messaging (n)~ An asynchronous messaging service: Producers (senders) and consumers (receivers) do not have to be online at the same time. The messaging infrastructure stores messages until the consuming party is ready to receive them. This allows the components of the distributed application to be disconnected.

brokered service (n)~ A service provided through the interaction of two or more applications being integrated where an intermediary lies between the service requestor and the service provider performing some functions for security, reliability and overall monitoring of the performance of interactions.

Bronze (adj)~ The mimimum service level that can be allocated to a case. The service contract a customer purchases determines the service level for its associated cases.

brouter (n)~ A router that supports the functions of both a bridge and router. A bridge router links two segments of a local or wide area network, passing packets of data between the segments as necessary, and uses Level 2 addresses for routing.

browse (v)~ To scan a database, a list of files, or the Internet, either for a particular item or for anything that seems to be of interest.

browse button (n)~ A button that displays a dialog box to help users select a valid value.

browse for (v)~ To scan a database, a list of files, or the Internet, either for a particular item or for anything that seems to be of interest.

browse mode (n)~ A function that lets you scan database rows and update their values one row at a time.

browse server (n)~ A computer on a Microsoft network that maintains a list of computers and services available on the network.

browser (n)~ A computer on a Microsoft network that maintains a list of computers and services available on the network.

browser (n)~ A software program used to display webpages and to navigate the Internet.

Browser ~ A program used for viewing World Wide Web pages on the Internet. Usually available free for download. Popular browsers include Internet Explorer (IE), which is built in to Windows, Mozilla Firefox, and Google Chrome. The most popular browser on Apple devices is Safari.

browser extension (n)~ A program that extends the capabilities of Internet Explorer.

browser helper object (n)~ An in-process Component Object Model (COM) component that Internet Explorer will load each time it starts; it runs in the same memory context as the browser and can perform actions on the available windows and modules.

Browser Link (n)~ A channel between Visual Studio IDE and any open browser to allow dynamic data exchange between a web application and Visual Studio.

browser mix (n)~ A mix of browsers selected for the test scenario and their percentage distributions within the test scenario. The percentage distribution determines the probability that a virtual user is running a specific browser profile.

browser modifier (n)~ Software that changes browser settings, such as the home page, without adequate consent.

browser plug-in (n)~ A kind of software that lets a standard web browser display and run specific types of content, such as media files, animations, and interactive forms.

browser profile (n)~ A collection of HTTP headers to simulate a particular browser, such as Internet Explorer 6 or Netscape 6.

browser window (n)~ A window that serves as an interface between the user and the browser.

browser-compatible form template (n)~ A form template that is designed in InfoPath by using a specific compatibility mode. A browser-compatible form template can be browser-enabled when it is published to a server running InfoPath Forms Services.

browser-compatible mode (n)~ A mode that displays the necessary ribbons, tools and filitered functionality so that the resulting application is Web-compatible.

browser-enabled form template (n)~ A browser-compatible form template that has been published to a server running InfoPath Forms Services, and that has been browser-enabled so that users can both display and fill out the form in a Web browser.

browser-safe palette (n)~ A palette of colors designed to display pictures on the Web, regardless of the browser or operating system used. A browser-safe color palette protects against color-flashing or inaccurate color mapping.

browsing history (n)~ A user's private information such as temporary files, history, passwords, web form entries, and cookies that captures Internet surfing and other online activities.

brush (n)~ A graphical object used in paint programs to sketch or fill in areas of a drawing with the color, pattern, or image currently in use.

brush resource (n)~ A brush that is encapsulated in such a way that it can be reused elsewhere in your application.

brush stroke (n)~ A line style resembling natural media paint strokes or photorealistic images that you can apply to an object.

Brush Transform (PN)~ A tool used to modify the appearance of a brush set on an object. The applied brush can be rotated, scaled, skewed, etc. The effect is not noticed on a solid color brush.

brute force attack (n)~ An attack by a malicious user or malicious software on a computer or operating system to find a secret password or a symmetric encryption key by guessing passwords or keys until the correct password or key is discovered.

BSB (n)~ A series of 6 digits used in Australia and New Zealand to identify banks and their branches and for routing transactions.

BSD (n)~ A UNIX version developed at the University of California at Berkeley, providing additional capabilities such as networking, extra peripheral support, and use of extended filenames. BSD UNIX was instrumental in gaining widespread acceptance of UNIX and in getting academic institutions connected to the Internet. BSD UNIX is now being developed by Berkeley Software Design, Inc.

BSDL file (n)~ An external file that defines the capabilities of any single device's boundary scan logic.

B-spline (PN)~ A tool that allows a user to draw a vector path defined by a series of points that indicate the direction the path should follow.

b-spline path (n)~ A vector path defined by a series of points that indicate the direction

the path should follow. Each node on a B-spline path can be a curve or corner control node. B-Spline paths are similar to Bezier paths, but curves are described by anchor points placed off the path itself.

BTC (n)~ A digital currency that uses Bitcoin.

B-tree (n)~ A tree structure for storing database indexes.

BTS (oth)~ The family of Microsoft server products that support large scale implementation management of enterprise application integration processes.

BTW ~ (By The Way)- Internet slang.

bubble chart (n)~ A variation on a scatter chart in which the data points are replaced with bubbles, and three values are compared instead of two. The third value determines the size of the bubble marker.

bubble map (n)~ A geographical map that displays a circle over specific locations, where the radius of the circle is proportional to a numeric value.

bubble packet (n)~ A data packet that is typically sent to create or maintain a NAT mapping and consists of an IPv6 header with no IPv6 payload.

bubble-jet printer (n)~ A form of nonimpact printer that uses a mechanism similar to that used by an ink-jet printer to shoot ink from nozzles to form characters on paper. A bubble-jet printer uses special heating elements to prepare the ink, whereas an ink-jet printer uses piezoelectric crystals.

bubbling (n)~ In Windows Presentation Foundation, an event routing strategy where the event instance moves up the element tree (starting with the source and ending at the root of the visual tree).

bucket (n)~ A virtual container that holds a particular category of items or data.

bucket count (n)~ The number of buckets in the hash index.

Bucket tool (n)~ A tool that allows the user to change the color of a group of pixels at once.

Bucketizer (PN)~ A post-processor that processes the raw XML data collected by the Update Compatibility Evaluator (UCE) and sends it to a centralized location.

budget (n)~ A statement that estimates projected income and expenses for a period of time.

budget (n)~ A financial plan that control expenditures for planned activities.

budget allocated (n)~ The amount of money designated for an activity or task.

Budget Allocated (n)~ In the Microsoft Dynamics CRM user interface, a field in which users type the amount of money designated for a campaign activity.

budget allocation term (n)~ The financial dimension values and the percentages that are used to generate budget allocations.

budget at completion (n)~ The original project, resource, and assignment cost as shown in the baseline plan. The baseline cost is a snapshot of the cost at the time when the baseline plan was saved.

budget control (n)~ A practice of authorizing expenditure only when budget funds can be reserved to meet future payment commitments.

budget control dimension (n)~ A combination of active financial dimensions values used to allocate budget funds to pay for planned activities.

budget control rule (n)~ The encoding of a business decision to check committed and

actual expenditure against available budget funds allocated for detailed or aggregate activities defined by valid budget control dimension value combinations.

budget cycle time span (n)~ A time period specified as a number of fiscal calendar periods. The budget period can be different from the accounting period.

budget group (n)~ A set of financial dimension values in a budget dimension hierarchy that is used to calculate aggregate budget funds allocated to superordinate financial dimension values by summing budget funds allocated to subordinate financial dimension values.

budget model (n)~ A planning structure used to schedule budget fund allocations and expenditures.

Budget Monitoring (PN)~ The Duet end-user application that enables Microsoft Office Outlook users to receive budget reports, alerts, and notifications that are generated in SAP systems in the form of e-mails delivered to Outlook Inbox. Users can then work on these reports from within Outlook.

budget plan (n)~ A document that is used to develop estimates for amounts and units in budget plan scenarios.

budget plan scenario (n)~ A classification of budget plan lines, such as Prior year or Department request, that describes the budget that you are working with or planning for.

budget planning process (n)~ A process that identifies the budget cycle and ledger for the budget planning period and defines how the budget plans will be routed, reviewed, and approved in an organization hierarchy.

budget resource (n)~ A resource that captures the maximum capacity for a project to consume money, work, or material units for a project. Budgets can only be applied at the project level by assigning a budget resource to the project summary task.

budget revision (n)~ A change to a budget that affects the current and remaining available budget funds.

budget schedule (n)~ A schedule for the planned expenditure of allocated financial resources.

budget source (n)~ The source of the original budget amounts for the project.

budget threshold (n)~ A budget threshold is the level of budget usage at which you can prevent posting or display warnings.

budgeted cost of work performed (n)~ The earned value field that indicates how much of the task's budget should have been spent, given the actual duration of the task.

budgeted cost of work scheduled (n)~ The earned value field that shows how much of the budget should have been spent, in view of the baseline cost of the task, assignment, or resource. BCWS is calculated as the cumulative timephased baseline costs up to the status date or today's date.

Budgeting & taxes (PN)~ The Personal Finance subcategory containing apps to help people create budgets and prepare tax returns.

buffer (n)~ An area of memory reserved for temporarily holding data before that data is used by a receiving device or application. Buffering protects against the interruption of data flow.

buffer (v)~ To use a region of memory to hold data that is waiting to be transferred, especially to or from input/output (I/O) devices such as disk drives and serial ports.

buffer (n)~ A quantity of time or materials maintained in the work flow as a cushion against fluctuations in throughput.

Buffer ~ A temporary storage area for data, often used to 'smooth out' incoming audio or video streams. Several seconds worth of material is stored in the buffer and it is then played back from there, so that if there is a brief interruption in the stream your music or video doesn't stop.

buffer ~ A storage area used for handling data in transit. Buffers are used in internetworking to compensate for differences in processing speed between network devices. Bursts of data can be stored in buffers until they can be handled by slower processing devices. Sometimes referred to as a- packet buffer.

buffer cache (n)~ A block of memory reserved for index and table data pages.

buffer overflow (n)~ A condition that results from adding more information to a buffer than it was designed to hold. An attacker may exploit this vulnerability to take over a system.

buffer overrun (n)~ A condition that results from adding more information to a buffer than it was designed to hold. An attacker may exploit this vulnerability to take over a system.

buffer pool (n)~ A block of memory reserved for index and table data pages.

buffer size (n)~ The size of the area of memory reserved for temporary storage of data.

buffer space (n)~ The amount of memory, in bytes, available for temporary storage of data.

buffer storage (n)~ An area of storage that is used to hold data to be passed between devices that are not synchronized or have different bit transfer rates.

buffering (n)~ As the client renders the stream, the interruption of flow while the client temporarily stores streaming content before playing it, in order to protect against playback interruption. The streaming content is downloaded into a buffer, and then played after an amount sufficient to prevent playback interruption has been stored. Buffering will always occur if the encoded bit rate of the stream exceeds the available network bandwidth. Because a Smooth Streaming presentation contains multiple copies of the video, each encoded at different bit rates, the client can use Smooth Streaming heuristics to switch to a bit rate that avoids buffering.

bug (n)~ An error in coding or logic that causes a program to malfunction or to produce incorrect results.

bug (n)~ A type of work item that records a potential source of dissatisfaction with the product. The common name of a work item type for tracking code defects.

Bug ~ Error, especially in a program, that has been missed in testing. The story goes that the original bug was an insect that got itself cremated inside an electrical circuit in an early computer, causing it to fail (and I don't suppose the insect enjoyed it much, either).- It took them ages to figure out what was causing the problem, and when they eventually found the bug the story passed into legend.

bug ~ An error in a piece of software that stops it from working the way that it should do.

bug allotment (n)~ A chunk of development time allocated to fix bugs. An allotment is created by leaving slack in the iteration plan.

bug convergence (n)~ The point at which the rate of fixed bugs exceeds the rate of found

bugs. Bug convergence is a visible indication that the team is making progress against the active bug count. It is a sign that the project end is within reach.

build (n)~ A named set of deliverables (software components) produced, usually by compiling, from a discrete set of source versions.

build (v)~ To translate all the source code of a program from a high-level language into object code prior to execution of the program.

build (n)~ The version from the main assembly of the application, which is automatically incremented when the assembly is built, and which is stored in Assemblyinfo.cs.

build acceptance test (n)~ A group of tests used to determine the health of a build at a high level. Typically, these tests exercise the core functionality to help team members determine whether further testing is worthwhile. They are run after the daily build to verify that compilation of source code has been built successfully and is ready for further testing.

build activity (n)~ A Windows Workflow Foundation activity that is part of the Team Foundation Server build process. It incorporates the logic that is executed before, during, or after the building of a software application.

build agent (n)~ A background process that receives, runs, and reports on Team Foundation Server builds and other property settings on a single computer. The build agent communicates with the build controller, usually located on another computer.

build configuration (n)~ The configuration of a particular build.

build controller (n)~ A background process that manages a set of build agents.

Build controller name (n)~ The name of a build controller. To use Team Foundation Build, your team must have at least one build controller to perform lightweight tasks and distribute the processor-intensive work of your build process to its pool of build agents.

build cycle (n)~ A part of the internal release cycle. It is the process of adding features, creating test cases for each, stabilizing each feature before building new features, and then releasing for evaluation.

build definition (n)~ A set of a) build activities and b) the conditions under which the workflow is activated, that together build a single solution or a set of solutions in a team project.

Build Dependencies (n)~ When building a solution that contains multiple projects, it can be necessary to build certain projects first, to generate code used by other projects. Build dependencies allow you to specify which projects depend on which other projects.

build directory (n)~ A folder location on the development system in which the run-time image is placed during the build process.

build engineer (n)~ An engineer who is responsible for the compilation of a named set of deliverables from a discrete set of source versions.

build error (n)~ A message that notifies you of an issue that breaks the build.

build event (n)~ The definition of the build process. A build event lets you specify an action to occur at a specific time in the build process. For example, you could use a build event to register a file with regsvr32.exe after the project finishes building.

build health (n)~ The quality of the as-built software.

build log (n)~ The recorded text output of a Visual Studio build, often indicating command lines issued and status of each step in the build process. For a C++ build, this

file is called BuildLog.htm.

build minute (n)~ A unit of measure for the amount of computing time it takes to build a project.

Build Notifications (n)~ Microsoft Visual Studio application that can be accessed through Team Foundation Server Tools to receive alerts from the system tray when a build is completed.

build number (n)~ A version of a program.

build policy (n)~ A set of rules that enables developers to run, monitor, and manage builds.

build rule (n)~ A set of guidelines that determine how a Visual Studio project is built.

Build Service Accounts group (n)~ A build server can build and test code in a team project collection only if the build service account is a member of the Project Collection Build Service Accounts- group of that collection.

build type (n)~ A template used to manage the conditions under which a single solution or a set of solutions will be built.

build verification test (n)~ A group of tests used to determine the health of a build at a high level. Typically, these tests exercise the core functionality to help team members determine whether further testing is worthwhile. They are run after the daily build to verify that compilation of source code has been built successfully and is ready for further testing.

builder (n)~ A tool that simplifies a task.

building block (n)~ A reusable piece of content, formatting information or other document parts that are stored in galleries.

building block (n)~ One of three primary elements (row worksheet, column worksheet, and reporting tree) used to construct a report in Management Reporter.

Building Blocks Organizer (n)~ A feature that allows users to preview, edit or delete building blocks in a variety of galleries, and insert them into the current document.

building plan (n)~ A general category that could represent a floor plan, home plan, or other layout.

build-to-order (n)~ Pertaining to the process of manufacturing a computer according to a customer`s specification.

build-to-plan (n)~ Pertaining to the process of manufacturing computers according to a general specification.

built-in (v)~ Pertaining to a source category of logging fields that is included by default in IIS Advanced Logging and which cannot be edited.

built-in administrator (n)~ On Windows-based computers, a user account that is a member of the computer's local Administrators group or a member of a group that is a member of the local Administrators group, such as the Domain Admins group in a Windows domain. This is the first account that is created when you install an operating system on a new workstation, stand-alone server, or member server. By default, this account has the highest level of administrative access to the local computer.

built-in administrator account (n)~ On Windows-based computers, a user account that is a member of the computer's local Administrators group or a member of a group that is a member of the local Administrators group, such as the Domain Admins group in a

Windows domain. This is the first account that is created when you install an operating system on a new workstation, stand-alone server, or member server. By default, this account has the highest level of administrative access to the local computer.

built-in app (n)~ An app that is included in the product when a user first starts using it.

built-in experience (n)~ An experience that ships natively in Win8 and- that vendors can extend - e.g. print, mobile broadband.

built-in functions (n)~ A group of predefined functions provided as part of the Transact-SQL and Multidimensional Expressions languages.

built-in group (n)~ A default security group installed with the operating system. Built-in groups have been granted useful collections of rights and built-in abilities.

built-in menu (n)~ A menu that is available by default in an application; it is not created by the user.

built-in microphone (n)~ A microphone that is part of a device.

built-in role group (n)~ A role group that ships by default as opposed to a customized role group that a admin would customize specifically for the needs of their organization

built-in style (n)~ The formatting attributes that are available by default in an application's style list.

built-in toolbar (n)~ A toolbar that is part of an application when it's installed on your computer.

BUILTIN\Administrators (n)~ User account (local administrators)

bulk add (n)~ A procedure by which an administrator can add a group of users (or properties for users) to an account.

bulk copy (n)~ An action of copying a large set of data.

Bulk Copy Program (n)~ A command prompt bulk copy utility that copies SQL Server data to or from an operating system file in a user-specified format.

Bulk Deletion (PN)~ A system job that deletes selected records from one entity.

Bulk Duplicate Detection (PN)~ A system job that detects duplicate records for one entity.

bulk edit (n)~ A procedure by which a user can simultaneously change specified properties for a group of selected items.

Bulk E-mail (PN)~ A system job that sends e-mail messages to recipients specified by the user.

bulk encryption (n)~ A process in which large amounts of data, such as files, e-mail messages, or online communications sessions, are encrypted for confidentiality. It is usually done with a symmetric key algorithm.

bulk export (n)~ To copy a large set of data rows out of a SQL Server table into a data file.

bulk import (v)~ To load a large amount of data, usually in batches, from a data file or repository to another data repository.

Bulk Import Wizard (n)~ A tool used to add multiple rows of data into a database in one operation.

bulk ingestion (n)~ The intake of multiple pieces of content by a service in a single operation.

bulk item (n)~ A formula item input into a product delivery activity.

bulk load (n)~ An action of inserting a large set of rows into a table.

bulk log backup (n)~ A backup that includes log and data pages changed by bulk operations. Point-in-time recovery is not allowed.

bulk mail (n)~ Large-volume mail.

bulk mail protection (n)~ A feature that enables the blocking of newsletter-type email that users may have opted into.

bulk order (n)~ An order for a large quantity of products or services. The minimum quantity that qualifies as a bulk order is set by individual companies.

bulk rowset provider (n)~ A provider used for the OPENROWSET instruction to read data from a file. In SQL Server 2005, OPENROWSET can read from a data file without loading the data into a target table. This enables you to use OPENROWSET with a simple SELECT statement.

Bulk Smart Card Issuance Tool (PN)~ A software program running on a client computer that a certificate manager can use to simultaneously issue multiple certificates.

bulk storage (n)~ Any medium capable of containing large quantities of information, such as tape, fixed disk, or optical disc.

bulk-logged recovery model (n)~ A database recovery mode that minimally logs bulk operations, such as index creation and bulk imports, while fully logging other transactions. Bulk-logged recovery increases performance for bulk operations, and is intended to be used an adjunct to the full recovery model.

bulleted (adj)~ Marked with a bullet (a typographical symbol such as a filled or empty circle, diamond, box, or asterisk.)

bulleted list (n)~ A list in which each item or block of text is preceded by a bullet.

Bulleted list (PN)~ The Sway button that allows users to create a bulleted list out of their text.

Bulletin Board ~ A semi-public area which computer users can connect to using a modem, to read and post messages and/or exchange files. Now largely replaced by websites.

Bulletin Board System (n)~ An application or computer that makes it possible to join an online community and exchange messages, share files, and participate in Usenet and chat rooms, often at not cost. The BBS found its inspiration in traditional bulletin boards that held participants' posted communication.

bump map (n)~ A set of per-pixel color and luminance data used to simulate relief, detail, or texture (bumps) on the surface of a graphic object without modifying the geometry of the object model.

bump mapping (n)~ A technique for simulating the appearance of rough surfaces in 3-D scenes. Variations in depth are stored in a texture and applied to geometry, using standard texture-blending techniques.

bumper advertisements (n)~ Advertising content that is played before and after the primary content.

bundle (n)~ To combine products for sale as a lot. Frequently, operating system software and some widely used applications are bundled with a computer system for sale.

bundle (n)~ The grouping of jobs in shop floor control so that multiple jobs can be started at one time.

bundle (n)~ The combination of a number of products for sale as one unit.

bundle (v)~ To group jobs in shop floor control so that multiple jobs can be started at one time.

bundled trial (n)~ A trial subscription for a service that includes different options.

bundling (n)~ The combing of files (typically JavaScript, CSS) into one file to reduce the number of HTTP requests for resources.

burden hour (n)~ An hour that is included in a calculation as nonbillable or inefficient, e.g., hours that cannot be charged to a customer.

buried via (n)~ A copper plated hole that interconnects one or more internal layers, but does not connect to an external layer, hence the hole is completely internal or buried within the board.

burn (v)~ To copy files to a recordable CD.

Burn ~ Create a CD or DVD.

burn ~ Create a CD or DVD.

Burn a Sharing Disc (v)~ A control that initiates burning a disc with selected pictures for sharing.

burn destination (n)~ The drive that is used to burn the disc.

Burn Pictures and Videos Wizard (n)~ The wizard used to burn pictures and videos on a disk.

burn rate (n)~ A calculation of the completed and required rate of work based on a specified time period.

burndown (n)~ The trend of completed and remaining work over a specified time period.

burndown chart (n)~ A graphical representation of the amount of work left and the period of time available.

Burnt Glaze Button (n)~ A button on the Comfy Cakes game interface that allows the player to select a burnt glaze finish for their cake.

burst (n)~ Transfer of a block of data all at one time without a break. Certain microprocessors and certain buses have features that support various types of burst transfers.

burst (n)~ The multiple photos taken on shutter press to capture moving subjects. The user can pick the best one or just accept the photo recommended by the software.

burst ~ Temporary increased network loading due to a data surge or alarm avalanche

burst density (n)~ The fraction of RTP (Real-Time Transport Protocol) data packets within burst periods since the beginning of reception that were either lost or discarded. A burst period is a period in which a high proportion of packets are either lost or discarded due to late arrival.

burst duration (n)~ The mean duration, expressed in milliseconds, of the burst periods that have occurred since the beginning of reception.

burst length (n)~ The mean duration, expressed in milliseconds, of the burst periods that have occurred since the beginning of reception.

burst mode (n)~ A method of data transfer in which information is collected and sent as a unit in one high-speed transmission. In burst mode, an input/output device takes control of a multiplexer channel for the time required to send its data. In effect, the multiplexer, which normally merges input from several sources into a single high-speed data stream,

becomes a channel dedicated to the needs of one device until the entire transmission has been sent. Burst mode is used both in communications and between devices in a computer system.

burst mode (n)~ A camera option that enables users to capture moving subjects by snapping multiple photos on shutter press and allowing the user to pick the best one or just accept the photo recommended by the software.

bus (n)~ A communication line used for data transfer among the components of a computer system.

bus ~ A communication pathway between the components in your computer.

bus ~ Bus topology has computers connected to a strand of network cabling that is connected to network repeaters at one end and terminated at the other.

bus enumerator (n)~ In a Plug and Play (PnP) operating system, a bus driver that detects devices that are located on a specific bus. The driver then loads information about the devices into the hardware tree.

business (n)~ An entity that provides goods and/or services to others.

Business (adj)~ A field that contains a contact's business phone number.

business (PN)~ An app category that facilitates business operations or career advancement.

Business (PN)~ An app category that facilitates business operations or career advancement.

business account (n)~ The person or business to which the salesperson tries to sell a product or service.

Business Activity Monitoring (n)~ A BizTalk Server feature that gives business users a real-time view of their heterogeneous business processes, enabling them to make important business decisions.

Business Activity Services (n)~ A BizTalk Server feature that enables business users to configure business processes and interact with trading partners.

business activity statement (n)~ A form that Australian businesses file to report and pay taxes.

business analyst (n)~ A person who identifies the business needs of their clients to help determine solutions to business problems. This person has a strong knowledge of business activity monitoring and enterprise process management. This person analyzes multidimensional business information based on key performance indicators and is a liaison between senior management and the IT staff.

business analytics (n)~ The category of services in Microsoft Azure that includes SQL StreamInsight, SQL Reporting, and Hadoop.

business analytics service (n)~ The category of services in Microsoft Azure that includes SQL StreamInsight, SQL Reporting, and Hadoop.

business application (n)~ A collection of Web-based lists, libraries, calendars, and other pages you use to share information and manage an area of your business, such as your projects, documents, and company information.

Business Applications (n)~ A feature that provides Web-based applications in a central location to help businesses manage sales, customer relationships, projects, employees, and company functions.

Business Card (n)~ A card-like layout on an Outlook Contact that provides the user with the look of a real world business card.

business classification (n)~ A classifier that classifies organizations in an industry classification system.

business closure (n)~ A period of time that an entire business is not available for service activities.

Business Connectivity Services (PN)~ A feature that enables users to interact with back-end (LOB) data from within the Office Suite and SharePoint.

business contact (n)~ An individual who is interested in doing business or who currently does business with your organization. A contact may or may not be part of a larger organization (account).

Business Contact Manager (PN)~ A feature or add-in for Outlook that enables small business owners to list business contacts, accounts, and opportunities, and to perform several tasks related to managing and tracking information about the business.

Business Contact Manager database (n)~ The database that stores information about accounts, business contacts, opportunities, business projects, and other items.

Business Contact Manager for Microsoft Outlook 2010 Database Tool (PN)~ A downloadable tool that provides users with administration capabilities such as creating, sharing, backing up or restoring a database.

Business Contact Manager for Microsoft-® Office Outlook-® 2007 (n)~ Microsoft supplemental software shipped on a separate disc that adds small-business contact management capabilities to Office Outlook 2007. It enables users to organize customer and prospect information, and manage sales and marketing activities in one location.

Business Contact Manager for Outlook (PN)~ A feature or add-in for Outlook that enables small business owners to list business contacts, accounts, and opportunities, and to perform several tasks related to managing and tracking information about the business.

Business Contact Manager Home Page (n)~ A document that serves as a starting point for exploring Business Contact Manager for Outlook. The home page is displayed by default and can be customized.

Business Contact Manager Learning Center (n)~ A Web page that contains hyperlinks to the Quick Start Guide, the Microsoft Office Online Web site, and selected Help topics about the newest features.

Business Contact Manager toolbar (n)~ The toolbar at the top of an item where you can view existing links or create new links to Account, Business Contact, Opportunity, or Business Project records.

Business Contact Record (n)~ The location for storing business contact information, including information that is entered on the Business Contact form, linked records, and communication history items.

Business Continuity (n)~ Strategies and processes for keeping an organization's internal and external applications, workloads, and services up and running during planned downtime and unplanned outages.

business data action (n)~ A link that appears alongside business objects from the Application Registry. These links can open web pages, display the user interfaces of line-of-business applications, launch InfoPath forms, or, through custom actions, invoke any

logic in a .NET assembly.

Business Data Actions Gallery (PN)~ The site collection level gallery of XML metadata files that defines business data actions.

Business Data Collaboration Workspace (PN)~ The Collaborate On site that is bound to a BCS external content type.

Business Data Connectivity Model Template (PN)~ A Visual Studio project template that enables you to create your own .NET Connectivity Assemblies.

Business Data Connectivity service (PN)~ A shared service in Windows SharePoint Services and SharePoint Server that provides a means for storing, securing, and administering external content types and related objects.

Business Data Connectivity Service Application (n)~ A deployed instance of the Business Data Connectivity Shared Service.

Business Data Connectivity Service Application Proxy (PN)~ An application proxy that allows Web applications to connect to a Business Data Connectivity Shared Service Application and contains features for using the shared service.

Business Data Connectivity Shared Service (PN)~ A shared service in Windows SharePoint Services and SharePoint Server that provides a means for storing, securing, and administering external content types and related objects.

Business Data Schema (n)~ A framework for the business data an object carries with it.

Business Data Task Panes Gallery (PN)~ The site collection level gallery containing the XML metadata files that define task pane layouts displaying business data in external data parts.

business database (n)~ The repository for all Business Contact Manager for Outlook data.

business document (n)~ A view of a source document that is issued by one party and received by one or more other parties.

business driver (n)~ A condition or phenomenon that has the potential to impact a business either positively or negatively.

business driver (n)~ A brief statement that defines clearly and specifically the desired business outcomes of the organization along with the necessary activities to reach them.

Business Edition (PN)~ The edition of Microsoft Azure SQL Database that offers relational databases run (up to 150 GB) on shared resources, with built-in replicas within a datacenter, and dynamic scale-out of thousands of distributed databases.

business event (n)~ The abstraction of an economic event and an accounting event.

Business History Folder (n)~ A folder that contains all history items and the records they are linked to.

business hours (n)~ The days of the week and the hours of each day that a hunt group is available to take phone calls.

Business Information (PN)~ A UI element that links to a page where the account owner can enter information, such as address and phone number, for his or her company or organization.

Business Insights (PN)~ The answers Cortana provides that are based on corporate data inside a Power BI data set.

business intelligence (n)~ The aggregation, storage, analysis, and reporting of data for the

purpose of informing business decision makers.

Business Intelligence Center (PN)~ A SharePoint site template that provides an entry point for users to access the business intelligence ecosystem.

Business Intelligence Development Studio (n)~ A project development and management tool for business intelligence solution developers. It can be used to design end-to-end business intelligence solutions that integrate projects from Microsoft SQL Server Analysis Services (SSAS), Microsoft SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS), and Microsoft SQL Server Reporting Services (SSRS).

Business Intelligence Resource Center (n)~ A web site that provides information about business intelligence in Microsoft SharePoint Server 2010.

business logic (n)~ The part of an application program that performs the required data processing of the business. It refers to the routines that perform the data entry, update, query and report processing, and more specifically to the processing that takes place behind the scenes rather than the presentation logic required to display the data on the screen.

business logic handler (n)~ A merge replication feature that allows you to run custom code during the synchronization process.

business logic handler framework (n)~ The business logic handler framework allows you to write a managed code assembly that is called during the merge synchronization process.

Business Logic Module (n)~ A module that contains Business Logic software and is called to enforce data constraints and/or perform tasks that are loaded and executed in a host-specific run-time environment.

business manager (n)~ A person who is responsible for managing information and interacting with business processes, structured as well as ad hoc. This person manages business users or information workers who also create information and consume business process. This person acts as a liaison between information workers and the IT department where business analysts, developers, and IT staff work. This person is also responsible for automating, building, and deploying business processes.

Business Modeler (n)~ A component of PerformancePoint Planning Server that is the primary interface for designing and managing business applications that perform complex planning, budgeting, forecasting, and consolidation.

business modeling objects (n)~ The set of objects that a modeler uses to create a custom application. The set includes the following primary object categories: system, application, model, and modeling site. Primary object categories can contain other object categories. For example, system-level security objects and application-level security objects.

Business Network profile (n)~ An entity that represents a person in the Business Network, to which person-type entities in CRM can be linked.

Business Network relationship (n)~ An explicit (for example, -€œcolleague-€?) or implicit (for example, -€œsent 100 emails in the last 30 days-€?) relationship, with inherent strength, between people in the Business Network.

business note (n)~ An Outlook item that can be attached to a record's history log. Typically a note contains information regarding a conversation with a customer or other people in the company they work for.

business operation (n)~ A logical business action controlled by the business operation framework and implemented by a class that communicates with the framework using data contracts.

Business Operation Framework (PN)~ The model-view-controller framework that synchronously or asynchronously controls the execution of immediate or batched business operation implementations.

Business Phone (PN)~ The field where the telephone number for a business can be entered.

business presentation (n)~ A presentation created for business purposes.

business process (n)~ A specified sequence of steps required to complete a complex task, such as creating a contract. A business process can be performed manually or through the use of a workflow rule.

business process flow (n)~ An operational process that guides a user to achieve a certain goal.

Business Process Modeling Notation (PN)~ A standard notation for process management developed by the Business Process Management Initiative.

Business Process Workspace (n)~ An interface that enables business managers to track and manage all the business processes from STS.

Business Project (n)~ A project that is created in Business Contact Manager for Outlook. A business project is made up of one or several project tasks.

business relation (n)~ Any organization, person, or other legal entity with whom a company has significant interaction, such as sales or services.

business role (n)~ An access privilege that enables user-defined roles for viewing and analyzing business data.

business rule (n)~ A prescribed action that performs one or multiple operations on the multidimensional data in a model.

Business Rule (n)~ A criteria-based rule that can route Tickets to the appropriate CSR or Queue as well as perform specific Actions on Tickets.

Business Rule Composer (PN)~ A graphical user interface (GUI) tool that is used to create and deploy specific versions of business policies.

Business Rule Engine (n)~ A run-time inference engine that evaluates rules against facts and initiates actions based on the results of that evaluation.

business rules (n)~ The logical rules that are used to run a business

Business Rules (PN)~ A node in the solution explorer that will display all the rules that are created on attributes on the current entity and that apply to other entities.

Business Rules workspace (n)~ In PerformancePoint Planning Business Modeler, a user interface area that allows you to create and manage business rule sets, business rules, and model properties.

Business Scorecard Builder (n)~ A client application that is used to create and manage business performance scorecards and to create views of these scorecards.

Business Scorecard Manager Server (n)~ The set of three server components for Microsoft Office Business Scorecard Manager; the components are a Web service, a metadata database, and Web Parts for a Microsoft SharePoint Products and Technologies Web site.

Business Scorecard Manager Server database (n)~ A database that stores metadata for scorecards, including user permissions and the settings for scorecard elements.

Business Scorecard Manager Server Web Parts (n)~ A feature of Business Scorecard Manager that provides views of scorecard elements and data on a Microsoft SharePoint Products and Technologies Web site.

Business Scorecard Manager Server Web service (n)~ An application programming interface (API) that provides the core functionality of Microsoft Office Business Scorecard Manager.

business service (n)~ A collection of features and functions that enable a business process, including configuration items, metadata, and the people associated with the process.

business services (n)~ For-fee services that are available on the Microsoft Small Business Center Web site.

Business Store for Windows 10 (PN)~ ?A portal where a business or IT manager can purchase Windows Store apps, and also manage the assignment of app ownership to employees.

business task (n)~ A work-related action item that can be tracked through completion. A business task may occur once or repeatedly.

business technology ~ Pervasive technology use that boosts business results.

business to business (adj)~ Relating to the sales category pertaining to transactions and related activity between a business and buyers who are not consumers, such as government bodies, companies, and resellers.

business tool (n)~ An item that is frequently accessed (such as reports and the product and service items list) when using Business Contact Manager for Outlook. Many of these are listed on the Business Tools Menu.

Business Tools menu (n)~ The menu on the Outlook menu bar that provides access to Business Contact Manager functions.

business type (n)~ The kind of business organization or sector (such as a public company, a partnership, a private corporation, and so on).

business unit (n)~ A semi-autonomous operating unit that is created to meet strategic business objectives.

Business Unit Settings (n)~ A sub-area of the Settings module where business units, users, security roles, teams, facilities and equipment, resource groups, and queues are managed.

business user (n)~ An information user, such as a business manager, marketing manager, or business analyst that uses information to make critical decisions.

business view (n)~ A business data perspective. Designated fields and records are arranged in a designated sequence.

business-to-business (adj)~ Relating to the sales category pertaining to transactions and related activity between a business and buyers who are not consumers, such as government bodies, companies, and resellers.

business-to-business integration (n)~ The exchange of electronic documents between two companies, for example, for the purpose of trading.

business-to-business site (n)~ A Web site designed for the creation and transmission of

purchase orders between businesses that have an established relationship.

business-to-consumer site (n)~ A Web site that provides retail shopping directly to the public.

busy (adj)~ Pertaining to time when a person is already scheduled for another task and is not available.

busy (adj)~ Pertaining to the state of a phone line when it is in use.

Busy (PN)~ An item on the user's My Status menu. This is a status the user can select to indicate that they are currently busy.

Busy Inactive (PN)~ A presence status that indicates a person is in a meeting or is scheduled to be in a meeting, but their computer has been inactive for the idle time period setting.

busy signal (n)~ The indication that the phone is busy.

button (n)~ A graphic element that appears similar to a physical button or keyboard key in the UI. A button is pressed' by clicking on it with a mouse

button (n)~ A movable piece on a device that is pressed to activate some function.

button control (n)~ A graphical control that enables a user to provide input to an application.

button face (n)~ The surface of a button where text or an image (typically indicating the button's function) may be displayed.

button grid (n)~ A rectangular group of buttons with similar functions on a point-of-sale screen.

Buy (v)~ The level in the Media Console account hierarchy that represents the media buys that support an advertising campaign. The Buy level is subordinate to the Media Plan level.

Buy Now (v)~ A content template used in Commerce Server to facilitate impulse shopping: a user can purchase goods from any Web page on the Internet. When a user clicks a product image, a dialog box appears prompting the user for a shipping address and credit card information.

Buy Skype Credit (PN)~ A call to action on the skype.com homepage. Users can purchase Skype Credit to pay for using Skype products.

buyer currency (n)~ The currency unit used on a site to convert and format a second currency for dual display.

buyer ID (oth)~ A code that identifies the person who purchases the item from a supplier.

buyer's push (n)~ The process where products are purchased by a centralized purchasing department and then distributed to stores.

buzz (n)~ A feature that shows suggestions for things that are trending or popular based on social networking amalgamation.

Buzz (PN)~ The total number (the volume) of posts in a set of filters/dataset.

BV (oth)~ By using a technology called video encoded invisible light (VEIL), a method whereby MarketingPilot users can verify that the TV ads that have been ordered actually ran as ordered.

BVT (n)~ A group of tests used to determine the health of a build at a high level. Typically, these tests exercise the core functionality to help team members determine whether further testing is worthwhile. They are run after the daily build to verify that

compilation of source code has been built successfully and is ready for further testing.

by default (Adverb) ~ How a program's action is determined if the user does not make a choice or supply a required value.

BYOC/CAL discount (n)~ A discounted rate for software or services available to customers who already own client access licenses (CALs).

BYOD (PN)~ The set of features that let employees use personal devices to access corporate information and services and let IT admins manage such devices.

BYOL (adj)~ Pertaining to features that allow use of existing product licenses for a product that is used in connection with another product.

BYOS (n)~ The policy of permitting existing customers to utilize their own subscriptions within the public cloud and easily move new and existing workloads between their data centers and the cloud.

BYOS Red Hat Enterprise Linux (PN)~ A service type of the 'Virtual Machines' service based on the Red Hat Linux distribution, allowing customers to use their own subscription to run the server. The number preceding 'core' refers to the size of the server.

bypass call (n)~ A call that bypasses the Mediation Server.

bypass mode ~ Operating mode on FDDI and token ring networks where an interface has de-inserted from the ring.

by-product (n)~ A item produced as a consequence of producing another item.

byte (n)~ A unit of data that typically holds a single character, such as a letter, a digit, or a punctuation mark. Some single characters can take up more than one byte.

byte (n)~ A field size or data type that can hold positive integer numbers ranging from 0 to 255.

Byte ~ A basic unit of measurement for pieces of information; the space required to store one character. See also- Bit,- Kilobyte,Megabyte,- Gigabyte,- Terabyte.

byte order (n)~ The processor memory architecture in which bytes of data (typically, integer values) are stored. The two most common orders are: little endian (least significant byte is placed first) and big endian (most significant byte is placed first).

byte order mark (n)~ A Unicode character used to indicate that text is encoded in UTF-8, UTF-16 or UTF-32.

byte tag (n)~ A tag on a physical object that defines 8 bits (or 1 byte).

bytecode caching (n)~ A technique for preprocessing JavaScript files so they can be loaded faster.

C (oth)~ The label for the text box where the user types the postal code for outgoing correspondence.

C (n)~ A game rating symbol developed by the Computer Entertainment Rating Organization (CERO).

C ~ programming language developed at Bell Laboratories in the 1970s, based on the two earlier languages B (1970) and BCPL (1967).

C corporation (n)~ An United States tax law designation given to any corporation that is a unique entity apart from and taxed separately from its owners.

C# (n)~ A programming language designed for building enterprise applications that run on the .NET Framework. C#, which is an evolution of C and C++, is type safe and object oriented. Because it is compiled as managed code, it benefits from the services of the common language runtime, such as language interoperability, security, and garbage collection.

C# ~ pronounced -€œC sharp-€?, a programming language developed by Anders Hejlsberg (the developer of Turbo Pascal and Delphi) for Windows programming under Microsoft's .NET Framework.

C++ Accelerated Massive Parallelism (PN)~ An object model that accelerates execution of C++ code by taking advantage of the data-parallel hardware that is generally present as a GPU on a discrete graphics card.

C++ AMP (PN)~ An object model that accelerates execution of C++ code by taking advantage of the data-parallel hardware that is generally present as a GPU on a discrete graphics card.

C++ template (n)~ A template that enables you to define a family of functions or classes that can operate on different types of information.

CA (n)~ An entity entrusted to issue certificates that assert that the recipient individual, computer, or organization requesting the certificate fulfills the conditions of an established policy.

CA certificate (n)~ A certificate that identifies the certification authority (CA) that issues server and client authentication certificates to the servers and clients that request these certificates.

CA compromise (n)~ A situation in which it is known or suspected that the CA's private key or other aspects of the CA validated in the certificate have been revealed.

CA hierarchy (n)~ A hierarchy in which the roles of the certification authority are separated into one root CA and one or more subordinate CAs.

CA name (n)~ The name of the certifying authority.

CAB (n)~ A formally constituted group of people representing service delivery and support functions that is responsible for assessing, planning, and authorizing changes to the IT environment.

Cabaret (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 65.

cabinet (n)~ The box in which the main components of a computer (CPU, the hard drive, floppy and CD-ROM drives, and expansion slots for peripheral devices, such as monitors) are located.

cabinet file (n)~ A single file that stores multiple compressed files. These files are commonly used in software installation and to reduce the file size and the associated

download time for Web content.

cable (n)~ A collection of wires shielded within a protective tube, used to connect peripheral devices to a computer. A mouse, a keyboard, and a printer might all be connected to a computer with cables. Printer cables typically implement a serial or a parallel path for data to travel along.

Cable ~ 1) Any insulated wiring used to connect computer equipment together. 2) An always-on high speed internet connection similar to- ADSL- but using cable TV technology instead of a phoneline.

cable connection (n)~ A communications method by which you use a cable to connect your mobile device to another device.

cable modem (n)~ A device that enables a broadband connection to the Internet by using cable television infrastructure. Access speeds vary greatly, with a maximum throughput of 10 megabits per second (Mbps).

cable range (n)~ In the Macintosh environment, the routing address or range of addresses assigned to the physical network that AppleTalk Phase 2 routers use to direct information to the appropriate network.

cache (n)~ A special memory subsystem in which frequently used data values are duplicated for quick access.

cache (v)~ To store frequently used data values in a special memory subsystem for quick access.

cache (n)~ Generally, a file used to store information temporarily. Windows Disk Protection utilizes a cache file to store changes made to system and profile files during user sessions. This cache file is emptied of contents at intervals, depending on how Windows Disk Protection is configured.

Cache ~ A temporary storage area for frequently or recently used data, either in memory, on your hard disk or the internet. For example, if you go back to a webpage you have recently visited, your PC will usually be able to display it from the internet cache on your hard disk, so it won't need to download it from the internet again.

Cache ~ Pronounced 'Cash'. A temporary storage area for frequently accessed information. The cache shortens the time it takes to access this information, relieves the burden from the main memory, and increases the overall speed of applications.

cache aging (n)~ The mechanism of caching that determines when a cache row is outdated and must be refreshed.

cache client (n)~ A .NET application that uses the Windows Server AppFabric client APIs to communicate with and store data to a Windows Server AppFabric distributed cache system.

cache cluster (n)~ The instantiation of the distributed cache service, made up of one or more instances of the cache host service working together to store and distribute data. Data is stored in memory to minimize response times for data requests. This clustering technology differs from Windows Clustering.

cache file (n)~ A file used by DNS servers and clients to store responses to DNS queries. For Windows DNS servers, the cache file is named Cache.dns by default.

cache hierarchy (n)~ A network of cache proxies that have sibling and parent relationships.

cache hit (n)~ The condition that exists when a client requests content and the cache server determines that the content is both stored in the cache and up to date. When there is a cache hit, the content is streamed from the cache to the client.

cache interval (n)~ The length of time that a stored copy of the views that are shown in a dashboard can exist on the server.

cache invalidation (n)~ The process of flagging an object in the cache so that it will no longer be used by any cache clients. This occurs when an object remains in cache longer than the cache time-out value (when it expires).

cache item (n)~ An object that is stored in the cache and additional information associated with that object, such as tags and version. It can be extracted from the cache cluster using the GetCacheItem client API.

cache line (n)~ The smallest unit of memory than can be transferred between the main memory and the cache.

Cache Loader (n)~ A component used by the CacheManager object to load data into a cache Dictionary object. Although this component is implemented as a pipeline component, it is not run in the context of a pipeline.

Cache Memory (MB/month) (PN)~ The unit of measure for the Cache Memory resource that is equal to 1,024 Cache Memory (MB/month) units.

cache notification (n)~ An asynchronous notification that can be triggered by a variety of cache operations on the cache cluster. Cache notifications can be used to invoke application methods or automatically invalidate locally cached objects.

cache operation (n)~ An event that occurs on regions or cached items that can trigger a cache notification.

cache plug-in (n)~ A type of plug-in that enables a Windows Media server to provide cache and proxy support for another Windows Media server.

cache port (n)~ A TCP/IP port used by cache hosts to transmit data to and from the cache clients. The port number used for the cache port can be different on each cache host. These settings are maintained in the cluster configuration settings.

cache proxy (n)~ A proxy that is capable of caching responses so that when there is a cache hit, the proxy can serve the requested content without forwarding the request to the destination server.

cache region (n)~ A container of data, within a cache, that co-locates all cached objects on a single cache host. Cache Regions enable the ability to search all cached objects in the region by using descriptive strings, called tags.

cache server (n)~ A server that stores previously requested Web content. When the same content is requested later, the server either sends the cached content or acquires newer content, depending on the freshness of the cached content that is defined by cache directives. A cache server is frequently used to reduce the network traffic and the response time by serving the cached content, when appropriate.

Cache Service (PN)~ The managed service in Microsoft Azure that creates a secure, dedicated cache in the Microsoft Azure region of the user's choice, guaranteeing isolation of the user's business critical data.

cache tag (n)~ One or more optional string-based identifiers that can be associated with each cached object stored in a region. Regions allow you to retrieve cached objects based

on one or more tags.

Cache Writer (n)~ A component used by the CacheManager object to write activity data from a cache Dictionary object. Although this component is implemented as a pipeline component, it is not run in the context of a pipeline.

cache/proxy server (n)~ A server running Windows Media Services for which a cache/proxy plug-in has been enabled, allowing the server to provide cache and proxy support to another Windows Media server.

cacheable (adj)~ Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Smooth Streaming fragments that can be cached on servers on the edge of an HTTP network for reuse by clients. The fragments can be cached because of the stateless nature of the HTTP protocol, which treats each HTTP request as an independent transaction that is unrelated to any previous request.

cache-aside programming pattern (n)~ A programming pattern in which if the data is not present in the cache, the application, not the distributed cache system, must reload data into the cache from the original data source.

cache-coherent NUMA (n)~ A NUMA architecture that provides cache coherency across nodes.

cached copy (n)~ A copy of data stored in a cache in order to shorten the time required to retrieve the data if it is large or accessed frequently.

cached data (n)~ Data stored in a cache.

Cached Exchange Mode (n)~ A feature that lets a Microsoft Outlook user who has a Microsoft Exchange e-mail account work offline, either by choice or due to a connection problem. A copy of the user's mailbox is stored on their computer and is frequently updated from the mail server. Any changes that are made while a connection to the server is not available are synchronized automatically when a connection becomes available.

Cached File Updater contract (PN)~ A contract that enables an app to provide real-time updates and saving capabilities for specific files on the system.

cached locally (n)~ Pertaining to a file that resides on the remote storage media, but the contents of which are still available on the local media. If this file is accessed, access will be quicker because the data are still on the local media.

cached page (n)~ A stored version of a document or web page.

cache-enabled application (n)~ An application that uses the Windows Server AppFabric cache client to store data in cache on the cache cluster.

caching (n)~ The process of temporarily storing recently accessed information in a special memory subsystem for quicker access.

caching resolver (n)~ A program that extracts information from DNS servers in response to client requests.

caching service (n)~ The category of services in Microsoft Azure that includes Content Delivery Network (CDN), InMem Cache, and Caching.

caching-only server (n)~ A DNS sever that does not host any DNS zones but that performs name resolution and stores the results in its cache.

CAD (n)~ The official currency of Canada.

CAD ~ (Computer Aided Design)- Software- used to produce complex technical drawings by designers and engineers.

Cake pan button (n)~ The button to choose which shape cake you're going to make.

cake paper (n)~ In the Comfy Cakes game, a piece of parchment paper on the conveyor belt for a new cake that the player will try to bake'. Each paper represents an order for a new cake

CAL pack (n)~ A digital or paper format pack that usually consists of a proof of purchase, the description of the licensing terms and policies, and number of client access licenses (CALs) purchased in this pack.

calculated column (n)~ A type of column that displays the results of mathematical or logical operations or expressions instead of stored data.

calculated control (n)~ A control used on a form, report, or data access page to display the result of an expression. The result is recalculated each time there is a change in any of the values that the expression is based on.

calculated expression (n)~ An expression that is not constant, but whose value depends upon other values. To be evaluated, a calculated expression must obtain and compute values from other sources, typically in other fields or rows.

calculated field (n)~ A field defined in a query that displays the result of an expression rather than displaying stored data. The value is recalculated each time a value in the expression changes.

calculated measure (n)~ A measure whose value is calculated at run time by using an expression.

calculated member (n)~ A member of a dimension whose value is calculated at run time by using an expression. Calculated member values can be derived from the values of other members.

calculated metric (n)~ A metric that is based on the result of an expression, rather than originating from a data source.

Calculated Metrics (PN)~ A feature that enables users to create simple calculations using one or more KPI values. This reduces the amount of MDX that is required to create complex scorecards.

calculated value (n)~ A read-only value that is the result of a lookup or calculation against the data using an XPath expression.

calculation code (n)~ A code that represents a specific numerical calculation that returns a numeric amount.

calculation condition (n)~ A Multidimensional Expressions (MDX) logical expression that is used to determine whether a calculation formula will be applied against a cell in a calculation subcube.

calculation formula (n)~ A Multidimensional Expressions (MDX) expression used to supply a value for cells in a calculation subcube, subject to the application of a calculation condition.

calculation pass (n)~ A stage of calculation in a multidimensional cube in which applicable calculations are evaluated.

calculation pass number (n)~ An ordinal position used to refer to a calculation pass.

calculation subcube (n)~ The set of multidimensional cube cells that is used to create a calculated cells definition. The set of cells is defined by a combination of MDX set expressions.

calculator (n)~ Broadly, any device that performs arithmetic operations on numbers. Sophisticated calculators can be programmed for certain functions and can store values in memory, but they differ from computers in several ways: they have a fixed set of commands, they do not recognize text, they cannot retrieve values stored in a data file, and they cannot find and use values generated by a program such as a spreadsheet.

Calculator (PN)~ The app that calculates (standard and scientific) and converts.

Calculator (PN)~ A tool that allows the user to create calculations, build formulas etc. in Microsoft Excel for Mac.

calendar (n)~ An application or tool in the form of an electronic calendar, commonly used for scheduling.

Calendar (PN)~ The link to the online calendar on Windows Live Calendar.

Calendar (PN)~ The Microsoft app to facilitate the management of events.

Calendar (PN)~ A Web Part for students and educators that displays upcoming events along with links to event content and actions.

Calendar (PN)~ The area of Outlook.com that lets people and groups add, manage, and share event information.

Calendar (PN)~ The Outlook app that facilitates the management of events.

Calendar Attendant (n)~ An Exchange Server feature that automatically places meetings marked Tentative on the recipient's calendar without requiring the intervention of any client software such as Outlook.

Calendar Concierge (n)~ A set of calendar enhancements that enable users to schedule people and resources quickly, efficiently, and reliably. The enhancements include the Calendar Attendant, the Resource Booking Attendant, and the Scheduling Assistant.

calendar data (n)~ Free or busy information for internal or federated contacts obtained by Lync or Office Communicator from Microsoft Outlook via a web service.

Calendar Event Search (PN)~ A feature that enables a user to search for events in the Calendar using keywords, and use filters to refine the search.

calendar information (n)~ Information about schedules and appointments that is stored in an Exchange Server 2007 user's mailbox and retrievable for display through a client interface or voice mail.

calendar item (n)~ An item in the Exchange store that represents an appointment, a meeting, a meeting request, or an event. It can identify the place, resources, recurrence, and attendees involved at a discrete time.

calendar item peek (n)~ A contextual summary of appointment or meeting information, which is displayed in a callout without opening the item.

Calendar live tile (n)~ A tile that updates dynamically to show upcoming calendar items directly from the Calendar.

Calendar peek (PN)~ A contextual summary of the user's daily schedule, which is displayed in a callout without switching to the Calendar module.

Calendar Preview (PN)~ A feature that allows users to see conflicting appointments directly from Mail view without having to switch to Calendar view. Makes it much easier for users to decide to accept or decline a meeting invite that conflicts with an existing meeting.

Calendar Printing Assistant for Microsoft-® Office Outlook-® 2007 (n)~ A Microsoft

Office Outlook 2007 feature that allows users to select from and print a variety of customizable calendar templates.

calendar program (n)~ An application or tool in the form of an electronic calendar, commonly used for scheduling.

Calendar Settings (n)~ A tab that allows the user to set options that apply to the whole Calendar application.

Calendar Snapshot (n)~ A feature that allows you to send a snapshot of your calendar to someone outside your Exchange organization and allow them to see the data on your calendar and schedule against it.

Calendar Tasks (n)~ A list of tasks that the user can perform in the Calendar.

calendar user agent (n)~ A client program such as Microsoft Outlook. Calendar information can be sent between calendar user agents that comply with the iCalendar specification.

calendar view (n)~ A Project view that displays a project's tasks in a calendar format.

Calendar World Readiness (PN)~ The Calendar settings that allow the users to define their calendar for their country and time zone requirements.

calendar year (n)~ An accounting period running from January 1 to December 31.

calibrate (v)~ To adjust precisely for a particular function.

calibration (n)~ The process of establishing predictable behavior in a device.

calibration board (n)~ A rectangular board that you use to calibrate the cameras and vision system of a Surface unit. The calibration board has two sides. The white side of the calibration board enables the cameras to take a snapshot that helps the Surface vision system build a contrast to your environment's lighting. (You use this side of the calibration board in basic calibration and full calibration.) The black-and-white checkered side of the calibration board enables all the cameras to align themselves properly. You use this side of the calibration board only during full calibration. (You use this side of the calibration board only during full calibration.)

call (v)~ To attempt to establish a voice conversation with another person or other people from a phone, computer, or mobile device.

Call (PN)~ A Lync menu that opens a list of options for the selected person. In Office Communicator, a menu item that opens a list of numbers for the selected person. When the user selects a phone number, Lync or Office Communicator places the call.

call (n)~ A voice session that can be conducted between two or more telephones, two or more devices (such as computers or smartphones), or between two or more such devices and telephones.

Call (PN)~ An app for making video calls.

call admission control (n)~ A service that manages media quality over a wide area network (WAN) connection by either rerouting traffic or by denying connection requests when bandwidth is approaching saturation.

call answering (n)~ A voice mail application that answers a call so that a message can be left.

call barring (n)~ A feature that can block incoming and/or outgoing calls.

call barring password (n)~ A password that enables access to the Call Barring feature settings.

Call Browser (PN)~ A window that enables you to search for function calls, and then browse the search results and navigate to the function references in your source code files.

call center (n)~ A facility in which an organization's telephone calls are answered and made, including helpdesk and service lines. Call centers usually use some amount of computer automation.

call context (n)~ Information about the options that a caller selects that is collected and provided to the agent who receives the call.

call detail recording (n)~ A function of the Monitoring Server for collecting information such as when a user signs in or out; starts, joins, leaves, or ends a conference or IM session; transfers a file; or places or answers a VoIP call. CDR captures only usage data; it does not archive the content of any communication activity.

call detail records (n)~ An Office Communications Server Archiving Service feature for capturing and reporting on events associated with users logging on and off, IM conversations, and conferences.

call forwarding (n)~ A feature that allows for automatic forwarding of incoming calls.

Call forwarding (n)~ A group of options in the Options dialog box, on the Phone tabs, that controls the automatic forwarding of incoming phone calls.

call forwarding (n)~ A feature that enables Skype calls to be diverted to a mobile phone or landline.

Call Forwarding Off (PN)~ The menu item that turns off the automatic forwarding of incoming calls.

Call Forwarding On (PN)~ The menu item that displays a menu of options that the user can select to turn on the automatic forwarding of incoming calls.

call graph (n)~ The graph of method calls and the points in the program that call them.

Call History (n)~ A User Interface (UI) element in various communications apps and in contact cards that provides access to a list of previous communication via that app or with a particular contact.

call history (n)~ A record of the date, time, caller, subject, and so forth, of a call or IM.

call icon (n)~ An icon tapped to initiate a voice conversation between two people.

Call Level Interface (n)~ The interface supported by ODBC for use by an application.

call logs (n)~ A list of incoming calls and outgoing calls, showing information such as the name of the caller or call recipient, the date and the time of the call.

Call Manager (n)~ A software component that establishes, maintains and terminates a connection between two computers.

Call Me (PN)~ A feature of Communicator Web Access in which a user can join a conference by requesting that Office Communications Server call a specified phone number instead of the user placing a call to a conferencing service.

call note (n)~ A note with general information about the call, such as subject, that is generated by the ACD to potentially be forwarded or transferred along with the call.

Call Park (PN)~ An application that lets an Enterprise Voice user put a call on hold from one telephone, and then later, retrieve the call from any telephone. It also manages Call Park orbits.

Call Park orbit (PN)~ A number assigned to a parked call by the Call Park application.

call phones (n)~ A Skype feature that allows users to call directly from Skype to landlines

and mobile phones.

call recipient (n)~ The person whom, or place that, a caller is calling.

call script (n)~ A dialog scenario to be used in a telephone interaction situation.

call sign (n)~ The identifying code letters or numbers of a radio or television transmitting station, assigned by a regulatory body.

Call Someone… (oth)~ An item on the Actions menu that calls the person the user selects from the corporate address book.

call stack (n)~ The series of method calls leading from the beginning of the program to the statement currently being executed at run time.

Call Status (PN)~ A softkey option available when a call is in progress that switches from the Home Screen back to the phone user interface screen.

Call Timers (n)~ A menu item that provides access to various call timers and call durations.

call tree (n)~ All modules that might be called by any procedure in the module in which code is currently running.

Call Via Conferencing Service (oth)~ An item on the right-click menu for a conference participant. In a conference, this command requests that the conferencing service call the selected participant.

Call via Work (PN)~ A callback option whereby an outgoing call can be made by using the work number. The person who is receiving the call will see the work number of the caller, in their caller ID.

call waiting (n)~ A service that notifies a user that a call is coming in while the user is in a call.

Callable (adj)~ A field-level setting on the Display tab that designates a phone number field as one that can be called.

callable (adj)~ Capable of being called.

callback (n)~ The process used to authenticate users calling in to a network. During callback, the network validates the caller's username and password, hangs up, and then returns the call, usually to a preauthorized number. This process prevents unauthorized access to an account even if an individual's logon ID and password have been stolen.

callback (n)~ Code within a managed application that helps an unmanaged DLL function complete a task.

callback (n)~ In telecommunications, a callback occurs when the originator of a call is immediately called back in a second call as a response.

Callback Control Protocol (n)~ The Network Control Protocol that negotiates the use of callback over PPP links.

callback function (n)~ A function provided by (IIS) that allows an Internet Server API (ISAPI) extension or filter to access IIS services.

callback function (n)~ Code within a managed application that helps an unmanaged DLL function complete a task.

callback number (n)~ The phone number at which the sender of an SMS can be reached that is displayed to the recipient in the SMS itself; it can be a different number than the cell phone number used to send the SMS.

callback security (n)~ A form of network security in which a remote access server calls a

user back at a preset number after the user has made an initial connection and has been authenticated.

callee (n)~ A computer that is called by another.

callee (n)~ The person whom, or place that, a caller is calling.

callee (n)~ The endpoint to which a call is initiated by a caller.

callee (n)~ A child function that is called by the current function.

caller (n)~ The person who is calling another person or place.

caller (n)~ The endpoint that initiates a call to establish a media session.

caller (n)~ A parent function that calls the current function.

caller ID (n)~ A feature that displays the identity of the originator of an incoming call on the device screen.

Caller ID (n)~ The identity of the originator of an incoming call.

caller ID (n)~ A feature that enables the display of the caller's number on the callee's phone when calling a phone from Skype.

caller identification (n)~ A feature that enables the display of the caller's number on the callee's phone when calling a phone from Skype.

CallEvent (n)~ In a statechart or activity diagram, an indication that an object has received a call for an operation. A CallEvent is defined using the following format: event-name (comma-separated-parameter-list)

callgraph (n)~ The graph of method calls and the points in the program that call them.

callgraph analysis (n)~ The graph of method calls and the points in the program that call them. A node would be a method and the link would be the relationship of the other methods that it calls.

call-handling rules (n)~ A set of features used for call answering and forwarding.

call-home Trojan (n)~ A type of trojan malware that connects to a remote server through a stealth connection and that notifies the server that the malware has been installed.

calling (n)~ The phone capability that lets you place or receive calls.

calling channel (n)~ A path enabling one inbound or outbound call. Calling channels are a means of having concurrent calls on PBX.

calling convention (n)~ Any standard that is used more or less universally for one function (caller) to make calls into another internal and external function (callee)

calling device (n)~ Equipment, telephone or computer, used to place a call.

calling sequence (n)~ In a program when a subroutine call occurs, an agreement between the calling routine and the called routine on how arguments will be passed and in what order, how values will be returned, and which routine will handle any necessary housekeeping (such as cleaning up the stack). The calling sequence becomes important when the calling and called routines were created with different compilers or if either was written in assembly language. Two common calling sequences are the C calling sequence and the Pascal calling sequence. In the C calling sequence, the calling routine pushes any arguments included in the call on the stack in reverse order (right to left) and performs any stack cleanup; this permits a varying number of arguments to be passed to a given routine. In the Pascal calling sequence, the calling routine pushes any included arguments on the stack in the order in which they appear (left to right), and the called routine is expected to clean up the stack.

call-level interface (n)~ The interface supported by ODBC for use by an application.

callout (n)~ A contextual UI element that displays additional content and controls in a container.

Calorie Counter (PN)~ A feature that counts/tracks daily calorie intake.

calorie intake (n)~ The total amount of calories in a daily diet.

camera (n)~ A digital video device that is used for recording moving images and audio in a digital format.

camera (n)~ An imaginary viewing position that represents objects in 3-D coordinate space and projects them onto a 2-D visual.

camera (PN)~ A Windows Phone application that is both a digital still camera and a digital video camera.

Camera (PN)~ An app to facilitate the capture of photos and videos by using the PC.

camera capture (n)~ A Windows 8 feature that allows developers to use the webcam for communication and still image capture without calling complex APIs. The camera capture API allows for devices to expose capture controls, a preview window, and the ability to specify resolution and codecs for audio/video capture.

Camera Capture API (PN)~ The API that allows for devices to expose capture controls, a preview window, and the ability to specify resolution and codecs for audio/video capture.

Camera for Lumia (PN)~ The Camera app- that- comes pre-installed- on high-end Lumia devices.

camera look point (n)~ An invisible, distant point on an axis perpendicular to the view plane that the camera is -€œlooking at-€?. When we move it, the camera follows it.

Camera Orbit (PN)~ A tool used to move the camera around 3D content within a XAML document.

camera pan (n)~ The movement of the camera, left and right, across a scene.

camera roll (n)~ An album that contains a continuous roll of live viewfinder and captured photos and videos that have not been archived or moved to other folders.

campaign (n)~ A marketing program designed to accomplish a specific result, such as introducing a new product or increasing market share. The main way to accomplish this result is through communicating the benefits of a product or service to people and businesses. Campaigns often include more than one communication method, such as print advertisements, promotional discounts, and direct mail.

campaign (n)~ A planned set of activities developed by an organization to meet the objective of increasing market shared over a distinct time period.

campaign activity (n)~ An activity performed, or to be performed, by a user for planning or running a campaign. A campaign activity includes additional, campaign-specific information, such as budgets and vendor names.

campaign automation flowchart (n)~ A graphical flowchart that displays all of the operations, for example, defining landing pages, creating social media, and creating tasks, that are included in an automated campaign.

Campaign Builder (PN)~ A tool which allows partners to assemble their own marketing campaigns using a series of pre-created marketing materials.

campaign code (n)~ An identifier, usually made up of numbers or letters, such as 1234 or

Early Spring, for a marketing campaign. The campaign code is another way to identify a marketing campaign distinct from the name of the marketing campaign.

campaign conversion (n)~ The completion of an online transaction by a visitor redirected to the site by an advertisement.

campaign goaling (n)~ Determining the number of ads to deliver in a specified amount of time. You can goal by any event, such as clicks or amount sold.

campaign item (n)~ A communication vehicle that contributes to the specified result of a campaign. You can create three types of campaign items in Commerce Server: ads, direct mail, or discounts. You can use third-party products to create additional types of campaign items.

campaign item ID (n)~ The computer-generated identification number for a campaign item.

campaign name (n)~ The name by which a marketing progam is identified.

campaign response (n)~ A reply by a recipient of a campaign activity. Campaign responses can result from many channels, including e-mail, telephone, and fax.

Campaign Type (n)~ The field in a Campaign form in which you can select the type of campaign that is being run. Possible types are Advertisement, Direct Marketing, Event, and Other.

Campaigns (n)~ A business application in Microsoft Office Live that allows users to create and manage marketing and sales campaigns.

Campfire (PN)~ A web-based service to set up password-protected chat rooms designed exclusively for groups. In can be integrated with Visual Studio.

Canadian Payment Association (n)~ An organization that specifies payment formats for Canada.

Canadian Payments Association Standard 005 (PN)~ A standard for the exchange of financial data on automatic funds transfer (AFT) records that is maintained by the Canadian Payments Association (CPA).

canary (n)~ A predetermined value that must be present in a client-server request for the request to be considered valid.

canary value (n)~ A predetermined value that must be present in a client-server request for the request to be considered valid.

cancel (v)~ To revoke an action. To quit an action without saving any changes that the action would result in.

Cancel (v)~ A button that stops the task in progress and returns to the previous state.

cancel (v)~ To end the processing of a workflow instance by transitioning the instance to a completed state. The workflow executes cancellation handlers that enable you to perform additional actions such as error handling and compensation.

cancel (v)~ To terminate an event prior to processing.

candidate key (n)~ A column or set of columns that have a unique value for each row in a table.

candidate vector (n)~ A series of files that has been generated by the ported implementation for comparison testing with the Conformance Test Tool.

Canonical (PN)~ The UK-based privately held computer software company that markets commercial support and related services for Ubuntu and related projects.

canonical command tree (n)~ A common, programmatic representation of any Entity Framework query composed of one or more expressions.

canonical form (n)~ In mathematics and programming, the standard or prototypical form of an expression or a statement.

canonical name (n)~ An object's distinguished name presented with the root first and without the (LDAP) attribute tags (such as CN=, DC=). The segments of the name are delimited with forward slashes (/). For example, CN=MyDocuments,OU=MyOU,DC=Microsoft,DC=Com is presented as microsoft.com/MyOU/MyDocuments in canonical form.

canonical name (n)~ A name of a Control Panel item that can be used to programmatically launch that item.

canonical name record (n)~ A type of resource record in the Domain Name System that associates a computer's true (canonical) name with any alias names also used by the computer. Some domain registrars use CNAME records to redirect or redelegate domain names.

canonical path (n)~ The definitive path for navigating to a category or product that is a member of more than one category. The primary parent category determines the canonical path to a category or product.

canonical verb (n)~ A system-recognized standard verb, such as print

canvas (n)~ A basic layout panel that supports absolute positioning and does not apply any layout policy (for example, auto sizing) to its child elements -€" it is literally a blank canvas.

Canvas (n)~ An HTML5 element that is part of the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) HTML5 specification. This element allows dynamic scriptable rendering of pixels, bitmaps, and 2D shapes such as rectangles, polygons, and ellipses.

canvas (n)~ A surface on which to draw or paint.

canvas panel (n)~ A basic layout panel that supports absolute positioning and does not apply any layout policy (for example, auto sizing) to its child elements -€" it is literally a blank canvas.

CAP (n)~ In SMS 2003 and earlier releases, an SMS site system that provides a communication point between the SMS site server and Legacy Client computers. Legacy Clients deliver their collected files, inventory information, discovery data records, software metering data, and status information to CAPs.

cap (n)~ For paths that contain unconnected ends, such as lines, the end of a stroke. You can change the way the stroke looks at each end by applying one of four end cap styles: flat cap, round cap, square cap, and triangle cap.

capability (n)~ A value that developers specify in the app manifest for their Windows Store apps. Windows Store apps use capabilities to declare that the app requires programmatic access to protected user resources, such as the Pictures library, or connected devices, such as a webcam.

capability (n)~ The ability to perform a function, for example, the ability of a cloud to host highly available virtual machines is a capability, and the ability of a cloud to connect virtual machines to a certain logical network is a capability.

capability profile (n)~ A Virtual Machine Manager library resource that defines which

resources (for example, number of processors or maximum memory) are available to a virtual machine that is created in a private cloud.

capable to promise (n)~ The portion of product output from available operations resources and available input product required to fulfill a specific customer requirement.

capacity (n)~ The ability of a resource to produce an amount of output in a specified amount of time.

Capacity (n)~ A resource's time based on their resource base calendar minus certain standard exceptions. Capacity is equal to Base Capacity minus an allowance for planned vacations, holidays, sick time, etc. For example, a part-time resource with a Base Capacity of .7FTE might have a Capacity of .65FTE after accouting for partial benefits.

capacity (n)~ The actual or potential ability of a resource to perform an activity or to produce output in a specified time period.

capacity (n)~ A consumable resource which is pooled and reported as an aggregate value via a cloud.- CPU count, memory, and storage are examples of capacity dimensions.

capacity load (n)~ The maximum amount of scheduled work that a work center can perform at a required capacity level.

capacity planning (n)~ The process of identifying and preparing for the application, hardware, and network requirements to support expected site traffic and achieve site performance goals.

capacity planning (n)~ A procedure for determining the resource capacity requirements that meet the demand of future output during specific time periods.

capacity reservation (n)~ Reservation of a resource capacity for a related work center or planned production order.

CAPI (n)~ An (API) that is provided as part of Microsoft Windows. CryptoAPI provides a set of functions that allow applications to encrypt or digitally sign data in a flexible manner while providing protection for the user's sensitive private key data. Actual cryptographic operations are performed by independent modules known as (CSPs).

CAPI2 (n)~ The API that supports PKI and X.509 certificates, such as certificate chain validation, certificate stores, and signature verification.

CAPICOM (PN)~ A Microsoft ActiveX control that provides a Component Object Model (COM) interface to Microsoft CryptoAPI, which exposes a select set of CryptoAPI functions to application developers.

capital (n)~ The amount of owners' investment in a business plus retained earnings.

capital letter (n)~ In some languages, a distinct, and usually larger, form of a letter. May be used in word-initial position in certain cases, or for emphasis.

capitalization (n)~ The use of a capital letter in writing or printing.

capitalization (n)~ The conversion of funds into capital or treating them as capital rather than expenses.

capitalization of cost (n)~ The temporary treatment of the costs of hours, items, and expenses as capital until the revenue is posted.

capitalize (v)~ To write or print with an initial capital or in capitals.

capitalized (adj)~ Written or printed with an initial capital or in capitals.

capitalized letter (n)~ In some languages, a distinct, and usually larger, form of a letter. May be used in word-initial position in certain cases, or for emphasis.

CAPS LOCK (n)~ A toggle key that, when on, shifts the alphabetic characters on the keyboard to uppercase.

CAPS LOCK key (n)~ A toggle key that, when on, shifts the alphabetic characters on the keyboard to uppercase.

CAPTCHA (n)~ A challenge meant to be easily solved by humans, while remaining too hard to be economically solved by computers.

caption (n)~ Descriptive text that is associated with a piece of content, such as an image.

caption (n)~ The horizontal bar at the top of a window that displays the name of the window. Title bars can contain different buttons, such the Minimize, Maximize, and Close buttons, so that you can control how you want to view the window.

caption (n)~ Descriptive text that represents the audio content of a television or video program as text on the screen. Captions are usually visible only if decoded or activated.

caption bar (n)~ The horizontal bar at the top of a window that displays the name of the window. Title bars can contain different buttons, such the Minimize, Maximize, and Close buttons, so that you can control how you want to view the window.

caption button (n)~ A button that is displayed on the caption bar of a dockable pane or mini-frame window.

caption section (n)~ The section on a grouped data access page that displays captions for columns of data. It appears immediately before the group header.

caption text (n)~ Descriptive text that is associated with a piece of content, such as an image.

captive portal (n)~ A Web page that a user of a public-access network has to view and interact with for authentication, accepting terms of use, or security updates.

capture (v)~ To assign a port to a printer. Documents that you print are sent to the printer through the captured port.

capture (n)~ An area of the screen that has been circled during a capture session and is available for annotation or other operations.

capture buffer (n)~ The maximum size of the capture file. When the capture file reaches the maximum size, the oldest frames are removed to make room for newer frames (FIFO queue).

capture date (n)~ The date when a digital photograph was taken.

capture device (n)~ Hardware that transfers audio and video from an external source, such as a VCR or camcorder, to a computer.

capture drift (n)~ The degree to which the two data streams are out of synchronization when capturing multimedia with separate audio and video cards.

capture group (n)~ In regular expressions, an expression of the form (subexpressionaafe202a-1d96-4b36-a270-d676dfd3c51c)' or '\(subexpressionaafe202a-1d96-4b36-a270-d676dfd3c51c \)' which matches the sequence of characters in the target sequence that is matched by the pattern between the delimiters.'

capture trigger (n)~ A set of conditions that, when met, stop the capture or execute a program or command file to perform another type of action related to the capture.

captured traffic (n)~ The network traffic that is saved to be later examined and analyzed.

Car (PN)~ The name of device profile that is activated when a car kit is plugged into the device.

carbon copy (n)~ A directive to an e-mail program to send a complete copy of a given piece of mail to another individual. The use of cc mail addressing, as opposed to directly addressing the mail to a person, generally implies that the recipient is not required to take any action; the message is for informational purposes only. In a cc directive, the fact that this recipient received the mail is printed in the mail header and is thus known to all other recipients.

carbon neutral ~ also called- carbon neutrality, used to describe the action of organizations, businesses and individuals taking action to remove as much carbon dioxide from the atmosphere as each put in to it.

card (n)~ A Web page in WML. WML devices can either display the contents of a card on a single screen or, when necessary, provide scroll bars so that the entire contents of the card can be viewed. Developers need not worry about manipulating cards or decks because ASP.NET mobile controls handle formatting, including pagination, for targeted devices.

card (n)~ A virtual object that is similar in shape to playing cards.

card (n)~ A group of different visualization patterns and interactions for content shown in Sway.

card (n)~ An item in Cortana home showing an answer, suggestion, or question.

Card & board (PN)~ A game category that replicates a physical card or board game experience.

card + board (PN)~ A game category that replicates a physical card or board game experience.

Card gallery (PN)~ The Sway menu that displays all of the available cards in a single panel.

card reader (n)~ An input device used chiefly for identification purposes that reads information that has been magnetically encoded, usually in two tracks, on a plastic card, such as a credit card or an employee badge.

card screen (n)~ The first screen in Concierge where users can open a map or choose points of interest from recommended selections or categories (such as Restaurants).

card validation code (n)~ A code that credit card companies use to authorize credit card charges. For example, American Express uses a four-digit number on the front of the credit card, and Visa, MasterCard, and Discover use a three-digit number on the back.

Card Verification Value (n)~ A code that credit card companies use to authorize credit card charges. For example, American Express uses a four-digit number on the front of the credit card, and Visa, MasterCard, and Discover use a three-digit number on the back.

cardholder (n)~ A person or company who has the authority to purchase goods and services using a payment card.

cardinality (n)~ The number of entities that can exist on each side of a relationship.

Cardio Tracker (PN)~ A feature that allows the user to track eating patterns to track cardio exercise activities.

caret (n)~ A symbol used to represent the Control key on the keyboard. For example, ^Z means hold the Control key down and press the Z key."

caret (n)~ A flashing line, block, or bitmap in the client area of a window or in a control that accepts keyboard input.

caret blink time (n)~ The elapsed time, in milliseconds, required to invert the caret display. This value is half of the flash time.

Caret Browsing (PN)~ Browsing or navigating through a page using the arrow keys, PAGE UP, PAGE DOWN, HOME and END keys.

Carnivore ~ an Internet surveillance system developed for the U.S. FBI so that they could monitor the electronic transmissions of criminal suspects. Critics, however, charged that Carnivore did not include appropriate safeguards to prevent misuse and might violate the constitutional rights of the individual. The- EPIC- reported in early 2005 that the FBI had replaced Carnivore with other, unspecified surveillance software from commercial sources.

carousel view (n)~ In PowerPivot Gallery, a specialized view where the preview area is centered and the thumbnails that immediately precede and follow the current thumbnail are adjacent to the preview area.

carriage (n)~ The assembly that holds the platen of a typewriter or a typewriterlike printer. On a standard typewriter, the platen and carriage move past a fixed position within the typewriter housing, where the keys strike the paper; the platen rotates to advance the paper held in the carriage. On most impact printers for computers, however, the print head moves back and forth across a platen, which rotates but does not move horizontally; in such machines, the assembly that carries the print head is often called the print-head carriage assembly.

carrier (n)~ A company that provides telephone and other communications services to consumers.

carrier (n)~ A signal in serial communications that is sent from a modem to its computer to indicate that the modem is ready for transmitting.

carrier ~ A network operator may market any number of communication services for voice and data. Carriers offer their services to both end-customers (private or business) and other carriers. In the latter case, the service simply consists of transport capacity for long-distance traffic.

carrier detected (oth)~ A signal in serial communications that is sent from a modem to its computer to indicate that the modem is ready for transmitting.

carry forward (v)~ To transfer closing account balances from one accounting period to opening account balances in the subsequent accounting period.

carry-forward budget (n)~ The budget that is transferred from one fiscal year to the next and that is reserved for open purchase orders in the new fiscal year.

carrying cost (n)~ The cost of retaining inventory, whether raw materials, components, or finished goods. Carrying cost typically is expressed as a percentage of inventory value per year or other time period.

Cartesian product (n)~ An operator in the relational algebra used in database management that, when applied to two existing relations (tables), results in the creation of a new table containing all possible ordered concatenations (combinations) of tuples (rows) from the first relation with tuples from the second. The number of rows in the resulting relation is the product of the number of rows in the two source relations.

Cartoon Violence (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB).

CAS policy (n)~ A set of rules that defines security permissions for a collection of assemblies by associating attributes of those assemblies, such as location and signature, with a set of code access security permissions.

cascade (v)~ To propagate an action from one data entry to referencing tables or entries in order to enforce referential integrity in a relational database. Examples of actions that can be cascaded are deletions and updates.

Cascade ~ A method of connecting circuits together in series to make the output of one, the input of the next. This kind of end-to-end connectivity is useful in extending the distance of a network.

Cascade ~ A method of displaying several windows of information on a monitor.

cascade delete (n)~ For relationships that enforce referential integrity between tables, the deletion of all related records in the related table or tables when a record in the primary table is deleted.

cascading delete (n)~ For relationships that enforce referential integrity between tables, the deletion of all related records in the related table or tables when a record in the primary table is deleted.

cascading event (n)~ A sequence of events caused by an event procedure directly or indirectly calling itself.

cascading menu (n)~ A type of drop-down menu that appears when a user points to a command on a higher-level menu.

cascading style sheet (n)~ A style sheet (a .css file) attached to an HTML document that controls the formatting of tags on Web pages. The browser follows rules (a cascading order') to determine precedence and resolve conflicts.'

Cascading Style Sheets (n)~ A Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) specification developed by The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) that allows authors of HTML documents and users to attach style sheets to HTML documents. The style sheets include typographical information on how the page should appear, such as the font of the text in the page. This specification also directs the way in which the style sheets of the HTML document and the user's style will blend.

cascading update (n)~ For relationships that enforce referential integrity between tables, the updating of all related records in the related table or tables when a record in the primary table is changed.

case (n)~ In text processing, an indication of whether one or more alphabetic characters are capitalized (uppercase) or not (lowercase). A case-sensitive program or routine distinguishes between uppercase and lowercase letters and treats the word cat as totally distinct from either Cat or CAT. A case-sensitive program that also separates capitalized and lowercased words would list Arkansas before aardvark or antimony, even though its alphabetic position follows both lowercased words.

case (n)~ A customer service issue or problem reported by a customer and the activities that customer service representatives use to resolve it.

case (n)~ A receptacle for holding goods to be stored or transported.

case (n)~ An abstract view of data characterized by attributes and relations to other cases.

case key (n)~ The element of a case by which the case is referenced within a case set.

Case No. (n)~ The number given to a specific case for identification purposes.

case resolution (n)~ An activity that includes such information as the description of the resolution and the billable time of the case.

case sensitivity (n)~ Discrimination between lowercase and uppercase characters in a program or a programming language.

Case Type (n)~ A sub-category of customer service issues that indicates whether an issue is a question, problem, or request.

cash (n)~ A currency limited to money.

cash discount (n)~ A discount that is offered to a purchaser for paying early or paying with cash.

cash discount (n)~ A discount that depends on prompt payment.

cash float (n)~ An amount of cash provided for the purpose of giving change or exchanging cash.

cash flow (n)~ The amount of money coming into and going out of a company and the timing of these flows.

cash flow forecast (n)~ An estimate of future cash flow on particular dates, based on current data and/or budget data.

cash on delivery (oth)~ A payment policy that requires payment in full for product upon delivery.

cash on delivery outstanding (oth)~ Undelivered and unpaid cash-on-delivery transaction.

cash receipt (n)~ A document used to record payments and deposits received from customers.

cash receipt (n)~ A source document that documents the receipt of cash or cash equivalents.

cash register (n)~ An electronic or mechanical device with a till that records sales, calculates totals, calculates change, and generates product receipts.

Cashback (PN)~ The menu item on the Bing menu that links to http://www.bing.com/cashback/.

cash-generating unit (n)~ The smallest group of classifiable assets that generates cash independently of other assets within an organization. These groups of assets are used to measure impairment losses that will be incurred.

Casino (PN)~ The Games subcategory containing games of chance, like poker, roulette, or dice.

cast (v)~ To convert one data type to another, such as converting from integer to floating point.

catalog (n)~ A directory of information about data sets, files, or a database. It usually describes where a data set, file or database entity is located and may also include other information, such as the type of device on which each data set or file is stored.

catalog (n)~ A collection of data, for example, a set of images and audio files, that is grouped into a single directory.

catalog (n)~ A collection of categories and products. Each catalog has a unique name.

catalog (n)~ A list of Web Parts controls (or other Web server, custom server, or user controls), created by a System.Web.UI.WebControls.CatalogPart control, that users can add to a Web Parts page.

catalog (n)~ A binary file that contains the state of all of the settings and packages in a Windows image. When a catalog is created, it queries the Windows image for a listing of all of the settings in that image. Because the contents of a Windows image can change over time, it is important that you recreate the catalog file whenever you update a Windows image.

catalog (n)~ The highest-level unit of organization in Windows Search.

catalog (n)~ A list or library that is shared between site collections.

Catalog and Inventory Schema Manager (n)~ A user interface in Commerce Server that allows users to edit, add, or remove catalog properties and property definitions.

catalog data (n)~ The content of the catalog, including data about the individual product items and their organized categories.

catalog definition (n)~ A description of the characteristics of a catalog. The catalog definition consists of properties that define the catalog. Several catalogs can share one definition.

Catalog Designer module (n)~ The Commerce Server Business Desk module used to create and manage catalog schema. Catalog schema consists of category definitions, product definitions, and property definitions. These components are the foundation of the categories, products, and properties in catalogs.

Catalog Editor module (n)~ The Commerce Server Business Desk module used to edit and manage catalogs. The Catalog Editor module supports adding, editing, and deleting products and categories, as well as, importing and exporting catalogs and refreshing full-text indexing.

catalog expression (n)~ An expression that specifies which catalog products must be in the basket before a discount is applied.

catalog file (n)~ A file that contains links to all data stored in a catalog and the thumbnail images that correspond to those images.

Catalog Finder (PN)~ A feature that lets the user search for a particular catalog file.

Catalog Importers (PN)~ A feature that lets the user choose which file types will be recognized for import into a catalog.

Catalog Maintenance Request file (PN)~ A data file of products, their descriptions and prices, and action codes that add, update, or delete product data in a vendor catalog.

Catalog Manager (n)~ The Commerce Server Business Management user interface used to import, create, and manage base and virtual catalogs.

catalog merge (n)~ The process of combining information from a data source with a template to create pages that display multiple records per page.

catalog merge area (n)~ The area in a catalog merge template into which merge fields are inserted. When a merge is completed, data from a data source populates each field, and the catalog merge area will repeat and display multiple records on each page.

catalog property (n)~ One of the basic properties that describes a catalog, such as name, start date, end date, currency, unit of weight measure, and product unique ID.

catalog schema (n)~ A description of a catalog that specifies its category definitions, product definitions, and property definitions. Several catalogs can share one schema.

catalog set (n)~ A group of one or more catalogs.

catalog set (n)~ A free-form, hierarchical method of organizing media files. You can use

catalog sets to organize play lists, photo albums, and work assignments, or to create a complex system of categorization.

Catalog Sets module (n)~ The Commerce Server Business Desk module used to create and manage catalog sets.

catalog views (n)~ Built-in views that form the system catalog for SQL Server.

catastrophic error (n)~ An error that causes the system or a program to fail abruptly with no hope of recovery. An example of a fatal error is an uncaught exception that cannot be handled.

catch weight (n)~ The actual or nominal weight of a sales item or inventory item.

catch-up scan (n)~ A scan that is initiated because regularly scheduled quick scans or full scans were missed.

Categories (PN)~ A feature that allows the user to apply custom or default markers to items (e.g. Outlook messages or OneNote content) in order to categorize information for easy retrieval and sorting.

categories (PN)~ A list of categories that developers select from to make their app more discoverable.

categories (PN)~ A list of different types of Xbox Music application contents, such as games, music+video, lifestyle.

Categories (PN)~ The section of the Store that shows subgroups of apps and games, grouped by intended use or function.

categorize (v)~ To custom group applications, computers, devices, Web sites, and updates into sets that you can use to organize your data and to create custom reports.

categorizer (n)~ A component of Exchange transport that processes all incoming messages and determines what to do with the messages based on information about the intended recipients. In Exchange Server 2007, the Edge Transport server uses the categorizer to route the message to the appropriate destination. The Hub Transport server uses the categorizer to expand distribution lists and identify alternate recipients and forwarding addresses. After the categorizer retrieves full information about recipients, it uses that information to apply policies, route the message, and perform content conversion.

category (n)~ A container for products or sub-categories. Each category is an individual instance of a category definition.

Category (n)~ A UI element that a user can click on to associate categories with an appointment.

category (n)~ A keyword or description used to identify groups of related items.

category (n)~ A tab-like navigation link that provides access between different sections of information within the Options dialog box.

category (n)~ A classification for grouping content by user-defined criteria such as page contents, file types, or a similar distinction.

category (n)~ A custom grouping used to organize your data and to create customized reports.

category (n)~ A keyword or phrase with an associated color that helps you keep track of items, such as messages, contacts, and appointments. You can use color categories to easily find, sort, filter, or group items.

category (n)~ A classifier used to group parties, locations, products, and activities.

category (n)~ A classifier, designation, or division of objects that share a common property.

category (n)~ In the Alerts workspace, an item in the navigation pane.

category axis (n)~ A chart axis that represents the category for each data point. It displays arbitrary text values like Qtr1, Qtr2, and Qtr3; it cannot display scaled numerical values.

category catalog (n)~ A collection of category items that are used only for purchase requisitions.

category definition (n)~ The properties that are available in a particular type of category. One category definition may be used for many categories.

Category Explorer (n)~ A window that displays a list of all the elements in the space plan, grouped by category. It provides a way to view the resources in the drawing by category.

category field (n)~ A field that is displayed in the category area of PivotChart view. Items in a category field appear as labels on the category axis.

category hierarchy (n)~ A structure that orders categories using a superordinate-subordinate relationship.

category item (n)~ A general, nonspecific item that is registered in the system but typically not stocked and often consumed immediately. A category item is used in purchase requisitions when users cannot find a suitable item in a product catalog or by searching all items. A category item must be associated with a product category.

category property (n)~ One of the properties that form a category definition.

category relationship (n)~ The association of one product with another product or category. Category relationships have names, a description, and a target.

Category Value (PN)~ A field that allows the user to specify a basic category of business activity that is involved in one type of business.

CAU (PN)~ A feature that automates the process of applying software updates to the nodes in a failover cluster. With Cluster-Aware Updating, a server administrator can preview and apply updates to a cluster, create a profile that standardizes the way updates are applied, and view reports of past updating runs. Cluster-Aware Updating includes a graphical interface, Windows PowerShell cmdlets, and for extensibility, a custom plug-in API.

causality chain (n)~ A series of method calls, events, and asynchronous operations leading from the beginning of a program to the statement currently being executed at run time.

cause and effect diagram (n)~ A type of diagram that documents all the factors that contribute to or affect a given situation (all the causes that lead to a certain effect).

CBCP (n)~ The Network Control Protocol that negotiates the use of callback over PPP links.

CBR (n)~ A characteristic of a data stream in which the bit rate remains nearly uniform for the duration of the stream.

CBR (n)~ A report generated by OEMs for each OA 3.0 manufactured computer which is then sent to Microsoft for processing. This report includes the hardware hash value and Product Key ID.

CBS (n)~ A servicing model used in Windows in which components are identified by an XML manifest containing the full contents of the component. Multiple components can be included in a package, the contents of which are also identified in an XML manifest.

CBS (oth)~ The government agency that is responsible for collecting statistical information (such as Intrastat data or manufacturing statistics) from companies in the Netherlands.

CBS (PN)~ A service that manages the OLAP cubes for Project Server reporting.

CBT (n)~ The use of computers and specially developed tutorial programs for teaching. CBT uses color, graphics, and other attention-getting aids to help maintain interest, and it has both simple and sophisticated applications.

cc (n)~ A directive to an e-mail program to send a complete copy of a given piece of mail to another individual. The use of cc mail addressing, as opposed to directly addressing the mail to a person, generally implies that the recipient is not required to take any action; the message is for informational purposes only. In a cc directive, the fact that this recipient received the mail is printed in the mail header and is thus known to all other recipients.

Cc line (n)~ Text box located on the Compose page. Provides space for users to type the e-mail address(es) of those who will be the secondary recipient(s) of an e-mail message. Derives from the term carbon copy.

cc:Mail (PN)~ An e-mail program originally introduced by cc:mail, Inc., and currently produced by the Lotus Development Corporation. Lotus cc:Mail runs on multiple networking platforms and the Internet and is closely integrated with Lotus Notes collaborative software.

CCB (n)~ A specifically formatted information set used in the IBM Token Ring environment that is transmitted from the application program to the adapter support software to request an operation.

CCB (n)~ An internal file system structure in which a file system maintains the per-file object state for an open instance of a file.

CCCP (n)~ A custom protocol for communicating conference creation and control commands from clients to Communications Server.

CCD (n)~ A device in which individual semiconductor components are connected so that the electrical charge at the output of one device provides the input to the next.

CCD (n)~ A standard format used to transfer patient health information between systems.

CCD (PN)~ Corporate Cash Disbursement - A unique Standard Entry Code (SEC) that is primarily used for business-to-business transactions.

CCD ~ (Charge Coupled Device)- The component of a- scanner- or digital camera which actually takes the pictures. The quality of image it is capable of is usually measured in- Megapixels- - the higher the number, the more detailed the image.

CCM (n)~ A numeric code that identifies taxpayers who perform self-employed work in Brazil.

CCR (n)~ A replication that combines the asynchronous log shipping and replay features built into Exchange 2007 with the failover and management features provided by a failover cluster that is created with the Microsoft Windows Cluster service.

CCR (n)~ A standard format used to transfer patient health information between systems.

CCW (n)~ A proxy object generated by the common language runtime so that existing

COM applications can use managed classes, including .NET Framework classes, transparently.

CD (n)~ An optical storage medium for digital data.

CD boot (n)~ The process of starting a computer from the retail product CD-ROM and then installing Windows on the hard disk using the Setup program on the CD.

CD burner (n)~ A device used to write CD-ROMs. Because a disc can be written only once on these machines, they are used most commonly to create CD-ROMs for data archives or to produce CD-ROM masters that can be duplicated for mass distribution.

CD Burner ~ A CD drive that can create ('burn') CDs.

CD burner speed (n)~ The speed at which the CD drive will record the data.

CD drive (n)~ An electromechancial device that reads data on CD-ROMs. Most CD-ROM drives have a SCSI interface, although some are connected to a PC via a controller for a disk drive. Data is read through a small laser that is focused on the surface of the CD-ROM through optical mirrors in the read/write head. A spindle and drive motor revolve the CD-ROM, so all data, which is stored in spirals from the center, can be read.

CD jewel case (n)~ The plastic case housing a CD.

CD player (n)~ A device that reads the information stored on a compact disc. A compact disc player contains the optical equipment necessary for reading a disc's contents and the electronic circuitry for interpreting the data as it is read.

CD recorder (n)~ A device used to write CD-ROMs. Because a disc can be written only once on these machines, they are used most commonly to create CD-ROMs for data archives or to produce CD-ROM masters that can be duplicated for mass distribution.

CD sleeve (n)~ A case for holding CDs.

CD/DVD-ROM subscription (n)~ The act of subscribing to product media in CD/DVD format.

CDA (oth)~ An abbreviation for -€˜Clinical Document Architecture' which is the standard format used to define how patient health information is transferred between systems.

CDATA (n)~ A section in an Extensible Markup Language (XML) document, bracketed by [!CDATA[[and]]] characters. All data in this section, including markup tags, is treated as normal characters by the XML parser.

CDFS (n)~ A 32-bit protected-mode file system that controls access to the contents of CD-ROM drives.

CDMA network (n)~ A Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) network, used by phones that do not have SIM cards.

CDN (n)~ A distributed system of servers deployed in multiple data centers that cache content from origin servers and then serve it to customers. This action reduces the load on the origin servers and provides high- availability and performance to customers.

CDN (PN)~ The Microsoft Azure caching service that stores blobs at strategically placed locations to provide maximum bandwidth for delivering content to users.

CDN Data Transfer (GB) (PN)~ The unit of measure for the CDN Data Transfer resource.

CDN SSL Transactions (in 10,000s) (PN)~ The unit of measure for the CDN transactions transferred via the Secure Socket Layer.

CDN Transactions (in 10,000s) (PN)~ The unit of measure for the CDN Transactions

resource.

CDO (n)~ A device object that represents the filter driver to the system and to user-mode application and which allows applications to communicate with the filter driver directly, even before the filter is attached to a file system or volume device object.

CDO (n)~ An application programming interface (API) that allows users and applications high-level access to data objects in Exchange. CDO defines the concept of different object classes, including messages, posts, appointments, and tasks.

CDP (n)~ A certificate extension that indicates where the certificate revocation list for a CA can be retrieved. It can contain none, one, or many HTTP, file, or LDAP URLs.

CDR (n)~ A function of the Monitoring Server for collecting information such as when a user signs in or out; starts, joins, leaves, or ends a conference or IM session; transfers a file; or places or answers a VoIP call. CDR captures only usage data; it does not archive the content of any communication activity.

CD-R (n)~ A type of CD-ROM that can be written (only once) on a CD recorder and read on a CD-ROM drive.

CD-ROM (n)~ A form of storage characterized by high capacity (roughly 650 MB) and the use of laser optics instead of magnetic means for reading data.

CD-ROM drive (n)~ An electromechancial device that reads data on CD-ROMs. Most CD-ROM drives have a SCSI interface, although some are connected to a PC via a controller for a disk drive. Data is read through a small laser that is focused on the surface of the CD-ROM through optical mirrors in the read/write head. A spindle and drive motor revolve the CD-ROM, so all data, which is stored in spirals from the center, can be read.

CD-ROM, CD-R ~ (Compact Disk-Read Only Memory)- A misnomer, as strictly speaking it is not memory but storage. Identical to standard music CDs. A popular medium for releasing programs. Now being replaced by- DVD, which has a much higher capacity.

CDRs (n)~ An Office Communications Server Archiving Service feature for capturing and reporting on events associated with users logging on and off, IM conversations, and conferences.

CD-RW (n)~ A type of CD on which files can be copied, erased, and replaced.

CD-RW ~ (Compact Disk-ReWriter)- A CD drive which can create CDs, either audio or data, using special rewriteable CDs which are also often called CD-RWs. A CD-RW drive can also create ordinary CDs, though not rewrite them.

CDS (PN)~ A service that enables DCE clients to locate compatible servers.

CE ~ CE-marking is a European Union regulatory community sign. It symbolizes the compliance of the product with all essential requirements relating to safety, public health, consumer protection.- http://www.eurunion.org/

cedilla (n)~ The diacritical mark '-¸' placed under a letter to indicate an alteration or modification of its usual phonetic value (as in the French word 'faÃ§ade').

CEIP (PN)~ A Microsoft program that invites customers to provide Microsoft with more detailed information about how the software is used including the type and frequency of errors, software and hardware performance, and feature usage. This information is anonymous and voluntary, and is used strictly for the purposes of software development.

cell (n)~ A box formed by the intersection of a row and a column in a worksheet or a

table, in which you enter information.

cell (n)~ In a cube, the set of properties, including a value, specified by the intersection when one member is selected from each dimension.

Cell Directory Service (PN)~ A service that enables DCE clients to locate compatible servers.

cell phone (n)~ A handheld portable telephone that operates through a radio network.

cell range (n)~ A block of two or more cells in a spreadsheet.

cell reference (n)~ The set of coordinates that a cell occupies on a worksheet. For example, the reference of the cell that appears at the intersection of column B and row 3 is B3.

cell spacing (n)~ The distance between the cells of a table or workbook.

cellset (n)~ In ADO MD, an object that contains a collection of cells selected from cubes or other cellsets by a multidimensional query.

cellular (n)~ A radio network that provides coverage for cellular telephone communications.

Cellular & SIM (PN)~ A feature in Settings where the user can change the settings for the cellular connection and for the SIM card.

cellular data (n)~ Non-voice data that a phone exchanges over the air, using the mobile operator's cellular network.

Cellular Line (PN)~ A modem option used to connect to an Internet service provider (ISP) or network.

cellular network (n)~ A radio network that provides coverage for cellular telephone communications.

cellular phone (n)~ A handheld portable telephone that operates through a radio network.

cellular signal (n)~ The signal between a cellular phone and the mobile operator's network that allows the user to access the Internet and make phone calls using a cellular phone. A telecommunications standard that lets users send and receive messages that include rich text, images, audio, and video.

Celtic (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 88.

cent sign (n)~ The -¢ character.

CENT SIGN (n)~ The -¢ character.

center (v)~ To align objects or text around a point located in the middle of a line, page, or other defined area; in effect, to position items an equal distance from each margin or border.

center of rotation (n)~ The point around which a shape or text block rotates.

center point (n)~ The point on an object around which the object can be rotated, scaled, or skewed. (When scaling or skewing, the ALT key must be pressed to use the center point as the anchor instead of the opposite edge.) The center point starts out in the center of the object, but can be moved anywhere.

centered mode (n)~ A keyboard layout in which the onscreen keyboard is centered.

centerline trap (n)~ The small overlap created where two differently colored objects that are close in luminance abut on a printed page.

center-spot (n)~ In photography, pertaining to a spot metering mode which uses a tiny point at the very center of the scene in calculating exposure.

Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (n)~ The government agency that is responsible for collecting statistical information (such as Intrastat data or manufacturing statistics) from companies in the Netherlands.

central access policy (n)~ An access policy that allows organizations to centrally deploy and manage authorization policies that include conditional expressions using user groups, user claims, device claims, and resource properties.

Central Administration site (PN)~ A special SharePoint site where an administrator can manage all sites and servers in a farm that is running Microsoft-® SharePoint-® Products and Technologies.

central administration site (n)~ A site that coordinates intersite data replication across the hierarchy by using Configuration Manager database replication, and enables the administration of hierarchy-wide configurations for client agents, discovery, and other operations.

Central Bank MFO Code (n)~ A 9-digit code used to identify banks for routing transactions in the Russian Federation.

central bank transaction code (n)~ A statistical code defined by the Central Bank of Russia used to describe the subjects of payments denominated in Russian roubles for cross-border transactions.

Central Bureau for Statistics (n)~ The government agency that is responsible for collecting statistical information (such as Intrastat data or manufacturing statistics) from companies in the Netherlands.

Central Management Server (n)~ The server role (one per organization) on one Front End pool in the deployment that manages and deploys basic configuration data to all servers that are running Lync Server. Also provides Lync Server Management Shell and file transfer capabilities.

Central Management store (PN)~ The central database (one per organization) that contains the data to define, set up, maintain, and administer a deployment, including the deployment topology and user policies.

central processing unit (n)~ The computational and control unit of a computer. The CPU is the device that interprets and executes instructions. Mainframes and early minicomputers contained circuit boards full of integrated circuits that implemented the CPU. Single-chip central processing units, called microprocessors, made possible personal computers and workstations.

Central Publishing service (PN)~ A service within Remote Desktop Services responsible for aggregating RemoteApp programs and desktops that are published to end users from across the entire deployment. It ensure only users with appropriate rights can access published resources. The resources are used to display error messages that, for example, might say that the publishing service is unavailable. This can help the admin debug their deployment.

central site (n)~ The primary site at the top of the Configuration Manager hierarchy, to which all other sites in the system report their inventory, site configurations, software metering data, and status.

Centralized Certificates (PN)~ An IIS feature that provides a single SSL certificate store for a server farm (web farm) and simplifies the management of SSL bindings.

Centralized Conference Control Protocol (n)~ A custom protocol for communicating conference creation and control commands from clients to Communications Server.

centralized payment system (n)~ A payment processing system in which one company in an organization manages the incoming and outgoing payments between other companies in the same organization. The other companies still own the invoices. During the settlement process, applicable 'due to' and 'due from' transactions are generated.

centralized processing (n)~ A shared service that pools resources for leveraging or cost reduction purposes.

centralized registration model (n)~ A registration model that removes all certificate subscriber participation from the management policy. For the workflow, a user designated as the originator will initiate the request and an enrollment agent will execute the request.

centralized statement (n)~ A consolidated customer statement that includes transaction data for all companies in the same organization that a customer does business with.

Centrex ~ A service provided from a reserved section of the main public exchange that has been reprogrammed to act as if it were the exclusive PBX of an individual user, in other words a 'virtual' PBX.

Centronics (PN)~ A standard 36-pin parallel interface for connecting printers and other devices to a computer. It defines the plu, socket and signals used and transfers data asynchronously up to 2000 Kbytes/sec. This de facto standard was developed by the printer manufacturers Centronics Corp.

CEP (n)~ The continuous and incremental processing of event streams from multiple sources based on declarative query and pattern specifications with near-zero latency.

CEP (PN)~ A role service within the AD CS server role that enables users and computers to obtain certificate enrollment policy information even when the computer is not a member of a domain or if a domain-joined computer is temporarily outside the security boundary of the corporate network.

CEP engine (n)~ The core engine and adapter framework components of Microsoft StreamInsight. The StreamInsight server can be used to process and analyze the event streams associated with a complex event processing application.

CERN (PN)~ A physics research center located in Geneva, Switzerland, where the original development of the World Wide Web took place under the leadership of Tim Berners-Lee in 1989 as a method to facilitate communication among members of the scientific community.

CERO (n)~ A non-profit, self-regulatory organization which applies and enforces interactive game ratings in Japan.

Cert Manager (PN)~ A feature used to import and export digital IDs and to view all digital IDs stored on the user's computer.

certificate (n)~ A digital document that is commonly used for authentication and to help secure information on a network. A certificate binds a public key to an entity that holds the corresponding private key. Certificates are digitally signed by the certification authority that issues them, and they can be issued for a user, a computer, or a service.

certificate ~ Digital representation of user or device attributes, including a public key, that

is signed with an authoritative private key.

certificate authentication (n)~ A form of IIS authentication in which IIS accepts client-certificates used to prove the client's identity. Using this form of authentication, IIS can optionally map a client certificate to a Windows user account by using an internal mapping table or Active Directory.

certificate chain (n)~ A sequence of certificates, where each certificate in the sequence is signed by the subsequent certificate. The last certificate in the chain is normally a self-signed certificate.

certificate chaining (n)~ A process that builds one or more certificate paths. The certificate paths may or may not trace up to a self-signed or root certificate.

certificate enrollment (n)~ The process of requesting, receiving, and installing a certificate.

certificate enrollment policy (n)~ A set of rules governing certificate enrollment.

Certificate Enrollment Policy Web Service (PN)~ A role service within the AD CS server role that enables users and computers to obtain certificate enrollment policy information even when the computer is not a member of a domain or if a domain-joined computer is temporarily outside the security boundary of the corporate network.

certificate enrollment request (n)~ The initial phase of the certificate enrollment process, in which the client submits his request for a certificate to the certification authority (CA) in a special format that includes the identity of the user requesting the certificate and all the necessary information needed by the CA to approve or reject the request.

Certificate Enrollment Web Service (PN)~ A role service within the AD CS server role that enables users and computers to enroll for and renew certificates even when the computer is not a member of a domain or if a domain-joined computer is temporarily outside the security boundary of the computer network.

certificate issuance (n)~ The process of generating, issuing and publishing certificates, typically in accordance with the applicable certificate issuance policy.

certificate issuance policy (n)~ A set of rules that defines all the security-relevant requirements (such as key management and authentication levels) that must be met when certificates are issued to users.

certificate issuer (n)~ The certification authority which issued the certificate to the subject.

Certificate Lifecycle Manager Client (PN)~ A suite of Certificate Lifecycle Manager (CLM) client tools that assist end users with managing their smart cards. The tools include the Smart Card Self Service Control, the Smart Card Personalization Control, and the Certificate Profile Update Control. See Smart Card Self-Service Control, Smart Card Personalization Control, Certificate Profile Update Control.

certificate manager (n)~ A Certificate Lifecycle Manager (CLM) user that has the appropriate CLM permissions to either administer other CLM users or to administer the CLM application itself.

certificate manager Web portal (n)~ A Web application running on the Certificate Lifecycle Manager (CLM) server. This portal allows certificate administrators to administer other users' certificates and smart cards. The certificate subscriber and certificate manager Web portals are both accessed through the same universal resource

locator (URL); however, the content displayed is based on a user's roles and permissions.

certificate of authenticity (n)~ A label with sophisticated anti-counterfeiting features that helps the end user identify that the computer uses a validly licensed copy of Microsoft Windows. The product name and a unique product key appear in the center of the label. The OEM must physically attach the COA label to the computer chassis, and it should never be removed from the computer.

certificate policy (n)~ A named set of rules that indicate the applicability of certificates for a specific class of applications with common security requirements. Such a policy might, for example, limit certain certificates to electronic data interchange transactions within given price limits.

Certificate Profile Update Control (PN)~ An ActiveX control that automates the update of Certificate Lifecycle Manager (CLM) profiles on client computers.

certificate registration point (n)~ A site system role that communicates with the server that runs the Network Device Enrollment Service of Active Directory Certificate Services to manage device certificate requests that use the Simple Certificate Enrollment Protocol.

certificate request (n)~ A specially formatted electronic message (sent to a CA) used to request a certificate. The request must contain the information required by the CA to authenticate the request, plus the public key of the entity requesting the certificate. All the information necessary to create the request is mapped to a CERT_REQUEST_INFO structure.

certificate revocation (n)~ The process of revoking a digital certificate.

certificate revocation checking (n)~ A way to see if a certificate used to sign a message is valid. Outlook can check the status of the certificate from the issuing certification authority's database.

certificate revocation list (n)~ A document maintained and published by a certification authority that lists certificates that have been revoked.

certificate revocation list distribution point (n)~ A certificate extension that indicates where the certificate revocation list for a CA can be retrieved. It can contain none, one, or many HTTP, file, or LDAP URLs.

Certificate Services (PN)~ A software service that issues certificates for a particular certification authority. It provides customizable services for issuing and managing certificates for the enterprise. Certificates can be used to provide authentication support, including secure e-mail, Web-based authentication, and smart-card authentication.

certificate store (n)~ A permanent storage where certificates, certificate revocation lists, and certificate trust lists are stored. A certificate store can also be temporary when working with session-based certificates.

certificate subscriber (n)~ A user that needs certificates with our without smart cards. Certificate subscribers can access a small number of functions that can only be performed for the user's own certificates.

certificate subscriber Web portal (n)~ A Web application running on the Certificate Lifecycle Manager (CLM) server. This component of the CLM server interacts directly with users in a self-service mode. The specific functionality is based upon Active Directory group memberships and permissions. The certificate subscriber and certificate manager Web portals are both accessed through the same universal resource locator

(URL); however, the content displayed is based on a user's roles and permissions.

certificate template (n)~ A Windows construct that specifies the format and content of certificates based on their intended usage. When requesting a certificate from a Windows enterprise certification authority (CA), certificate requestors can select from a variety of certificate types that are based on certificate templates.

certificate trust list (n)~ A signed list of root certification authority certificates that an administrator considers reputable for designated purposes, such as client authentication or secure e-mail.

certificate trust validation (n)~ The validation process that determines if a certificate chains to a root CA certificate that is trusted by the actual security context.

Certificates (PN)~ A feature that initiates the process of sending a certificate when a message is digitally signed. The certificate proves the sender's identity and supplies the recipient with a public key with which to decrypt the sender's encrypted message.

certificates snap-in (n)~ A Microsoft Management Console (MMC) snap-in that is used to manage certificate stores for users, computers, and services.

certification authority (n)~ An entity entrusted to issue certificates that assert that the recipient individual, computer, or organization requesting the certificate fulfills the conditions of an established policy.

certification authority hierarchy (n)~ A hierarchy in which the roles of the certification authority are separated into one root CA and one or more subordinate CAs.

certification authority snap-in (n)~ A Microsoft Management Console (MMC) snap-in that is used to configure and manage certification authorities.

Certification Authority Web Enrollment (PN)~ The role service that provides a set of web pages that allow interaction with the Certification Authority role service.

certification hierarchy (n)~ A model of trust for certificates in which certification paths are created by means of the establishment of parent-child relationships between certification authorities.

certification path (n)~ A sequence of certificates, where each certificate in the sequence is signed by the subsequent certificate. The last certificate in the chain is normally a self-signed certificate.

certification status (n)~ The stage of an app in the certification process.

CertUtil (PN)~ A command-line program that is installed as part of Certificate Services and can be used to dump and display certification authority (CA) configuration information, configure Certificate Services, backup and restore CA components, and verify certificates, key pairs, and certificate chains.

CES (PN)~ A role service within the AD CS server role that enables users and computers to enroll for and renew certificates even when the computer is not a member of a domain or if a domain-joined computer is temporarily outside the security boundary of the computer network.

CF card (n)~ A memory card that is supported by many types of devices. It is larger than a secure digital card.

CGI (n)~ A server-side interface for initiating software services. For example, a set of interfaces that describe how a Web server communicates with software on the same computer. Any software can be a CGI program if it handles input and output according to

the CGI standard.

cgi-bin (n)~ A file directory that holds external applications to be executed by HTTP servers via CGI.

CGMS-A (n)~ A method for controlling the copying of broadcast media content that allows only one generation of copying.

CGU (n)~ The smallest group of classifiable assets that generates cash independently of other assets within an organization. These groups of assets are used to measure impairment losses that will be incurred.

CGU group (n)~ A group of cash-generating units (CGUs) that is used to allocate the net book value of an asset to a cash-generating unit and to allocate the impairment losses- to fixed assets.

chain (n)~ The relationship between applications and related web service calls associated with a business transaction. Chains are not client-side or server-side specific.

chain of trust (n)~ A sequence of certificates, where each certificate in the sequence is signed by the subsequent certificate. The last certificate in the chain is normally a self-signed certificate.

challenge (n)~ A security task that a user must complete to verify they are a human and not a machine.

challenge group (n)~ The group that consists of requests/connections awaiting authentication.

Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (n)~ A challenge-response authentication protocol for Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) connections described in RFC 1994. It uses the industry-standard MD5 hashing algorithm to hash the combination of a challenge string issued by the authenticating server and the user's password in the response.

challenge password (n)~ A password used for certificate revokation as well as authentication challenge.

challenge/response authentication (n)~ A security mechanism in which a client computer uses its established user logon information to identify itself to the server computer. The user is not prompted to enter these user credentials. Instead, the information is available after the user first logs on to a Microsoft-® Windows NT-®-based computer.

Chamber music (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 104.

Champion of Logic (n)~ Skill level in the Purble Place game. Once a Purble Place game is completed, a player gets a skill level rank assigned automatically by the game (based on number of guesses and hints during the game).

change (v)~ To modify the value of a property or attribute.

change advisory board (n)~ A formally constituted group of people representing service delivery and support functions that is responsible for assessing, planning, and authorizing changes to the IT environment.

change applier (n)~ An object that performs conflict detection, conflict handling, and change application for a batch of changes.

change control (n)~ Principles and processes that facilitate the management of change without compromising the quality or integrity of an IT project or solution, through structured procedures for submitting, approving, implementing, and reviewing change requests.

change creator (n)~ The user who creates a new change request.

Change Font (PN)~ A button that opens the Change Font dialog box, where the user can select a new font, style, size, and effects for instant messages.

change hint (n)~ A vertical bar in the margin of a document that shows where changes have been tracked and displays those changes when clicked.

change history (n)~ In a shared file, information that is maintained about changes made in past editing sessions. The information includes the name of the person who made each change, when the change was made, and what data was changed.

change journal (n)~ A feature that tracks changes to NTFS volumes, including additions, deletions, and modifications. The change journal exists on the volume as a sparse file.

Change Level of Access (PN)~ Contact context menu item that allows the user to assign an access level to the selected contact(s).

change log (n)~ The log where the quorum resource stores data. This data is maintained by the clustering software.

change management (n)~ The practice of administering changes with the help of tested methods and techniques in order to avoid new errors and minimize the impact of changes.

change manager (n)~ A user who coordinates change requests. Some of the tasks include adding or removing activities, voting on behalf of the change advisory board, overriding votes, or putting change requests on hold.

change marker (n)~ An icon that designates a change made by a reviewer to a presentation.

Change Message Font (oth)~ A button in the Options dialog box, Instant Messages tab, where the user can change the font of the text of instant message conversations.

change propagation (n)~ The process of applying changes from one replica to another.

change request (n)~ A means of proposing a change to any component of an IT infrastructure or any aspect of an IT Service. It may be a document or record in which the nature and details of and the justification and authorization for the proposed change are entered.

change script (n)~ A text file that contains SQL statements for all changes made to a database, in the order in which they were made, during an editing session.

Change Sign-In Account… (PN)~ An item on the Connect menu that opens the Accounts tab of the Options dialog box, where the user can change sign-in name and Communicator server information.

Change the task status to Completed and close the form (oth)~ Check box that indicates if the user wants to have the task marked as completed after it has been converted to an opportunity.

change type attribute (n)~ An attribute applicable to text file and database management agents that denotes the type of change (that is, add, modify, or delete) to be made to a connector space object.

change unit (n)~ The minimal unit of change tracking in a store. In change propagation,

only the units that are changed must be sent; whereas, in conflict detection, independent changes to the same unit are considered a conflict.

changed lines (n)~ Vertical lines appearing next to text that has been added, deleted, or changed by using tracked changes. You can specify that changed lines appear to the left or right of text. You can also hide changed lines.

ChangeEvent (n)~ In a statechart or activity diagram, an event in which a designated condition becomes true. A ChangeEvent is indicated by the keyword when followed by a Boolean expression in parentheses, for example: when (balance < 0)

changeset (n)~ A logical grouping of changes. The purpose of changesets is to group all of the file and work item updates that get delivered with a single check-in action.

changeset ID (n)~ A numerical ID that is assigned to a specific changeset.

changing dimension (n)~ A dimension that has a flexible member structure, and is designed to support frequent changes to structure and data.

channel (n)~ A path through which information passes between two computers or devices. It can refer to the physical medium (such as wires) or to a set of properties that distinguishes one channel from another.

Channel (PN)~ A drop-down list from which users can select the method of distribution (for a campaign activity), or the method of how a customer's case will be handled (for an entitlement).

channel (n)~ The distribution method used for a campaign activity in a marketing campaign.

channel (n)~ A medium for transferring information. Depending on its type, a communications channel can carry information (data, sound, and/or video) in either analog or digital form. A communications channel can be a physical link, such as the cable connecting two stations in a network, or it can consist of some electromagnetic transmission on one or more frequencies within a bandwidth in the electromagnetic spectrum, as in radio and television, or in optical, microwave, or voice-grade communication.

channel (n)~ A path enabling one inbound or outbound call. Calling channels are a means of having concurrent calls on PBX.

channel agility (n)~ The switching of frequencies within a given bandwidth during a point-to-point transmission.

Channel Bank ~ Channel terminal equipment used for combining (multiplexing) channels on a frequency-division or time-division basis.

Chanson (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 102.

CHAP (n)~ A challenge-response authentication protocol for Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) connections described in RFC 1994. It uses the industry-standard MD5 hashing algorithm to hash the combination of a challenge string issued by the authenticating server and the user's password in the response.

chapter (n)~ In a DVD or a video, a portion of a title, such as a scene or sequence. A title can contain one or more chapters.

chapter (n)~ An identifier of a group of details within a rowset.

Chapter 11 (n)~ A U.S. bankrupcy statute that allows a debtor to continue to own a business and control its operations while reorganizing the business to achieve solvency.

chapter point (n)~ An internal marker used to mark the beginning and the end of a chapter to help navigate DVDs or videos.

char (PN)~ The data type that holds a maximum of 8,000 characters.

char data type (n)~ A character data type that holds a maximum of 8,000 characters.

character (n)~ A letter, number, punctuation mark, or other symbol.

Character ~ A letter of the alphabet, number, space or punctuation mark is a character.

character code (n)~ A numeric value that corresponds to a particular character in a set.

character data (n)~ All the textual content of an element or attribute that is not markup. XML differentiates this plain text from binary data. In the XML OM, character data is stored in text nodes, which are implemented as DOM text objects.

character encoding (n)~ A one-to-one mapping between a set of characters and a set of numbers.

character entity (n)~ A code that's used in HTML to describe symbols, international letters, and other special characters. Character entities are maintained by the International Standards Organization (ISO).

character formatting (n)~ Formatting you can apply to selected text characters.

character map (n)~ In text-based computer graphics, a block of memory addresses that correspond to character spaces on a display screen. The memory allocated to each character space is used to hold the description of the character to be displayed in that space.

Character Map (n)~ A feature in Windows that makes it possible to use characters that are not displayed on the keyboard.

character mode (n)~ A display mode in which the monitor can display letters, numbers, and other text characters but no graphical images or WYSIWYG (what-you-see-is-what-you-get') character formatting (italics

character pad (n)~ The pad in Tablet PC Input Panel that you can use to write one character (such as a letter, number, or symbol) at a time. Each character is converted into typed text.

character set (n)~ A grouping of alphabetic, numeric, and other characters that have some relationship in common. For example, the standard ASCII character set includes letters, numbers, symbols, and control codes that make up the ASCII coding scheme.

character spacing (n)~ The distance between characters in a line of text. Tracking, kerning, and scaling can be used to adjust the space between characters.

character string (n)~ A set of characters treated as a unit and interpreted by a computer as text rather than numbers. A character string can contain any sequence of elements from a given character set, such as letters, numbers, control characters, and extended ASCII characters.

character style (n)~ A combination of any of the character formatting options identified by a style name.

characteristic diagram (n)~ A type of diagram that documents all the factors that contribute to or affect a given situation (all the causes that lead to a certain effect).

characters per second (n)~ A measure of the rate at which a device, such as a disk drive,

can transfer data. In serial communications, the speed of a modem in bits per second can generally be divided by 10 for a rough determination of the number of characters per second transmitted.

charge (n)~ The incidental cost of product acquisition or product delivery.

charge card (n)~ A credit card issued by banks. A charge card authorizes the holder to buy goods or services on credit. Payments received from charge cards are treated as accounts receivable amounts because they must be submited to card companies for reimbursement.

charge variance (n)~ The difference between an expected charge and an actual charge.

chargeable transaction (n)~ A transaction that can be included on an invoice and charged to a customer.

chargeback (n)~ The return to a customer's account of funds that were used to purchase an item. This may occur as a result of a customer's contacting a bank to dispute a credit-card transaction.

charge-coupled device (n)~ A device in which individual semiconductor components are connected so that the electrical charge at the output of one device provides the input to the next.

charger (n)~ A device, connected to a USB charging cable, for charging the phone battery.

charm (n)~ An icon that is attached to an event and that is viewable in someone's calendar. Depending on the calendar view, a charm may appear next to an event title, or may be the only visual representation of an event on a calendar day.

charm (n)~ A user interface element similar to a button that provides access to key Windows features, such as Start, search, sharing, devices, and settings. Charms differ from buttons in that they have extended functionality, such as flyout menus that provide access to individual or grouped commands.

chart (n)~ A graphic or diagram that displays data or the relationships between sets of data in pictorial rather than numeric form.

chart (v)~ To make a map or chart of.

chart (n)~ A catalog of information for apps, games, movies and TV shows based on dynamic information such as new or fastest rising, top free, best rated, and top paid.

chart area (n)~ The entire chart and all its elements.

chart data region (n)~ A report item on a report layout that displays data in a graphical format.

chart effect option (n)~ An animation enhancement that lets you apply effects to a chart by series, category, or element in a series or category.

chart element (n)~ One of the distinct pieces that make up a chart, such as a title, axis, legend, trendline, or error bar.

chart of accounts (n)~ An account structure whose valid value combinations are constrained by integrity constraints and account rules.

chart of accounts (n)~ A list of main accounts.

chart sheet (n)~ A sheet in a workbook that contains only a chart.

chart style (n)~ A predefined style that users can apply to their chart and that is optimized for the chart type.

Chart Web Part (PN)~ A Web Part that implements Web chart controls to visually display information in a variety of chart types in SharePoint.

Charts (n)~ A customizable Web part that displays charts.

chat (n)~ A real-time conversation via computer using short instant messages between two or more participants. When a participant types a line of text and then presses the Enter key, that participant's words appear on the screens of the other participants, who can then respond in kind.

chat (v)~ To carry on a real-time conversation with other users by computer or device.

Chat Link (n)~ A web address that Customers can click to initiate a Chat Request.

Chat Queue (n)~ A customized list of Chat Requests based on custom criteria (see Chat Routing Rules) in order to organize Chat Requests based on issue type, Product, or the skill base of your Support teams.

Chat Request (n)~ A request made by a Customer to initiate a Chat Session with a CSR through a Chat Link on the Support Portal or external websites, or using a Personal Chat Link from a CSR.

chat room (n)~ A data communication channel that links computers and allows users to send messages to each other in real time. Chat rooms are available through online services and some electronic bulletin board systems.

Chat Routing Rule (n)~ A criteria-based rule that can route Chat Requests to the appropriate CSR or Queue, as well as take deflective action on Chat Requests that are initiated when your CSRs are unavailable or busy.

Chat Session (n)~ A text-based support interaction using the Live Chat system between a Customer and a CSR.

Chat Shortcut (n)~ A macro that substitutes a set key phrase with a string specified by the CSR.

Chat tool (n)~ A tool that participants can use to communicate one-on-one during a Live Meeting session.

Chatroom ~ A website where you can meet and chat live (via the keyboard) with other internet users. Most such websites have multiple 'rooms', each dedicated to a particular topic or theme.

Chats (PN)~ A label for a tab that has a list of conversations for all methods (modalities) of communication, such as voice call or instant message, for past and present.

check (n)~ Part of a group of tests that are run against an application.

check (n)~ A written order on a bank to pay a sum of money from funds in an account. Checks show the name of the company or individual receiving payment, the signature and account number of the person issuing the check, the payment amount and the current date. Checks usually are numbered in sequence.

check (n)~ A bill of exchange drawn on a bank.

Check Active SLA (PN)~ A Boolean field for the Convert Rule entity that shows whether a case needs to be created for a customer with an active service level agreement (SLA).

check box (n)~ A control that indicates whether or not an option is selected. A check mark or x' appears in the box when the option is selected.'

check card (n)~ A type of bank card where the amount of purchase is immediately withdrawn from the user's bank account.

check clause (n)~ Code that enforces constraints on a table or column.

CHECK constraint (n)~ A constraint that allows for business rules that span multiple tables. For example, the Order table could have a CHECK constraint that would prevent orders for a customer from exceeding a credit limit defined for the customer in the Customer table.

check date (n)~ The date on the check.

check digit calculator engine (n)~ An engine that calculates apportionment based on check digits.

Check If Resolved (PN)~ A Boolean field for the Convert Rule entity that shows whether an item related to a resolved case needs to be converted to a case.

check in (v)~ To place a file or project back in a source repository. This releases the lock for editing and enables other users to view the updated file or check out the file.

check in (v)~ To indicate that a user is in a certain place or location. Users check in' to a physical place to share their location with their friends.'

check in (v)~ To save the changes in a runbook to the database.

check letter (n)~ A payment letter that accompanies a check and which lists the documents that are paid by the check. Used for French check format.

check list (n)~ A set of standards that a deliverable or task should meet or a list of possible errors.

check mark (n)~ A small x or other sign that appears in the check box if the option represented by the box is selected.

Check Names (v)~ A button on the message toolbar that compares the names in the To, Cc, and Bcc boxes against the names in the Address Book and against those contact folders that you've specified as Outlook Address Books.

check number (n)~ A unique identification number that is assigned to a check.

check out (v)~ To retrieve a writable copy of a file or project from a source repository. This locks the file for editing to prevent others from overwriting or editing it inadvertently.

check out (v)~ To finalize a purchase on a Web site. For example, when customers shop on your Web site, they may select several items and save them in their shopping basket. When they have finished shopping, they click on a checkout link or graphical button that takes them to an online form where they enter their name, billing address, payment type, and shipping information.

check out (v)~ To allow edits to a runbook.

check register (n)~ A list of all transactions for a specific checkbook.

checked build (n)~ A version of the operating system that has been compiled with debug symbols and built with special support for debugging components that are under development.

checkerboard test (n)~ A memory test employed to detect catastrophic failures and wiring problems within the memory chip and on the data bus by writing an alternating pattern of 0's and 1's to the memory chip.

check-in (v)~ In a source control system, the action of putting the modified source back to the source repository.

check-in note (n)~ A comment associated with a changeset that is added during the check-in process by prompting the user for specific data.

check-in policy (n)~ A policy that provides the ability to validate compliance with organizational rules for a team project.

check-in test (n)~ A test run by a developer to determine whether his code has affected the general stability of the product.

checklist (n)~ A set of standards that a deliverable or task should meet or a list of possible errors.

checkmate (n)~ In chess, a move that wins the game whereby the opponent's king cannot escape.

checkout (n)~ The process of finalizing a purchase on a website. For example, when customers shop on your website, they may select several items and save them in their shopping basket. When they have finished shopping, they click on a checkout link or graphical button that takes them to an online form where they enter their name, billing address, payment type, and shipping information.

Checkout (PN)~ The button that allows customers to finalize their purchase on a website.

check-out (v)~ In a source control system, the action of copying the source file from the repository to one's own machine (drive), possibly for editing.

checkout folder (n)~ Folder that Visual SourceSafe Explorer reports in the Check Out Folder column of the file pane. This folder is not the user's actual working folder, which is displayed under the Toolbar.

checkpoint (n)~ In a server cluster node`s registry, a snapshot of the Cluster subkey or of an application subkey. The checkpoint is written to the quorum disk when certain events take place, such as a node failure.

checkpoint (n)~ A common point of entry for spyware guarded by an agent. Examples of checkpoints include Startup Folder, dial up connections, Wi-Fi connections, Internet Safe Sites, Winsock Layered Service Providers, Windows Messenger Service, and SPAM Zombie prevention.

checkpoint (n)~ A point-in-time snapshot of a virtual machine that enables an administrator to roll the virtual machine back to its state at the moment when the checkpoint was created.

checkpoint (n)~ An event in which the Database Engine writes dirty buffer pages to disk. Each checkpoint writes to disk all the pages that were dirty at the last checkpoint and still have not been written to disk.

checksum (n)~ A calculated value that is used to test data for the presence of errors that can occur when data is transmitted or when it is written to disk. The checksum is calculated for a given chunk of data by sequentially combining all the bytes of data with a series of arithmetic or logical operations. After the data is transmitted or stored, a new checksum is calculated in the same way using the (possibly faulty) transmitted or stored data. If the two checksums do not match, an error has occurred, and the data should be transmitted or stored again. Checksums cannot detect all errors, and they cannot be used to correct erroneous data.

cheque (n)~ A written order on a bank to pay a sum of money from funds in an account. Checks show the name of the company or individual receiving payment, the signature and account number of the person issuing the check, the payment amount and the current date. Checks usually are numbered in sequence.

Chess Titans (n)~ A 3-D chess game that is part of Windows Vista operating system.

chevron (n)~ The double angle bracket denoting an overflow button control.

Chevron List (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show a progression through several processes that make up an overall workflow. Also works for illustrating contrasting processes. The Level 1 text corresponds to the first arrow shape on the left, while the Level 2 text corresponds to horizontal sub-steps for each shape that contains Level 1 text.

CHF (n)~ The official currency of Switzerland.

child (n)~ In a tree structure, the relationship of a node to its immediate predecessor.

child (n)~ In a tree structure, an element that is contained by a parent element. A subordinate element.

child (n)~ An account holder who is a family member, but not a parent, and who has limited use of the Internet. Children can view their own settings, but they can't change them.

child account (n)~ An account optimized for children that parents can control and customize.

child app container (n)~ An app container that places additional restrictions on what an app can do based on its parent app container.

child breakpoint (n)~ A breakpoint created by the debugger based on a breakpoint set by a user.

child business unit (n)~ A business unit that is immediately under another business unit in the business hierarchy of an organization.

child category (n)~ An entity used in catalogs to group a set of products together in a hierarchy. A child category is a subordinate of a parent category. For example, Music is a parent category, and Rock, Country, and Classical are child categories. You create parent and child categories to organize the products displayed on your site.

child domain (n)~ A DNS domain located directly beneath another domain name (the parent domain) in the namespace tree. For example, example.microsoft.com' would be a subdomain of the domain 'microsoft.com'.'

child element (n)~ In a tree structure, an element that is contained by a parent element. A subordinate element.

child host group (n)~ A host group contained within another host group, which can inherit host reserve settings and virtual machine permissions from its parent host group. All host groups are child host groups of the root host group, which is named All Hosts by default.

child menu (n)~ A type of drop-down menu that appears when a user points to a command on a higher-level menu.

child model site (n)~ A model site that is subordinate to a root model site and is used to organize data in an application.

child node (n)~ A subordinate node.

child object (n)~ An object that resides in another object. A child object implies relation. For example, a file is a child object that resides in a folder, which is the parent object.

child process (n)~ A process initiated by another process (the parent). This initiating action is frequently called a fork. The parent process often sleeps (is suspended) until the

child process stops executing.

child record (n)~ A work item that is subordinate to a parent.

child site (n)~ A site that is the subordinate of another site in a hierarchy. Any site, except the central site, is a child site of another site. A site can be both a child site and a parent site.

child table (n)~ A table that assumes a child role when it participates in an integrity relationship with another table and whose foreign key attribute values are migrated from the table assuming the parent role in the relationship.

Child Ticket (n)~ A Ticket that is linked to a related (Parent) Ticket. Child Tickets are associated to a Parent Ticket that deals with the issue(s) that cause the issues of the Child Tickets. Multiple Child Tickets can have the same Parent Ticket, but a Child Ticket cannot have multiple Parent Tickets.

child window (n)~ A document window used within an MDI window.

child window (n)~ A window that has a parent. It has the WS_CHILD style and is confined to the client area of its parent window.

child workflow (n)~ A workflow instance that is generated by a parent workflow instance.

child-friendly site (n)~ A website whose content is understandable and usable by kids and that is appropriate for them. The language is typically aimed at a grade-school reading level, and the concepts presented are accessible to younger minds.

child-friendly website (n)~ A website whose content is understandable and usable by kids and that is appropriate for them. The language is typically aimed at a grade-school reading level, and the concepts presented are accessible to younger minds.

chimney (n)~ A collection of offloaded protocol state objects and the semantics associated with them.

Chinese Conversion add-in (PN)~ A COM add-in that enables conversion between Chinese (Traditional) and Chinese (Simplified).

chip (n)~ A device consisting of a number of connected circuit elements, such as transistors and resistors, fabricated on a small rectangle (a die') cut from a silicon (or

Chip ~ A silicon wafer with millions of tiny circuits engraved on it - what computers are made of..

chip ~ a miniaturized electronic circuit that has been manufactured in the surface of a thin substrate of semiconductor material

chip set (n)~ A collection of chips designed to function as a unit in the performance of some common task. The term is most commonly used to refer to the set of integrated circuits, such as the programmable interrupt controller, that support a CPU together with the CPU itself. Often a chip set will fit on one chip.

chip-on-board (n)~ A manufacturing technology that mounts an integrated circuit die directly to a circuit board. The die is electrically connected to the circuit board using wire bonding, and is then covered with a protective epoxy cover.

chit chat (n)~ ?A category of responses to conversational or fun questions.

Chocolate Batter Button (n)~ A button on the Comfy Cakes game interface that allows the player to select chocolate batter for their cake.

Chocolate Icing Button (n)~ A button on the Comfy Cakes game interface that allows the player to select a chocolate icing for their cake.

choice group (n)~ A control that is used to present a set of mutually exclusive choices. By default, a choice group contains two choice sections, one of which appears to the user as the default choice in the form.

choicepoint (n)~ The point at which transitions split into multiple, mutually exclusive branches, each terminating at a different destination state. One of the branches must be a default branch.

choke (n)~ A small overlap that decreases the knockout of the lower of two differently colored, abutting objects.

cholesterol profile (n)~ A pattern of lipids in the blood. It usually includes the levels of total cholesterol, high-density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol, triglycerides, and the calculated low-density lipoprotein (LDL) 'cholesterol.

choose (v)~ To pick a command or an option from within a graphical user interface, as by clicking a button in a dialog box or pulling down a menu and then releasing the mouse button on one of its options.

Chooser (n)~ The Macintosh desk accessory with which users select the network server and printers they want to use.

chord (n)~ To press more than one mouse or keyboard button at the same time.

Chorus (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 97.

Christian gangsta rap (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 136.

Christian Rap (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 61.

Christian Religious Holidays (PN)~ The list item in Outlook that allows users to add standard Christian holidays to their calendar.

Christian Rock (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 141.

chrome (n)~ The common user interface elements rendered around each Web Parts part control within a given zone. The chrome for a part control includes a border, a title bar, and the icons, title text, and verbs menu that appear within the title bar. The appearance of the chrome is set at the zone level and applies to all part controls in a zone. The rendering of chrome and of individual System.Web.UI.WebControls.WebParts.WebPart controls is handled by the System.Web.UI.WebControls.WebParts.WebPartChrome class.

Chrome ~ A popular internet- browser, free from the Google Corporation.

Chrome ~ a powerful Google browser that loads Web pages quickly and accurately.www.google.com/chrome

chrome control (n)~ An HTML and JavaScript based control that renders the top chrome, which is available to use in apps for SharePoint.

chronic condition (n)~ A disease that is persistent in its effects.

chronicle (n)~ A table that stores state information for a single application. An example is

an event chronicle, which can store event data for use with scheduled subscriptions.

cHTML (n)~ A markup language used on some cell phones. cHTML is a subset of HTML with additional tags to enhance mobile functionality.

chunk (n)~ A specified amount of data.

chunk (n)~ A concrete sequence of media samples of a track that correspond to a particular interval in an IIS Smooth Streaming presentation.

chunk container (n)~ A container in which chunks of data are stored and which is then compressed for further space optimization during deduplication.

chunk store container (n)~ A container in which chunks of data are stored and which is then compressed for further space optimization during deduplication.

chunked file (n)~ The process of outputting a stream as a number of discrete file chunks rather than a single contiguous file.-

CIDR (n)~ An IP address and routing management method that allocates IP addresses in a way that reduces the number of routes stored on any individual router, while also increasing the number of available IP addresses. CIDR replaces class-based IP address allocation.

CIF (n)~ A video format that has 352 pixels by 288 lines and 30 fps.

CIL (n)~ A language used as the output of a number of compilers and as the input to a just-in-time (JIT) compiler. The common language runtime includes a JIT compiler for converting the language to native code.

CIM (n)~ The model that describes how to represent real-world managed objects. CIM uses an object-oriented paradigm, where managed objects are modeled using the concepts of classes and instances. The CIM is divided into the metamodel and the standard schema. The metamodel describes what types of entities make up the schema. It also defines how these entities can be combined into objects that represent real-world devices.

CIM Object Manager (PN)~ A component in the Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) infrastructure that handles the interaction between management applications and providers. The CIM Object Manager supports services such as event notification, remote access, and query processing. The CIM Object Manager also grants access to the WMI repository.

CIM Object Manager repository (n)~ A central storage area, managed by the CIM Object Manager, where defined objects, such as static class definitions and instances that are used to access and manipulate system management information, are stored.

CIM repository (n)~ A central storage area, managed by the CIM Object Manager, where defined objects, such as static class definitions and instances that are used to access and manipulate system management information, are stored.

CIM schema (n)~ A collection of class definitions used to represent managed objects that occur in every management environment.

cipher (n)~ The particular algorithm used to transform a readable message (called plaintext or cleartext) into an unreadable, scrambled, or hidden message (called ciphertext).

cipher ~ A cryptographic- algorithm- used to encrypt data that is unreadable until converted into plain data with a predefined key.

cipher mode (n)~ The method used to encrypt data. The stream cipher mode encodes data

one bit at a time. The block cipher mode encodes data one block at a time. Although it tends to execute more slowly than stream cipher, block cipher is more secure.

ciphertext (n)~ Data that has been encrypted.

Circular (adj)~ A node placement style that specifies that the nodes are circular in relation to the MOM Management Server.

Circular Bending Process (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show a long or non-linear sequence or steps in a task, process, or workflow. Works best with Level 1 text only. Maximizes both horizontal and vertical display space for shapes.

circular dependency (n)~ The state when items depend upon each other in such a way that the set of all dependencies forms a circle.

circular reference (n)~ A situation in which one object refers back to itself, either directly or indirectly.

circulating card (n)~ A reusable card that signals process and transfer activities as it- circulates- between the material's point of origin and- point of consumption.

circulation (n)~ An item that is communicated to team members on a Group Work Site, and that supports confirmation and tracking of which team members have viewed it.

CISC (n)~ The implementation of complex instructions in a microprocessor design so that they can be invoked at the assembly language level. The instructions can be very powerful, allowing for complicated and flexible ways of calculating such elements as memory addresses. All this complexity, however, usually requires many clock cycles to execute each instruction.

citation (n)~ A reference to a specific legal case, statute, or other legal document.

City guides (PN)~ The Travel subcategory containing apps providing current information about a city, including sightseeing, museums, dining, etc.

CJK Strokes (n)~ A set of individual strokes in the Unicode Standard used to compose Chinese/Japanese/Korean (CJK) ideographs.

CLABE (PN)~ A series of 18 digits used to identify bank accounts and their holders in Mexico and used to route electronic funds transfers.

claim (n)~ A statement that a server makes (for example, name, identity, key, group, privilege, or capability) about a client.

claim mapping (n)~ The act of mapping, removing or filtering, or passing claims between various claim sets.

claims identity (n)~ A unique identifier that represents a specific user, application, computer, or other entity, enabling it to gain access to multiple resources, such as applications and network resources, without entering credentials multiple times. It also enables resources to validate requests from an entity.

claims provider (n)~ A software component or service that can be used to issue a claim during sign-in operations and to display, resolve, and provide search capabilities for claims in a card selector.

claims-based application (n)~ A Microsoft ASP .NET application that performs authorization based on the claims that are present in an Active Directory Federation Services (ADFS) security token.

claims-based authentication (n)~ The process of authenticating a user based on a set of claims about the user's identity contained in a trusted token. This token is often issued and

signed by an entity that is able to authenticate the user by other means, and that is trusted by the entity doing the claims-based authentication.

claims-based identity (n)~ A unique identifier that represents a specific user, application, computer, or other entity, enabling it to gain access to multiple resources, such as applications and network resources, without entering credentials multiple times. It also enables resources to validate requests from an entity.

class (n)~ An individual training session on a subject.

class (n)~ A named descriptor for a set of objects that share the same attributes, operations, methods, relationships, and behaviors.

class (n)~ A category of objects that share a common set of characteristics.

class (n)~ A set of objects that share a common definitional property, that share common operations and behavior, or both.

Class A IP address (n)~ A unicast IP address that ranges from 1.0.0.1 through 127.255.255.254. The first octet indicates the network, and the last three octets indicate the host on the network. Class-based IP addressing has been superceded by Classless Interdomain Routing (CIDR).

Class B IP address (n)~ A unicast IP address that ranges from 128.0.0.1 through 191.255.255.254. The first two octets indicate the network, and the last two octets indicate the host on the network. Class-based IP addressing has been superceded by Classless Interdomain Routing (CIDR).

Class C IP address (n)~ A unicast IP address that ranges from 192.0.0.1 to 223.255.255.254. The first three octets indicate the network, and the last octet indicates the host on the network. Network Load Balancing provides optional session support for Class C IP addresses (in addition to support for single IP addresses) to accommodate clients that make use of multiple proxy servers at the client site. Class-based IP addressing has been superceded by Classless Interdomain Routing (CIDR).

class coupling (n)~ The degree of coupling to unique classes through parameters, local variables, return types, method calls, generic or template instantiations, base classes, interface implementations, fields defined on external types, and attribute decoration.

Class Designer (n)~ A fully-functional, visual design environment for the Common Language Runtime.

Class Details Window (n)~ A window in Visual Studio Class Designer that you can use to configure the members of a type. By default, the Class Details Window appears automatically when you open a new class diagram.

class diagram (n)~ A visual and static representation of classes and the relationships between them.

class driver (n)~ An intermediate driver that provides a simple interface between a minidriver and the operating system.

class factory (n)~ An object that implements the IClassFactory interface, which enables it to create objects of a specific class.

Class Finder (PN)~ A tool that allows partners find online and in-person educational opportunities to continue their skill development.

class ID (n)~ A universally unique identifier (UUID) that identifies a COM component. Each COM component has its CLSID in the Windows registry so that it can be loaded by

other applications.

Class ID extension (n)~ An extended HTML element that is used to describe the class of a viewable or downloadable document. It can be misused to pass dangerous attachments; EHS allows users to block this tag.

class identifier (n)~ A universally unique identifier (UUID) that identifies a COM component. Each COM component has its CLSID in the Windows registry so that it can be loaded by other applications.

class key (n)~ The subset of data members of a class whose values uniquely identify an instance of the class.

class key member (n)~ One of the members of a multi-valued class key.

class library (n)~ A library of classes, interfaces, and value types that are included in .NET Framework. This library provides access to system functionality and is designed to be the foundation on which .NET Framework applications, components, and controls are built.

class materials (n)~ Content and resources that are made available as part of a class and that can be associated with individual lessons or assignments.

class member relation (n)~ An association between specific data members of the two classes in a class relation.

class meta-data (n)~ A conceptual model that describes the attributes that must be specified to create a class in the Data Warehouse logical schema.

class module (n)~ A module that can contain the definition for a new object. Each instance of a class creates a new object. Procedures defined in the module become properties and methods of the object.

class name (n)~ The name used to refer to a class module. If the class module is a form or report module, the class name is prefaced with the type of module. For example, the class name for a module associated with a form called OrderForm would be Form_OrderForm, while one associated with a report called OrderReport would be Report_OrderReport.

class name (n)~ A predefined name used to refer to an OLE object in Visual Basic. A class name consists of the name of the application used to create the OLE object, the object's type, and, optionally, the version number of the application.

class provider (n)~ A COM server that supplies class definitions. Class providers can support data retrieval, modification, deletion, enumeration, and query processing.

class relation (n)~ A connection between two classes in a parent-child relationship. The relation defines the number of instances of each class.

Class Schedule (PN)~ A view in which you can organize class materials into assignments and lessons.

class selector (n)~ In cascading style sheets, a name identifying a user-defined style. Depending on how it's defined, a class selector can be used with a single type of tag or with any HTML tag inside the BODY element.

Class View (n)~ A window that displays the symbols defined, referenced, or called in the application you are developing.

Classic mode (n)~ A compatibility mode for managed content. When an application pool is configured to use classic mode, IIS processes requests for managed resources by using separate IIS and ASP.NET request-processing pipelines.

classic mode (n)~ A view or appearance of a form that was used in CRM 2011 and earlier versions.

Classic Rock (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 1.

classic version (n)~ The version that uses checkboxes and does not include a reading pane. It is recommneded for users with a slow internet connection.

Classic view (n)~ A display option of the Windows Control Panel that makes it look and work like it did in previous versions.

classic view (n)~ A SharePoint view that renders in HTML format, or a similar markup language such as CHTML or WML, and provides backward compatibility for mobile browsers that cannot support the contemporary view.

Classic Windows application (n)~ ?An application that is built using the traditional Win32 app model, typically makes use of the COM or .NET runtime, and runs only on the desktop of Windows.

Classic Windows Platform (PN)~ ?The traditional Windows platform that includes Win32, .NET, and COM.

Classic Workspace (PN)~ An enhanced version of the original peer-to-peer workspace in Groove. It offers users a more familiar alternative to the newer SharePoint Workspace.

Classical (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 32.

classics (PN)~ A game category that draws inspiration from classic arcade experiences.

classification (n)~ The type of updates that SCE downloads from Microsoft Update during synchronization.

classification (n)~ The placement of an incident into a hierarchy of descriptors that indicate what the incident is generally about. For example, an incident could be classified as being related to software, and then to Microsoft, and then to Word 2003.

classification (n)~ A systematic organization of classes.

classification matrix (n)~ A chart that shows the accuracy of a data mining model or other statistical analysis by separately counting cases that were correctly and incorrectly classified.

classifier (n)~ A superclass that includes class, data type, and interface subclasses. Because all classifier subclasses share the same syntax, they are all represented by the same rectangle model element.

ClassifierRole (n)~ A type of collaboration role that is a slot for an object in a collaboration. It is represented by the class rectangle symbol with only the name compartment showing.

Classless Interdomain Routing (n)~ An IP address and routing management method that allocates IP addresses in a way that reduces the number of routes stored on any individual router, while also increasing the number of available IP addresses. CIDR replaces class-based IP address allocation.

class-like interface (n)~ In a UML Static Structure or UML Component diagram, one of two types of interfaces that can be connected to class or component shapes and has a box

shape.

clause (n)~ In Transact-SQL, a subunit of an SQL statement. A clause begins with a keyword.

clean installation (n)~ The process of installing Windows onto a bare-metal system or overwriting an existing operating system installation. Clean installations do not migrate data from previous installations.

clean shutdown (n)~ A system shutdown that occurs without errors.

clean system (n)~ An installation of Windows that has not been modified and has not had any additional software installed on it.

Clean Up (PN)~ An action that removes redundant messages from an e-mail conversation to reduce information overload and improve readability.

cleaning tape (n)~ A tape used to clean heads on a tape drive.

clear (v)~ To turn a setting off or to remove a value.

clear (v)~ To collect the funds for a check and pay them to the check holder. When a check clears, the money has been withdrawn from the bank account and paid to the recipient.

clear (v)~ When Windows Disk Protection is enabled, to erase or empty the cache file on the hard disk when a user logs off or the computer is restarted.

Clear Annotations (v)~ A UI element that allows a presenter to remove all annotations in a presentation or on a specific slide.

clear channel ~ A channel that uses out-of-band signaling (as opposed to in-band signaling), so the channel's entire bit rate is available.

Clear Group (v)~ An item on the group context menu in the contact list that removes all members of the Recent Contacts group.

clear key (n)~ The key that is stored unencrypted on the disk volume. This key is used to freely access the volume master key, and in turn, the full volume encryption key when BitLocker Drive Encryption protection is disabled but the disk volume remains encrypted.

Clear Note (oth)~ An item on the user's My Status menu that deletes the user's current status note.

Clear Recordings (v)~ An option that removes narrations and laser pointer gestures or timings from a presentation or from a specific slide.

clear registration attribute (n)~ An attribute that clears the registration that is associated with a particular authentication workflow. For example, in a Question and Answer Challenge, answers are stored in ILM -€œ2-€? in the form of registration data. When the clear registration box is checked and a workflow is saved, the registration data is deleted, requiring users to re-register.

Clear To Send (n)~ A control packet that a destination station sends to indicate its readiness to receive data. A destination station responds to a request to send (RTS) by transmitting a CTS.

clearing house (n)~ An Office Communications Server deployment that is configured to relay traffic between different customer domains.

cleartext (n)~ Data in its unencrypted or decrypted form.

clear-text password (n)~ A password that is not scrambled, thus making it more susceptible to network sniffers.

ClearType (PN)~ A font display technology that dramatically improves font display resolution so that letters on the computer screen appear smooth, not jagged. ClearType dramatically improves the readability of text on color LCD monitors with a digital interface, such as those found in laptops and high-quality flat-panel desktop displays.

ClearType Text Tuner (PN)~ A program that helps make the text on your screen easier to read for long periods of time.

CLFS (PN)~ A general-purpose logging service that can be used by software clients running in user-mode or kernel-mode.

CLI (n)~ The interface supported by ODBC for use by an application.

CLI (n)~ A form of interface between the operating system and the user in which the user types commands, using a special command language. Although systems with command-line interfaces are usually considered more difficult to learn and use than those with graphical interfaces, command-based systems are usually programmable; this gives them flexibility unavailable in graphics-based systems that do not have a programming interface.

CLI (PN)~ A specification describing how applications written in multiple high-level languages may be executed in different system environments without the need to rewrite the applications to take into consideration the unique characteristics of those environments.

click (v)~ To press and release a mouse button once without moving the mouse. Clicking is usually performed to select or deselect an item or to activate a program or program feature.

Click and Type pointer shape (n)~ A visual cue to indicate which formatting will be applied when you double-click: a left-aligned, centered, or right-aligned tab stop; a left indent; or left or right text wrapping.

click distance (n)~ The number of links between a content item and an authoritative page linking to the content item.

click frequency (n)~ The number of clicks divided by the reach of clicks.

click to call (n)~ The feature with which a mobile phone user can place a voice call by clicking a contact's single phone number or Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) URI.

clickable map (n)~ An image that contains more than one hyperlink on a Web page. Clicking different parts of the image links the user to other resources on another part of the Web page or a different Web page or in a file.

click-distance (n)~ The number of links between a content item and an authoritative page linking to the content item.

Clicker (PN)~ A PowerPoint add-in that allows your mobile device to be used to navigate through a PowerPoint presentation on your computer.

ClickOnce (PN)~ A Microsoft-developed technology that reduces the complexity of multiple applications' deployment, launching, and updating processes.

clicks conversion (n)~ The completion of an online transaction by a visitor who was not redirected to the site from an advertisement. The visitor may have typed the URL directly, or searched and clicked on a result.

clickstream analysis (n)~ Clickstream data are information that users generate as they move from page to page and click on items within a Web site, usually stored in log files.

Web site designers can use clickstream data to improve users' experiences with a site.

clickthrough (n)~ A type of ad click that follows a hyperlink to another Web site, or a page or frame within the initial Web site.

clickthrough report (n)~ A report that displays related report model data when you click data within a rendered Report Builder report.

Click-to-Run (n)~ A streaming technology that quickly installis Office over the Internet, internal networks, local file systems, or from offline media.

client (n)~ A computer, device or program that connects to or requests the services of another computer, device or program.

client (n)~ In object-oriented programming, a member of a class (group) that uses the services of another class to which it is not related.

client (n)~ A process, such as a program or task, that requests a service provided by another program—for example, a word processor that calls on a sort routine built into another program. The client process uses the requested service without having to know' any working details about the other program or the service itself.'

client (n)~ A computer running SMS client components. A client can be further categorized as either a Legacy Client or an Advanced Client.

client (n)~ A service, application, or device that wants to integrate into the Microsoft Sync Framework architecture.

client access (n)~ The ability of client computers to connect to a server or resource, for example, a file on a server or a cluster resource.

client access point (n)~ In SMS 2003 and earlier releases, an SMS site system that provides a communication point between the SMS site server and Legacy Client computers. Legacy Clients deliver their collected files, inventory information, discovery data records, software metering data, and status information to CAPs.

Client Access Rule (PN)~ Logical rules composed of predicates and actions that enable administrators to perform actions, such as allow, block, or redirect client access traffic on the Exchange Server.

Client Access server (n)~ A set of components and services that enable users to access their Exchange mailboxes through the Outlook Web Access application.

Client Access server redirection (n)~ A process by which Outlook Web Access users who access an Internet-facing Client Access server that is in a different Active Directory site than the site that contains their mailbox can be redirected to the Client Access server that is in the same site as their Mailbox server if that Client Access server is Internet-facing.

Client Access server role (n)~ A set of components and services that enable users to access their Exchange mailboxes through the application Outlook Web Access and the protocols Exchange ActiveSync, Post Office Protocol version 3 (POP3), and Internet Message Access Protocol 4rev1 (IMAP4). The Client Access server role also includes Web services that are used by other Exchange 2007 server roles.

client account partner discovery Web page (n)~ The Web page that is used to interact with a user to determine which account partner the user belongs to when Active Directory Federation Services (ADFS) cannot automatically determine which of the account partners should authenticate the user.

client agent (n)~ Software that runs on SMS/Configuration Manager clients and performs client-side functions associated with a specific SMS/Configuration Manager feature, such as software metering.

client application (n)~ Application software that gathers data from the user, prepares it for the server, and issues a request to the server. The client presents data received from the server to the user through its own user interface.

client application service (n)~ In Windows-based applications, built-in functionality to access ASP.NET application services for common application tasks, including remote login, roles, and application settings.

client area (n)~ The portion of a Windows-based application excluding toolbars, menus, and status bars.

client authentication (n)~ A method of authentication by which the client in a client-server communication proves its identity to the server.

client authentication certificate (n)~ In AD FS, a certificate that federation server proxies use to authenticate a client to the Federation Service.

client bank (n)~ A program that is used to make electronic payments to banks and to receive information from banks. This information includes acknowledgements of payments that were made, information about incoming payments, and bank account balances.

client certificate (n)~ A digital certificate that functions in a manner that is similar to a driver's license or passport. Client certificates can contain detailed identification information about the user and organization that issued the certificate.

client code generation (n)~ The action of generating code for the client project based on operations and entities exposed in the middle tier. A RIA Services link must exist between the client and server projects.

client computer (n)~ A computer, device or program that connects to or requests the services of another computer, device or program.

client context (n)~ The object that is used to initiate any actions with the client-side object model. It is the primary entry point for the client object model, and the primary object for coordinating requests against corresponding objects in a site collection.

client coordinate (n)~ A coordinate that specifies the X or Y screen position relative to the upper-left corner of the application, which is regarded as the origin (0,0). In right-to-left (RTL) applications, the upper-right corner is the origin.

client cursor (n)~ A cursor that is implemented on the client. The entire result set is first transferred to the client, and the client API software implements the cursor functionality from this cached result set.

client database (n)~ A relational database that is created on a client computer during the installation of client components.

client enrollment (n)~ The process of creating the client licensor certificate, which enables the user's computer or device to create publishing licenses that will be honored by a licensing server.

client extension (n)~ A category of customizations that enable configuration of client extension controls.

client extension control (n)~ A user interface control that can be added to Microsoft

Dynamics CRM entity forms and within the application toolbar or navigation area of an entity form. These controls are configured in XML within ISV.Config and are designed to allow the inclusion of functionality from another web application within Microsoft Dynamics CRM. There are three types of client extension controls: Menu Items, Buttons, Entity Form Navigation areas.

client failback (n)~ The process in which a DFS client, after being redirected (failed over) to a non-optimal folder target, reverts to a preferred folder target when it comes back online.

client failover (n)~ The process in which a namespace client attempts to access subsequent targets in a referral if the first target is (or becomes) unavailable.

Client Hyper-V (PN)~ The Hyper-V technology that runs on the Windows Client operating system, rather than Windows Server.

client in-band provisioning (n)~ A mechanism whereby the server (and/or admin) can configure a client in accordance with infrastructure and policy requirements.

client layer (n)~ The layer that resides closest to your application, and that your application uses to communicate directly with SQL Azure. The client layer can reside on-premises in your data center, or it can be hosted in Microsoft Azure.

Client log off form (PN)~ The title of the Web form used to delete the client's cached cookies from the servers.

client logoff Web page (n)~ When Active Directory Federation Services (ADFS) performs a logoff operation, a Web page that is executed to provide visual feedback to the user that the logoff has occurred.

client logon Web page (n)~ When AD- FS collects client credentials, a Web page that is executed to perform the user interaction.

Client manifest (n)~ A file with an .ismc file name extension that describes the available bit rates to Silverlight clients. It uses XML-formatting.

client object model (n)~ A set of APIs for SharePoint products. These APIs are based on the server object model, and can be called from clients such as desktop PCs and mobile devices.

client script (n)~ A script consisting of statements that appear on the HTML page. The script is executed by the browser either when the document is loaded, or in response to an event such as a button click.

client secret (n)~ Part of the code that allows Open Authorization (OAuth). Client secrets are linked to client IDs. You can have multiple client secrets linked to a single Client ID.

client software (n)~ A program that is run on a client computer rather than on a server computer.

Client Statistics pane (n)~ One of the tabs that hosts the output of the client statistics information.

client status (n)~ A feature that monitors the health and activity of the Configuration Manager client and that can take remedial action if it is required.

client subscription (n)~ A subscription to a merge publication that uses the priority value of the Publisher for conflict detection and resolution.

Client Sync Agent (PN)~ The synchronization agent between the SQL Server database and the SQL Azure hub database.

client tier (n)~ In the three-tier Web application model, the application or process that requests services from the middle tier, which typically includes a Web server and business processes.

client type (n)~ Information that determines how a cache client functions and impacts the performance of your application. There are two client types: a simple client type and a routing client type.

client version filter (n)~

client version policy (n)~ A set of client version rules that defines the actions to be taken when users try to log on with specific clients and client versions.

Client Virtualization Handler (PN)~ A Click-to-Run component that is installed on a user's PC in order to enable the technology.

client/server architecture (n)~ A model of computing whereby client applications running on a desktop or personal computer access information on remote servers or host computers. The client portion of the application is typically optimized for user interaction, whereas the server portion provides centralized, multiuser functionality.

client/server computing (n)~ A model of computing whereby client applications running on a desktop or personal computer access information on remote servers or host computers. The client portion of the application is typically optimized for user interaction, whereas the server portion provides centralized, multiuser functionality.

client-side image map (n)~ An image map that directly encodes in a Web page the destination URL of each hot spot in that image map. Client-side image maps do not require processing from a server when a site visitor follows the hyperlinks in the image map.

client-side monitoring (n)~ The monitoring perspective that receives events and statistics from end user browser sessions.

client-side program (n)~ A program that is run on a client computer rather than on a server computer.

client-side rendering (n)~ Technology that enables rendering operations to be handled by the client.

client-side session (n)~ The Windows PowerShell session on a user's local computer, which has the basic Windows PowerShell commands available to it.

Clinical Document Architecture (n)~ The standard format used to define how patient health information is transferred between systems

clip (v)~ To cut a photograph, drawing, or other illustration from a clip art collection—either in a book or on a disk.

clip (v)~ To cut off the portion of a displayed image that lies beyond a certain boundary, such as the edge of a window or a bounding box.

clip (n)~ A single media file, including art, sound, animation, or movies.

clip art (n)~ Ready-made art, often appearing as a bitmap or a combination of drawn shapes.

clip collection (n)~ A hierarchical organization of media clips. You can create your own clip collections, import clip collections, or add, move, or copy clips from one collection to another.

clip creation (n)~ The process of detecting and splitting video content into separate clips.

Clips are created by Windows Movie Maker when there is a significant change from one frame to another.

Clip Gallery (PN)~ A feature that contains a collection of clip art.

clipboard (n)~ The area of storage for objects, data, or their references after a user carries out a Cut or Copy command.

Clipboard ~ A temporary storage area in Windows. When you cut (Ctrl-X) or copy (Ctrl-C) highlighted text, documents or whatever in Windows they are sent to the clipboard; when you paste (Ctrl-V) they are copied from the clipboard to the cursor position. Sending something to the clipboard automatically overwrites its previous contents.

Clipboard clipping (n)~ A piece of text or other clipping that has been added to the Clipboard.

clipboard format (n)~ A data format that a memory object is instantiated on the clipboard.

clipbook (n)~ Clipboard data that is stored separately from the system clipboard.

ClipBook Server (n)~ A system service that supports ClipBook Viewer, which allows pages to be seen by remote ClipBooks.

clip-on microphone (n)~ A microphone that can be attached by a clip.

clipping mask (n)~ A mask that is applied to another object, hiding the portions of the masked object which fall outside of the clipping path.

clipping path (n)~ A path that is applied to another object, hiding the portions of the masked object which fall outside of the clipping path.

CLM Audit (n)~ A Certificate Lifecycle Manager (CLM) extended permission in Active Directory that allows the generation and display of CLM policy templates, defining management policies within a profile template, and generating CLM reports.

CLM credentials (n)~ User account information that can be used to authenticate a user to Certificate Lifecycle Manager (CLM). These credentials can be in the form of domain credentials or one-time passwords.

CLM Enroll (n)~ A Certificate Lifecycle Manager (CLM) extended permission in Active Directory that allows the user to specify the workflow and the data to be collected while issuing certificates using a template. This extended permission only applies to profile templates.

CLM Enrollment Agent (n)~ A Certificate Lifecycle Manager (CLM) extended permission in Active Directory that allows a user or group to perform certificate requests on behalf of another user. The issued certificate's subject will contain the target user's name, rather than the requestor's name.

CLM reports (n)~ Audit information pertaining to credential management activities within Certificate Lifecycle Manager (CLM).

CLM Request Unblock Smart Card (n)~ A Certificate Lifecycle Manager (CLM) extended permission in Active Directory that enables a smart card's User Personal Identification Number (PIN) to be reset, allowing access to the key material on a smart card and for that material to be re-established.

cloak (v)~ Protect a project from being affected by certain commands, for example, Check Out, Check In, and Undo Check Out.

clock (n)~ The electronic circuit in a computer that generates a steady stream of timing

pulses—the digital signals that synchronize every operation. The system clock signal is precisely set by a quartz crystal, typically at a specific frequency between 1 and 50 megahertz. The clock rate of a computer is one of the prime determinants of its overall processing speed, and it can go as high as the other components of the computer allow.

clock rate (n)~ The speed at which the internal clock in an electronic device oscillates. In computers, each tick (oscillation) of the clock is called a cycle, and the clock rate is measured in megahertz, or millions of cycles per second. The clock rate determines how quickly the CPU can execute basic instructions, such as adding two numbers, and it is used to synchronize the activities of various components in the system.

clock setting (n)~ The time to which a clock is set.

clock speed (n)~ A measure of processing power, given in megahertz (MHz).

clock speed (n)~ The speed at which the internal clock in an electronic device oscillates. In computers, each tick (oscillation) of the clock is called a cycle, and the clock rate is measured in megahertz, or millions of cycles per second. The clock rate determines how quickly the CPU can execute basic instructions, such as adding two numbers, and it is used to synchronize the activities of various components in the system.

clock tick (n)~ The time required for the CPU to perform the simplest instruction, such as fetching the contents of a register or performing a no-operation instruction (NOP).

clock vector (n)~ A collection of clock vector elements that represents updates to a replica. Any change that occurs between 0 and the tick count is contained in the vector.

clock vector element (n)~ A pair of values, consisting of a replica key and a tick count, that represents a change to a replica.

clone (n)~ A duplicate of any vector path or shape, but which can have different fill, stroke, or effect formatting.

clone (v)~ To copy or replicate the entire contents of a hard disk drive, including the operating system, configuration settings, and programs, by creating an image of the hard disk drive.

cloned configuration (n)~ The practice of deploying new Edge Transport servers based on the configuration information of a previously configured source server. The configuration information of the previously configured source server is copied and exported to an XML file, which is then imported to the target server.

cloning (n)~ The process by which a new virtual machine is created from an existing virtual machine. The new virtual machine has the same identity as the source machine.

close (v)~ To end an application's relationship with an open file so that the application will no longer be able to access the file without opening it again.

Close (v)~ An item on the Connect menu that closes the current window without signing the user out of Communicator.

Close (PN)~ The tooltip for the Close button.

close (v)~ To make unavailable for use.

close box (n)~ In the Macintosh graphical user interface, a small box in the left corner of a window's title bar. Clicking on the box closes the window.

Close button (n)~ In Windows-based programs, the box that has an Ã— at the upper-right corner of the screen that, when clicked, closes the window.

close date (n)~ The date on which an opportunity is closed, either because it resulted in a

sale or was unsuccessful.

closed (adj)~ The state in a period in which an activity cannot occur, the state of an operational process, or the status of a source document.

closed authenticated meeting (n)~ An authenticated-users-only meeting that is open only to users on the organizer's invite list.

closed campus supervision policy (n)~ E-mail policy settings that apply inbound and outbound e-mail restrictions so students can send e-mail to or receive e-mail from addresses inside the organization only. Administrators can set up organization-wide exceptions so e-mail can be sent to or from specific domains and public groups. Administrators can also configure per-user exceptions so students can send e-mail to and receive e-mail from specific addresses outside the organization.

closed caption (n)~ Descriptive text that represents the audio content of a television or video program as text on the screen. Captions are usually visible only if decoded or activated.

closed captioning (n)~ A service or feature that renders the audio content of a television or video program as text on the screen. These captions are usually visible only if decoded or activated.

Closed Chevron Process (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show a progression, a timeline, or sequential steps in a task, process, or workflow, or to emphasize movement or direction. Can be used to emphasize information in the starting shape. Works best with Level 1 text only.

closed content model (n)~ XML document rules that state that an element in an XML document cannot include any information that does not follow the referenced schema.

closed fiscal period (n)~ The state of a fiscal period that cannot be reopened and that prevents its use as a time period classifier for account entries.

closed generic type (n)~ A constructed generic type that has no unspecified generic type parameters, either of its own or of any enclosing types or methods. Closed generic types can be instantiated.

closed path (n)~ A vector path that is closed, meaning that beginning and ending points are the same point.

closed shape (n)~ A shape that is surrounded by a continuous outline, such as a rectangle or circle.

closed visit (n)~ A visit completed before a log file stops collecting data.

closing (n)~ An accounting procedure that transfers the balances of the temporary owners' equity accounts to the permanent owners' equity account, which leaves the temporary accounts with zero balances.

closing chevron (n)~ The -» character.

closing curly quotation mark (n)~ The -€? character.

closing parenthesis (n)~ The) character.

closing quotation mark (n)~ The -€? character.

cloud (n)~ The worldwide collection of networks and gateways that use the TCP/IP suite of protocols to communicate with one another.

cloud (n)~ A pool of resources which exposes a set of capacity and capabilities without revealing the actual physical backing of the resources.

cloud (n)~ The collection of hardware and software that enables the five essential characteristics (on-demand self-service, broad network access, resource pooling, rapid elasticity, and measured service) of cloud computing. The cloud infrastructure can be viewed as containing both a physical layer and an abstraction layer. The physical layer consists of the hardware resources that are necessary to support the cloud services being provided, and typically includes server, storage and network components. The abstraction layer consists of the software deployed across the physical layer, which manifests the essential cloud characteristics. Conceptually the abstraction layer sits above the physical layer.

Cloud Accelerate Program (PN)~ A component of the Cloud Partner program designed for partners that are already committed to a cloud business.

Cloud App Model (PN)~ An application-hosting architecture that relies on cloud-based services. Application logic and data are typically hosted on a distributed set of services on the Internet, connected through web APIs, and authenticated with server-to-server authentication technologies such as OAuth.

Cloud Business App (n)~ Cloud-based business application for SharePoint 2013 or SharePoint on Office 365, which is optimized for adding and managing data.

cloud collection (n)~ A description for music or videos stored in the cloud that users may access from their phone. Used for Xbox Music and any other potential cloud-based media services.

cloud computing (n)~ A type of computing that uses groups of servers and scalable resources, generally a platform as a service and software as a service, over the Internet.

cloud computing ~ Cloud computing is a general term for anything that involves delivering hosted services over the Internet. These services are broadly divided into three categories: Infrastructure-as-a-Service (IaaS), Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS) and Software-as-a-Service (SaaS).

Cloud Deployment Program (PN)~ A component of the Cloud Partner program designed to meet the needs of partners that are deploying Office 365 to enterprise customers.

Cloud Essentials Pack (PN)~ A training package of the Cloud Partner program designed for partners starting to build a Microsoft Online Services business who want to try the latest cloud software, online technical support, training and other resources from Microsoft at no charge.

cloud library (n)~ A grouping of read-only library shares that are assigned to a private cloud and a location where self-service users of a private cloud can store virtual machines or services.

Cloud Migration (n)~ A type of subscription purchased by customers targeted to customers considering migration to the cloud.

Cloud OS (PN)~ An operating system that manages applications and hardware at the scope and scale of cloud computing. The foundations of the Cloud OS are Windows Server and Microsoft Azure, complemented by the full breadth of technology solutions, such as SQL Server, System Center and Visual Studio. Together, these technologies provide one consistent platform for infrastructure, apps and data that can span the client's datacenter, service provider datacenters, and the Microsoft public cloud.

cloud resource mapping (n)~ A mapping created by an App Controller administrator

with all the cloud resources.

cloud search service (n)~ A service that enables adding content to the search index in Office 365.

cloud service (n)~ An instance of the Cloud Services offer that consists of packaged software programming and configuration settings and is hosted on virtual machines based on web and worker roles.

Cloud Services (PN)~ The Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS) offer in Microsoft Azure that allows customers to build powerful, scalable web applications without having to worry about managing the underlying platform issues.

Cloud Services Low Priority (n)~ A service type of the Cloud Services' service suitable for workloads with low priority

Cloud Solution Provider (PN)~ The Microsoft program that allows external partners to sell, set up, and manage Office 365 accounts for small businesses, as well as set their own terms.

Cloud, the ~ Remote storage via the internet, or sometimes just the internet in general. Called 'the cloud' because you don't know where your data is physically located, it's just out there somewhere.

cloud-based (adj)~ Pertaining to operations that take place within the cloud.

CLP (n)~ The official currency of the Republic of Chile.

CLR (n)~ The engine at the core of managed code execution. The runtime supplies managed code with services such as cross-language integration, code access security, object lifetime management, and debugging and profiling support.

CLR function (n)~ A function created against a SQL Server assembly whose implementation is defined in an assembly created in the .NET Framework common language runtime (CLR).

CLR metadata (n)~ Information that describes every element managed by the common language runtime: an assembly, loadable file, type, method, and so on. This can include information required for debugging and garbage collection, as well as security attributes, marshaling data, extended class and member definitions, version binding, and other information required by the runtime.

CLR stored procedure (n)~ A stored procedure created against a SQL Server assembly whose implementation is defined in an assembly created in the .NET Framework common language runtime (CLR).

CLR trigger (n)~ A trigger created against a SQL Server assembly whose implementation is defined in an assembly created in the .NET Framework common language runtime (CLR).

CLR user-defined type (n)~ A user-defined data type created against a SQL Server assembly whose implementation is defined in an assembly created in the .NET Framework common language runtime (CLR).

CLS (n)~ A subset of language features supported by the common language runtime, including features common to several object-oriented programming languages. CLS-compliant components and tools are guaranteed to interoperate with other CLS-compliant components and tools.

CLS-compliant (adj)~ Pertaining to code that publicly exposes only language features

that are in the Common Language Specification. CLS compliance can apply to classes, interfaces, components, and tools.

CLSID (n)~ A universally unique identifier (UUID) that identifies a COM component. Each COM component has its CLSID in the Windows registry so that it can be loaded by other applications.

CLSID tag (n)~ An extended HTML element that is used to describe the class of a viewable or downloadable document. It can be misused to pass dangerous attachments; EHS allows users to block this tag.

Club (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 112.

Club-House (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 128.

cluster (n)~ The smallest amount of disk space that can be allocated to hold a file.

cluster (n)~ A group of independent computers that work together to provide a common set of services and present a single-system image to clients. The use of a cluster enhances the availability of the services and the scalability and manageability of the operating system that provides the services.

cluster (n)~ A group of warehouse-related work items of the same type, based on user-defined criteria (such as location and inventory number).

Cluster ~ Data stored on a disk is spread across a number of clusters, small physical areas on the disk. How big they are depends on the way the disk is formatted.

cluster ~ process of connecting multiple servers together in order to provide greater overall system availability, performance, and capacity for your server platforms.

cluster adapter (n)~ The adapter that, when using multiple network adapters in each host of a Network Load Balancing cluster, handles the network traffic for cluster operations (the traffic for all hosts in the cluster). This adapter is programmed with the host's cluster IP address.

cluster configuration storage location (n)~ The shared location (or shared storage location) where cluster configuration information is persisted. It can be a shared file or a database.

cluster continuous replication (n)~ A replication that combines the asynchronous log shipping and replay features built into Exchange 2007 with the failover and management features provided by a failover cluster that is created with the Microsoft Windows Cluster service.

cluster disk resource (n)~ A disk on a cluster storage device.

cluster log (n)~ A trace log of Cluster service events and activities on a node.

cluster manifest (n)~ A schematized xml document that describes the nodes forming a Windows Fabric cluster.

cluster network (n)~ A group of independent computers that work together to provide a common set of services and present a single-system image to clients. The use of a cluster enhances the availability of the services and the scalability and manageability of the operating system that provides the services.

cluster network address (n)~ The network (media access control) address for the network adapter that is to be used for handling client-to-cluster traffic in a Network Load Balancing cluster.

cluster node (n)~ An individual computer in a server cluster.

cluster ordered dither (n)~ In photography, a method of digital halftoning used to create the illusion of smooth gradation between colours.

cluster package (n)~ The cluster manifest and/or Windows Fabric MSI that form an atomic unit of deployment for a Windows Fabric cluster.

cluster port (n)~ A TCP/IP port used by the cache hosts to manage the cache cluster. The port number used for the cluster ports can be different on each cache host. These settings are maintained in the cluster configuration settings.

cluster quorum (n)~ A disk which contains the database which contains metadata about the cluster's members.

cluster repair (n)~ A repair operation in which all missing or corrupt files are replaced, all missing or corrupt registry keys are replaced and all missing or invalid configuration values are set to default values.

cluster resource (n)~ A internal entity that can be owned by a Windows Server Failover Clustering (WSFC) node, brought online and taken offline, moved between nodes, and managed as a cluster object. A cluster resource can be owned by only a single node at any point in time.

cluster resource group (n)~ An internal collection of cluster resources managed as a single cluster object in the WSFC cluster.

Cluster service (n)~ The essential software component that controls all aspects of server cluster or failover cluster operation and manages the cluster configuration database.

Cluster Shared Volume (PN)~ A feature that simplifies the configuration and management of Hyper-V virtual machines in failover clusters. With CSV, on a failover cluster that runs Hyper-V, multiple virtual machines can use the same disk yet fail over independently of one another. CSV provides increased flexibility for volumes in clustered storage-€"for example, it allows you to keep system files separate from data to optimize disk performance, even if the system files and the data are contained within virtual hard disk files.

cluster storage (n)~ Storage where one or more attached disks hold data used either by server applications running on the cluster or by applications for managing the cluster. Each disk on the cluster storage is owned by only one node of the cluster. The ownership of disks moves from one node to another when the disk group fails over or moves to the other node.

Cluster.exe (n)~ A command-line utility that is used as an alternative to Failover Cluster Management to administer clusters from the command prompt. You can also call Cluster.exe from command scripts to automate many cluster administration tasks.

cluster-aware application (n)~ An application that can run on a cluster node and that can be managed as a cluster resource. Cluster-aware applications use the Cluster API to receive status and notification information from the server cluster.

Cluster-Aware Updating (PN)~ A feature that automates the process of applying software updates to the nodes in a failover cluster. With Cluster-Aware Updating, a server

administrator can preview and apply updates to a cluster, create a profile that standardizes the way updates are applied, and view reports of past updating runs. Cluster-Aware Updating includes a graphical interface, Windows PowerShell cmdlets, and for extensibility, a custom plug-in API.

clustered bar chart (n)~ A bar chart subtype that compares values across categories.

clustered column chart (n)~ A column chart subtype that compares values across categories. The categories are organized horizontally, and values vertically, to emphasize variation over time.

clustered index (n)~ A B-tree-based index in which the logical order of the key values determines the physical order of the corresponding rows in a table.

clustered instance (n)~ A group of resources in a failover cluster that are handled as a unit of failover. When the resources fail over, they fail over together in a predefined way to another node in the cluster.

clustered mailbox server (n)~ A mailbox server that is installed in a Windows failover cluster. A clustered mailbox server is used in both cluster continuous replication (CCR) and single copy cluster (SCC) configurations. A clustered mailbox server was called an Exchange Virtual Server in previous versions of Exchange Server.

clustered role (n)~ A role configured within a cluster.

clustered server (n)~ A server that belongs to a server cluster.

clustering (n)~ The grouping of multiple servers in a way that allows them to appear to be a single unit to client computers on a network. Clustering is a means of increasing network capacity, providing live backup in case one of the servers fails, and improving data security.

clustering (n)~ A data mining technique that analyzes data to group records together according to their location within the multidimensional attribute space.

cluster-unaware application (n)~ An application that can run on a cluster node and be managed as a cluster resource but that does not support the Cluster API.

CLUT (n)~ When a graphic is created or edited, the user may specify a CLUT that corresponds with the needs of print, Web, or other destination media. In Web design, a specific CLUT of browser-safe colors is used to be certain graphics and designs will display consistently across different platforms and with different browsers.

Clutter (PN)~ The Outlook email filter that moves low priority messages out of the Inbox to the Clutter folder based on individual user preferences.

CM Client (n)~ A software program running on a client computer to assists in client-side, smart card management activities such as changing the personal identification number (PIN) on a smart card.

CMAK (n)~ A tool for creating, editing, and managing Connection Manager profiles. The Connection Manager is a client dialer.

cmdlet (n)~ A small, basic command, named in the form 'verb-noun' and implemented as a .Net class that derives from a base cmdlet class.

Cmdlet Logging Viewer (PN)~ A feature in Exchange Admin Center (EAC) that generates a dynamic log of commands made to a server at that given point of time. Administrators can view the log to check the UI behavior, analyze or troubleshoot commands, or even run custom scripts on a server.

CMOS (n)~ A semiconductor technology in which pairs of metal-oxide semiconductor field-effect transistors (MOFSETs), one N-type and one P-type, are integrated on a single silicon chip.

CMOS ~ (Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor; pr. 'see-moss') A special type of memory which retains its data when the PC is switched off, used to store settings for things like what type of hard disk you have, and how much memory. The settings are accessed via the- BIOS.

CMR file (PN)~ A data file of products, their descriptions and prices, and action codes that add, update, or delete product data in a vendor catalog.

CMYK (n)~ A color model for commercial printing that produces a wide range of colors by mixing varying percentages of cyan, magenta, yellow, and black inks.

CMYK ~ (Cyan, Magenta, Yellow, Keystone black)- The standard four colours used by most printers - almost any colour can be created out of these. See also- RGB.

CN (n)~ A naming attribute from which an object's distinguished name is formed. For most object classes, the naming attribute is the Common-Name. For example, a user object with its CN set to Jeff Smith' might have a distinguished name of 'CN=Jeff Smith

CNAME record (n)~ A type of resource record in the Domain Name System that associates a computer's true (canonical) name with any alias names also used by the computer. Some domain registrars use CNAME records to redirect or redelegate domain names.

CNG (n)~ A replacement of the CryptoAPI that enables support for Suite B cryptographic algorithms such as elliptic curve cryptography (ECC).

CNG provider (n)~ The cryptographic service provider that is used for Cryptography Next Generation (CNG).

CNPJ (n)~ A 14-digit identification number issued to Brazilian companies by the Brazilian Ministry of Revenue for tax purposes.

CNY (n)~ An official currency of the People's Republic of China.

COA (n)~ A label with sophisticated anti-counterfeiting features that helps the end user identify that the computer uses a validly licensed copy of Microsoft Windows. The product name and a unique product key appear in the center of the label. The OEM must physically attach the COA label to the computer chassis, and it should never be removed from the computer.

co-admin (n)~ A person added from within the Developer Portal by the Account Administrator or the Service Administrator who can login to the Azure Portal and manage accounts and determines security settings.

coalesce (v)~ To unite or merge into one.

COALESCE (PN)~ A function that returns the first non-null expression from a list of arguments.

coarse-grained lock (n)~ A lock that applies to a large amount of code or data.

coated paper (n)~ Paper that has clay or other coating applied to one or both sides.

co-authoring (n)~ A process by which multiple authors edit a shared document simultaneously, or collaborate effectively even when they are not online at the same time.

coaxial cable (n)~ A round, flexible, two-conductor cable consisting of - from the center outwards - a copper wire, a layer of protective insulation, a braided metal mesh sleeve,

and an outer shield, or jacket of PVC or fire-resistant material. The shield prevents signals transmitted on the center wire from affecting nearby components and prevents external interference from affecting the signal carried on the center wire. Coaxial cable is widely used in networks. It is the same type of wiring as that used for cable television.

COB (n)~ A manufacturing technology that mounts an integrated circuit die directly to a circuit board. The die is electrically connected to the circuit board using wire bonding, and is then covered with a protective epoxy cover.

Co-Branding (PN)~ The option in the Campaign Types list that indicates that the marketing effort or promotion will be shared with another company.

co-branding (n)~ The process of customizing the look and feel of a product to support marketing or promotion of another company.

cockpit (n)~ A tool used to view and manage certain types of computer jobs, such as data upgrade jobs during an upgrade to a new version of the program.

coclass (n)~ A keyword that is used to describe a class.

coclass wrapper class (n)~ A flattening of all of the methods of all of the interfaces (including eventing interfaces) implemented by a given COM object.

COD (oth)~ A payment policy that requires payment in full for product upon delivery.

COD (n)~ A method of payment by which a customer pays the freight carrier for goods when they are delivered. The freight carrier then remits the payment to the shipper.

COD outstanding (oth)~ Undelivered and unpaid cash-on-delivery transaction.

CODA (PN)~ A format for reports from the electronic banking system that is used in Belgium.

code (v)~ To write program instructions in a programming language.

code (n)~ Program instructions.

Code (PN)~ A free code editor and cross-platform development tool in the Visual Studio family supporting OSX, Linux, and Windows, redefined and optimized for building and debugging modern web and cloud applications.

Code 39 (PN)~ A barcode symbology standard maintained by American National Standards Institute (ANSI).

code access security (n)~ A mechanism provided by the common language runtime whereby managed code is granted permissions by security policy and these permissions are enforced, helping to limit the operations that the code will be allowed to perform.

code access security (CAS) policy (n)~ A set of rules that defines security permissions for a collection of assemblies by associating attributes of those assemblies, such as location and signature, with a set of code access security permissions.

code analysis (n)~ The process of checking code for conformance to design guidelines. Code analysis goes beyond compilation to look for common coding and design errors determined by a set of guidelines.

code comment Web report (n)~ Web pages that enable you to browse the code structure within files in your current project or solution, such as objects and interfaces defined in a project.

code complete (n)~ A development milestone marking the point at which all features for the release are implemented and functionality has been verified against the functional specification.

code coverage (n)~ A technology that includes adding instructions to an existing assembly or artifact and that enables Visual Studio to monitor the code paths that are touched by a test.

code coverage (n)~ A metric used to describe the degree to which the source code of a program has been tested. Code coverage is expressed as a percentage of the blocks of code tested over the total blocks of code.

Code Definition window (n)~ A read-only editor view that displays the definition of a symbol in a code file stored in, or referenced by, the active project.

Code Document Object Model (PN)~ A mechanism that enables developers of programs that emit source code to generate source code in multiple programming languages at run time, based on a single model that represents the code to render.

code element (n)~ The minimum bit combination that can represent a unit of encoded text for processing or exchange.

code example (n)~ A block of sample code in documentation that is used to demonstrate a concept or process.

Code First (PN)~ A set of features in the Entity Framework that enables you to define a model by first creating an object model in code.

Code First Migrations (PN)~ A feature that allows a database created by Code First to be incrementally changed as a developer's Code First model evolves.

code freeze (n)~ A point at which a technical project document (requirements specification, functional specification, etc.) or developed component of the solution cannot change without significant justification and approval by key project stakeholders.

code group (n)~ A logical grouping of code that has a specified condition for membership.

code library (n)~ In programming, a collection of routines stored in a file. Each set of instructions in a library has a name, and each performs a different task.

code list (n)~ A set of abbreviation/explanation pairs that are used as a design-time aid to providing sets of XML Schema Definition language (XSD) enumeration values.

code mask (n)~ The format that you define for a work breakdown structure [WBS] code or a custom outline code. The mask specifies the sequence and number of letters or numbers required for each level and the symbol separating the levels.

code metric (n)~ A software measure that provides developers better insight into the code they are developing. By taking advantage of code metrics, developers can understand which types and/or methods should be reworked or more thoroughly tested. Development teams can identify potential risks, understand the current state of a project, and track progress during software development.

Code Metrics Powertool for Visual Studio 2013 (n)~ Command line utility for Visual Studio 2013, which calculates code metrics for your managed code and saves them to an XML file. This tool enables teams to collect and report code metrics as part of their build process.

code of conduct (n)~ Rules that explain how someone should behave while using a service or product.

Code of Conduct (PN)~ The link to the code of conduct, which contains rules that explain how someone should behave while using a service or product.

code package (n)~ The collection of service packages and the configuration file combined as an atomic unit of deployment for an application.

code page (n)~ A table that relates the character codes (code point values) used by a program to keys on the keyboard or to characters on the display. This provides support for character sets and keyboard layouts for different countries or regions.

code pane (n)~ In Visual Basic for Applications, the window that is used to display, edit, and write module-level and procedure code.

code point (n)~ The minimum bit combination that can represent a unit of encoded text for processing or exchange.

code point (n)~ A numeric value that corresponds to a particular character in a set.

code profiler (n)~ A software tool, implemented as a DLL, which is called by the runtime system during the execution of an image.

code review (n)~ The process of assessing code to improve its quality and the capabilities of the development team. Types of code review include formal review, peer-based review, and third-party review.

code sample (n)~ A set of program instructions that are provided as an example, typically for learning and re-use.

code signing (n)~ The process of adding a digital signature to additions and updates made to source code and applications published on the Internet. Code signing is intended to provide a level of security and trust to Internet software distribution.

code snippet (n)~ In a graphical user interface, programming instructions embedded in a menu option or button defined by the user. The snippet—consisting of one or more lines of source code—determines what the option or button does when chosen or clicked.

code snippet (n)~ A small piece of programming code that is part of a larger program. Usually the code snippet performs a specific function or task.

code snippet (n)~ One or more lines of HTML or other code that you can save and reuse.

code stub (n)~ A segment of Visual Basic code that defines the beginning and end of a procedure.

code value (n)~ An abbreviation used to represent textual information for properties such as country/region, state/province, and order status.

Code view (n)~ A window that shows the code that comprises a web page.

code-behind (n)~ For ASP.NET pages and XAML-based applications, code that is contained within a separate file, allowing for the separation of markup (for example, markup contained in an HTML or XAML file) from behavior that is implemented in code.

code-behind class (n)~ A class that is accessed by an .aspx file, but resides in a separate file (such as a .dll or .cs file). For example, you can write a code-behind class that creates an ASP.NET custom server control, contains code that is called from an .aspx file, but does not reside within the .aspx file.

code-behind file (n)~ A code file containing the page class that implements the program logic of a Web Forms or ASP.NET mobile Web Forms application.

code-behind page (n)~ A code file containing the page class that implements the program logic of a Web Forms or ASP.NET mobile Web Forms application.

codec (n)~ Software that is used to compress or decompress a digital media file.

codec ~ (COmpressor/DECompressor)- A small piece of computer code that tells the

computer how to decode particular types of information, usually video files. If your video player won't play a particular format, you can usually download and install a codec which will tell it how from the internet.

coded UI test (n)~ An automated test of the user interface of an application. A coded UI test exercises user actions and validates the expected results.

coded Web test (n)~ A type of test that is typically created by converting an existing recorded Web test into C# or Visual Basic code.

CodeDOM (PN)~ A mechanism that enables developers of programs that emit source code to generate source code in multiple programming languages at run time, based on a single model that represents the code to render.

CodeLens (PN)~ A feature of Visual Studio 2013 previously known as Code Information Indicators to show information about the code such as method references, tests associated with a method, the last time a line of code was changed or how many times the code has been changeddirectly in the code editor.

coefficient of determination (n)~ A number from 0 to 1 that reveals how closely the estimated values for the trendline correspond to your actual data. A trendline is most reliable when its R-squared value is at or near 1.

coercion (n)~ A programmer-specified data conversion from one type to another, such as a conversion from integer to floating point.

COFF (n)~ A format in 32-bit programming for executable (image) and object files that is portable across platforms. The Microsoft implementation is called portable executable (PE) file format.

cofunctional mode set (n)~ The set of modes that are available for a particular source or target, given the constraints (for example, topology, modes pinned on other sources and targets) of a VidPN.

cofunctional VidPN modality (n)~ The collection of cofunctional mode sets for all the sources and targets in the topology of a VidPN.

COGS (n)~ An accounting category used to sum the financial consequences of manufacturing products and carrying inventory.

Cold (adj)~ An option on the Ratings drop-down list on the General tab that indicates that the interest of a lead or opportunity is weak.

cold (adj)~ Pertaining to the lowest rating of perceived interest that an account, opportunity, or lead has in a product or service.

cold boot (n)~ A startup process that begins with turning on the computer's power. Typically, a cold boot involves some basic hardware checking by the system, after which the operating system is loaded from disk into memory.

cold latency (n)~ The time that elapses when the workflow is being used for the first time and the XOML or XAML needs to be compiled.

cold link (n)~ A link established upon a request for data. Once the request is filled, the link is broken. The next time data is required, a link from the client to the server must be reestablished. In a client/server architecture, cold links are useful when the linked item consists of a large amount of data. Dynamic Data Exchange (DDE), used in applications such as Microsoft Excel, uses cold links for data exchange.

cold standby (n)~ A second data center that can provide availability within hours or days.

cold start (n)~ A startup process that begins with turning on the computer's power. Typically, a cold boot involves some basic hardware checking by the system, after which the operating system is loaded from disk into memory.

collaborate (v)~ To work with other people to update or interact with content.

Collaborate On (PN)~ The framework that automatically provisions SharePoint sites that are associated with business data entities. The site template used for a particular business entity type can be configured on the BDC model using business data actions.

collaboration (n)~ A collection of modeling elements that interact within a given context to perform an operation or a use case. The objects in a collaboration are roles describing types of objects rather than representations of the objects themselves.

Collaboration (PN)~ The Business subcategory containing apps to help people to collaborate on work via the Internet.

Collaboration Data Objects (n)~ An application programming interface (API) that allows users and applications high-level access to data objects in Exchange. CDO defines the concept of different object classes, including messages, posts, appointments, and tasks.

collaboration diagram (n)~ An interaction diagram that shows, for one system event described by one use case, how a group of objects collaborate with one another.

collaboration service provider (n)~ A company which provides online collaboration services (sharepoint sites, message boards, etc.) to businesses or organizations.

collaborative slide (n)~ A slide on which all meeting participants can make freehand notes and drawings, type text, conduct polls, show screen shots, or display Web pages.

collapse (v)~ To reduce the amount of information displayed by hiding from view the subentries within a folder, section or conversation, or a portion of text or other content within a control.

collapsed backbone (n)~ The wires that carry major communications traffic within a network. In a local area network, a backbone may be a bus.

collation (n)~ A set of rules that determines how data is compared, ordered, and presented.

collation sequence (n)~ The ordering relationship (sequence) among objects that is to be established by a collating sort.

Colleagues (PN)~ A privacy relationship setting that allows a medium amount of information to be viewed, typically for people in your company and for people outside your company who work with you.

Collect Data Through E-mail (oth)~ A feature that allows an end-user to collect data via E-mail using Access, Outlook, and InfoPath.

Collect On Delivery (n)~ A method of payment by which a customer pays the freight carrier for goods when they are delivered. The freight carrier then remits the payment to the shipper.

collected file (n)~ Any file that is copied from SMS/Configuration Manager clients during software inventory. After the files are collected from clients, they are stored on the site server.

collectible assembly (n)~ A transient dynamic assembly that you generate at run time by using the classes in the System.Reflection.Emit namespace, subject to certain restrictions. When you have released all references to all instances of the types in the collectible

assembly and to all objects that were used to create the assembly, the common language runtime unloads the assembly from memory without unloading the application domain. This is the only circumstance in which an assembly can be unloaded without unloading the application domain.

collection (n)~ An object that contains a set of related objects. An object's position in the collection can change whenever a change occurs in the collection; therefore, the position of any specific object in a collection may vary.

collection (n)~ A container for organizing clips.

collection (n)~ A set of resources in the Configuration Manager hierarchy.

collection (n)~ A type of specialized class in the .NET Framework for data storage and retrieval. These classes provide support for stacks, queues, lists, and hash tables. Most collection classes implement the same interfaces, and these interfaces may be inherited to create new collection classes that fit more specialized data storage needs.

collection (n)~ An export format that maintains a group of images that is generated at export.

collection (n)~ A customer's assemblage of digital media, including music, videos, pictures, games, and apps.

collection (n)~ Automatic grouping of user's photos and videos based on time and place.

Collection (n)~ A set of thematically related apps, games, music tracks, videos, or other items available for purchase or download in the Store. A thematic group of editorially chosen apps and games for merchandising or marketing purposes.

collection editor (n)~ A nested dialog box that enables you to modify properties that are set on items in a collection.

Collection Evaluator (PN)~ A component that, after receiving a file change notification from SQL Monitor, assigns resources to collections according to the most recent data about the resources.

collection expenses fee (n)~ A fee that is charged to a customer for the collection of a bill of exchange remittance.

collection initializer (n)~ A sequence of object initializers that are assigned to the collection elements in the same statement in which the collection is constructed.

collection interface (n)~ The interface of a collection object.

collection item (n)~ An instance of a collector type that is created with a specific set of input properties and collection frequency, and that is used to gather specific types of data.

collection item (n)~ An item in a collection.

collection letter (n)~ Correspondence sent to a debtor requesting payment for a past due account.

collection letter fee (n)~ A fee that is attached to a collection letter and charged to the delinquent debtor.

collection limiting (n)~ Restricting the scope of a query. A query that is collection limited can return only resources that are in a specified collection, even if other resources in the SMS/Configuration Manager site database match the query criteria.

collection mode (n)~ The frequency at which data is collected and uploaded to the management data warehouse.

collection probe (n)~ A function that collects timing and other performance data in an

instrumented module.

collection set (n)~ A group of collection items with which a user can interact through the user interface.

collection-limited query (n)~ A query that is scoped to include only resources that are in a specified collection.

Collections (PN)~ The section of the Store that contains a selection of products presented to the customer in a group. The products may be purchased individually.

collections agent (n)~ A person who works with customers to ensure that payments are collected in a timely manner.

collector type (n)~ A logical wrapper around the SQL Server Integration Services packages that provide the actual mechanism for collecting data and uploading it to the management data warehouse.

collocate (v)~ To select a partitioned table that contains related data and join with this table on the partitioning column.

collocation (n)~ A condition whereby partitioned tables and indexes are partitioned according to equivalent partition functions.

Color average tool (n)~ Tool that is used by dragging the eyedropper tool across a selection of graphics or various solid colors on a web page and thereby determining the average color spectrum.

color balance (n)~ A feature that lets the user change the overall color and tonal values of an image or object through three parameters: source lighting, saturation, and color balance.

color boost (n)~ A feature that allows the user to select a color and increase or decrease the vibrancy of that color in an image.

color box (n)~ A set of color choices located in a workpane.

color burn (PN)~ A blending mode where the background colors are darkened based on the foreground colors. A black foreground color will result in black, while a white foreground color will have no effect.

color cast (n)~ A predominance of a color in a picture that causes the rest of the colors to look inaccurate.

Color Cast (PN)~ A filter that removes the color cast from a photo.

color category (n)~ A keyword or phrase with an associated color that helps you keep track of items, such as messages, contacts, and appointments. You can use color categories to easily find, sort, filter, or group items.

color channel (n)~ An image of the same size as a color image (such as a pixel) in a primary color (typically red, green, blue).

color context (n)~ An abstraction for a color profile.

color depth (n)~ The number of color values that can be assigned to a single pixel in an image. Color depth can range from 1 bit (black and white) to 32 bits (over 16.7 million colors).

color dodge (PN)~ A blending mode in which the color channels of the background color are brightened based on the color channels in the foreground color. If the foreground color is black, then it has no effect. Anything brighter than black dodges' or 'lightens' the background.'

Color Dropper (PN)~ A tool that lets you copy the screen color from one object to another.

color editor (n)~ An interface control for setting the color of a brush or the color of a property on an object (such as Background).

color gamut (n)~ The particular range of colors that a device or color model is able to produce.

color index (n)~ An index mode that specifies colors as indexes into a palette instead of as levels of red, green, and blue.

color interpolation (n)~ The specification of gradations between pairs of colors.

color key (n)~ A color used for transparent or translucent effects. An overlay surface is displayed in the region of the primary surface that contains the color key. In video production, color keys are used to combine two video signals.

color key transparency (n)~ A method for blending texture maps so that parts appear transparent. Color key transparency accomplishes this by defining a single color as transparent.

color level (n)~ The intensity value of a color in an image.

color look-up table (n)~ When a graphic is created or edited, the user may specify a CLUT that corresponds with the needs of print, Web, or other destination media. In Web design, a specific CLUT of browser-safe colors is used to be certain graphics and designs will display consistently across different platforms and with different browsers.

color map (n)~ When a graphic is created or edited, the user may specify a CLUT that corresponds with the needs of print, Web, or other destination media. In Web design, a specific CLUT of browser-safe colors is used to be certain graphics and designs will display consistently across different platforms and with different browsers.

color menu button (n)~ A button that drops down to expose a color palette when a user clicks it.

color monitor (n)~ A monitor designed to work with a video card or adapter to produce text or graphics images in color.

color palette (n)~ An array that contains color values identifying the colors that can currently be displayed or drawn on the output device.

color picker (n)~ An interface control for setting the color of a brush or the color of a property on an object (such as Background).

color printer (n)~ A computer printer that can print full-color output. Most color printers can also produce black-and-white output.

color profile (n)~ A profile that contains the data needed for translating the values of a color gamut. This data includes information about color, hue, saturation, and brightness.

color ramp (n)~ A range of colors in which each color gradually blends into the next one. For example, a blue ramp gradually blends hues of blue from pure black to pure blue.

color range (n)~ The range of colors available to a display device.

color rule (n)~ A rule that applies to fill colors for polygons, lines, and markers that represent points or polygon center points.

color scale (n)~ A scale that displays the results of color rules only.

color scheme (n)~ A predefined set of harmonized colors that you can apply to text and objects. Text and objects with an applied scheme color will change automatically when

you switch to a new color scheme or modify the current color scheme.

color separation (n)~ A decomposed layer of a full-color image used in printing. Typical printing processes use four color separations (cyan, magenta, yellow, and black) which combine together to produce the final image.

color separation (n)~ The process of printing the colors in a document as separate output files, each of which is to be printed using a different-colored ink. There are two types of color separation: spot color separation and process color separation.

color space (n)~ The three-dimensional space that is defined by a set of coordinates for representing color on devices such as monitors, scanners, and printers. For example, in the LAB color space, the colors are defined in terms of their luminance or whiteness (L), redness-greenness (A), and yellowness-blueness (B); the HVC system uses hue (H), value (V), and chroma (C). The two most common color space models are RGB and YUV.

color space conversion (n)~ A technique for converting a color in one color space to another color space. Typically, this conversion is from YUV colors from a video source to RGB for display.

color space model (n)~ The three-dimensional space that is defined by a set of coordinates for representing color on devices such as monitors, scanners, and printers. For example, in the LAB color space, the colors are defined in terms of their luminance or whiteness (L), redness-greenness (A), and yellowness-blueness (B); the HVC system uses hue (H), value (V), and chroma (C). The two most common color space models are RGB and YUV.

color spectrum (n)~ Colors, as people see them, range from violet at the high-frequency end of the visible-light band to red at the low-frequency end. In PhotoDraw, the True Color spectrum is represented as a color matrix.

color table (n)~ When a graphic is created or edited, the user may specify a CLUT that corresponds with the needs of print, Web, or other destination media. In Web design, a specific CLUT of browser-safe colors is used to be certain graphics and designs will display consistently across different platforms and with different browsers.

color transform (n)~ A resource that changes a color space by representing the color as a five-dimensional vector, where the first four values are the red, green, blue, and alpha channels of the color and the last value is 1, and multiplying it by a 5x5 matrix that represents the color transformation. The resulting five-dimensional vector contains the representation of the new color.

color wheel (n)~ A feature that allows the user to select a group of colors that compliment each other well, by making one click on the wheel.

color-coded (adj)~ Classified or identified according to color.

color-space conversion (n)~ A technique for converting a color in one color space to another color space. Typically, this conversion is from YUV colors from a video source to RGB for display.

column (n)~ A series of items arranged vertically within some type of framework—for example, a continuous series of cells running from top to bottom in a spreadsheet, a set of lines of specified width on a printed page, a vertical line of pixels on a video screen, or a set of values aligned vertically in a table or matrix.

column (n)~ The area in each row of a database table that stores the data value for some

attribute of the object modeled by the table.

column area (n)~ The part of PivotTable view that contains column fields.

column binding (n)~ The binding of an Analysis Services object to a column in a data source view.

column break (n)~ A special symbol that breaks a column when inserted into a document. It ends the current column and starts the next column.

column building block (n)~ A worksheet template that contains headings for report columns as well as codes to define the type of information in a column, such as reporting periods and calculations. One of the three Management Reporter building blocks.

column chart (n)~ A graph that uses vertical bars to show data changes over a period of time or illustrate comparisons among items.

column definition (n)~ A worksheet template that contains headings for report columns as well as codes to define the type of information in a column, such as reporting periods and calculations. One of the three Management Reporter building blocks.

column delimiter (n)~ A character which separates columns from each other in the CSV file being imported/exported.

column field (n)~ A field that's assigned a column orientation in a PivotTable report. Items associated with a column field are displayed as column labels.

column filter (n)~ A filter that restricts columns that are to be included as part of a snapshot, transactional, or merge publication.

column graph (n)~ A graph that uses vertical bars to show data changes over a period of time or illustrate comparisons among items.

column guide (n)~ A vertical layout guide that is used to divide a publication page into two or more columns.

column heading (n)~ A standard Windows control that can be used to provide interactive column titles for a list.

Column Labels (PN)~ An area in the layout section of a PivotTable field list to which fields can be added in order to display fields as columns at the top of the report.

Column Options (n)~ A dialog for specifying columns and sort order to display in a result list.

column ordinal (n)~ A number that represents the position of the column in a set of columns. So, if a table has 3 columns, named Name, Address, and Zip, in that order, their ordinals are 0, 1, and 2.

Column Pattern Profile (PN)~ A report containing a set of regular expressions that cover the specified percentage of values in a string column.

column restriction (n)~ A code in a column definition that restricts or suppresses the data in a column, such as row formatting, details, and amounts.

column selector (n)~ The horizontal bar at the top of a column. You can click a column selector to select an entire column in the query design grid or the filter design grid.

column set (n)~ An untyped XML representation that combines all the sparse columns of a table into a structured output.

column type (n)~ A value in a column definition that identifies the type of information that is displayed in that column, such as descriptive text, a calculation, financial dimensions, or an accounting attribute.

column worksheet (n)~ A worksheet template that contains headings for report columns as well as codes to define the type of information in a column, such as reporting periods and calculations. One of the three Management Reporter building blocks.

column-level collation (n)~ Supporting multiple collations in a single instance.

column-level constraint (n)~ A constraint definition that is specified within a column definition when a table is created or altered.

Columns Grid (PN)~ An editable grid structure in the Table Designer that lists the columns of a table and additional information about each column.

columnstore index (n)~ Stores each column in a separate set of disk pages rather than storing multiple rows per page.

COM (n)~ An object-based programming model designed to promote software interoperability; it allows two or more applications or components to easily cooperate with one another, even if they were written by different vendors, at different times, in different programming languages, or if they are running on different computers running different operating systems.

COM add-in (n)~ A supplemental program with the filename extension .dll or .exe that extends the capabilities of a program by adding custom commands and specialized features.

COM callable wrapper (n)~ A proxy object generated by the common language runtime so that existing COM applications can use managed classes, including .NET Framework classes, transparently.

COM class (n)~ A concrete implementation of one or more COM interfaces. COM objects are instances of COM classes.

COM interop (n)~ A service that enables .NET Framework objects to communicate with COM objects.

COM object (n)~ An instance of a COM class.

COM port (n)~ A serial communications port used to connect a device, such as a modem, printer, or mobile device, to a computer.

COM+ (n)~ An extension of the COM (Component Object Model) programming architecture that includes a run-time or execution environment and extensible services, including transaction services, security, load balancing, and automatic memory management.

combination chart (n)~ A chart that uses two or more chart types to emphasize that the chart contains different kinds of information, often with different y axes.

combination class (n)~ A feature in Service Manager that is used mostly in reports and in views to display information from multiple classes that are defined in Service Manager.

combination view (n)~ A view containing two views. The bottom pane view shows detailed information about the tasks or resources in the top pane view. For example, the Gantt Chart view could be in the top pane and the Task Form view in the bottom pane.

combinator (n)~ A method used to map a source image to a target image. This method uses the weighted average of the four nearest source pixels to define a target pixel.

combine (v)~ To join two or more paths in various ways depending on the combine option chosen.

combine (v)~ To group together multiple windows of the same application under a single

button on the taskbar's taskband.

combined worksheet link (n)~ A worksheet link that combines references to cells in an external worksheet file into the same link column that is used in a report to link to accounts or dimensions.

combining character (n)~ A character, such as diacritic, that has no meaning by itself, but overlaps a base character to modify it.

combo box (n)~ A standard Windows control that combines text box and list box functions.

combo box control (n)~ A standard Windows control that combines text box and list box functions.

combo chart (n)~ A chart that uses two or more chart types to emphasize that the chart contains different kinds of information, often with different y axes.

Comedy (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 57.

Comfy Cakes (n)~ A game that is part of the Purble Place game that allows the player to make a cake.

Comic Mischief (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB).

Coming soon (PN)~ The collection title for items that will be in the store shortly.

comma (n)~ The , character.

comma delimited file (n)~ A data file consisting of fields and records, stored as text, in which the fields are separated from each other by commas.

comma-delimited file (n)~ A data file consisting of fields and records, stored as text, in which the fields are separated from each other by commas.

command (n)~ An instruction to a computer program that, when issued by the user, causes an action to be carried out. Commands are usually either typed at the keyboard or chosen from a menu.

command (n)~ An instruction sent via mobile phone to perform a certain action on Windows Live, such as updating a status message, or to retrieve information, such as a list of the day's events).

command bar control (n)~ A built-in or custom control on a menu bar, toolbar, menu, submenu, or shortcut menu. Custom controls you can add to command bars include buttons, edit boxes, drop-down list boxes, and pop-up controls, which display a menu or submenu.

command buffer (n)~ An area in memory in which commands entered by the user are kept. A command buffer can enable the user to repeat commands without retyping them completely, edit past commands to change some argument or correct a mistake, undo commands, or obtain a list of past commands.

command button (n)~ A standard system control that initiates a command.

command holder (n)~ A logical container for registered Visual Studio commands on toolbars and in context menus.

command language (n)~ The set of keywords and expressions that are accepted as valid by the command interpreter.

command line (n)~ A string of text written in the command language and passed to the command interpreter for execution.

command line deployment tool (n)~ A tool used to add, remove, import and export assemblies, import and export bindings, and install or uninstall assemblies from the global assembly cache (GAC).

command line interface (n)~ A form of interface between the operating system and the user in which the user types commands, using a special command language. Although systems with command-line interfaces are usually considered more difficult to learn and use than those with graphical interfaces, command-based systems are usually programmable; this gives them flexibility unavailable in graphics-based systems that do not have a programming interface.

command notification (n)~ A notification channel that allows the user or administrator to run an executable program automatically in response to an alert.

command prompt (n)~ An interface between the operating system and the user in which the user types command language strings of text that are passed to the command interpreter for execution.

command prompt window (n)~ A window that mimics an old MS-DOS display for typing command-line instructions.

command relationship (n)~ Provides instructions to hardware based on natural-language questions or commands.

command timeout (n)~ The amount of time allotted for executing a command against the database, which when reached causes an error message to be generated and displayed in the Web browser.

Command window (n)~ A window that is used to execute commands or aliases directly in the Visual Studio integrated development environment (IDE). You can execute both menu commands and commands that do not appear on any menu.

command-line interface (n)~ A form of interface between the operating system and the user in which the user types commands, using a special command language. Although systems with command-line interfaces are usually considered more difficult to learn and use than those with graphical interfaces, command-based systems are usually programmable; this gives them flexibility unavailable in graphics-based systems that do not have a programming interface.

command-line program (n)~ A program that runs from the command line.

command-line tool (n)~ A program that runs from the command line.

comma-separated file (n)~ A data file consisting of fields and records, stored as text, in which the fields are separated from each other by commas.

comma-separated value file (n)~ A data file consisting of fields and records, stored as text, in which the fields are separated from each other by commas.

comma-separated values file (n)~ A data file consisting of fields and records, stored as text, in which the fields are separated from each other by commas.

comment (n)~ Text embedded in a program for documentation purposes. Most programming languages have a syntax for creating comments so that they can be recognized and ignored by the compiler or assembler.

comment (n)~ A note or annotation that an author or reviewer adds to a document.

comment (n)~ A contribution or feedback left by someone viewing content on a site. Someone who views a space, photos, or files can leave a comment, if permissions allow it.

comment block (n)~ A specifically formatted chunk of textual information on a piece of code.

comment hint (n)~ A visual indicator that denotes the presence of a comment and opens the comment when clicked.

comment mark (n)~ A mark inserted in a document to show where a comment has been added.

Comments (PN)~ A field in a Business Contact Manager for Outlook record that enables the user to write notes about the Account, Business Contact, Opportunity, or Business Project.

Comments pane (PN)~ A pane beside the document that displays all comments made in the document.

Commerce application (n)~ A Commerce Server application is a logical representation of an application in Microsoft Internet Information Services (IIS); it appears in both Commerce Server Manager and the IIS console trees. In the IIS console tree an application is either at the root directory level of the Web site or at a subdirectory level of the Web site.

Commerce Module (n)~ An extension to the ASP.NET HTTP module framework. Commerce Modules are responsible for initializing run-time services specific to .NET-based Commerce Server applications. Commerce Modules are derived from the Microsoft.CommerceServer.Runtime.CommerceModule base class. A Commerce Module is an HTTP module.

Commerce Server application (n)~ A Commerce Server application is a logical representation of an application in Microsoft Internet Information Services (IIS); it appears in both Commerce Server Manager and the IIS console trees. In the IIS console tree an application is either at the root directory level of the Web site or at a subdirectory level of the Web site.

Commerce Server Class Library (n)~ A collection of classes, interfaces, and value types that are included in the Commerce Server .NET Application Framework. This library provides access to run-time Commerce Server functionality and is designed to be the foundation on which .NET-based Commerce Server applications, components, and controls are built.

Commerce Server Configuration Wizard (n)~ The Commerce Server wizard used to configure Commerce Server security, such as assigning domain user accounts and their corresponding passwords for Commerce Server services, and for configuring the Administration and Direct Mailer databases.

Commerce Server Direct Mailer (n)~ A Commerce Server global resource that sends personalized e-mail messages from a Web page, or non-personalized mailings from a flat text file, to large groups of recipients. It processes lists of recipients, constructs personalized message bodies from either Web pages or static files, and sends the mail message to the recipients. Use Commerce Server Manager to configure and manage Direct Mailer, and to specify the database connection string to the Direct Mailer database.

Commerce Server Manager (n)~ A system administration tool that you use to manage

and configure Commerce Server resources, sites, applications, and Web servers. Commerce Server Setup installs it automatically when you perform a Web Server or Complete installation, or when you select the Administration Tools feature during a Custom installation. The Microsoft Management Console (MMC) hosts Commerce Server Manager.

Commerce Server site (n)~ A collection of site resources and ASP or ASP.NET-based applications that use these resources through the Commerce Server object model. With a Commerce Server site, you can administer the applications in the site as a group.

Commerce Server Starter Site (n)~ A set of Commerce Server features that are pre-configured and bundled into a package file. The package file is designed to be unpacked and then customized to meet the needs of your organization

commercial @ (n)~ The separator between account names and domain names in Internet e-mail addresses.

COMMERCIAL AT (n)~ The separator between account names and domain names in Internet e-mail addresses.

commercial press (n)~ A high volume printing machine capable of creating full-colour publications or other printed pieces.

commercial printing (n)~ The process of producing copies of documents, publications, or images in high volume.

commercial unit (n)~ A Surface unit that is optimized to use in a user environment (or venue). A commercial unit does not include the software that is required to develop applications by using the Surface SDK, such as Microsoft Visual C# 2008 Express Edition.

commission (n)~ The amount, usually a percentage of the sales amount, paid to the salesperson making the sale.

commission offset (n)~ An interim method of recording commission until payment for the sale is actually collected and paid to the salesperson.

commit (n)~ An operation that saves all changes to databases, cubes, or dimensions made since the start of a transaction.

Commit Preview (PN)~ The title of a window that displays actions to be taken during the commit operation.

commitment (n)~ The memory manager's current systemwide total of memory pages that have been committed to either physical memory or a page file.

commitment (n)~ A promise or obligation to perform an activity in the future.

commitment accounting (n)~ A practice of recording the financial consequences of budget fund reservation accounting events in pre-encumbrance and encumbrance journal accounts for financial and management reporting and analysis.

committed budget (n)~ The amount of money allocated for a certain project or resource.

committed cost (n)~ A commitment made by a legal entity to incur a cost when a future obligation comes due.

committed memory (n)~ The number of bytes that have been allocated by processes, and to which the operating system has committed a RAM page frame or a page slot in the page file (or both).

committed resource (n)~ A resource that is formally allocated to any task assignments

they have within a project.

commodity (n)~ Interchangeable products with no physical differentiation that are supplied by multiple vendors.

commodity channel index formula (n)~ A formula that calculates the mean deviation of the daily average price of a commodity from the moving average. A value above 100 indicates that the commodity is overbought, and a value below -100 indicates that the commodity is oversold.

commodity code hierarchy (n)~ A category hierarchy that orders categories that are created from commodity codes.

commodity pricing (n)~ A pricing strategy for updating the price of sales items produced from commodities subject to frequent price changes.

common gateway interface (n)~ A server-side interface for initiating software services. For example, a set of interfaces that describe how a Web server communicates with software on the same computer. Any software can be a CGI program if it handles input and output according to the CGI standard.

common groups (n)~ Groups that appear in the program list on the Start menu for all users who log on to the computer. Only administrators can create or change common groups.

Common Information Model (n)~ The model that describes how to represent real-world managed objects. CIM uses an object-oriented paradigm, where managed objects are modeled using the concepts of classes and instances. The CIM is divided into the metamodel and the standard schema. The metamodel describes what types of entities make up the schema. It also defines how these entities can be combined into objects that represent real-world devices.

Common Intermediate Format (n)~ A video format that has 352 pixels by 288 lines and 30 fps.

Common Intermediate Language (n)~ A language used as the output of a number of compilers and as the input to a just-in-time (JIT) compiler. The common language runtime includes a JIT compiler for converting the language to native code.

Common Labels (n)~ A label for the frequently-used labels that users assign to their photos. This appears in the Library Preview Pane when multiple photos are selected.

Common Language Infrastructure (n)~ A specification describing how applications written in multiple high-level languages may be executed in different system environments without the need to rewrite the applications to take into consideration the unique characteristics of those environments.

common language runtime (n)~ The engine at the core of managed code execution. The runtime supplies managed code with services such as cross-language integration, code access security, object lifetime management, and debugging and profiling support.

common language runtime host (n)~ An unmanaged application that uses a set of APIs, called the hosting interfaces, to integrate managed code into the application. Common language runtime hosts often require a high degree of customization over the runtime that is loaded into the process.

Common Language Runtime support (n)~ The engine at the core of managed code execution. The runtime supplies managed code with services such as cross-language

integration, code access security, object lifetime management, and debugging and profiling support.

Common Language Specification (n)~ A subset of language features supported by the common language runtime, including features common to several object-oriented programming languages. CLS-compliant components and tools are guaranteed to interoperate with other CLS-compliant components and tools.

Common Log File System (PN)~ A general-purpose logging service that can be used by software clients running in user-mode or kernel-mode.

common model (n)~ The second layer of the CIM schema, which includes a series of domain-specific but platform-independent classes. The domains are systems, networks, applications, and other management-related data. The common model is derived from the core model.

common name (n)~ A naming attribute from which an object's distinguished name is formed. For most object classes, the naming attribute is the Common-Name. For example, a user object with its CN set to Jeff Smith' might have a distinguished name of 'CN=Jeff Smith

common object file format (n)~ A format in 32-bit programming for executable (image) and object files that is portable across platforms. The Microsoft implementation is called portable executable (PE) file format.

common parameter (n)~ A parameter that is added to all cmdlets and advanced functions by the Windows PowerShell engine.

Common RSS Data Store (n)~ A common data store which provides a single location where applications can access content that has been downloaded to the PC via RSS, including text, pictures, audio, calendar events, documents and just about anything else. All applications will have access to this content for creating rich user experiences.

Common RSS Feed List (n)~ A feature of Windows which maintains a common list of the user's subscriptions across all applications. This allows the user to subscribe to a feed once and have all RSS-enabled applications able to access the common list to view the subscriptions.

common script (n)~ In database unit testing, one of the following scripts: TestInitialize or TestCleanup.

Common Structure Services (PN)~ The mechanism in Team Foundation for describing a feature hierarchy.

Common Table Expression (PN)~ A temporary result set that is defined within the execution scope of a single SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, or CREATE VIEW statement, similar to a derived table in that it is not stored as an object and lasts only for the duration of the query but different from a derived table, as possibly being self-referencing and referenced multiple times in the same query.

common type system (n)~ The specification that determines how the common language runtime defines, uses, and manages types.

communicates relationship (n)~ In a use case diagram, a relationship that defines how an actor participates in a use case. You can add an arrow to the relationship to indicate the direction the information flows.

communication channel (n)~ A medium for transferring information. Depending on its

type, a communications channel can carry information (data, sound, and/or video) in either analog or digital form. A communications channel can be a physical link, such as the cable connecting two stations in a network, or it can consist of some electromagnetic transmission on one or more frequencies within a bandwidth in the electromagnetic spectrum, as in radio and television, or in optical, microwave, or voice-grade communication.

Communication History (n)~ The section, located on the Business Contact Manager menu, that tracks interactions with customers by linking items to records.

Communication History folder (n)~ A folder, accessible from the Business Contact Manager menu, that contains all communication history items and the records they are linked to.

communication history item (n)~ An item such as an appointment, business note, e-mail message, file, or task that is linked to an Account, Business Contact, Opportunity, or Business Project.

communication pathway (n)~ An established connection between two endpoints, each on separate servers or zones. The connection may additionally be configured with appropriate communication protocols.

communication pattern (n)~ A property that determines whether the communication on the port is one-way or two-way (request-response).

communication preferences (n)~ A product's settings that enable customers to determine how people who also use the product may interact with them.

communication settings (n)~ Operating parameters, such as bits per second (bps) and modem type, that apply to serial ports on a computer.

communications channel (n)~ A medium for transferring information. Depending on its type, a communications channel can carry information (data, sound, and/or video) in either analog or digital form. A communications channel can be a physical link, such as the cable connecting two stations in a network, or it can consist of some electromagnetic transmission on one or more frequencies within a bandwidth in the electromagnetic spectrum, as in radio and television, or in optical, microwave, or voice-grade communication.

communications language (n)~ The language chosen by a company in which they want to receive e-mail messages and other business communications from Microsoft.

communications link (n)~ The connection between computers that enables data transfer.

communications port (n)~ A serial communications port used to connect a device, such as a modem, printer, or mobile device, to a computer.

communications protocol (n)~ A set of rules or standards designed to enable computers to connect with one another and to exchange information with as little error as possible. The protocol generally accepted for standardizing overall computer communications is a seven-layer set of hardware and software guidelines known as the OSI (Open Systems Interconnection) model. A somewhat different standard, widely used before the OSI model was developed, is IBM's SNA (Systems Network Architecture). The word protocol is often used, sometimes confusingly, in reference to a multitude of standards affecting different aspects of communication, such as file transfer (for example, XMODEM and ZMODEM), handshaking (for example, XON/XOFF), and network transmissions (for

example, CSMA/CD).

communications server (n)~ The server through which Communicator connects with other users.

communications service (n)~ The program that runs the server through which Communicator connects with other users.

Communicator (n)~ A enterprise instant messaging (IM) client that integrates IM, presence awareness, and telephony. Communicator users can simultaneously control multiple modes of communication, including IM, video conferencing, telephony, application sharing, and file transfer.

Communicator 2005 (n)~ The short product name, including version, for second and subsequent use.

Communicator call (n)~ A Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) call that is routed to all of a contact's devices that are running Office Communicator 2007. A contact can receive a Communicator call on his or her computer or on a telephony device that is configured for Office Communicator 2007.

Communicator Tour (n)~ Initial experience tour that describes Communicator concepts, features, and usage.

Communicator Web Access Manager (n)~ A product that allows you to manage a Communicator Web Access services from a computer on which the MMC has been installed.

community (n)~ The collective of people who interact through or use online resources.

Community (PN)~ A site template that is designed to create an online community where people come together to share ideas or get answers to their questions.

Community Basic (PN)~ One of five support levels for SharePoint solutions provided by the third party development community. It is the second in order from lowest to highest level of support.

Community Limited (PN)~ One of five support levels for SharePoint solutions provided by the third party development community. It is the first in order from lowest to highest level of support.

community name (n)~ A name that identifies groups of Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) hosts. This name is placed in SNMP messages that are sent between SNMP-managed devices such as servers running Windows Server 2003 and SNMP management stations. Typically, all hosts belong to Public, which is the standard name for a common community of all SNMP hosts.

Community Platinum (PN)~ One of five support levels for SharePoint solutions provided by the third party development community. It is the fifth in order from lowest to highest level of support.

Community Premium (PN)~ One of five support levels for SharePoint solutions provided by the third party development community. It is the fourth in order from lowest to highest level of support.

community representative (n)~ A role that is similar to the customer service role, with the addition of being able to manage public conversations enabled and with the following permissions: organization read, BU append, BU append to, and user delete.

Community Standard (PN)~ One of five support levels for SharePoint solutions

provided by the third party development community. It is the third in order from lowest to highest level of support.

community technology preview (n)~ Unsupported, prerelease software intended to make the latest working build of a particular product available to developers.

COMP-1 (n)~ A 4-byte, single precision, floating-point Real data type that specifies internal floating-point items. The sign is contained in the first bit of the leftmost byte, and the exponent is contained in the remaining seven bits of that byte. The remaining three bytes hold the mantissa.

COMP-2 (n)~ An 8-byte, double precision, floating-point Real data type that specifies internal floating-point items. The sign is contained in the first bit of the leftmost byte, and the exponent is contained in the remaining seven bits of the first byte. The remaining seven bytes hold the mantissa.

COMP-3 (n)~ A packed decimal data type that specifies internal decimal items stored in packed decimal format. In the packed decimal format, each byte in a field represents two numeric digits except for the rightmost byte. The rightmost byte holds one digit and the sign.

compact (v)~ To reduce the size of a dynamically expanding virtual hard disk by removing unused space from the .vhd file.

compact disc (n)~ An optical storage medium for digital data.

Compact Disc File System (n)~ A 32-bit protected-mode file system that controls access to the contents of CD-ROM drives.

compact disc player (n)~ A device that reads the information stored on a compact disc. A compact disc player contains the optical equipment necessary for reading a disc's contents and the electronic circuitry for interpreting the data as it is read.

compact disc read-only memory (n)~ A form of storage characterized by high capacity (roughly 650 MB) and the use of laser optics instead of magnetic means for reading data.

compact disc-recordable (n)~ A type of CD-ROM that can be written (only once) on a CD recorder and read on a CD-ROM drive.

compact disc-rewritable (n)~ A type of CD on which files can be copied, erased, and replaced.

compact row axis (n)~ A feature that enables the user to compact or collapse rows when viewing several levels of data.

CompactFlash card (n)~ A memory card that is supported by many types of devices. It is larger than a secure digital card.

compaction (n)~ The process of gathering and packing the currently allocated regions of memory or auxiliary storage into as small a space as possible, so as to create as much continuous free space as possible.

company (n)~ The parent business unit of a reporting entity within an organization. Company business units define company groups within an enterprise organization structure.

Company (n)~ In the Add a Contact Wizard, this is one of the fields by which you can search for a contact.

company (n)~ A commercial organization or a small business.

Company (n)~ A privacy relationship setting that allows a medium amount of information

to be viewed, typically for people in your company and for people outside your company who work with you.

company app (n)~ The apps or hubs provided by a company that users can install on their phones once they have enrolled in a company account.

company chain (n)~ A group of companies that are under the same ownership and management.

company definition (n)~ Information about a company that is used to create a report.

company hub (n)~ A line of business (LOB) app hub where enterprise customers can feature and distribute developed, packaged, and privately signed apps to their employees.

company information (n)~ Information specified by an external account or contact.

company knowledge (n)~ An editable field of a rule or monitor in which you can capture any relevant information about the required steps to resolve an alert that was raised by the rule or monitor.

Company Knowledge Base (n)~ A field which specifies the company-provided knowledge base information associated with the rule group. This field is available only if there is company-provided knowledge base information associated with the rule group.

company network (n)~ A network of computers, printers, and other devices located within a relatively limited area (for example, a building). A LAN enables any connected device to interact with any other on the network.

company phone (PN)~ The main telephone number of a company. Not the same as an individual's work phone.

company reference (n)~ Someone within a company who can verify the status of the company or the status of someone else as an employee of the company.

compa-ratio (n)~ The ratio of fixed pay rate to the grade midpoint (or control point) in graded compensation plans. The ratio is used as a measure of how well an employee is paid relative to the grade structure. The ratio is calculated by dividing the fixed pay rate by the midpoint; for example, an employee with a compa-ratio of less than 1.0 is paid less than the range midpoint. Compensation plans are typically designed so that the average fixed pay rate of all employees at a given grade equals the midpoint of the range.

comparator (n)~ A device for comparing two items to determine whether they are equal. In electronics, for example, a comparator is a circuit that compares two input voltages and indicates which is higher.

compare (v)~ To check two items, such as words, files, or numeric values, so as to determine whether they are the same or different. In a program, the outcome of a compare operation often determines which of two or more actions is taken next.

Compare (PN)~ A feature in the Clock app that allows the user to input any time and see it converted to the equivalent time in another time zone.

Compare times (PN)~ A feature in the Clock app that allows the user to input any time and see it converted to the equivalent time in another time zone.

comparer (n)~ A function used for controlling the comparison in search.

comparison criteria (n)~ A set of search conditions that is used to find data. Comparison criteria can be a series of characters that you want to match, such as Northwind Traders

comparison evaluator (n)~ A filter that compares a device capability name to a value.

compartment (n)~ An abstraction (not a specific storage location) that consists of one or

more isolated storage files, called stores, which contain the actual directory locations where data is stored. Any kind of data can be saved in the store.

compatibility (n)~ The degree to which a computer, an attached device, a data file, or a program can work with or understand the same commands, formats, or language as another. True compatibility means that any operational differences are invisible to people and programs alike.

compatibility (n)~ In reference to software, harmony on a task-oriented level among computers and computer programs.

compatibility (n)~ The extent to which a web site or web page displays as the designer expects from one browser to the next.

Compatibility Administrator (PN)~ A tool that enables you to create and deploy compatibility fixes, compatibility modes, and AppHelp messages, to resolve your compatibility issues.

compatibility checker (n)~ A function that verifies the technology is compatible with the target browser.

Compatibility Checker (PN)~ A feature that identifies elements in your file that aren't supported or will behave differently in a different format or previous version of the product.

compatibility evaluator (n)~ A command-line program launched by ACT Data Collector and configured by the user through the data collection package (DCP) settings to collect and process your application information. Each evaluator performs a set of functions, providing a specific type of information to ACT. A compatibility evaluator may run immediately and exit or it may continue to monitor system activity throughout the duration of time configured by the user.

compatibility fix (n)~ A small piece of code that intercepts API calls from applications, transforming them so that Windows Vista will provide the same product support for the application as previous versions of the operating system.

compatibility mode (n)~ A feature of a computer or operating system that allows it to run programs written for a different system.

compatibility mode (n)~ A group of compatibility fixes found to resolve many common app compatibility issues.

Compatibility Report (PN)~ A tool that checks for issues that might prevent a document from displaying or printing properly in current and previous versions of Microsoft Office for Windows and Mac.

compatibility solution (n)~ The solution to a known compatibility issue, as entered by the user, Microsoft, or a vendor.

compatibility switching (n)~ The process of reverting to legacy code when Windows detects that an application needs it to run seamlessly for the end user.

Compatibility View (PN)~ A view mode in Internet Explorer that determines whether content is rendered as if users were viewing it in a previous version of Internet Explorer.

compatible (adj)~ Pertaining to a product that can work with or is equivalent to another product.

Compatible ~ Compatible pieces of equipment can work together; incompatible ones can't.

compelling (adj)~ Persuasive, convincing, or attractive.

compensating ingredient (n)~ A type of ingredient in a formula whose quantities can be adjusted. This adjustment is based on the difference between the quantities of active ingredient that are estimated and the quantities of active ingredient inventory batches that are reserved based on the potency of active ingredient.

compensation (n)~ A group of actions designed to undo or mitigate the effect of a committed transaction.

compensation (n)~ Direct or indirect monetary and nonmonentary rewards in exchange for services rendered, or an award for damages sustained by an injury or by the violation of a contract.

compensation level (n)~ An internal ordered classification that differentiates levels of pay within a compensation structure.

competency (n)~ A recognized level of expertise within a given technical and/or business area.

competency toolkit (n)~ A set of the tools relevant to a Microsoft Competency.

competition (n)~ Businesses that sell similar products or services and compete for the same customer segment.

Competition Tracker (PN)~ A business application that tracks details and news about competitors and compares one's key products with those of competitors.

competitor (n)~ An entity that sells similar products or services and competes for the same customer segment.

Competitor Win Loss (PN)~ A report in the Microsoft Dynamics CRM user interface that provides a table showing each competitor, the number of open opportunities and closed opportunities against each competitor, and the percentage and ratio of won and lost opportunities.

compiland (n)~ The basic unit of compilation or translation. A project usually consists of several compilands (for example, .c and .cpp files) that are compiled to produce a corresponding object file. See also function.

compilation error (n)~ An error which occurs while compiling an application. These compilation errors typically occur because syntax was entered incorrectly.

compile (v)~ To translate all the source code of a program from a high-level language into object code prior to execution of the program.

compile time (n)~ The amount of time required to perform a compilation of a program. Compile time can range from a fraction of a second to many hours, depending on the size and complexity of the program, the speed of the compiler, and the performance of the hardware.

compile time (n)~ The point at which a program is being compiled (i.e., most languages evaluate constant expressions at compile time but evaluate variable expressions at run time).

compiled binary file (n)~ An Access 2007 database (.accdb) file with all modules compiled and all editable source code removed.

compiled query (n)~ A query that has been pre-compiled and cached for the future reuse.

compiler ~ A software-development tool that translates high-level language programs into the machine-language instructions that a particular processor can understand and execute.

compiler option (n)~ An option that is set in the development environment before a file is compiled.

compiler warning (n)~ A warning that is issued due to a compiler problem.

compile-time error (n)~ An error in a script that occurs if you mistype a keyword, forget to close a multi-line command (such as DO … LOOP), or introduce a similar mistake. If a script includes a compile-time error, the script will not execute and an error message is displayed as soon as the browser or server processes the page. Also called a syntax error.

complementary colors (n)~ Colors that are opposite each other on the color wheel, such as yellow and blue.

complete database restore (n)~ A restore of a full database backup, the most recent differential database backup (if any), and the log backups (if any) taken since the full database backup.

Complete PC Backup (n)~ A tool in Windows Vista that backs up the entire computer (OS, settings, and files).

Complete PC Restore (n)~ A tool in Windows Vista that restores the entire computer (OS, settings, and files).

Complete the merge (oth)~ The heading for the last Mail Merge step, which allows the user to select how the merged publication or letters are produced.

completed (adj)~ The state of having reached the normal or expected end to a program or process.

completed contract (n)~ A type of assessment principle that specifies that revenue and costs are recognized when contract activity is completed.

completed percentage (n)~ A type of assessment principle that specifies that revenue and costs are recognized while work progresses.

completed state (n)~ The state of a workflow instance that has finished processing and accepts no future input, such as messages. A user, when terminating or canceling an instance, completes the workflow.

complex event processing (n)~ The continuous and incremental processing of event streams from multiple sources based on declarative query and pattern specifications with near-zero latency.

complex network (n)~ A type of operations network in which simultaneous operations take place or in which operations overlap, are contingent on each other, or have other complex relationships.

complex number (n)~ A number in the form a + bi, where a and b are real numbers and i = sqrt(-1) , so that bi is imaginary unless b = 0.

complex object (n)~ An instance of a complex type that exists within an object context.

complex script (n)~ A language whose characters require ligation or shaping, such as a right-to-left language (Arabic, Persian, Hebrew, and Urdu) or certain South Asian languages.

complex transition (n)~ In a statechart or activity diagram, a relationship between multiple source and/or target states or action states.

complex type (n)~ A composite type that represents a non-scalar property of an entity type, which enables scalar properties to be organized within entities.

complex type (n)~ An element that can contain other elements or attributes and appears as

<complexType> in an XML document.

compliance (n)~ The adherence to stated standards.

compliance (n)~ Meeting an organization's various obligations, which may arise from laws, regulations, rules, and many other legal instruments, such as court judgments, litigation, and even contracts. Specific and important examples of these obligations include the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX) and the California Law on Notice of Security Breach, formerly known as SB-1386. These regulatory obligations may be created by many sources, such as national and local governments and from industry-specific oversight groups, such as the Payment Card Industry Data Security Standards.

Compliance Administrator (n)~ The role responsible for setting up and maintaining product compliance.

compliance officer (n)~ Person responsible for ensuring that an organization complies with the various regulations and standards that are imposed by government and other regulatory bodies.

Compliance Settings (n)~ A Configuration Manager feature that allows administrators to define, monitor, and remediate noncompliance.

Compliance Settings Manager (n)~ A security role that grants permissions to administrative users so that they can define and monitor Compliance Settings.

Compliance Settings Manager role (n)~ A security role that grants permissions to define and monitor compliance by using the Desired Configuration Compliance feature. Administrative users who are associated with this role can create, modify, and delete configuration items and baselines. They can also deploy configuration baselines to collections, initiate compliance evaluation, and initiate remediation for noncompliant computers.

Compliance Technologies International (PN)~ A company that provides reporting compliance services.

compliant (n)~ Meeting or falling within a set of standards or guidelines in the creation and production of a product.

compliant card (n)~ A card that meets the requirements for use in a Windows Phone.

component (n)~ An object that is reusable and can interact with other objects. Note: Every control is a component, but not every component is a control.

component (n)~ Any raw material, ingredient, part or item used to assemble a subassembly, finished good, or used as part of a kit.

component (n)~ In general, a modular unit of code that acts as part of a larger system or structure. For COM, a unit of code built to deliver a well-specified set of services through well-specified interfaces. A component provides an object that a client requests at runtime.

component (n)~ A hardware or software element that is part of a larger system or structure.

component (n)~ An advertising or media item that you create, such as a brochure, business card, letter, ad, webpage, poster, TV commercial, radio spot, poster, tent cards promotional item, point of purchase display, or shelf talker.

component connection (n)~ The connection between two component nodes in the Application Flow panel in SketchFlow.

component database (n)~ A central database that holds the metadata necessary to define

one or more componentized OSs. Includes platforms, components, repositories, resource types and groups, but not configurations.

component diagram (n)~ An implementation diagram that shows the structure of the code itself.

Component Explorer (n)~ A window that shows a hierarchical view of the process engineering components grouped by category, such as valves or pipelines.

Component Gallery (n)~ A container for catalogs of software objects such as class libraries, forms, buttons, etc.

component node (n)~ A node in the Application Flow panel of a SketchFlow prototype that represents a screen.

Component Object Model (n)~ An object-based programming model designed to promote software interoperability; it allows two or more applications or components to easily cooperate with one another, even if they were written by different vendors, at different times, in different programming languages, or if they are running on different computers running different operating systems.

component registrar (n)~ An object that can register and unregister individual components in a DLL.

component server (n)~ A server that runs Configuration Manager services. When you install all the site system roles except for the distribution point role, Configuration Manager automatically installs the component server.

Component Services (n)~ An extension of the COM (Component Object Model) programming architecture that includes a run-time or execution environment and extensible services, including transaction services, security, load balancing, and automatic memory management.

component settings database (n)~ A database that stores service information for each portal site in a deployment.

component tray (n)~ A rectangular region that appears at the bottom of the Windows Forms Designer when it is in Design view. The component tray is a container for components, which are controls that are not visible. It appears only after a component is added to the current form and provides a way for users to access and set the properties of those components.

Component-Based Servicing (n)~ A servicing model used in Windows in which components are identified by an XML manifest containing the full contents of the component. Multiple components can be included in a package, the contents of which are also identified in an XML manifest.

composable (adj)~ Pertaining to the ability to form complex queries by using query components (objects or operators) as reusable building blocks. This is done by linking query components together or encapsulating query components within each other.

compose (v)~ To create an object, such as an email message.

composed environment (n)~ A virtual environment that was created from virtual machines. Those virtual machines were created outside of Microsoft Test Manager and are already deployed on a host group.

composite (n)~ An aggregated set or group of objects that is recognized as an object itself (for example, characters in a paragraph, a named range of cells in a spreadsheet, or a

grouped set of drawing objects).

composite application (n)~ An application that consists of both client-side and Web-based components.

composite bus enumerator (n)~ A bus enumerator for composite devices.

composite character (n)~ A text element consisting of a base character and a diacritic or accent mark. Although most common in the Latin script, other scripts (including Greek, Devanagari, and Tamil) also have composite characters.

composite control (n)~ A custom server control that consists of a custom collection of other server controls as child controls.

composite data type (n)~ A data type where the sum of the members is larger than all individual members taken together, such as a structure or an array.

composite device (n)~ A child device of the composite bus enumerator that aggregates multiple transport devices for a single point of access.

composite index (n)~ An index that uses more than one column in a table to index data.

composite key (n)~ A key whose definition consists of two or more fields in a file, columns in a table, or attributes in a relation.

composite object (n)~ A high-level object made of tightly bound parts. A composite object is an instance of a composite class, which implies the composition aggregation between the class and its parts.

composite plan (n)~ A plan that is calculated by summing discrete components and which is usually associated with a span of time. This is often an annual cash bonus plan or other plan that depends on measurable past performance.

composite state (n)~ In a statechart diagram, a state that has been decomposed into concurrent (representing and relationships) or mutually exclusive (representing or relationships) substates.

Composites Runtime object model (n)~ An object model that that can be used to incorporate and/or modify the behavior of a composite at runtime.

compositing (n)~ The process of combining two images to form a new image. The most common compositing operation is an over operation, in which one image is placed over another, taking into account the alpha information of both images.

composition (n)~ An activity flow created from multiple actions. Composition is core to the Human Workflow Services system.

composition (n)~ One or more images that are positioned, arranged, ordered, and proportionally resized according to a user's specifications within a Deep Zoom Composer project.

composition (n)~ An export format that flattens a group of images defined in a Deep Zoom Composer project into a single high-resolution image that is generated at export.

composition (n)~ A whole-part relationship in which the life cycle of the part object is dependent on the life cycle of the whole object.

compositional hierarchy (n)~ A set of entities that are conceptually part of a hierarchy, such as a parent entity and a child entity. Data operations require that the entities be treated as a single unit.

compound control (n)~ A control and an attached label, such as a text box with an attached label.

compound file (n)~ A number of individual files bound together in one physical file where each individual file can be accessed as if it were a single physical file.

compound file directory (n)~ A structure used to contain per-stream information about the streams in a compound file.

compound keyframe (n)~ In an animation timeline, a type of keyframe that indicates that the property has child properties that have simple keyframes set on them. You can work with compound keyframes in order to modify large groups of properties at once with a single selection, for example when moving keyframes along the timeline.

compound path (n)~ A path that is made up of two or more sub-paths.

compress (v)~ To reduce the size of a set of data, such as a file or a communications message, so that it can be stored in less space or transmitted with less bandwidth.

compress (v)~ To reduce the time available for a scheduled storyboard to reach its final state.

compressed drive (n)~ A hard disk whose apparent capacity has been increased through the use of a compression utility, such as Stacker or Double Space.

Compressed Serial Line Internet Protocol (n)~ A version of SLIP using compressed Internet address information, thereby making the protocol faster than SLIP.

compression (n)~ A process for removing redundant data from a digital media file or stream to reduce its size or the bandwidth used.

compression (n)~ A reduction of the time available for a scheduled storyboard to reach its final state.

Compression ~ A way of making files smaller, either to fit into restricted storage space or to speed up transmission over the Internet. Popular compression standards include- JPEG- and- GIF- for pictures,- MP3for music files,- MPEG, MP4, AVI- and- MOV- for movie footage, and- zip- for just about everything else.

compression exclusion list (n)~ A list of files that are not compressed when capturing an image using ImageX. Some files do not shrink in size when compressed. When capturing an image, you can identify these files to ImageX to save time. These files will still be captured, but ImageX will not attempt to compress them.

compression level (n)~ The amount by which an image's file size is reduced. Higher compression levels yield smaller file sizes and shorter download times.

compression ratio (n)~ The ratio of the uncompressed size to the compressed size of a stored unit of data.

compression utility (n)~ A software program that reduces a file's size for storage on a disk. If a compressed file is too large to fit onto a single disk, the compression utility copies it onto multiple disks.

computation-bound (oth)~ Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a situation in which the performance of a computer is limited by the number of arithmetic operations the microprocessor must perform. When a system is computation-bound, the microprocessor is overloaded with calculations.

Compute (PN)~ The family of compute services in Microsoft Azure.

compute cluster (n)~ A large array of processors (-€œnodes-€?), with an infrastructure to submit computation jobs to the cluster nodes and collect results.

compute emulator (n)~ The software emulation of the Microsoft Azure Compute service

that runs in the developer's local environment for application testing and debugging.

compute hour (n)~ A unit of measure of time for a subscription to a hosted service deployed and running in the Microsoft Azure compute environment. A customer is charged different rates for different sized compute instances.

Compute Intensive Batch Instances (PN)~ The service type of the Batch service for batches that require a large compute power.

compute node (n)~ A server that is added to a cluster to run jobs.

Compute Services (PN)~ The family of compute services in Microsoft Azure.

computed column (n)~ A virtual column in a table whose value is computed at run time.

computed field (n)~ A value in a formatted notification that has been computed by using a Transact-SQL expression.

computed group (n)~ A group whose membership is automatically determined and kept up to date by ILM by ensuring that the group contains all the resources (such as people, groups, computers) that fall within the conditions that are expressed using XPath.

computed group member (n)~ A member of a group whose membership is dynamically calculated by a defined filter.

computed radiography (n)~ Digital radiography that records images which are converted to electronic signals and digitized so they can be stored and manipulated by a computer.

computed tomography (n)~ A technique that produces a computer-processed X-ray image of a cross section of an internal organ or tissue.

computer (n)~ Any device capable of processing information to produce a desired result. No matter how large or small they are, computers typically perform their work in three well-defined steps: (1) accepting input, (2) processing the input according to predefined rules (programs), and (3) producing output. There are several ways to categorize computers, including class (ranging from microcomputers to supercomputers), generation (first through fifth generation), and mode of processing (analog versus digital).

Computer (n)~ An item the user can select in the Options dialog box, Phones tab, from the Select the default device for calling phone numbers' drop-down list. When the user selects Computer as the default device for calling phone numbers

computer account (n)~ An account that is on a local system or domain.

computer administrator (n)~ The person in charge of managing a computer. The administrator is responsible for installing software, assigning passwords, and managing files.

computer audio (n)~ The use of the Internet Protocol (IP) for transmitting voice communications. VoIP delivers digitized audio in packet form and can be used to transmit over intranets, extranets, and the Internet. It is essentially an inexpensive alternative to traditional telephone communication over the circuit-switched Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN). VoIP covers computer-to-computer, computer-to-telephone, and telephone-based communications. For the sake of compatibility and interoperability, a group called the VoIP Forum promotes product development based on the ITU-T H.323 standard to transmit multimedia over the Internet.

Computer Browser service (n)~ A service that maintains an up-to-date list of computers that share resources on your network and that supplies the list to programs that request it. The Computer Browser service is used to view a list of available network resources.

computer build report (n)~ A report generated by OEMs for each OA 3.0 manufactured computer which is then sent to Microsoft for processing. This report includes the hardware hash value and Product Key ID.

computer call (n)~ A function that allows a user to call a computer.

computer details (n)~ A list of computer properties that are configured to display and provide information about a specific computer.

computer discovery (n)~ A process to discover computers on the network.

Computer Entertainment Rating Organization (n)~ A non-profit, self-regulatory organization which applies and enforces interactive game ratings in Japan.

computer group (n)~ A collection of computers with some attribute in common. Computer groups are defined by computer grouping rules for similar event management.

computer grouping rule (n)~ A rule that combines computers with common attributes into a group to be similarly managed and monitored.

computer ID (n)~ A number that uniquely identifies a particular computer.

computer language (n)~ An artificial language that specifies instructions to be executed on a computer. The term covers a wide spectrum, from binary-coded machine language to high-level languages.

computer name (n)~ A unique name with as many as 15 characters that identifies a computer to the network.

computer name (n)~ A unique name for a subscription computer that is specified by the solution provider. This is the name that the solution provider submits to the Provisioning Server when configuring a subscription computer or querying information about that computer. The computer name is an alphanumeric string of up to fifty characters.

computer program (n)~ A set of instructions in some computer language intended to be executed on a computer so as to perform some task. The term usually implies a self-contained entity, as opposed to a routine or a library.

computer restrictions (n)~ Settings that limit operating system functionality; including, privacy and security.

Computer Supported Telecommunications Applications (PN)~ An international standard established by the European Computer Manufacturers Association (ECMA) that specifies an application's interface and protocols for monitoring and controlling calls and devices in a communications network.

computer telephony integration (n)~ The practice of using a computer to control one or more telephone and communications functions.

computer usage time (n)~ An amount of time that is used toward computer or software access.

Computer-Brain Interface ~ interpret distinct brain patterns, shifts and signals as commands that can be used to guide a computer or other device.

computerized tomography (n)~ A technique that produces a computer-processed X-ray image of a cross section of an internal organ or tissue.

computer-to-computer network (n)~ A temporary network used for sharing files or an Internet connection. In an ad hoc network, computers and devices are connected directly to each other instead of to a hub or router.

computing device (n)~ A piece of equipment that is used for running programs.

COM-structured storage file (n)~ A component object model (COM) compound file used by Data Transformation Services (DTS) to store the version history of a saved DTS package.

concatenate (v)~ To join sequentially (for example, to combine the two strings hello' and 'there' into the single string 'hello there').'

concatenation (n)~ The process of combining two or more character strings or expressions into a single character string or expression, or combining two or more binary strings or expressions into a single binary string or expression.

concept (n)~ A unit of thought that consists of characteristics attributed to an object, a relation, or an entity and that can be expressed in a symbol (e.g., a word or phrase).

conceptual design (n)~ A major stage in the design process, through which the project team translates the business requirements into a common language to be shared by users and developers, and describes the feature set and/or usage scenarios that the solution must encompass. Conceptual design is analogous to the rough sketches and scenarios created when designing a house. These are easily understood models jointly created by the customer and the architect.

conceptual model (n)~ A tool used in the analysis phase of software development to help decompose a problem into individual concepts or objects and clarify the vocabulary of the domain.

conceptual model (n)~ An abstract specification for the entity types, associations, entity containers, entity sets, and association sets in the domain of an application built on an Entity Data Model.

conceptual schema definition language (n)~ An XML-based language that is used to define the entity types, associations, entity containers, entity sets, and association sets of a conceptual model.

Concierge (PN)~ A Surface application from Microsoft where you can create maps and menus for users to navigate, and you can highlight specific locations, such as your venue locations and locations in the surrounding area. Users can browse locations by categories, view the locations on a map, browse the map, and find driving directions to the locations.

Concierge Administration wizard (n)~ The wizard that you use to configure Concierge initially and later on.

concordance file (n)~ An index file with two columns: the first column lists the text in the document that you want to index, and the second column lists the index entries to generate from the text in the first column.

concrete class (n)~ In Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI), a class from which you can create an instance because it has a full implementation.

concrete pool (n)~ A storage pool created from disks in a primordial pool.

concurrency (n)~ A process that allows multiple users to access and change shared data at the same time. The Entity Framework implements an optimistic concurrency model.

concurrency model (n)~ A way in which an application can be designed to account for concurrent operations that use the same cached data. Windows Server AppFabric supports optimistic and pessimistic concurrency models.

Concurrency Runtime (n)~ A concurrent programming framework for C++ that simplifies parallel programming and helps developers write robust, scalable, and

responsive parallel applications.

Concurrency Visualizer Collection Tools for Visual Studio 2013 (n)~ A collection of tools designed for Visual Studio 2013, which significantly reduces the burden of parallel performance analysis and can help developers analyze their sequential applications to discover opportunities for parallelism.

concurrent ~ A way to measure the usage of software licenses. Rather than limiting usage based on the number of people who are entitled to use the software, a concurrent-use license places a limit on the number of people who may do so simultaneously.

concurrent execution (n)~ The apparently simultaneous execution of two or more routines or programs. Concurrent execution can be accomplished on a single process or by using time-sharing techniques, such as dividing programs into different tasks or threads of execution, or by using multiple processors.

condition (n)~ The state of an expression or a variable (for example, when a result can be either true or false, or equal or not equal).

condition (n)~ An illness or other defective state of health.

condition code (n)~ One of a set of bits that are set on (1, or true) or off (0, or false) as the result of previous machine instructions. The term is used primarily in assembly or machine language situations. Condition codes are hardware-specific but usually include carry, overflow, zero result, and negative result codes.

conditional (adj)~ Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of an action or operation that takes place based on whether or not a certain condition is true.

conditional branch (n)~ An element of workflow logic that defines an alternative condition and action or additional steps, in cases when the criteria in a condition element are not met. A logical 'else-if-then' statement in a workflow.

conditional expression (n)~ An expression that yields a Boolean value (true or false). Such expressions can involve comparisons (testing values for equality or, for non—-Boolean values, the < [less than] or > [greater than] relation) and logical combination (using Boolean operators such as AND, OR, and XOR) of Boolean expressions.

conditional filter (n)~ A filter that allows Operations Manager to evaluate further rules but does not insert events into the database unless another rule match occurs.

conditional filtering (n)~ Filtering a field to show the top or bottom n items based on a total. For example, you could filter for the three cities that generated the most sales or the five products that are least profitable.

conditional format (n)~ A format, such as cell shading or font color, that Excel automatically applies to cells if a specified condition is true.

conditional formatting (n)~ Formatting that is applied to cell contents, form controls, Outlook items or other data based on one or more logical conditions.

conditional primitive preprocessing (n)~ Altering of strings based on the requirements of individual script engines.

conditional print control code (n)~ A code in a column definition that displays or does not display a specified column, depending on certain variables or values in the column definition. If the values or variables in the specified report column do not meet the conditions of the code, the column is not displayed or printed in the report.

conditional report (n)~ A report that displays or suppresses portions of the data according

to whether specified conditions are met.

conditional sales tax (n)~ A sales tax that is reported to the tax authority when the invoice is paid, in contrast to normal sales tax, which is reported when the invoice is created.

conditional spanning header (n)~ A header in a report that is automatically updated each time the report is generated, according to the base period that is defined in the column definition.

conditional split (n)~ A restore of a full database backup, the most recent differential database backup (if any), and the log backups (if any) taken since the full database backup.-

conditional sum formula (n)~ A formula that will sum a set of values that meet specified conditions.

conditional visibility (n)~ A type of conditional formatting that allows you to specify when a control is visible on the form.

conditions (n)~ A set of specified constraints and parameters that are part of the rights group bundled into a rights label. These are enforced at the time of consumption.

cone angle (n)~ The angle between the edges of the spot light's beam. If you shine a flashlight on the ground, you will notice that it does not light the ground evenly, but that the light gets dimmer the farther from the center it gets. The cone angle determines how quickly this falloff happens.

cone chart (n)~ A variation on a column chart that uses cone shapes instead of rectangular columns.

Conference (n)~ A toolbar button that provides the user with the service that allows three or more persons to converse together in a phone call.

Conference (PN)~ A screen showing an active conference call.

conference (n)~ A conversation between three or more people, where the communications technology is unknown or not specified.

conference (n)~ A telephone conversation between three or more people.

Conference (PN)~ An association of sports teams that play each other.

Conference Announcement Service (PN)~ The service that implements in-conference services for multiple PSTN users at the same time. For example, it can be used to play an entry or exit tone to multiple PSTN users at the same time.

conference call (n)~ A telephone conversation between three or more people.

conference center (n)~ The server location, specified by a URL, for all Live Meeting sessions conducted within an organization.

Conference ID (PN)~ A field label for the identifier of a conference that is conducted through a conferencing service provider.

conference mode (n)~ A Groove talk tool option that allows all members who select it to do audio-chat at once instead of one at a time.

conference resource (n)~ A Microsoft Exchange mailbox that allocates a specific number of connections. The resource serves as a virtual room for your online meeting. You invite the resource to an online meeting just as you would reserve a room for a meeting.

Conferencing Add-in for Microsoft Office Outlook (PN)~ A Microsoft Outlook add-in that allows you to schedule a Live Meeting or Lync or Office Communicator conference call from Outlook.

Conferencing Add-in for Microsoft Outlook (PN)~ A Microsoft Outlook add-in that allows you to schedule a Live Meeting or Lync or Office Communicator conference call from Outlook.

Conferencing Announcement service (n)~ A unified communications application that plays tones and prompts on certain actions, such as when conference participants enter or leave a conference, and when participants are muted or unmuted. This service is automatically installed and activated by default when you deploy a Conferencing workload and select the dial-in conferencing option.

Conferencing Attendant (PN)~ The server application that makes it possible for an enterprise user without access to a unified communications client to use a PSTN phone to dial in to a scheduled conference. Conferencing Attendant also provides such a user with basic conference controls.

conferencing information (n)~ The identifier, password, and any other information that a user needs to participate in a conference that is conducted through a conferencing service provider.

Conferencing Server Factory (n)~ A server component that allocates conferencing servers to a meeting and returns their URLs to the meeting Focus.

conferencing service (n)~ An internally or externally hosted service for users to host multiparty conferences from their computers.

conferencing service provider (n)~ An organization that provides computer audio conference services, which allow more than two people to participate in a conference over their computer's Internet connection.

confidentiality (n)~ A basic security function of cryptography that ensures that only authorized users can read or use confidential or secret information. Without confidentiality, anyone with network access can use readily available tools to eavesdrop on network traffic and intercept valuable proprietary information. For example, an Internet Protocol security service ensures that a message is disclosed only to intended recipients by encrypting the data.

config file (n)~ A file that contains machine-readable operating specifications for a piece of hardware or software or that contains information on another file or on a specific user, such as the user's logon ID.

config set (n)~ A file and folder structure that contains the necessary files and/or configuration settings that control the preinstallation process and define the manufacturers' custom information.

configuration (n)~ The entire interconnected set of hardware, or the way in which a network is laid out—the manner in which elements are connected.

configuration (n)~ In reference to a single microcomputer, the sum of a system's internal and external components, including memory, disk drives, keyboard, video, and generally less critical add-on hardware, such as a mouse, modem, or printer. Software (the operating system and various device drivers), the user's choices established through configuration files such as the AUTOEXEC.BAT and CONFIG.SYS files on IBM PCs and compatibles, and sometimes hardware (switches and jumpers) are needed to configure the configuration' to work correctly. Although system configuration can be changed

configuration (n)~ The arrangement of parts, options, or features to produce a product

that meets a specification, such as a customer order.

Configuration (n)~ Administrative options that control the interface and functionality of the Service Desk and Support Portal.

configuration control (n)~ The process of ensuring that the product sent to the customer is designed and arranged as the customer specified.

configuration database (n)~ The Microsoft SQL Server, MSDE, or Windows Internal database that contains the configuration information that applies across all servers in a deployment of SharePoint Products and Technologies, such as Web application information.

Configuration database server name (n)~ A UI element. The name of the server on which the Configuration database is housed.

configuration event (n)~ An event during which important changes are made to the configuration state which appreciably help or degrade the ability of end users to diagnose software or hardware problems.

Configuration Export (PN)~ A feature that allows administrators the ability to backup and replicate their configuration.

configuration file (n)~ A file that contains machine-readable operating specifications for a piece of hardware or software or that contains information on another file or on a specific user, such as the user's logon ID.

configuration file (n)~ An XML file with the .config file name extension that contains settings for an application, Web site, or server. Common configuration files include Machine.config and Web.config.

Configuration Framework (n)~ A generic method for providing changes to configuration at setup. In conjunction with the Microsoft Windows Installer (MSI), the Configuration Framework determines the state of your computer and the configuration tasks requiring action.

configuration group (n)~ The list of components in a bill of materials (BOM) that are to be used together to produce a parent item.

configuration inheritance (n)~ The adoption of configuration settings by an object in a hierarchy from an object that is higher in that hierarchy. For example, a service can inherit its configuration settings from the application, Web site, or server with which it is associated.

configuration item (n)~ Any component that needs to be managed to deliver a service. In Service Manager, configuration items might include services, hardware, software, buildings, people, and formal documentation, such as process documentation and service level agreements (SLA).

configuration item class (n)~ A collection of configuration items. Groups can contain members of different configuration items classes (for example, a computer and a user).

configuration management (n)~ The process of identifying and defining configuration items in a system, recording and reporting the status of configuration items and requests for change, and verifying the completeness and correctness of configuration items.

Configuration Manager (n)~ The Windows Plug and Play system component that drives the process of locating devices, setting up their nodes in the hardware tree, and running the resources allocation process. Each of the three phases of configuration management—boot

time, real mode, and protected mode—have their own configuration managers.

Configuration Manager (n)~ An administrative tool included in Duet Settings Manager. Users with Administrator privileges on the Duet client computer can use this tool to set and modify the configuration settings for the Duet client components.

Configuration Manager Administrator console (n)~ The primary interface that you use to administer Configuration Manager.

Configuration Manager Application Catalog (n)~ The web-based view of the applications that are available for a user to search, browse, request, and install.

Configuration Manager client (n)~ A computer running Configuration Manager client components. A client can be further categorized as either a Legacy Client or an Advanced Client.

Configuration Manager client policy (n)~ Configuration details for the Configuration Manager Client that are provided after client installation.

Configuration Manager collection (n)~ A set of resources in a Configuration Manager site. Collections are used to distribute software, view hardware and software inventories of clients, and access clients for remote control sessions.

Configuration Manager hardware inventory (n)~ A Configuration Manager feature that automatically gathers information about hardware on Legacy Client computers in a Configuration Manager site.

Configuration Manager health state reference (n)~ A reference that is published to Active Directory to refer to Configuration Manager NAP policy and stored for the System Health Validator(SHV) to use in determining policy compliance.

Configuration Manager hierarchy (n)~ A collection of one or, typically, more Configuration Manager sites bound together via child-parent relationships.

Configuration Manager inventory (n)~ A Configuration Manager feature that automatically gathers information about hardware and software on Advanced Client computers in a Configuration Manager site.

Configuration Manager object (n)~ A component used in Configuration Manager software distribution and software updates — for example, collections, advertisements, programs, packages, deployments, and so on.

Configuration Manager resource (n)~ An object (such as a computer, a router, or a user group) that can be discovered and potentially become a Configuration Manager client and be managed by Configuration Manager. Resources and clients can be organized into collections.

Configuration Manager site (n)~ A collection of clients and Configuration Manager site systems that are bounded by a group of subnets, such as IP subnets or an Active Directory site, and that are specified by a Configuration Manager administrator as a site.

Configuration Manager site database (n)~ A Microsoft SQL Server database that stores Configuration Manager site data, such as discovery data, configuration data, and status messages and inventory data. Every primary site has a Configuration Manager site database. The server supporting the Configuration Manager site database is automatically assigned the site database server role.

Configuration Manager Software Center (n)~ The end-user program that allows the user to set preferences for how their software is installed. End users can also use

Configuration Manager Software Center to request, install, remove, and monitor the software that is deployed by using System Center 2012 Configuration Manager.

Configuration Manager software distribution (n)~ A Configuration Manager feature that automatically distributes software programs to client computers in a Configuration Manager hierarchy.

Configuration Manager software inventory (n)~

configuration object (n)~ A generic user-defined instance of any of the different kinds of configurations in ILM 2'

Configuration Role (PN)~ A type of role within Social Engagement that defines the permissions a user has when setting up searches and analyzing the resulting data.

configuration route (n)~ The sequence in which configuration groups are selected during the production process.

configuration rule (n)~ A rule that limits the items that can be combined to produce a manufactured product. A configuration rule applies to a configuration group.

configuration section handler (n)~ A class that implements the IConfigurationSectionHandler interface. Configuration section handlers contain information that Commerce Server .NET-based applications read at run time to configure application settings.

configuration set (n)~ A file and folder structure that contains the necessary files and/or configuration settings that control the preinstallation process and define the manufacturers' custom information.

configuration set (n)~ A set of Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD LDS) instances that share and replicate their configuration and schema partitions and that can also be configured to share and replicate application directory partitions.

configuration variable (n)~ A variable that specifies a testing requirement, such as a hardware or software requirement. Each configuration variable has a set of allowable values associated with it.-

Configuration Wizard (PN)~ The semi-automated tool for planning and executing directory synchronization.

configure (v)~ To set up hardware and software.

Configure DataSource Wizard (n)~ A graphical interface where programmers can define the appropriate details to configure the data source in a few easy steps.

configure-to-order (n)~ Pertaining to the process of manufacturing a computer according to a customer`s specification by customizing a pre-existing image of a master installation.

confirm (v)~ To acknowledge an action or the value of some data (e.g. password) by definite assurance.

confirm (v)~ To affirm the past occurrence of an event in a system.

confirmation dialog box (n)~ A dialog box in which a user confirms that he or she wants a specified action to occur, usually by clicking OK.

confirmation message (n)~ An alert that is shown to prompt the user to agree to the action being taken.

confirmation of receipt policy (n)~ A policy that prescribes the functional location where the physical acceptance of items takes place.

confirmation page (n)~ A page that is displayed in a Web browser, confirming that data

entered into a form has been successfully submitted.

Confirmation time out (PN)~ A menu item that allows the user to set the delay before an unconfirmed action times out.

confirmed receipt date (n)~ The date the selling company confirms that a customer or vendor will receive the goods.

confirmed ship date (n)~ The date that the selling party confirms that the items will ship to a customer or vendor.

conflict (n)~ An item that has been changed on both the mobile device and desktop computer.

conflict (n)~ The inability to perform two or more activities because they have been scheduled to occur during the same time period and with the same resource or resources.

conflict detection (n)~ The process of determining which operations were made by one replica without knowledge of the other, such as when two replicas make local updates to the same item.

conflict resolution method (n)~ The method that is used to determine which change is written to the store in the event of a conflict. Typical conflict resolution methods are as follows: last writer wins, source wins, destination wins, custom, or deferred. For custom resolution, the resolving application reads the conflict from the conflict log and selects a resolution. For deferred resolution, the conflict is logged together with the conflicting change data and the made-with knowledge of the change.

conflict resolver (n)~ A special mechanism which handles resolving of conflict situations.

conform (adj)~ To be in accordance with requirements, specifications, or explicit expectations.

conforming (Adverb) ~ In accordance with requirements, specifications, or explicit expectations.

Congestion Controller (PN)~ A Media Center plug-in that is used for advanced network flow management, and in particular to avoid or limit network congestion.

connect (v)~ To assign a drive letter, port, or computer name to a shared resource so that you can use it.

Connect (v)~ The name of a menu from which the user can sign in, sign out, change sign-in information, and view and modify status settings.

connect (v)~ To join or link.

connect (PN)~ One of the pivots for a contact pinned to your Start screen, where you can find all your apps through which you can connect with that contact.

connect time (n)~ The amount of time during which a user is actively connected to a remote computer. On commercial systems, the connect time is one means of calculating how much money the user must pay for using the system.

Connect to a Projector (n)~ A wizard that is part of the Network Presentation feature of Windows Vista. This wizard finds and connects to available network-attached projectors on the local network.

Connected Accounts (PN)~ A feature that lets users receive and send mail from other e-mail accounts in Outlook Web App. They can add and delete those accounts, check their account synchronization status, and manage e-mail from those accounts in their Inbox using Inbox rules.

connected data source (n)~ A directory, database, file, or other data repository that is typically offsite and that needs to be accessed remotely.

Connected Frames (n)~ A Windows feature that enables developers and designers to build paginated content. They can take a single stream of HTML content containing text and images, and segment that stream into multiple containers defined in an HTML template across multiple pages. Connected Frames provides a declarative mechanism to link and flow HTML content across a finite set of frames with variable position and sizing that have been defined either statically or dynamically. Connected Frames also provides a set of programmatic interfaces which allow developers to detect when content overflow has occurred on a Connected Frame, determine when no more content is available for fragmentation, exposes the entire document associated with a set of Connected Frames, and exposes fragment content associated with a specific Connected Frame.

connected graph (n)~ A graph where for any two nodes in the graph, there is a path between them by following edges.

connected network (n)~ In MSMQ, a network that contains computers that are all interconnected.

connected object scope (n)~ A filter that identifies object types from a source directory based on a particular condition, for example Users, Computers, Printers.

connected object type (n)~ The object type in the connected system to which the ILM objects are connected.

connected standby (n)~ The state that enables a PC to turn on instantly and have tiles and other services update even when the screen is off.

connected system object creation flag (n)~ A parameter of a synchronization rule to indicate whether an object should be created in the connector space if the relationship criteria are not met.

connected system scope (n)~ A filter that defines what objects on the connected system to include in the target system.

connected TV (n)~ A TV that is connected to your Windows Media Center with a Media Center Extender, such as the Xbox 360, to enable you to share entertainment throughout your home.

connected user (n)~ A user who has access to a computer or a resource across the network.

connection (n)~ A link via wire, radio, fiber-optic cable, or other medium between two or more communications devices.

connection (n)~ Someone with whom a user has established a mutual social relationship on a third-party service that refers to such a relationship as a connection.

connection account (n)~ An account that provides access to a resource such as a Web site or a database.

connection agreement (n)~ A configurable section in the ADC user interface that holds information such as the server names to contact for synchronization, object classes to synchronize, target containers, and the synchronization schedule.

Connection Director (PN)~ A connectivity technology where applications based on different data access technologies (.NET or native Win32) can share the same connection information. Connection information can be centrally managed for such client

applications.

Connection Filter agent (n)~ An anti-spam agent that is enabled on computers that have the Microsoft Exchange Server 2007 Edge Transport server role installed.

Connection Manager (PN)~ An area that shows available network connections and helps users quickly connect to the most appropriate one.

connection manager (n)~ A logical representation of a run-time connection to a data source.

Connection Manager Administration Kit (PN)~ A tool for creating, editing, and managing Connection Manager profiles. The Connection Manager is a client dialer.

connection object (n)~ An Active Directory object that represents a replication connection from one domain controller to another. The connection object is a child of the replication destinations NTDS Settings object and identifies the replication source server, contains a replication schedule, and specifies a replication transport. Connection objects are created automatically by the Knowledge Consistency Checker (KCC), but they can also be created manually. Automatically generated connections must not be modified by the user unless they are first converted into manual connections.

connection point (n)~ A handle on a shape to which you can glue the endpoints of a 1-D shape such as a connector shape.

connection point (n)~ A System.Web.UI.WebControls.WebParts.ConnectionPoint object associated with the provider and consumer controls that participate in Web Parts connections. A connection point manages the exchange of data between the controls. Providers and consumers each have their own connection points.

connection speed (n)~ The maximum rate, in bits per second, at which data can be transferred between a network and a computer or device.

connection string (n)~ A series of arguments that define the location of a resource and how to connect to it.

connection string (n)~ A string that contains the parameters necessary to access a Microsoft Azure storage account.

connection timeout (n)~ The amount of time allotted for a connection to the database to take place, which when reached causes an error message to be generated and displayed in the Web browser.

connection type (n)~ The type of Web Part connection. For example, the Provide Row To connection type passes a row of data from one Web Part to another Web Part.

connectionless (adj)~ In communications, of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a method of data transmission that does not require a direct connection between two nodes on one or more networks. Connectionless communication is achieved by passing, or routing, data packets, each of which contains a source and destination address, through the nodes until the destination is reached.

connectivity (n)~ The ability of hardware devices or software packages to transmit data between other devices or packages.

connectivity (n)~ The ability of hardware devices, software packages, or a computer itself to work with network devices or with other hardware devices, software packages, or a computer over a network connection.

Connectivity Explorer (n)~ A window that shows pipeline components and all

components to which the pipeline is connected.

connector (n)~ A software component designed to support connections between products.

connector (n)~ In programming, a circular symbol used in a flowchart to indicate a break, as to another page.

connector (n)~ In hardware, a coupler used to join cables or to join a cable to a device (for example, an RS-232-C connector used to join a modem cable to a computer). Most connector types are available in one of two genders—male or female. A male connector is characterized by one or more exposed pins; a female connector is characterized by one or more receptacles—sockets or jacks— designed to accept the pins on the male connector.

Connector (n)~ A communications service used to exchange documents with your trading partners or your internal systems.

connector (n)~ Any one-dimensional (1-D) shape that can be glued between two shapes in a drawing to connect the shapes.

connector application (n)~ For Message Queuing, an application that enables Message Queuing computers to communicate with computers that use other messaging systems.

connector framework (n)~ A software component that can be used to connect to a data source, and index and include data from that source in search results.

connector point (n)~ An element in the Orchestration Designer that enables users to connect a Send/Receive shape with the operation of a port.

connector queue (n)~ For Message Queuing, a queue created on servers running a connector application. You can use the connector application to exchange messages with computers that are running other message-queuing products.

connector space (n)~ A staging area that contains representations of selected objects and attributes in a connected data source.

connector space object (n)~ An object in the connector space that is either created by a data import from the connected data source or by provisioning. These objects hold attribute values that can be imported or exported from corresponding objects in the connected data source or the metaverse.

consent prompt (n)~ A dialog box that appears when a user is requested to confirm whether an administrative process should be permitted to start. The user can approve the process by clicking Continue or cancel the process by clicking Cancel.

consistency (n)~ The ability of a transaction to change a system from one consistent state to another consistent state.

consistency check (n)~ The process by which DPM checks for and corrects inconsistencies between a protected volume and its replica. A consistency check is performed only when normal mechanisms for recording changes to protected volumes and for applying those changes to replicas have been interrupted.

consistency unit (n)~ The minimal unit of data synchronization. Because all changes that have the same consistency unit are sent together, synchronization can never be interrupted with part of a consistency unit applied.

consistency unit (n)~ The boundary of data that is kept consistent for a given service and can be moved around in the cluster due to failovers and load balancing.

console (n)~ A framework for hosting administrative tools, such as Microsoft Management Console (MMC). A console is defined by the items in its console tree, which

might include folders or other containers, World Wide Web pages, and other administrative items. A console has windows that can provide views of the console tree and the administrative properties, services, and events that are acted on by the items in the console tree.

Console ~ Nowadays usually refers to a dedicated gaming computer such as the Playstation or X-Box. Originally meant a terminal connected to a mainframe computer.

console root (n)~ The top node in an MMC saved view (.msc file).

console scope (n)~ In the Operations Manager Operations Console, a definition of the set of computer groups for individual Operations Manager users. A console scope limits the user to seeing only those computers that are in the computer groups associated with the console scope.

console tree (n)~ The left pane in Microsoft Management Console (MMC) that displays the items contained in the console. The items in the console tree and their hierarchical organization determine the capabilities of a console.

consolidate (v)~ In logging, to merge the information written to different log files in a single log file or, more typically, to a database (such as a SQL Server database) that can be processed by log analysis tools.

consolidated invoice (n)~ A vendor invoice that documents a sum of product quantities and monetary amounts from more than one referenced vendor invoice.

consolidated order (n)~ A source document that documents more than one referenced order.

consolidated project (n)~ A project containing one or more inserted projects. These can retain links to their source projects and may be linked to one another.

consolidated source document (n)~ A source document that documents a sum of product quantities and monetary amounts from more than one referenced source document of the same class.

consolidation (n)~ The process of producing an accounting of the earnings of a parent company and its subsidiaries, post acquisition, where the parent is the company with controlling interest.

consolidation account (n)~ The main account in the parent legal entity that is used for ledger consolidation.

consolidation opportunity (n)~ A potential cost-savings event obtained by grouping approved requisition line items in order to negotiate a more favorable price with vendors.

Consolidator (PN)~ In MOM 2000, a feature that collects and sends collected information from agents through the DAS to the database.

constant (n)~ A numeric or string value that is not calculated and, therefore, does not change.

constant attenuation (n)~ The intensity of a beam of light that does not diminish as it gets further from the light source.

constant bit rate (n)~ A characteristic of a data stream in which the bit rate remains nearly uniform for the duration of the stream.

constant buffer (n)~ A single-element vertex buffer that allows developers to efficiently supply shader constants data to the pipeline and store the results of the stream-output stage.

constant consumption (n)~ Specification that the volume or quantity of a component used in a finished item is fixed, regardless of the number of items produced or reported as finished.

constant expression (n)~ An expression that is composed only of constants and, hence, whose value does not change during program execution.

constant scrap (n)~ The quantity of a particular component that is expected to be scrapped during production regardless of the number of items produced.

constituent (n)~ A person who is associated with, or who is a member of, a non-profit organization.

constrained call (n)~ A method for invocation of interface methods on value types.

constrained delegation (n)~ The ability to specify that a service or computer account can perform Kerberos delegation to a limited set of services.

constrained field (n)~ A field that has certain restrictions, such as no images allowed.

constraint (n)~ A limitation or a restriction.

Constraint Service (n)~ A service responsible for answering HWS constraints-related querying by evaluating constraint clauses that are based on facts provided by the fact store manager and the relevant fact retrievers.

constraint violation (n)~ A violation that occurs when the restriction criteria are not satisfied.

Constraint-based configuration (n)~ A configuration technology that uses constraints to develop product masters and to configure distinct products.

construct (n)~ A structured piece of code formed from various syntax elements. Examples are expressions (try … with, if…then…else, etc.), function definitions (let … = …), and type declarations (type … = …).

constructed generic type (n)~ A generic type whose generic type parameters have been specified. A constructed type or method can be an open generic type if some of its type arguments are type parameters of enclosing types or methods, or a closed generic type if all of its type arguments are real types.

constructor (n)~ A special initialization function that is called automatically whenever an instance of a class is declared. This function prevents errors that result from the use of uninitialized objects. The constructor must have the same name as the class itself and must not return a value.

constructor string (n)~ An initialization string that is administratively specified for a component. It is possible to specify a constructor string when a component has been written specifically to recognize the string.

consult (v)~ To confer with the call recipient before transferring a call or adding the call recipient to a conference call.

consume (PN)~ A posting which registers which items were used, how much time was spent and what costs were incurred for a service. This type of posting does not increase the amount for which the customer will be invoiced.

consumed (adj)~ Pertaining to the items used, time spent and costs incurred during servicing that are not included in the invoice to the customer.

consume-first mode (n)~ One of the two statement completion modes that are provided by IntelliSense. Consume-first mode is used when classes and members are used before

they are defined.

consumer (n)~ In a Web Parts connection, a server control that receives data from a provider control and processes or displays it. A consumer can be any type of server control, but must be designed to function as a consumer. A consumer must have a special callback method marked with a ConnectionConsumerAttribute attribute in the source code. This method receives data from the provider in the form of an interface instance.

consumer endpoint (n)~ An endpoint where an application or system uses a service.

consumer good (n)~ A good that is created for consumer user rather than business use.

consumption (n)~ The items used, time spent and costs incurred during servicing that are not included in the invoice to the customer.

consumption depreciation method (n)~ A method of depreciation based on the usage of the asset.

consumption factor (n)~ A factor, specified as a quantity or percentage, that is used to calculate depreciation proposals for value models associated with depreciable fixed assets.

consumption statement (n)~ A report of the consumed cost for a project.

consumption unit (n)~ A unit that is used to enter unit price and calculate depreciation proposals for value models associated with depreciable fixed assets.

contact (n)~ A person, inside or outside your organization, for whom you have created an entry where you can save several types of information, such as street and e-mail addresses, telephone and fax numbers, and Web page URLs.

contact (n)~ An individual who is interested in doing business or who currently does business with your organization. A contact may or may not be part of a larger organization (account).

contact (n)~ A person whose information, such as ID or email address, has been added by the user to their contact list or to an address book.

contact (n)~ Any input on the Surface screen by a valid input type (finger, blob, or tagged object).

contact card (n)~ A presentation of information about a contact, including presence status and activity.

Contact Center Desktop (PN)~ An implementation of User Interface Integration (UII) intended to focus on Microsoft Dynamics CRM as the primary hosted control.

contact flyout (n)~ A flyout that provides information about a contact and allows the user to connect with the contact directly from an app.

contact form (n)~ A view of an individual contact that contains all the information stored in the contact.

contact group (n)~ A collection of e-mail addresses that is treated as a single recipient for e-mail distribution purposes, and that is created by and available to an individual Outlook user.

contact group (n)~ A user-specified collection of contacts.

Contact index (n)~ A set of buttons used to move through contact items displayed in Address Cards or Detailed Address Cards view. The Contact index moves the focus to the first contact whose name begins with the selected character.

Contact info (PN)~ The link to the page where users enter information for the methods by which they can be contacted, such as Messenger, home phone, mobile phone, and e-mail.

contact information (n)~ Information, such as name, phone number, email address, or address, that is used to contact someone.

contact item (n)~ An item that represents a contact in the Exchange store.

contact linking (n)~ The process of linking contacts that represent the same person. This enables you to view information from multiple contacts in a single contact card.

contact list (n)~ A list of people, groups, or organizations with whom you communicate.

contact management (n)~ The process of managing business and/or social contacts in order to follow up, track conversations, etc.

Contact Manager (PN)~ A feature that helps small businesses build, track, and grow relationships with customers. It enables users to organize customer relations and to set up a centralized location that coworkers can access for contact and sales information about customers and organizations.

contact note (n)~ An annotation in a conversation window that contains contact-specific information that may be important for call handling.

contact object (n)~ An object, similar to a user in Active Directory, that holds Office Communications Server configuration information, such as its routing and storage settings.

contact person (n)~ A person who acts as a connection to another organization or group, or who provides special information.

contact person (n)~ An individual or a person in another organization who works for the company that you interact with.

contact picker (n)~ A contact list designed for use within a form for selecting contacts. Users can click a contact to select it and may make multiple selections by using CTRL+click.

Contact Quick Form (n)~ UI button that allows a user to open a form to easily enter contact information without opening a record form.

contact request (n)~ A message asking to add or adding a Skype user to another user's contact list.

Contact requests (PN)~ The tab on the Family Safety website that displays requests a child has made via e-mail to have new contacts added.

Contact Support (PN)~ ?The app experience built into Windows that gives customers a way to contact Microsoft and third-party support for help with their PC.

Contacts (n)~ Entries in the Administration Center for main personnel, technical personnel, and billing personnel within the specified organization.

Contacts (PN)~ The UI label in Messenger for the results list of a contacts search.

Contacts list (n)~ A list of people, groups, or organizations with whom you communicate.

contained database (n)~ A SQL Server database that includes all of the user authentication, database settings, and metadata required to define and access the database, and has no configuration dependencies on the instance of the SQL Server Database Engine where the database is installed.

contained subgroup (n)~ A group of computers that is also part of another group.

container (n)~ An abstraction for associating one or more entities to a relational database or other store.

container (n)~ A directory object that can contain other directory objects. In Active

Directory, the schema definition of each object class determines the types of objects that can be containers of instances of the class.

container (n)~ A control flow element that provides package structure.

container (n)~ A handling unit for shipping and receiving items.

container (n)~ An application that contains a linked or embedded OLE object from another application.

container (n)~ A logical grouping of entity and association sets.

container (n)~ An object that can contain one or more child objects.

container (n)~ In HTML or XHTML, a tag pair that contains content (such as a <p> tag) as opposed to one consisting solely of the tag name and attributes (standalone tags).

container (n)~ A Shell item that can contain other items.

container (n)~ A user-defined set of blobs within a storage account. A container resource has no associated content, only properties and metadata.

container application (n)~ An application that contains a linked or embedded OLE object from another application.

container control (n)~ A type of ASP.NET mobile control that contains other controls and provides visual groupings of controls and content.

container element (n)~ An object that can contain one or more child objects.

container file (n)~ Files that can hold other kinds of files (such as *.ZIP, *.RAR, and *.JAR). Also, Microsoft Office files that use structured storage and the OLE embedded data format (for example, *.DOC, *.XLS, *.PPT, *.SHS) are considered container files.

container format (n)~ A metafile format that identifies and interleaves different data types, such as audio and video streams, subtitles, chapter-information, and metadata (tags) -€" along with the synchronization information needed to play the various streams together.

Container Name (PN)~ In mail forwarding, the name of the object that bundles e-mail accounts for forwarding.

container object (n)~ An object that can logically contain other objects. For example, a folder is a container object.

containment relationship (n)~ In a model, the inclusion of one object in a set of objects that all have something in common, to indicate some type of administrative grouping.

Contemporary Christian (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 140.

contemporary view (n)~ A SharePoint view that provides an optimized mobile browser experience for users and renders in HTML5.

content (n)~ The data that appears between the starting and ending tags of an element in an SGML, XML, or HTML document. The content of an element may consist of plain text or other elements.

content (n)~ Audio, video, images, text, or any other information that is contained in a digital media file or stream.

content (n)~ The information in a campaign that is intended to be communicated to marketing list members about the campaign. For example this content could be the dialog for a phone call or the body text of an e-mail message.

content (n)~ Audio, video, images, text, or any other information that presenters share with participants during a meeting, including resources, collaborative slides, and sharing slides.

Content (PN)~ An option on the Views menu in Windows Explorer that shows the most appropriate details for the file type in a flexible layout rather than only showing the details associated with the column headers in the view.

content access account (n)~ An account used to crawl Web sites, servers and network resources included in a content index.

Content Advisor (n)~ A tool in Microsoft Internet Explorer that lets you control which sites users on your computer can visit. This is particularly helpful for parents who want to control the content their children view on the Web.

content app (n)~ An app for Office that is embedded in the body of a client application window, inline with content.

content app for Office (n)~ An app for Office that is embedded in the body of a client application window, inline with content.

content application (n)~ An application that is used to create content, such as a graphic design application, a computer-aided design application, or an industry-specific content generating application.

Content by Query (PN)~ A Web Part that queries data from multiple sources within a site collection and presents that data in a custom view.

content class (n)~ A Web Storage System content class defines the intent or purpose of an item along with the names of properties that are intended for items in this class.

content control (n)~ A control designed to contain content such as placeholder or sample text or images that is updated by the user, or pre-defined lists of items from which users can select.

content conversion (n)~ The process of transforming e-mail messages from one format to another for the purpose of mail flow or storage, such as MAPI to MIME, or uuencode to Base64 encoded, or for appropriate rendering that is specific to an e-mail client, such as HTML to RTF to plain text.

content database (n)~ The Microsoft SQL Server or WMSDE database that contains the content for one or more SharePoint sites.

content delivery network (n)~ A distributed system of servers deployed in multiple data centers that cache content from origin servers and then serve it to customers. This action reduces the load on the origin servers and provides high- availability and performance to customers.

Content Delivery Network (n)~ The Microsoft Azure caching service that stores blobs at strategically placed locations to provide maximum bandwidth for delivering content to users.

content deployment (n)~ The act of exporting objects such as resources, templates, and galleries from a source system and importing them to a destination system. A common application is moving data from a development server to a production server.

Content Expiration (n)~ A UI element that allows a user to set the period of time that content remains on a Live Meeting server and is available to participants, after which it is deleted.

content formatter (n)~ The part of the distributor that turns raw notification data into readable messages.

content header (n)~ Part of the file structure of a Windows Media file that contains information necessary for a client computer to decompress and render the content data. In a packaged file, an additional content header exists and contains the key ID, content ID, and license acquisition URL. This content header can also include a required individualization version number and attributes defined by the content provider.

content index (n)~ The full-text index, pointer to the property store, and other data that describes content across content sources, scopes, and servers.

content index server (n)~ A server that is dedicated to creating and updating context indexes.

content indexing (n)~ The process of creating an index of the content.

content key (n)~ The cryptographic key used to both encrypt and decrypt protected content during publishing and consumption.

content library (n)~ A data repository, in which items such as text, text boxes, pictures, tables, shapes, etc. can be stored and re-used within the same document and across multiple documents.

content management (n)~ The collection, storing, and sharing of information in a single system where many users can access it.

content master (n)~ A slide template that defines default formatting or the position of placeholders for one or more slides in a presentation.

Content Organizer (PN)~ A feature of the Records Center that can automatically route incoming records (whether submitted automatically or manually) to their proper location, based on their record type.

content owner (n)~ The person or organization that controls access to protected content.

content page (n)~ A page that contains the content to be merged with a master page in order to render as complete web page.

content pane (n)~ In Commerce Server Business Desk, the window in which action pages are rendered.

content presenter (n)~ A slot in the template of a control (e.g. a button) into which you can place content without adding it directly to the template.

Content Protection (PN)~ The Azure Media Services solution for token-based authorization for both AES Clear-key and Microsoft PlayReady license delivery.

content provider (n)~ Broadly, an individual, group, or business that provides information for viewing or distribution on the Internet or on private or semiprivate intranets or extranets. Content in this sense includes not only information but also video, audio, software, listings of Web sites, and product-specific materials such as online catalogs.

content provider (n)~ An organization that prepares content for posting on the Web.

Content Query (PN)~ A Web Part that queries data from multiple sources within a site collection and presents that data in a custom view.

content rating (n)~ A value assigned to an item of media content that indicates its suitability for a particular audience.

content region (n)~ The area inside content placeholders.

content replication (n)~ A method of copying Web site content from one server node to another. You can copy files manually, or use replication software to copy content automatically. Replication is a necessary function of clustering to ensure fault tolerance.

content revocation (n)~ A process by which content owners or content packagers can disable licenses for their own packaged files.

content revocation string (n)~ A string that is generated by the content owner or content packager and is based on their public and private signing keys. This string is shared with the license issuer, who includes it in all licenses. Computers that receive a license with this string are no longer able to play files packaged with that particular signing key pair.

content scoping (n)~ The ability to control (on a folder basis) which file contents are downloaded to document tools on user devices.

Content Search (PN)~ A Web Part that performs a search using a customizable query and presents the results in a custom view.

Content Selection Framework (n)~ A development framework for the targeted delivery of content. The Content Selection Framework (CSF) provides the components you use to build a business-specific messaging system. CSF provides a platform for making high-speed decisions to target content to users.

Content Selection Pipeline (n)~ The infrastructure that links together the stages and pipeline components necessary to gather, filter, score, and select content.

content size (n)~ Height and width values (by pixel) for your content.

content slide show (n)~ A process that automatically displays each slide or page in a Live Meeting resource, one at a time, for a specified time interval.

content source (n)~ A set of options that you can use to specify what type of content is crawled, what URLs to crawl, and how deep and when to crawl.

content steward (n)~ A user role for an individual who owns or maintains a document repository, and who is responsible for configuring, customizing, and creating site features.

content template (n)~ A design template that also contains text suggestions on each slide. You replace the text suggestions with the text that you want. A content template contains a slide master and an optional title master.

content toolbar (n)~ The RTE (Rich Text Editor) toolbar used to create and format text and images.

content type (n)~ A group of reusable settings that describes the shared attributes and behaviors of a list item, a document, or a folder.

Content view (n)~ The view in Windows Explorer (offered in Windows 7 and later) that displays the most relevant content for each item based on its file name extension or Kind association.

content zone (n)~ The areas on the Page Editor where users can add content to the body of their Web page.

content-based routing (n)~ The routing of a document based on the information extracted from the payload of the document.

contention (n)~ On a network, competition among stations for the opportunity to use a communications line or network resource.

Contents (n)~ The listing of contents at the beginning of a document or file.

Contents (PN)~ A button that opens the current document's table of contents in a pane.

Users can pin the pane to the document, and when they scroll through the document, the table of contents dynamically highlights the section they are in.

context (n)~ An ordered sequence of properties that define an environment for the objects resident inside it. Contexts are created during the activation process for objects that are configured to require certain automatic services such as synchronization, transactions, just-in-time activation, security, and so on. Multiple objects can live inside a context.

context (n)~ In the Concurrency Runtime, an abstraction of an operating system thread.

context (n)~ A structure in the Entity Framework that represents the entity container that contains a connection to the underlying data source and provides services such as change tracking and identity resolution. A context is represented by an instance of the DbContext or ObjectContext class.

context control block (n)~ An internal file system structure in which a file system maintains the per-file object state for an open instance of a file.

context field (n)~ One of four fields of an SCODE. This field is reserved in the SCODE on 16-bit platforms and does not exist in the version for 32-bit platforms.

context ID (n)~ A unique number or string that corresponds to a specific object in an application. Context IDs are used to create links between the application and corresponding Help topics.

context menu (n)~ A menu that is related to the active window or item, accessible by right-clicking the mouse.

context menu item (n)~ A command displayed in the shortcut (context) menu. Examples include open and print.

context object (n)~ A pattern that provides a place to store scope or context related information or functionality that automatically follows the flow of execution between execution scopes or domains.

Context pane (n)~ A tree view included in the Table Designer that lists objects related to a table.

context property (n)~ The implicit state, and code to manage that state, held on behalf of an object instance. For example, the transaction context property holds the transaction identifier of the transaction that the object is participating in.

context switch (n)~ The changing of the identity against which permissions to execute statements or perform actions are checked.

context-sensitive Help (n)~ A form of assistance in which a program that provides on-screen help shows information to the user concerning the current command or operation being attempted.

contextual (adj)~ Specific to the conditions in which something exists or occurs.

contextual menu (n)~ A menu that is related to the active window or item, accessible by right-clicking the mouse.

Contextual Spelling (oth)~ An enhanced spell-check feature that looks at words before or after the word in question to assess proper usage. This allows the software to flag correctly-spelled words as 'wrong' if the usage appears to be incorrect.

contextual tab (n)~ A tab that is available only when an object in a page is selected.

contiguous (adj)~ Having a shared boundary; being immediately adjacent. For example, contiguous sectors on a disk are data-storage segments physically located next to one

another.

contiguous selection (n)~ A selection that consists of a set of objects that are logically sequential or adjacent to each other.

contiguous subtree (n)~ Any unbroken path in the tree, including all members of any container in that path.

contingency plan (n)~ A plan for addressing recognized risks that may arise during the course of a project. The plan identifies alternative strategies to be used to ensure project success if specified risk events occur.

continuable error (n)~ A non-access violation. An error that does not prevent an application from continuing.

continuation media (n)~ The series of removable backup media used after the initial medium becomes full, allowing continuation of the backup operation.

continuation tape (n)~ A tape that is used after the initial tape in a media family fills, allowing continuation of a media family.

Continued notice (n)~ A note at the beginning or end of a text box indicating that the text is continued from or continues on a different page.

continuity of care document (n)~ A standard format used to transfer patient health information between systems.

continuity of care record (n)~ A standard format used to transfer patient health information between systems.

Continuous Arrow Process (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show a timeline or sequential steps in a task, process, or workflow. Works best with Level 1 text because each line of Level 1 text appears inside the arrow shape. Level 2 text appears outside the arrow shape.

Continuous Block Process (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show a progression or sequential steps in a task, process, or workflow. Works best with minimal Level 1 and Level 2 text.

continuous copy relationship (n)~ The link between a primary database and an active secondary database with automatic data synchronization between them.

continuous crawl (n)~ A crawl that operates on a continuous basis to scan and index new and modified content from a source.

Continuous Cycle (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to represent a continuing sequence of stages, tasks, or events in a circular flow. Emphasizes the connection between all components. Works best with Level 1 text only.

continuous export (n)~ An export option for Application Insights Telemetry to put all the telemetry data of an Azure account into a blob storage for subsequent processing.

continuous form (n)~ A form that displays more than one record on the screen in Form view.

continuous loop (n)~ A loop that is repeated until a terminating event occurs.

Continuous Picture List (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show groups of interconnected information. The circular shapes are designed to contain pictures.

Continuum (PN)~ A set of features that seamlessly adapt and optimize the user interface for different devices, modes of working, hardware, or platforms.

contour (n)~ The shape of how scheduled work for an assignment is distributed across

time. Use a contour to control how Project schedules the work of a resource.

contour chart (n)~ A surface chart subtype that provides a view of the surface chart from above, with colors representing specific ranges of values.

contra account (n)~ An account used to reduce an asset or a liability to its current value.

contra asset (n)~ An account that is used to reduce the gross cost of an asset to then arrive at the net cost.

contra liability (n)~ An account that is used to reduce a liability to arrive at its carrying value.

contract (n)~ A Service Broker object that defines the message types that can be exchanged within a given conversation.

contract (n)~ An agreement to provide customer service support during specified coverage dates or for a specified number of cases or length of time. When customers contact customer service, the level of support they receive is determined by their contract.

contract (n)~ A customer service issue or problem reported by a customer and the activities that customer service representatives use to resolve it.

contract (n)~ A formal or legally binding agreement between two or more parties.

contract (n)~ The behavior and state that a class provides, which is matched with what a client of that class can expect to hold. A contract is expressed partly by the signatures for all public fields, methods, properties, and events of that class. This is augmented by a description (usually in simple descriptive text) of what each field or property represents, together with what each method does. In the .NET Framework add-in programming model, a non-versioning interface that defines the methods and specifies the data types for transferring data over the communication pipeline between the host and the add-in. The contract is in the middle of the communication pipeline between the add-in and the host. The contract assembly is loaded into the application domains of both the add-in and the host.

contract (n)~ A legally binding agreement between two or more parties.

contract address (n)~ The postal location that correspondence should be mailed to about a contract.

contract closeout (n)~ The completion of the contract [such as fixed price or lump sum, cost reimbursable, unit price contracts]. Closeout includes resolving all outstanding issues and items, such as inspections or invoices.

contract line (n)~ The specific description in a contract of the service support to be provided, including pricing and how support is to be allotted.

contract template (n)~ A template that contains the standard attribute of a contract such as billing frequency and allotment type.

contract value (n)~ The price to be paid for a fixed-price project.

contractor (n)~ A role assumed by a person who participates in a contractor-employer relationship with a legal entity.

contrast (n)~ The degree of difference between light and dark extremes of color on a monitor, device screen, or printed output, or between the darkest and lightest areas in a photo. The greater the difference, the higher the contrast.

contravariance (n)~ In programming languages, the ability to use a less derived type than that originally specified. Contravariance in generic interfaces and delegates allows for

implicit conversion of generic type parameters. Contravariance is also supported for non-generic delegates for matching method signatures with delegate types.

contributor (n)~ A person who is involved in the creation of content. For example editors, technical reviewers and subject matter experts are contributors.

Contributor mode (PN)~ A feature that gives the user controlled access to features based on a given group role.

Contributor role (n)~ A collection of rights that enable the user to view pages and documents in a library, and contribute to discussions. This is a default role.

control (n)~ An object that enables user interaction or input, often to initiate an action, display information, or set values.

control (n)~ Management of a computer and its processing abilities so as to maintain order as tasks and activities are carried out. Control applies to measures designed to ensure error-free actions carried out at the right time and in the right order relative to other data-handling or hardware-based activities.

control bar (n)~ A control implemented by MMC to display and manage its own toolbars and menu buttons, as well as those added by snap-ins.

Control call forwarding from Communicator (oth)~ An item the user can select in the Options dialog box, Phones tab. When the user selects this option, Communicator controls automatic forwarding of incoming calls using the call-forwarding settings the user selects.

control character (n)~ A character that is inserted in right-to-left and mixed text to specify the formatting of text when the inherent directionality of the text is insufficient to display expected results.

Control chart (n)~ A chart that displays additional information about a graph in terms of the following control lines: Average, Upper limit (calculated based on natural process deviation and six sigma technique), and Lower limit (calculated based on natural process deviation and six sigma technique).

control code (n)~ One or more nonprinting characters used by a computer program to control the actions of a device, used in printing, communications, and management of display screens. Control codes are mainly employed by programmers or by users to control a printer when an application program does not support the printer or one of its specialized features. In video, control codes are sent from a computer to a display unit to manipulate the appearance of text or a cursor on the screen. Popular video control code sets are ANSI and VT-100.

control code (n)~ A unique code that is used to identify cash register receipts.

control device object (n)~ A device object that represents the filter driver to the system and to user-mode application and which allows applications to communicate with the filter driver directly, even before the filter is attached to a file system or volume device object.

control escape sequence (n)~ In regular expressions, a backslash followed by the letter 'c' followed by one of the letters 'a' through 'z' or 'A' through 'Z'. It matches the ASCII control character that is named by that letter.

control flow (n)~ A group of connected control flow elements that perform tasks.

control flow (n)~ A transition in an activity diagram. A control flow represents a relationship between two states or action states and indicates that an object in the first state will enter the second state and perform specified actions.

control flow guard (n)~ A security feature that makes it more difficult to corrupt memory by implementing restrictions on where an application can execute code from.

Control Gallery (n)~ A library of controls that support user interface development. Some of these controls function as containers for other controls or content, such as images and media.

control group (n)~ A set of controls that are conceptually or logically related. Controls that are conceptually related are usually viewed together but do not necessarily affect each other. Controls that are logically related affect each other.

control handle (n)~ A handle that specifies unique behavior for certain shapes.

control interface (n)~ The virtual objects and mechanisms that control an application.

Control key (n)~ A key that, when pressed in combination with another key, gives the other key an alternative meaning.

control menu (n)~ A menu that contains commands you can use to manipulate a window or close a program. You click the program icon at the left of the title bar to open this menu. The context menu of a window replaces this menu.

control message (n)~ An application-readable message requesting the execution of a specific operation on the client side.

Control Node (PN)~ An- appliance- node that is the central point of control for processing queries on the- SQL Server PDW appliance, receiving the user query, creating a distributed query plan, communicating relevant plan operations and data to- Compute nodes, receiving Compute node results, performing any necessary aggregation of results, and then returning the query results to the user.

Control Panel (PN)~ A Windows program that collects and displays for users the system-level features of the computer, including hardware and software setup and configuration. From Control Panel, users can click individual items to configure system-level features and perform related tasks.

Control Panel Home (n)~ The main Control Panel window.

control part (n)~ An element in a control template that has special, possibly mandatory, significance and semantics in the functioning of the control. For example, a template for a ScrollBar control should supply a Thumb part for the ScrollBar to function correctly, but it need not provide a small decrease or a small increase button.

control pattern (n)~ A design implementation that describes a discrete piece of functionality for a control. This functionality can include the visual appearance of a control and the actions it can perform.

control point (n)~ A handle that can be dragged to change the curve or symmetry of a segment.

control point (n)~ The reference point in a compensation range that represents the intended average pay for all employees at that compensation level. For grade structures, control points are typically, but not always, the range midpoint. Broad band structures can use control points but rarely do.

control protocol plug-in (n)~ A type of plug-in that enables a Windows Media server to communicate with clients and other servers through different network protocols.

control skin (n)~ A skin that is characterized by the properties for controls, such as buttons, labels, calendars, etc.

control state (n)~ A field in an ASP.NET Web page that stores the current property settings for server controls on the page. Control state is used to recreate the page and reestablish previous settings on each postback.

control template (n)~ A tree of elements that is expanded into the scene whenever a control of a particular type is found. The elements typically have properties bound to properties of the control instance.

control tip (n)~ A brief phrase that describes a control, a page, or a tab. The control tip appears when the user briefly holds the mouse pointer over a control.

Control Tools (n)~

control unit (n)~ A device that processes data from receipts that are generated by a cash register.

control-break (n)~ A key or combination of keys used to tell a computer to halt, or break out of, whatever it is doing. On IBM PCs and compatibles under DOS, pressing the Pause/Break or Scroll Lock/Break key while holding down the Ctrl key issues the break command (as does Ctrl-C). On Macintosh computers, the key combination that sends a break code is Command-period.

controller (n)~ The part of a test rig that distributes tests to agent computers and collects test results.

controller server (n)~ The server computer on which the Microsoft Web Farm Framework software is installed. This server is used to specify the administrator account for the Web farm, to manage primary and secondary servers, and to synchronize Web platform components, configuration, applications, and content between servers.

control-of-flow language (n)~ Transact-SQL keywords that control the flow of execution of SQL statements and statement blocks in triggers, stored procedures, and batches.

convention (n)~ Any standard that is used more or less universally in a given situation. Many conventions are applied to microcomputers. In programming, for example, a language such as C relies on formally accepted symbols and abbreviations that must be used in programs. Less formally, programmers usually adopt the convention of indenting subordinate instructions in a routine so that the structure of the program is more easily visualized. National and international committees often discuss and arbitrate conventions for programming languages, data structures, communication standards, and device characteristics.

convention (n)~ A rule that describes how to model a class with the Entity Framework.

Convergence ~ The consolidation of all communications - voice, data and video - onto a single network infrastructure.

Converging Arrows (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show ideas or concepts that converge to a central point. Works best with Level 1 text only.

Converging Radial (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show relationships of concepts or components to a central idea in a cycle. The first line of Level 1 text corresponds to the central circular shape and the lines of Level 2 text correspond to the surrounding rectangular shapes. Unused text does not appear, but remains available if you switch layouts.

conversation (n)~ A discussion with a customer or colleague.

conversation (n)~ A real-time communication session between two or more users. A

session can involve IM, video, or audio.

conversation (n)~ A collection of communications (e-mail, IM, text messaging, voice mail, and so on) between two or more participants.

conversation area (n)~ The pane where conversations, including phone calls, conference calls, and instant messages, are displayed for the user.

conversation endpoint (n)~ The object which represents a party participating in the conversation.

conversation group (n)~ A group of related Service Broker conversations. Messages in the same conversation group can only be processed by one service program at a time.

conversation handle (n)~ An handle which uniquely defines a conversation.

Conversation History (PN)~ The folder in Outlook where instant messages and phone conversations are stored.

conversation invitation (n)~ A request for a conversation.

conversation note (n)~ A note you type on the Notes tab of a conversation window to potentially be forwarded along with the call and saved in the call history.

conversation subject (n)~ Text indicating the topic of a conversation. It is entered by the user or generated by the computer based on conversation information. It is displayed in the conversation title bar or in an alert.

conversation tracking (n)~ Keeping a record of chat conversations in CRM, which occur through Lync.

Conversation window (n)~ The window that is displayed when the user is in any type of conversation. This window displays the list of conversation window participants, the conversation content for instant messaging and video conversations, and commands and controls for managing the conversation.

Conversational MOS (n)~ A prediction of the narrowband conversational quality MOS (MOS-CQ) of the audio stream that is played to the user. This value takes into account the listening quality of the audio played and sent across the network, the speech and noise levels for both audio streams, and echoes.

conversational quality MOS (n)~ A class of MOS values that takes into account listening quality in each direction, as well as bidirectional effects, such as delay and echo.

conversion (n)~ The process of changing from one form or format to another; where information is concerned, a changeover that affects form but not substance. Types of conversion include data (changing the way information is represented), file (changing a file from one format to another), hardware (changing all or part of a computer system), media (transferring data from one storage media to another), software (changing a program designed for one platform so that it runs on another), and system (changing from one operating system to another).

conversion (n)~ An action taken by a visitor to your public Web site that results in a desired customer response, such as requesting more information or signing up for a newsletter.

conversion (n)~ An action by which a subscription (the source subscription) is replaced by a new subscription, both owned by the same billing account, along a preconfigured conversion path. The source subscription is canceled and the destination subscription is the new subscription.

conversion cycle (n)~ A recurring set of production and logistics activities performed by parties that manufacture or distribute items.

conversion function (n)~ A function that converts one data type or format to another data type or format.

Conversion Manager (PN)~ A report administration page that allows users to view, create or change conversion points.

conversion page (n)~ A Web site page that a visitor reaches after having completed an action.

conversion point (n)~ A measurement of the number of visitors who reach a conversion page.

conversion rate (n)~ The number of clickthroughs your site receives divided by the number of conversions.

conversion rate sales (n)~ The total revenue from all conversions for a specified time period.

conversion referrer (n)~ An ad, search result, or any other link that sends a user to the site where that user completes a transaction.

conversion table (n)~ A table listing a set of characters or numbers and their equivalents in another coding scheme. Common examples of conversion tables include ASCII tables, which list characters and their ASCII values, and decimal-to-hexadecimal tables.

conversion time (n)~ The time at which the conversion rate is applied to a transaction. If the conversion type is a fixed rate, the conversion time should always be the time at which the order was accepted for fulfillment. If the conversion type is a spot rate, the conversion time is when the bank performs the conversion.

conversion tool (n)~ A tool that is used to perform conversions.

conversion tracking (n)~ The process of collecting data about which visitors to your site perform the actions you desire (such as signing up for a newsletter or making a purchase).

conversion type (n)~ The type of currency conversion used to convert the buyer currency to the base currency for the Web site, or to convert the supplier currency to the base currency in a multicurrency transaction. The conversion type can be either a fixed (static) rate, or a spot (dynamic) rate.

conversion type (n)~ The kind of conversion based on the action desired from the user (e.g. purchase, subscription).

convert (v)~ To change from one form or function to another.

convert (v)~ To change one type of record, for example, a campaign response to an opportunity, or an activity to a case.

Convert to Motion Path (v)~ A tool that allows the user to convert a shape or path into a path along which another object will move, automatically generating a storyboard for the animation.

Convert to Path (v)~ A tool that is used to convert a shape to a path object, whose vertices you can then modify individually.

Convert to Shape (PN)~ A feature that enables Tablet PC users to convert an ink drawing to a standard OfficeArt shape, which can be formatted with colors and effects exactly as if it were inserted using -€œInsert Shape.-€?

converter (n)~ Any device that changes electrical signals or computer data from one form

to another. For example, an analog-to-digital converter translates analog signals to digital signals.

convex hull (n)~ The smallest convex set that contains X in the Euclidean plane or Euclidean space.

co-occurrence matrix (n)~ A matrix or distribution that is defined over an image to be the distribution of co-occurring values at a given offset.

cookie (n)~ On the World Wide Web, a block of data that a Web server stores on a client system. When a user returns to the same Web site, the browser sends a copy of the cookie back to the server. Cookies are used to identify users, to instruct the server to send a customized version of the requested Web page, to submit account information for the user, and for other administrative purposes.

Cookie ~ A small data file stored on your computer by a website, in theory to allow it to 'remember' your preferences, but in practise mostly used to track which adverts you have seen. You can set most browsers to reject all cookies, or to ask your permission before storing them, but this will generate multiple error messages on a lot of websites and is generally more hassle than it's worth - they are pretty harmless. UK websites are required to display a warning message about them because no-one could make Prime Minister David Cameron understand what they do.

Cookie ~ a piece of information sent by a Web- Server- to a Web- Browser- that the Browser software is expected to save and to send back to the Server whenever the browser makes additional requests from the Server.

Cookie replay attack (n)~ An attack that captures the user's authentication cookie using monitoring software and replays it to the application to gain access under a false identity.

cooldown time (n)~ The minimum length of time that the user needs to wait after using the system before using it again.

cooperative blocking (n)~ In multithreading, the act of one task yielding processing resources to other tasks.

coordinate (n)~ Each of a set of references that together describe the exact position of something with respect to a set of axes (or a row and column).

coordinate pair (n)~ A pair of values representing the x- and y-coordinates of a point that are stored in a two-dimensional array that can contain coordinates for many points.

Coordinated Universal Time (n)~ The standard time common to every place in the world, coordinated by the International Bureau of Weights and Measures. Coordinated Universal Time is used for the synchronization of computers on the Internet.

co-owner (n)~ The person who, together with the owner, controls how permissions are set on objects and can grant permissions to others.

COP (n)~ The official currency of Colombia.

copay (n)~ A fee that must be payed for the use of specific medical services covered by a medical plan.

coprocessor (n)~ A processor, distinct from the main microprocessor, that performs additional functions or assists the main microprocessor.

co-product (n)~ An item produced jointly with another item.

copy (v)~ To duplicate information and reproduce it in another part of a document, in a different file or memory location, or in a different medium. A copy operation can affect

data ranging from a single character to large segments of text, a graphics image, or from one to many data files.

copy area (n)~ The cells that you copy when you want to paste data into another location. After you copy cells, a moving border appears around them to indicate that they've been copied.

copy backup (n)~ A backup that copies all selected files but does not mark each file as having been backed up (in other words, the archive attribute is not cleared). Copying is useful if you want to back up files between normal and incremental backups because copying does not affect these other backup operations.

Copy General Management System Analog (n)~ A method for controlling the copying of broadcast media content that allows only one generation of copying.

Copy Number (PN)~ The button that enables the user to copy the retrieval number of a parked call.

copy on write (n)~ Page protection that allows multiple applications to map their virtual address spaces to share the same physical pages until an application needs to modify the page and have its own instance copy, which allows the virtual memory manager to save memory and execution time.

copy set (n)~ A duplicate of the media master that Remote Storage copies to a different tape or disk. Copy sets are typically used for backup purposes.

copyfitting (n)~ The resizing of text to fit into an allotted amount of space.

copy-on-write page protection (n)~ A concept that allows multiple applications to map their virtual address spaces to share the same physical pages, until an application needs to modify the page and have its own instance copy.

copyright (n)~ A method of protecting the rights of an originator of a creative work, such as a text, a piece of music, a painting, or a computer program, through law.

copyright symbol (n)~ The -© character. Normally included at the beginning of a copyright notice.

Coral Hues (PN)~ One of the background colors on the Screen Saver Settings dialog box that consists of a range of coral colors.

CORBA (n)~ A specification developed by the Object Management Group in 1992 in which pieces of programs (objects) communicate with other objects in other programs, even if the two programs are written in different programming languages and are running on different platforms. A program makes its request for objects through an object request broker, or ORB, and thus does not need to know the structure of the program from which the object comes. CORBA is designed to work in object-oriented environments.

core (n)~ One of the types of memory built into computers before random access memory (RAM) was available or affordable. Some people still use the term to refer to the main memory of any computer system, as in the phrase core dump—a listing of the raw contents of main memory at the moment of a system crash.

core application questionnaire (n)~ A questionnaire used to gather key information about your organization to be used as a roadmap for building your PerformancePoint Server application.

core cmdlet (n)~ One of a core set of commands for manipulating the system and that corresponds to commands found in other shell environments.

core installation (n)~ An option that can be used for installing Windows Server 2008 or Windows Server 2008 R2. It provides a minimal environment for running specific server roles, which reduces the maintenance and management requirements and the attack surface for those server roles.

Core layer (n)~ A layer in the Surface SDK that exposes a set of APIs for developers to use to create Surface applications.

core model (n)~ The first layer of the CIM schema, which includes the top-level classes and their properties and associations. The core model is both domain- and platform-independent.

Core Parking (PN)~ A feature that dynamically selects a set of processors that should stay idle and not run any threads based on the current power policy and their recent utilization.

core program (n)~ A program or program segment that is resident in random access memory (RAM).

Core Web Server (PN)~ The Windows services that make up the core of IIS 7. The Core Web server provides the foundation for the modular architecture of IIS.

core-based licensing (n)~ A licensing option where cores are licensed rather than users or devices.

corner join (n)~ Two lines that are joined at an angle. For objects that have sharp corners, such as rectangles, you can change the way the stroke looks at each corner point by applying one of three corner join styles: miter join, round join, and bevel join.

corner point (n)~ An anchor point where the two handles are fully retracted, so they're sitting inside' the node itself and cannot be selected.'

corner radius (n)~ The radius that determines how much, if any, the corner of a rectangular object is actually curved or rounded-off'.'

correction area (n)~ An area that appears in the writing pad when you tap the recognized text that you want to correct. You can use it to rewrite an incorrectly recognized character or to replace a word with a suggested alternative.

correction comb (n)~ An area that appears in the writing pad when you tap the recognized text that you want to correct. You can use it to rewrite an incorrectly recognized character or to replace a word with a suggested alternative.

Corrections (PN)~ A set of features that enables users to improve the quality of their images with just one or two clicks. Galleries help the user optimize characteristics such as brightness, contrast, color, and sharpness.

correlate (v)~ In logging, to show which logged client-side events caused corresponding server-side events. Log data is ofen correlated as it is being consolidated to a database or log file.

correlated subquery (n)~ A subquery that references a column in the outer statement. The inner query is run for each candidate row in the outer statement.

correlation (n)~ Creating relationships between an email activity and other records by using the information from email headers.

correlation ID (n)~ A randomly generated ID that is associated with a message and passed along for the lifetime of a given message.

correlation set (n)~ An instance of a correlation type; that is, the listed properties for a

message that are used to determine whether it belongs to a given instance of an orchestration.

correlation type (n)~ A set of message properties that uniquely identifies a business process and which is used to correlate messages with orchestration instances.

correspondent account (n)~ An account established by a banking institution to make transactions on behalf of another financial institution, usually for international transactions.

corrupt (v)~ To damage, in regard to files or data.

corrupted (adj)~ Damaged. Mostly used in regard to files or data.

corrupted heap pointer (n)~ An access violation that occurs most typically when a block is allocated in one heap and freed in another.

corrupted infix pattern (n)~ An access violation that occurs when a set of freed blocks that have been marked non-accessible are touched by a program.

corrupted prefix pattern (n)~ An access violation that occurs with buffer underruns.

corrupted suffix pattern (n)~ An access violation that happens most typically with buffer overruns.

Cortana (PN)~ The personal assistant feature on Windows Phone and Windows.

Cortana Home (PN)~ ?The place where Cortana shows cards to the user that include suggestions, questions, feedback, etc.

Cortana's Notebook (PN)~ ?The space where Cortana stores all of the information she knows about you.

co-sign (v)~ To digitally sign data along with one or more additional signatories. A cosignature does not imply that other signatures are valid.

cost (n)~ The amount of money spent in producing or acquiring.

cost (n)~ The value of an economic resource that is quantified in monetary units and that is measured using an accounting valuation principle.

cost accounting (n)~ The branch of accounting concerned with identifying and evaluating the cost of producing a product.

cost accumulation method (n)~ The method used to classify and allocate transformation costs.

cost adjustment amount (n)~ The sum of the differences between the original purchase price of the goods and the final price, which includes any additional item charges, revaluation, or rounding amounts.

cost basis (n)~ The purchase price of an asset, including freight, tax, and other expenses, less any adjustments, such as Section 179 Expense Deduction and salvage value.

cost center (n)~ An operating unit whose managers are accountable for budgeted and actual expenditures.

Cost Increase (PN)~ A calculated field that subtracts the total budgeted cost from the total actual cost and then divides that value by the total budgeted cost. This value is then multiplied by 100.

cost line (n)~ The part of a cost template that specifies one or more categories that form the basis of a cost estimate.

cost of goods sold (n)~ An accounting category used to sum the financial consequences of manufacturing products and carrying inventory.

cost per click (n)~ The amount an advertiser's account is charged each time the advertiser's ad is clicked by a search user or site visitor.

cost performance index (n)~ The ratio of budgeted costs of work performed to actual costs of work performed [BCWP/ACWP]. The cumulative CPI [sum of the BCWP for all tasks divided by the sum of the ACWP for all tasks] can be used to predict whether a project will go over budget.

cost project (n)~ An internal project for which costs of hours, expenses, and items can be registered, but not capitalized.

cost rate table (n)~ A collection of information about a resource's rates, including the standard rate, overtime rate, any per-use cost, and the date when the pay rate takes effect. You can establish up to five different cost rate tables for each resource.

cost resource (n)~ A resource that doesn't depend on the amount of work on a task or the duration of a task, such as airfare or lodging.

cost template (n)~ A method for applying estimates on fixed-price projects and investment projects.

cost variance (n)~ The difference between an expected cost and an actual cost.

costed (adj)~ Pertaining to something for which an estimate or cost has been provided.

costed (v)~ To calculate, assign, and allocate the cost of economic resources acquired, produced, or delivered by an organization.

costing (n)~ The process of calculating, assigning, and allocating the cost of economic resources acquired, produced, or delivered by an organization.

count window (n)~ A window with a variable window size that moves along a timeline with each distinct event start time.

count XPath (n)~ An XPath expression that returns a numeric value to be rendered within parentheses after the display name of the object.

countdown timer (n)~ A mechanism that measures the remaining time from a preset amount of time and sounds an alarm when this time has elapsed.

counter (n)~ In programming, a variable used to keep count of something.

counter (n)~ A global integer variable that is used in a runbook.

counter set (n)~ A set of system performance counters that are useful to monitor during a load test. Counter sets are organized by technology, for example, ASP.NET or SQL counter sets.

counter set map (n)~ An association between a counter set and a computer used during a load test. For example, a Web server might have ASP.NET, IIS, and .NET application counter set mappings.

counter threshold (n)~ The threshold at which alerts are triggered. There are two types of thresholds: warning and critical. Counter set definitions contain predefined thresholds for many key performance indicators.

Counterbalance Arrows (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show two opposing ideas or concepts. Each of the first two lines of Level 1 text corresponds to an arrow and works well with Level 2 text. Unused text does not appear, but remains available if you switch layouts.

counterfeit software (n)~ Software that a system builder does not obtain from an authorized distributor, or that a royalty OEM does not obtain from an authorized

replicator. Counterfeit software usually has many of the following problems: missing drivers, missing documentation, viruses, bugs, and other defects. Installing legitimate Microsoft products helps ensure the quality of your products, prevents customer problems, and reduces requests for customer support.

countersign (v)~ To sign a document already signed by the other party.

countersignature (n)~ A signature of an existing signature and message or a signature of an existing signature. A countersignature is used to sign the encrypted hash of an existing signature or to time stamp a message.

counter-signature (n)~ A signature of an existing signature and message or a signature of an existing signature. A countersignature is used to sign the encrypted hash of an existing signature or to time stamp a message.

counting loop (n)~ In a program, a group of statements that are repeated, thereby incrementing a variable used as a counter (for example, a program might repeat a counting loop that adds 1 to its counter until the counter equals 10).

Country (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 2.

country/region-specific (adj)~ Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of hardware or software that uses characters or conventions unique to a particular country/region or group of countries/regions. Country/region-specific does not necessarily refer to spoken languages, although it does allow for special characters (such as accent marks) that are language-specific. Generally, the features considered country/region-specific include keyboard layout (including special-character keys), time and date conventions, financial and monetary symbols, decimal notation (decimal point or comma), and alphabetic sorting order. Such features are handled either by a computer's operating system or by application programs that offer options for tailoring documents to a particular set of national/regional or international conventions.

Courier Sender (n)~ A Configuration Manager communication mechanism that enables you to create and send package information to another Configuration Manager site through non-network channels.

course (n)~ A series of classes that cover aspects of a subject area.

course code (n)~ A number or code that an educational institution uses to identify a particular class.

Coursera (PN)~ An education platform that partners with top universities and organizations worldwide, to offer courses online for anyone to take, for free.

courtesy copy (n)~ A directive to an e-mail program to send a complete copy of a given piece of mail to another individual. The use of cc mail addressing, as opposed to directly addressing the mail to a person, generally implies that the recipient is not required to take any action; the message is for informational purposes only. In a cc directive, the fact that this recipient received the mail is printed in the mail header and is thus known to all other recipients.

covariance (n)~ A statistical measure of the tendency of two variables to change in conjunction with each other. It is equal to the product of their standard deviations and correlation coefficients.

covariance (n)~ In programming languages, the ability to use a more derived type than that originally specified. Covariance in generic interfaces and delegates allows for implicit conversion of generic type parameters. Covariance is also supported for non-generic delegates for matching method signatures with delegate types.

cover (n)~ The photo displayed at the top of an album, and used to represent the whole album when albums are shown in list view. It is also used to describe the representative photo in a stack (of near duplicate photos).

cover inserter (n)~ An additional (usually optional) unit on high-end copy machines that allows users to insert pre-printed covers, tabs and chapter separators into documents.

cover letter (n)~ A letter that serves to introduce accompanying documents to the recipient. Often refers to a letter sent with a resume when applying for a job.

cover photo (n)~ The photo displayed at the top of an album, and used to represent the whole album when albums are shown in list view. It is also used to describe the representative photo in a stack (of near duplicate photos).

coverage collection (n)~ Information collected at run time about which blocks or lines of an application are executed at least once.

coverage map (n)~ A digital map indicating the area in which one can expect good cell-phone reception from a specific mobile operator.

COW (n)~ Page protection that allows multiple applications to map their virtual address spaces to share the same physical pages until an application needs to modify the page and have its own instance copy, which allows the virtual memory manager to save memory and execution time.

coworker shape (n)~ In an organization chart, a shape next to another shape that is connected to the same superior (or manager) shape.

CPA (oth)~ An organization that specifies payment formats for Canada.

CPF (n)~ An 11-digit identification number issued to Brazilians and resident aliens by the Brazilian Ministry of Revenue for identification and tax purposes.

CPI (n)~ A programming interface used to build and maintain unattended installation answer files and configuration sets by adding security fixes, changing drivers, and so forth.

CPI (n)~ The ratio of budgeted costs of work performed to actual costs of work performed [BCWP/ACWP]. The cumulative CPI [sum of the BCWP for all tasks divided by the sum of the ACWP for all tasks] can be used to predict whether a project will go over budget.

CPM (n)~ A project management method of calculating the total duration of a project based on individual task durations and their dependencies.

cps ~ (Characters Per Second)- A measure of how quickly information, particularly text, is being transferred over a modem link or network. See also- bps.

CPU (n)~ The computational and control unit of a computer. The CPU is the device that interprets and executes instructions. Mainframes and early minicomputers contained circuit boards full of integrated circuits that implemented the CPU. Single-chip central processing units, called microprocessors, made possible personal computers and workstations.

CPU ~ (Central Processing Unit)- The nerve centre of the computer : everything flows through it. Often just called 'the processor'. The best known PC processors are

Intel's- Pentium- and AMD'sAthlon.

CPU busy (n)~ A SQL Server statistic that reports the time, in milliseconds, that the central processing unit (CPU) spent on SQL Server work.

CPU cap (n)~ The maximum amount of CPU time that can be consumed by each processor to ensure that no application nor virtual machine blocks the system. This is mostly used in virtualization.

CPU capping (n)~ The use of CPU caps.

CPU speed (n)~ A relative measure of the data-processing capacity of a particular central processing unit (CPU), usually measured in megahertz.

CPU time (n)~ In multiprocessing, the amount of time during which a particular process has active control of the CPU (central processing unit).

CPU-bound (oth)~ Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a situation in which the performance of a computer is limited by the number of arithmetic operations the microprocessor must perform. When a system is computation-bound, the microprocessor is overloaded with calculations.

Crack, cracked ~ A crack is a small program intended to defeat software's copy protection, thus allowing unlicensed copies to be made - stealing it, in effect. Software that is distributed with its copy protection disabled or bypassed has been 'cracked'.

cradle (v)~ To place a mobile device in a cradle to connect to a desktop computer.

Craigslist ~ Craigslist is a centralized network of online communities featuring free online classified advertisements, with sections devoted to jobs, housing, personals, for sale, services, community, gigs, résumés, and discussion forums.- http://www.craigslist.org/

Craquelure (PN)~ A live effect that simulates fine cracks in paint or enamel on the surface of an object.

crash (v)~ For a system or program, to fail to function correctly, resulting in the suspension of operation.

crash (n)~ The failure of either a program or a disk drive. A program crash results in the loss of all unsaved data and can leave the operating system unstable enough to require restarting the computer. A disk drive crash, sometimes called a disk crash, leaves the drive inoperable and can cause loss of data.

Crash ~ When a computer program or operating system stops working completely or almost completely it (or the computer) is said to have 'crashed'. When a computer crashes it usually needs to berebooted- before it can be used again. See also- lockup.

crash dump (n)~ A binary file that a programmer can load into a debugger to analyze the cause of the crash. It contains the contents of the memory when the crash occurred.

Crash Dump Type (n)~ Specifies the file format Dr. Watson will use to store the information. The Full format contains the entire memory space of the program, as well as the program image itself, the handle table, and other information that will be useful to the debugger. The Mini format may include the full memory and handle table, or it may simply contain information about a single thread. The Windows NT 4.0-compatible Full format provides you with the opportunity to use older tools to analyze the dump file. Crash Dump Type is only available when you have selected the Create Crash Dump File check box.

crash recovery (n)~ The ability of a computer to resume operation after a disastrous failure, such as the failure of a hard drive. Ideally, recovery can occur without any loss of data, although usually some, if not all, data is lost.

Crate (PN)~ A compression container format (.cr8) in Windows that largely replaces the CAB format in all servicing scenarios. This format extends beyond servicing and is a compression solution for file sharing in general.

crawl (v)~ To compile and organize entries for a search engine or content index by reading Web pages or other content.

crawl (n)~ The process of scanning content to compile and maintain an index.

crawl log (n)~ A set of properties that provides information about the results of crawling a display URL. The information includes whether the crawl was successful, the content source to which the display URL belongs, and the level, message, time, and identifier for any errors that occur.

crawl rule (n)~ A set of preferences that applies to a specific URL or range of URLs that you can use to include or exclude items you want to crawl and specify the content access account to use when crawling that URL or range.

crawl scope (n)~ A collection of data stores (identifiable by URL) that represents content that the indexer crawls and indexes.

Crawl Scope Manager (PN)~ The set of interfaces that provides methods to inform the Windows Search engine about containers to crawl and items under those containers to include in or exclude from the catalog.

Crawler ~ A program that indexes pages on the World Wide Web for search engines.

crawler impact rule (n)~ A rule that applies to a specific URL or range of URLs on which you can configure crawling to reduce the resources that are used on the server that is being crawled.

crawling account (n)~ An account used to crawl Web sites, servers and network resources included in a content index.

CRC (n)~ A procedure used in checking for errors in data transmission. CRC error checking uses a complex calculation to generate a number based on the data transmitted. The sending device performs the calculation before transmission and includes it in the packet that it sends to the receiving device. The receiving device repeats the same calculation after transmission. If both devices obtain the same result, it is assumed that the transmission was error free. The procedure is known as a redundancy check because each transmission includes not only data but extra (redundant) error-checking values. Communications protocols such as XMODEM and Kermit use cyclical redundancy checking.

create (v)~ To bring an object into existence by allocating the necessary storage space and giving values to its attributes.

Create Console Scope Wizard (n)~ A wizard that allows the user to define a console scope, the computer groups associated with the console scope, and the users associated with the console scope.

Create Deployment Package Wizard (n)~ A wizard you use in Mobile Deployment Manager to create a deployment package.

Create Installation Item Wizard (n)~ A wizard you use in Mobile Deployment Manager

to create an installation item.

create mode (n)~ The mode in which certain information is not available for edit on the page until the page is saved after creation. An example of this would be the opportunity record pages, where the opportunity has to be saved before products can be added.

Create New Group (PN)~ A menu item that creates a new group for the user's Contacts list.

Create Task Wizard (n)~ A wizard that allows the user to create new tasks that can be run in different locations, for example, in the Operator console or on an agent-managed computer.

Creative Asset Manager (PN)~ A Microsoft Advertising program that advertisers use to upload, organize, preview, and validate creatives.

creative content (n)~ The content that is to be placed on an advertising schedule. In the advertising industry, creative denotes ownership of the content. You cannot change any aspect of the ad without approval from the company that owns the ad you are running.

creator (n)~ On the Apple Macintosh, the program that creates a file. Files are linked to their creators by creator codes; this link enables the operating system to open the creator application when a document file is opened.

creator (n)~ The entity primarily responsible for creating the content resource (that is, the author).

Credential Locker (PN)~ A feature of Windows where a user's credentials are securely stored.

Credential Manager (PN)~ A common credential store and interface that is used to save and manage user credentials, such as user names and passwords, so you can easily log on to Web sites and connect to other resources, such as computers.

credential prompt (n)~ A dialog box that appears when a user is requested to confirm whether an administrative process should be permitted to start. The user can approve the process by providing a user name and password for an administrator account, or the user can cancel the process by clicking Cancel.

Credential Provider (n)~ A tool that provides information, which includes identification and proof of identification, that is used to gain access to local and network resources.

Credential Vault Service (PN)~ A behind-the-scene service that is part of Credential Manager and that actually does the work of creating and managing user credentials to allow users to log on across machines and sites.

credentials (n)~ Information that includes identification and proof of identification that is used to gain access to local and network resources. Examples of credentials are user names and passwords, smart cards, and certificates.

credentials lock (n)~ A type of device lock in Windows Mobile that requires the user to enter credentials to gain access to phone resources.

credit (v)~ To enter an amount that decreases the balance of an asset or expense account or increases a liability, owners equity or revenue account.

credit (n)~ An account entry that typically increases liabilities, owners' equity, or income, and decreases assets or expenses.

credit advice (n)~ An official notice of a bank credit transaction.

credit balance transaction (n)~ A transaction with an unapplied balance that decreases

the customer's or supplier's balance. Examples include credit memos, returns, payments, and receipts.

credit card (n)~ A type of payment card where the supplier is paid by the card issuer. The card holder then pays the card issuer.

credit card authorization (n)~ The process of verifying the credit card holder's identification and credit worthiness before a sales order is processed and fulfilled.

credit card capture (n)~ The process of verifying the credit card holder's identification and credit worthiness when a sales order is fulfilled.

credit card preauthorization (n)~ The process of verifying the credit card holder's identification and credit worthiness before a sales order is processed and fulfilled. The merchant asks the credit card company to reduce the customer's credit line by the invoice amount without charging the account. The preauthorization usually expires after a fixed period of time defined by the credit card processor.

credit hold (n)~ A restriction placed by the vendor that prevents a business or customer from charging for work or goods.

Credit hold (n)~ A field name on the account form. The user can set this field to Yes or No depending on whether there is a hold on the account.

credit limit (n)~ A limit placed by a vendor on the monetary amount that a business or customer can charge.

Credit limit (n)~ A field name on the account form. The user enters the amount in dollars that represents the maximum limit of the account.

credit limit check (n)~ A calculation to determine whether a customer's outstanding balance is within the maximum credit allowed for that customer.

credit note (n)~ An invoice with a negative amount.

Crime (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the Computer Entertainment Rating Organization (CERO).

criteria (n)~ Conditions you specify to limit which records are included in the result set of a query or filter.

Criteria pane (n)~ The area of the window that displays the criteria used to limit the records included in the result set of your query.

critical alert (n)~ An alert that indicates that a protection group requires immediate attention. Critical problems are caused by significant abnormal (unexpected) behavior that affects data protected by DPS.

critical exception (oth)~ An exception that leads to a monitored component's failure. For ASP.NET applications, a critical exception results in the user seeing either the standard or a custom error page. For web services, critical exceptions are those that ASP.NET serializes into valid SOAP messages on the server-side, and deserializes to SOAP exceptions on the ASP.NET client.

critical file (n)~ A file that is crucial for the system to perform.

critical path (n)~ The series of activities that determines the duration of the project. In a deterministic model, the critical path is usually defined as those activities with float less than or equal to a specified value, often zero. It is the longest path through the project.

critical path (n)~ The series of tasks that must be completed on schedule for a project to finish on schedule. Each task on the critical path is a critical task.

critical path method (n)~ A project management method of calculating the total duration of a project based on individual task durations and their dependencies.

critical section (n)~ A segment of code which is not reentrant; that is, it does not support concurrent access by multiple threads. Often, a critical section is used to protect shared resources.

critical task (n)~ A task that must be completed on schedule for the project to finish on time. If a critical task is delayed, the project completion date might also be delayed. A series of critical tasks makes up a project's critical path.

critical update (n)~ A broadly released fix for a specific problem addressing a critical, non-security related bug.

CRL (n)~ A document maintained and published by a certification authority that lists certificates that have been revoked.

CRL issuer (n)~ The organization (CA) which issued the CRL.

CRM (n)~ The process of building profitable customer relationships through the delivery of highly targeted interactions at all customer touch points by aligning marketing, sales and service functions and systems.

CRM (PN)~ The Business subcategory containing apps to help companies manage customer relations and retention.

CRM Back End Server (PN)~ A back-end server in CRM that runs the server roles, incl. Asynchronous Processing Service, Sandbox Service, and SharePoint Integration Service.

CRM Front End Server (PN)~ A front-end server in CRM that runs a number of server roles, incl. the Web Application Server, Organization Web Service, Discovery Web Service and Help Server.

CRM Mobile Customization (n)~ A tool used to create views that are available to all mobile users. Each view defines a subset of data that is designed to fit on the screen of the mobile device, and can include data from any Microsoft CRM attributes in supported record types. CRM Mobile Customization is also used to customize forms used by the CRM Mobile application on the device.

CRM Mobile perimeter network components (n)~ The Microsoft CRM Mobile components that are installed on a perimeter network IIS server in either the standard or traditional perimeter network configuration to provide secure registration and synchronization when Microsoft CRM Mobile is available over the Internet.

CRM Mobile server components (n)~ Components that you use to register devices, perform the initial provisioning, and perform synchronization of data between the mobile device and the Microsoft CRM server for a variety of network configurations. Includes two tools for system administrators: CRM Mobile Customization and Mobile Deployment Manager

CRM-Exchange E-mail Router (PN)~ A software component that provides an interface between the Microsoft CRM system and Exchange 2000 or Exchange 2003.

crop (v)~ To trim the vertical or horizontal edges of an object. Pictures are often cropped to focus attention on a particular area.

crop mark (n)~ A mark that shows where a publication page will be trimmed.

cross hair (n)~ Intersecting lines used by some computer input devices to locate a particular x-y-coordinate.

cross hatch (n)~ Shading made up of regularly spaced, intersecting lines.

cross join (n)~ A logical operator which joins each row from the first (top) input with each row from the second (bottom) input. It can also be called a Cartesian join, since it returns the Cartesian product of the two tables.

cross reference object (n)~ An object in which Active Directory stores information about directory partitions and external directory services.

cross sell (n)~ A specific type of related sell that suggests to users a product related to the product(s) they already have in their baskets.

cross-database ownership chaining (n)~ An ownership chain that spans more than one database.

cross-docking (n)~ A distribution practice in which items flow from receiving to shipping, with limited or no storage required.

cross-domain barrier (n)~ An Internet Explorer security feature that stops scripts and Document Object Model (DOM) objects from executing across domains.

cross-domain library (n)~ A JavaScript library available in apps for SharePoint to allow cross-domain client-level communication.

crossfade (n)~ A method of smoothly moving from one video clip or photo to another. With a crossfade transition, the frames in the playing clip fade out as the frames in the new clip fade in. In the film industry, the same process is called a dissolve.

cross-foot (v)~ To add amounts across a row (horizontally). The resulting total can be checked against a total obtained by footing (adding amounts vertically).

cross-forest authentication (n)~ An authentication feature that enables secure access to resources when the user account is in one forest and the computer account is in another forest. This feature allows users to securely access resources in other forests, using either Kerberos or NTLM, without sacrificing the single sign-on and administrative benefits of having only one user ID and password maintained in the user's home forest.

cross-forest member (n)~ A member of a security group whose user account is in a different forest from the group account.

cross-functional flowchart (n)~ A type of flowchart that shows the relationship between a business process and the functional units (such as departments) responsible for that process.

cross-hatching (n)~ Shading made up of regularly spaced, intersecting lines. Cross-hatching is one of several methods for filling in areas of a graphic.

crossing extent (n)~ The extent of a crossing file occupying space on the volume of the owning file.

cross-model association (n)~ A relationship that allows users to define links between reference data elements to enable fact data movement.

cross-model mapping (n)~ A one-to-one correspondence that a business rule can establish between members or dimensions of two separate models.

Crossover (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 139.

crossover cable (n)~ A type of cable that facilitates network communications. A crossover cable interconnects two computers by reversing their respective pin contacts.

cross-page posting (n)~ In ASP.NET Web pages, the process of submitting a page to a specified target page in contrast to submitting the page to itself.

cross-platform (adj)~ Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a software application or hardware device that can be run or operated on more than one system platform.

cross-premises deployment (n)~ A deployment model in which part of a tenant organization's mailboxes, files, or other services, are hosted and part of them are not hosted but instead exist in the organization's own on-premises deployment.

cross-project link (n)~ A relationship in which the start or finish date of a task depends on a task in another project.

cross-site publishing (n)~ A content publishing model in which multiple sites select and republish content that is authored and managed in a single source location.

cross-site request forgery (n)~ An attack where a malicious website makes an HTTP request to a target website in such a way that the website thinks that the request is part of a legitimate user's session.

cross-slide (n)~ A touch-optimized technique for selecting or moving an item within a content area that is pannable in one direction only.

crosstab query (n)~ A query that calculates a sum, average, count, or other type of total on records, and then groups the result by two types of information: one down the left side of the datasheet and the other across the top.

crosstab report (n)~ Printed information about tasks and resources over a specified time period. There are five predefined crosstab reports in Project: Cash Flow, Crosstab, Resource Usage, Task Usage, and Who Does What When.

cross-validation (n)~ A method for evaluating the accuracy of a data mining model.

cross-varying dimension (n)~ In OLAP terminology, a listing of all valid tuples by rule.

Crow's Foot (n)~ A specification language for describing data structures. You can use the Crow's Foot entity and relationship shapes to diagram the structure of databases.

CRT (n)~ The basis of the television screen and the standard microcomputer display screen. A CRT display is built around a vacuum tube containing one or more electron guns whose electron beams rapidly sweep horizontally across the inside of the front surface of the tube, which is coated with a material that glows when irradiated. Each electron beam moves from left to right, top to bottom, one horizontal scan line at a time. To keep the screen image from flickering, the electron beam refreshes the screen 30 times or more per second. The clarity of the image is determined by the number of pixels on the screen.

CRT ~ (Cathode Ray Tube)- The imaging technology used in older desktop monitors. Provides an excellent colour display, but is extremely bulky and is widely being replaced by flatscreens.

Crude Humor (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB).

crushed microdots (n)~ Microdots that are distorted or damaged between the diffuser layers of the Surface display.

crypto agility (n)~ The ability of software to support customer-preferred algorithms for encryption, hashing, entropy and digital signatures.

Crypto API Diagnostics (PN)~ A utility that can only be enabled by an administrator and which logs events associated with an applications use of certificates.

crypto escrow key (n)~ A secondary encryption key that provides the ability for an authorized IT Helpdesk administrator to open an encrypted document when the password is lost.

crypto key (n)~ A piece of data that is required to initialize a cryptographic algorithm.

crypto set (n)~ A specific group of cryptography settings.

crypto-accelerator board (n)~ A hardware device that speeds up cryptographic operations by offloading operations to a special processor on the board.

CryptoAPI (n)~ An (API) that is provided as part of Microsoft Windows. CryptoAPI provides a set of functions that allow applications to encrypt or digitally sign data in a flexible manner while providing protection for the user's sensitive private key data. Actual cryptographic operations are performed by independent modules known as (CSPs).

CryptoAPI 2.0 (n)~ The API that supports PKI and X.509 certificates, such as certificate chain validation, certificate stores, and signature verification.

CryptoAPI Component Object Model (PN)~ A Microsoft ActiveX control that provides a Component Object Model (COM) interface to Microsoft CryptoAPI, which exposes a select set of CryptoAPI functions to application developers.

cryptographic agility (n)~ The ability of software to support customer-preferred algorithms for encryption, hashing, entropy and digital signatures.

cryptographic algorithm (n)~ A mathematical function used for encryption and decryption. Most cryptographic algorithms are based on a substitution cipher, a transposition cipher, or a combination of both.

cryptographic digest (n)~ The result of a one-way hash function that takes a variable-length input string and converts it to a fixed-length output string. This fixed-length output string is probabilistically unique for every different input string and thus can act as a fingerprint of a file. It can be used to determine whether a file was tampered with.

cryptographic key (n)~ A piece of data that is required to initialize a cryptographic algorithm.

cryptographic service provider (n)~ An independent software module that performs cryptography algorithms for authentication, encoding, and encryption.

cryptographic set (n)~ A specific group of cryptography settings.

cryptography (n)~ The study or analysis of codes and encoding methods used to secure information. Cryptography is used to provide confidentiality, data integrity, authentication (entity and data origin), and nonrepudiation.

Cryptography Application Programming Interface (n)~ An (API) that is provided as part of Microsoft Windows. CryptoAPI provides a set of functions that allow applications to encrypt or digitally sign data in a flexible manner while providing protection for the user's sensitive private key data. Actual cryptographic operations are performed by independent modules known as (CSPs).

Cryptography Next Generation (PN)~ A replacement of the CryptoAPI that enables support for Suite B cryptographic algorithms such as elliptic curve cryptography (ECC).

CS Authentication resource (n)~ A Commerce Server resource with global-level properties, managed through Commerce Server Manager. Use CS Authentication to configure authentication options for a site.

CSAT Index (n)~ A survey solution to allow users to understand and act on customer

feedback.

CSDL (n)~ An XML-based language that is used to define the entity types, associations, entity containers, entity sets, and association sets of a conceptual model.

CSF (n)~ A development framework for the targeted delivery of content. The Content Selection Framework (CSF) provides the components you use to build a business-specific messaging system. CSF provides a platform for making high-speed decisions to target content to users.

CSFM option (n)~ An area on the Spam Filter page that gives IT administrators the ability to select various content attributes of a message that either increase the potential for the message to be quarantined as spam (the spam score') or absolutely quarantine messages that contain specific attributes.'

CSLIP (n)~ A version of SLIP using compressed Internet address information, thereby making the protocol faster than SLIP.

C-SLIP (n)~ A version of SLIP using compressed Internet address information, thereby making the protocol faster than SLIP.

CSM (n)~ See client-side monitoring. CSM is a common tag used when client-side monitoring is turned on for an application. For example, CSM Collector.

CSM (PN)~ The set of interfaces that provides methods to inform the Windows Search engine about containers to crawl and items under those containers to include in or exclude from the catalog.

CSM Collector (oth)~ A part of the Application Performance Monitoring (APM) feature that receives client events and statistics from end users.

CSO (PN)~ An Internet directory service that matches users' own names with e-mail addresses, generally at colleges and universities. The CSO service, which can be reached through Gopher, was originally developed at the Computing Services Office at the University of Illinois.

CSOM (n)~ A set of APIs for SharePoint products. These APIs are based on the server object model, and can be called from clients such as desktop PCs and mobile devices.

CSP (n)~ An independent software module that performs cryptography algorithms for authentication, encoding, and encryption.

CSP (PN)~ The Microsoft program that allows external partners to sell, set up, and manage Office 365 accounts for small businesses, as well as set their own terms.

CSR (oth)~ An employee who provides service to the customers of the organization or business unit through the opening and resolution of cases, among other activities.

CSR (n)~ Technology that enables rendering operations to be handled by the client.

CSRF (n)~ An attack where a malicious website makes an HTTP request to a target website in such a way that the website thinks that the request is part of a legitimate user's session.

CSS (n)~ A Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) specification developed by The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) that allows authors of HTML documents and users to attach style sheets to HTML documents. The style sheets include typographical information on how the page should appear, such as the font of the text in the page. This specification also directs the way in which the style sheets of the HTML document and the user's style will blend.

CSS (n)~ A feature in Commerce Server 2006 that updates Web site changes from one environment to another, for example, from a testing environment to a production environment. These changes can include Web site pages, configuration settings, and database resources.

CSS ~ (Cascading Style Sheets)- A set of- HTML- commands used to control the style of web pages, much more complex than the tag-set it is intended to replace, but also more powerful and particularly useful for retaining a uniform style across a large website. Generally only used by professional web designers.

CSS selector (n)~ The name of the element type to which the display information applies.

CSTA (n)~ An international standard established by the European Computer Manufacturers Association (ECMA) that specifies an application's interface and protocols for monitoring and controlling calls and devices in a communications network.

CSV (n)~ A data file consisting of fields and records, stored as text, in which the fields are separated from each other by commas.

CSV (PN)~ A feature that simplifies the configuration and management of Hyper-V virtual machines in failover clusters. With CSV, on a failover cluster that runs Hyper-V, multiple virtual machines can use the same disk yet fail over independently of one another. CSV provides increased flexibility for volumes in clustered storage-€"for example, it allows you to keep system files separate from data to optimize disk performance, even if the system files and the data are contained within virtual hard disk files.

CSV import file (n)~ A comma separated value (CSV) file used to provision many new users at one time.

CSVLK (PN)~ A unique volume license key used to activate a key management service (KMS) host or to enable volume software licenses to be issued and managed from Active Directory.

CT (n)~ A technique that produces a computer-processed X-ray image of a cross section of an internal organ or tissue.

CTAS (PN)~ A T-SQL feature (parallelized operation) that creates a new table based on the output of a SELECT statement used when table was not created earlier and needs to be created when data from one table needs to be inserted into a newly created table from another table, with same data types as that of the selected columns.

CTE (PN)~ A temporary result set that is defined within the execution scope of a single SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, or CREATE VIEW statement, similar to a derived table in that it is not stored as an object and lasts only for the duration of the query but different from a derived table, as possibly being self-referencing and referenced multiple times in the same query.

CTI (n)~ The practice of using a computer to control one or more telephone and communications functions.

CTI (PN)~ A company that provides reporting compliance services.

CTI event (n)~ A special punctuation event that indicates the completeness of the existing events.

CTL (n)~ A signed list of root certification authority certificates that an administrator considers reputable for designated purposes, such as client authentication or secure e-mail.

CTO (n)~ Pertaining to the process of manufacturing a computer according to a

customer`s specification by customizing a pre-existing image of a master installation.

CTP (n)~ The portion of product output from available operations resources and available input product required to fulfill a specific customer requirement.

CTRL (n)~ A key that, when pressed in combination with another key, gives the other key an alternative meaning.

CTRL key (n)~ A key that, when pressed in combination with another key, gives the other key an alternative meaning.

Ctrl+Break (oth)~ A key or combination of keys used to tell a computer to halt, or break out of, whatever it is doing. On IBM PCs and compatibles under DOS, pressing the Pause/Break or Scroll Lock/Break key while holding down the Ctrl key issues the break command (as does Ctrl-C). On Macintosh computers, the key combination that sends a break code is Command-period.

CTS (n)~ A control packet that a destination station sends to indicate its readiness to receive data. A destination station responds to a request to send (RTS) by transmitting a CTS.

CTS (n)~ The specification that determines how the common language runtime defines, uses, and manages types.

CUA (n)~ A client program such as Microsoft Outlook. Calendar information can be sent between calendar user agents that comply with the iCalendar specification.

cube (n)~ A set of data that is organized and summarized into a multidimensional structure that is defined by a set of dimensions and measures.

Cube Build Service (PN)~ A service that manages the OLAP cubes for Project Server reporting.

cube definition (n)~ Information, stored by the OLAP Cube Wizard in an .oqy file, that defines how to construct an OLAP cube in memory using data retrieved from a relational database.

cube role (n)~ A collection of users and groups with the same access to a cube. A cube role is created when you assign a database role to a cube, and it applies only to that cube.

cubic Bezier curve (n)~ A curve described by two endpoints and two control points.

cue (n)~ An icon depicting a stack of papers that represent filtered lists. The cue appears in the Activities home part on the Role Center. The height of each cue roughly represents the number of entities in the underlying list; as the number of entities increases, the height of the cue increases.

Cult (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 58.

culture (n)~ In managed code, a class of information about a particular nation or people including their collective name, writing system, calendar used, and conventions for formatting dates and sorting strings.

cumulative threshold (n)~ The maximum limit of a cumulative transaction value, up to which a tax on the transaction value is not calculated.

cumulative update (n)~ A roll-up update that contains all previous critical on-demand hotfixes to date.

curate (v)~ Edit or confirm a sentiment value for a post.

curfew (n)~ The time or times during the day that a child is restricted from using the computer.

currency (n)~ Any form of money, including bills and coins, used as a medium of exchange.

Currency (n)~ An 8-byte, fixed-point data type that is useful for calculations involving money or for fixed-point calculations in which accuracy is extremely important. The Currency data type is used to store numbers with up to 15 digits to the left of the decimal point and 4 digits to the right. The type-declaration character in Microsoft-© Visual Basic-© is an at sign (@). Currency can range from -922,337,203,685,477.5808 to 922,337,203,685,477.5807.

currency (n)~ A medium of exchange in circulation that is not limited to money.

currency code (n)~ An alphanumeric identifier that represents a currency unit.

currency conversion (n)~ The process of restating foreign currency accounts of subsidiaries into equivalent currency (usually the reporting currency of the parent company), in order to prepare consolidated financial statements in the native currency of the parent company.

currency conversion rate (n)~ The multiplier used for converting the base currency of the Web site to the buyer currency or supplier currency.

Currency Converter (PN)~ A calculator tool that converts the value or quantity of one currency into the relative values or quantities of other currencies.

currency exchange (n)~ The process of restating foreign currency accounts of subsidiaries into equivalent currency (usually the reporting currency of the parent company), in order to prepare consolidated financial statements in the native currency of the parent company.

currency LCID (n)~ A value that identifies the locale for currency handling. The default value is zero, which uses the default locale ID of the server.

currency locale identifier (n)~ A value that identifies the locale for currency handling. The default value is zero, which uses the default locale ID of the server.

currency symbol (n)~ A symbol selected to designate a specific currency.

currency translation (n)~ The process of restating foreign currency accounts of subsidiaries into equivalent currency (usually the reporting currency of the parent company), in order to prepare consolidated financial statements in the native currency of the parent company.

currency unit (n)~ A discrete division of currency value.

current (Adverb) ~ Pertaining to an account status indicating that payments are up-to-date.

current cell (n)~ The selected cell in which data is entered when you begin typing. Only one cell is active at a time. The active cell is bounded by a heavy border.

Current Conversations group (n)~ A group, at the top of the Contact List, used to show any ongoing or open instant messaging conversations.

current cost (n)~ The most recent price of a product or service.

current directory (n)~ The first directory in which the operating system looks for programs and data files and stores files for output.

current liability (n)~ An obligation that is due within a short period of time, usually one

year or less, and which will be paid out of current assets.

current period (n)~ A dynamic cycle property that you set to define either the start or end of the data period for the cycle.

current record (n)~ The record in a recordset that you can modify or retrieve data from. There is only one current record in a recordset, but a recordset may have no current record, for example, after a record has been deleted from a dynaset-type recordset.

current region (n)~ The block of filled-in cells that includes the currently selected cell or cells. The region extends in all directions to the first empty row or column.

current time increment event (n)~ A special punctuation event that indicates the completeness of the existing events.

current user (n)~ The authenticated user during processing operations in a front-end Web server and a back-end database server.

current version (n)~ Version of a file most recently stored in a Visual SourceSafe database. The current version of the file has the highest version number.

curriculum vitae (n)~ A detailed summary of one's academic and work history and experience, including information about research, publications, and/or academic or personal interests and achievements.

curriculum vitae (n)~ A summary of one's academic and work history, usually submitted with a job application.

curried delegate (n)~ A delegate that is handled through curried functions.

cursor (n)~ A representation on the screen of the mouse pointer location. In a document or file, it usually appears as a blinking vertical line to indicate where you can insert text or graphics. In other applications, it can appear as a cross or as an arrow.

cursor (n)~ An entity that maps over a result set and establishes a position on a single row within the result set.

Cursor ~ The representation of the mouse on the screen. It may take many different shapes. Example: I-beam, arrow pointer, and hand.

cursor blink rate (n)~ The rate at which the cursor indicating the active insertion point in a text window, or other display element, flashes on and off.

cursor controller (n)~ The button and arrows on a mobile keyboard that enable customers to move the text cursor within text.

cursor data type (n)~ A special data type used to reference a cursor.

cursor degradation (n)~ The return of a different type of cursor than the user had declared.

cursor key (n)~ Any of four keys labeled with arrows pointing up, down, left, and right, used to move the cursor vertically or horizontally on the display screen or, in some programs, to extend the highlight.

cursor library (n)~ A part of the ODBC and DB-Library application programming interfaces (APIs) that implements client cursors

curve (n)~ In DirectMusic, a continuous series of events with a start and end value, such as volume fade.

curve (n)~ A rounded line.

curve (n)~ A shape representing a single path in a coordinate system. This is an abstract type; its implementations define how to interpolate between control points.

cusp (n)~ A peak, angle, radical change of direction or endpoint of a stroke.

custodian (n)~ Someone who has full access to all the information in a record, with the ability to see, change, share, and delete any of that information.

custodian access (n)~ The highest level of access.

custom action (n)~ A dropdown menu item or ribbon component that is added to a site page.

custom adapter (n)~ A custom piece of code that a developer writes and places before a receive pipeline or after a send pipeline to interface with adapters and/or applications.

Custom Animation list (n)~ The list of animation sequences for a slide. Items are listed in the order in which they are added, and include icons that indicate timing in relation to other animation events.

custom attribute (n)~ A class used to represent custom metadata.

custom build rule (n)~ A build rule defined by the user, typically to call a tool that is not part of the normal Visual Studio build process.

custom calculation (n)~ A method of summarizing values in the data area of a PivotTable report by using the values in other cells in the data area. Use the Show data as list on the PivotTable Field dialog for a data field to create custom calculations.

custom client control (n)~ A custom control authored by a user or a third-party software vendor in Windows Forms applications.

custom collection (n)~ A collection of audio files (for example, songs) that is represented by an interactive object in Music and that you set up in Windows Media Player. In contrast, albums are predefined collections of songs from a CD or digital download.

custom color (n)~ A color in the Visio application that is stored with a shape as an RGB or HSL value rather than as an index to the document's color palette. A custom color is saved only with the shape to which it is applied.

custom color palette (n)~ A set of colors on a palette with up to 256 specific color entries.

Custom Columns (n)~ A grouping of column headings on a report.

Custom Connector (PN)~ A .NET assembly created using Visual Studio that provides custom connection logic.

custom control (n)~ A form component, such as a template part or ActiveX control, that isn't included with InfoPath by default. Form designers can add or remove custom controls by using the Controls task pane.

custom control (n)~ A control authored by a user or a third-party software vendor.

custom device (n)~ A microphone and speaker combination configured by the user in Lync and Office Communicator.

custom dialog box (n)~ A modal pop-up form you create to ask the user for additional information or to display a message.

custom dialog control (n)~ A control that developers use to create a custom dialog.

custom dictionary (n)~ A user dictionary that contains a list of words not in the application dictionary that an author wants the spelling checker to accept as correct.

custom domain (n)~ A domain name whose purpose is to express the individuality of the person on whose behalf it is registered. Custom domains are often subdomains, and contrast with domain names which resolve to an organization (e.g. a company) or a service that organization offers.

custom driver access (n)~ Device IO Control to 3rd party driver, a form of restricted device interface access for privileged apps

custom editor (n)~ An editor that allows you to view, edit, compare, or merge content inside a SourceSafe database.

custom expression (n)~ A property value that is hand-edited.

Custom expression (n)~ An expression in some scripting language describing how a value is to be transformed in flowing from an attribute of an entry in one directory to an attribute of an entry in another.

custom extraction dictionary (n)~ A user defined dictionary that lists single words or phrases that the system matches to words in the content in either a case-sensitive way or a case-insensitive way, depending on the type of dictionary that is used.

custom field (n)~ A field you can create. A custom field can be a blank, combination, or formula field.

custom form (n)~ A form that you customize to better fit your needs.

custom group (n)~ An item of a custom group field. A custom group contains two or more items from a row or column field.

custom group field (n)~ A field in the row or column area that contains custom groups as its items.

custom install (n)~ A type of installation that allows the user to specify certain installation settings and options, such as which components will be installed.

custom installation (n)~ A type of installation that allows the user to specify certain installation settings and options, such as which components will be installed.

custom locale (n)~ A locale that supports international properties, providing a more culturally appropriate user experience than those furnished with the standard locales shipped by Microsoft with the operating system. The use of custom locales enables administrators to extend the set of locales provided by Microsoft or to replace the data in a locale that ships with Windows; for example, currency symbols or names of the months of the year.

custom logo (n)~ An organization's logo that an administrator can upload to replace the Office 365 logo in the upper-left corner of the website.

custom map (n)~ A map that you add to your application, as opposed to a map that is available by default (in the application).

custom order (n)~ User-defined sort order. For example, you could define a custom sort order to display values in the EmployeeTitle column on the basis of the title's seniority.

custom OS image (n)~ The user-customized virtual hard disks (VHDs) that define the operating environment hosted by the VM role.

custom palette (n)~ A set of colors on a palette with up to 256 specific color entries.

Custom Panel pane (n)~ A client element that displays optional streaming media feeds to presenters and attendees.

custom path expression (n)~ When data binding to a CLR data source or another object, a data path or binding expression that is hand-edited.

custom phrase (n)~ A word or phrase that the administrator sets for the Content Filter agent to evaluate the content of an e-mail message and apply appropriate filter processing.

custom plug-in (n)~ A type of plug-in created by a third-party vendor that is tightly

integrated with the Windows Media Services platform architecture.

custom price (n)~ The price calculated according to specific pricing rules that apply to products in a virtual catalog. There are three types of custom prices: percentage off, fixed amount off, and explicit price.

custom profile (n)~ A group of settings, defined by an end user, for configuring the encoder output.

custom properties dialog box (n)~ A custom property sheet that allows users to set properties for an ActiveX control.

custom property (n)~ A characteristic or parameter of an object or device that can be defined by the user.

custom property (n)~ A metabase property that is not predefined in the metabase schema (MBSchema.xml) and is created programmatically to meet a specific need.

custom recipient (n)~ In Exchange 5.5 and earlier, a custom recipient is a user who is not hosted by Exchange. In Exchange 2003, such users can be added to Active Directory as contacts, Windows users, or users whose Windows accounts are disabled. In any case, they are mail-enabled, but not mailbox-enabled, because their mailboxes are hosted on another messaging system.

custom repeat (n)~ A recurring meeting that does not have a standard pattern of daily, weekly, monthly, etc.

Custom Report (n)~ A representation of statistics and data that is organized and created by a CSR.

custom rollup (n)~ An aggregation calculation that is customized for a dimension level or member, and that overrides the aggregate functions of a cube's measures.

custom rule (n)~ In a role, a specification that limits the dimension members or cube cells that users in the role are permitted to access.

custom server control (n)~ A custom control authored by a user or a third-party software vendor in Web Forms (ASP.NET pages)

custom show (n)~ A presentation within a presentation in which you group slides in an existing presentation so that you can show that section of the presentation to a particular audience.

custom solution (n)~ A collection of components that have been packaged together to provide a cohesive solution to a customer problem.

Custom Spam Filter Management option (n)~ An area on the Spam Filter page that gives IT administrators the ability to select various content attributes of a message that either increase the potential for the message to be quarantined as spam (the spam score') or absolutely quarantine messages that contain specific attributes.'

custom subnet mask (n)~ A subnet mask that is not based on the Internet address classes. Custom subnet masks are commonly used when subnetting.

custom table (n)~ A type of filter that enables users to choose from a list and then drive dashboard content from multiple data sources.

custom task pane (n)~ An .html file whose content is displayed in a window next to a form. Custom task panes can provide form-specific commands and Help content.

Custom Task Wizard (n)~ A wizard that will help users to define a custom task for their workflow. Custom Task can be used to collect information from workflow participants.

That information will be stored in the Tasks list for the site and can be used later in the workflow via workflow lookup.

custom theming (n)~ The process of customizing the look and feel of the site to reflect the company's style. An administrator can customize the logo, change the background image and theme colors, and change the home page's URL

custom toolbar (n)~ A toolbar that you create for your application.

custom update (n)~ An update, patch, or upgrade to software other than those available through Microsoft Update.

custom variable (n)~ A variable provided by package developers.

custom volume (n)~ A volume that is not in the DPM storage pool and is specified to store the replica and recovery points for a protection group member.

customer (n)~ A person or company to whom your company sells products or services.

customer (n)~ The account or contact with which a business unit conducts a business transaction.

Customer (n)~ A person or organization that uses any of the products or services that your organization provides and who takes advantage of the support resources you provide through Parature.

customer account statement (n)~ A form that can be sent to customers that includes the customer's balance and amount due for the statement period.

customer advance (n)~ A payment received from a customer in anticipation of the delivery of items or of the performance of a service.

Customer and Orders Manager (n)~ The Commerce Server Business Management user interface that you use to view customer and order status information and display all the associated details.

customer data (n)~ All data, including all text, sound, image files, or software, given to Microsoft by, or on behalf of, Customer or its Affiliates through use of an Online Service or in connection with Professional Services.

customer discount (n)~ A price reduction for a particular customer.

Customer Experience Improvement Program (PN)~ A Microsoft program that invites customers to provide Microsoft with more detailed information about how the software is used including the type and frequency of errors, software and hardware performance, and feature usage. This information is anonymous and voluntary, and is used strictly for the purposes of software development.

Customer Feedback (n)~ A tab in the Array Managment feature that enables the user join the Customer Experience Improvement Program.

customer group (n)~ A classification of customers that share key characteristics.

customer invoice (n)~ A source document that documents a customer payment request. When a payment is received, it can be matched to the invoice.

customer lead (n)~ A potential customer who must be contacted by a salesperson and either qualified or disqualified as a sales opportunity. Leads will be converted into accounts, contacts, or opportunities if they are qualified. Otherwise they are deleted or archived.

customer loyalty program (n)~ A structured program that rewards customers with incentives or other benefits for loyal buying behavior.

customer pool (n)~ A query that defines a group of customers that can be displayed and managed for collections or aging processes.

customer relations management (n)~ The business area related to managing a company's interactions with its customers, including sales, service, and delivery of product. Software solutions are designed and implemented specifically to manage this business area.

customer relationship (n)~ An association between a customer (account or contact) and a partner (account or contact).

customer relationship management (n)~ The process of building profitable customer relationships through the delivery of highly targeted interactions at all customer touch points by aligning marketing, sales and service functions and systems.

customer retention (n)~ The ability to maintain customer loyalty.

Customer Satisfaction Index (n)~ A survey solution to allow users to understand and act on customer feedback.

customer service (n)~ A wide variety of activities intended to ensure that customers receive the goods and services they require to satisfy their needs or wants in the most effective and efficient manner possible.

customer service (n)~ A business department that deals with routine inquiries and complaints from customers.

customer service center (n)~ A business department that deals with routine inquiries and complaints from customers.

customer service representative (n)~ An employee who provides service to the customers of the organization or business unit through the opening and resolution of cases, among other activities.

Customer Service Representative (CSR) (n)~ A Parature Service Desk user and support agent.

customer statement (n)~ A form that can be sent to customers that includes the customer's balance and amount due for the statement period.

customer support (n)~ A business department that deals with routine inquiries and complaints from customers.

customer trade agreement (n)~ A fixed-price agreement that a company enters into with one or more customers in relation to sales prices or discounts for costs associated with the completion of a project (labor, expenses, and fees).

customer verification (PN)~ The validation that a customer's credentials meet the criteria to access and use a resource.

customer verification program (n)~ An application or tool to validate a customer's credentials.

customer-specific volume license key (n)~ A unique volume license key used to activate a key management service (KMS) host or to enable volume software licenses to be issued and managed from Active Directory.

customizable component (n)~ A solution component that, once protected and installed, can be modified, but not deleted, by a solution.

customization (n)~ The modification of, or additions to, hardware or software to fit the needs of a specific business or customer.

customize (v)~ To modify or assemble hardware or software to suit the needs or preferences of the user.

Customize (PN)~ The Sway button that provides users with a menu of different style modifications that can be applied to their sway.

customized scorecard (n)~ A scorecard that is created without using a template.

cut (v)~ To remove part of a document, usually placing it temporarily in memory so that the cut portion can be inserted (pasted) elsewhere.

cut and paste (n)~ A procedure in which the computer acts as an electronic combination of scissors and glue for reorganizing a document or for compiling a document from different sources. In cut and paste, the portion of a document to be moved is selected, removed to storage in memory or on disk, and then reinserted into the same or a different document.

cutover migration (n)~ An e-mail migration process that provisions new cloud-based mailboxes and then migrates mailbox data to the cloud from a non-premises Exchange server. Cutover' refers to the fact that all on-premises mailboxes are migrated in preparation for moving the entire e-mail organization to the cloud

Cut-through ~ Technique for examining incoming packets where Ethernet switch looks only at first few bytes of packet before forwarding or filtering it. Faster than looking at whole packet but allows some bad packets to be forwarded.

CV (n)~ A detailed summary of one's academic and work history and experience, including information about research, publications, and/or academic or personal interests and achievements.

CV (n)~ A summary of one's academic and work history, usually submitted with a job application.

CVV (n)~ A code that credit card companies use to authorize credit card charges. For example, American Express uses a four-digit number on the front of the credit card, and Visa, MasterCard, and Discover use a three-digit number on the back.

cxn (n)~ A linkage between a group of on-premises (local) endpoints and the role instances for a Microsoft Azure deployment. A connection enables the endpoints in the group to connect to instances in the Microsoft Azure deployment, and vice versa.

cyan (n)~ A color that is essential to the CMY color model and the CMYK color-mxing method.

cyan-magenta-yellow-black (n)~ A color model for commercial printing that produces a wide range of colors by mixing varying percentages of cyan, magenta, yellow, and black inks.

CyberSource Corp (PN)~ An eCommerce services company that provides electronic payment and fraud prevention services.

Cyberspace ~ Loosely speaking, the internet, and virtual places thereon. Cyber is used as a prefix meaning related to computers or the internet.

Cybersquatter ~ Someone who buys up internet domain names in order to sell them on at a profit.

cycle (n)~ A user-defined period of time during which you can schedule form data entry, review, or approval, or report review or approval through assignments, or schedule server actions, also known as jobs. Cycle also defines the time period for which data can be

submitted.

Cycle (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout type that includes layouts designed to show a continual process.

cycle chart (n)~ A chart that surfaces cyclical patterns in data by comparing the performance for certain time periods, such as days of the week or months, over time.

cycle counting (n)~ An inventory counting method where items that are stored in different warehouse locations are counted to verify the on-hand inventory levels and to facilitate inventory-level corrections.

cycle definition (n)~ Essentially, a template used to create cycle instances. Any edits to the cycle definition are applied to every subsequently-created cycle instance that is based on that cycle definition.

cycle diagram (n)~ A diagram that is used to show a process that has a continuous cycle.

cycle end date (n)~ The defined end of a period of time during which cycle items are active and can be acted upon.

cycle end date (n)~ The final date of the active period on which the variable compensation award is based.

cycle instance (n)~ A specific occurrence of a cycle definition.

Cycle Matrix (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show the relationship to a central idea in a cyclical progression. Each of the first four lines of Level 1 text corresponds to a wedge or pie shape, and Level 2 text appears in a rectangular shape to the side of the wedge or pie shape. Unused text does not appear, but remains available if you switch layouts.

cycle start date (n)~ The defined beginning of a period of time during which cycle items are active and can be acted upon.

cycle start date (n)~ The beginning date of the active period on which the variable compensation award is based.

cycle time (n)~ The time taken to complete an activity.

cyclic protection (n)~ A type of protection between two DPM servers where each server protects the data on the other.

cyclic redundancy check (n)~ A procedure used in checking for errors in data transmission. CRC error checking uses a complex calculation to generate a number based on the data transmitted. The sending device performs the calculation before transmission and includes it in the packet that it sends to the receiving device. The receiving device repeats the same calculation after transmission. If both devices obtain the same result, it is assumed that the transmission was error free. The procedure is known as a redundancy check because each transmission includes not only data but extra (redundant) error-checking values. Communications protocols such as XMODEM and Kermit use cyclical redundancy checking.

cyclical redundancy check (n)~ A procedure used in checking for errors in data transmission. CRC error checking uses a complex calculation to generate a number based on the data transmitted. The sending device performs the calculation before transmission and includes it in the packet that it sends to the receiving device. The receiving device repeats the same calculation after transmission. If both devices obtain the same result, it is assumed that the transmission was error free. The procedure is known as a redundancy

check because each transmission includes not only data but extra (redundant) error-checking values. Communications protocols such as XMODEM and Kermit use cyclical redundancy checking.

cylinder chart (n)~ A variation on a column chart that uses cylinder shapes instead of rectangular columns.

cylindrical projection (n)~ The result of projecting an image onto a cylinder.

D ~

D3D (PN)~ A virtualized representation of dedicated graphics hardware resources. Direct3D provides a standardized implementation of the common graphics processing pipeline.

D-4 ~ A digital multiplexer used to convert 24 voice grade analog or data channels into DS1.

DAC (n)~ A application that captures the SQL Server database and instance objects used by a client-server or 3-tier application.

DAC instance (n)~ A copy of a DAC deployed on an instance of the Database Engine. There can be multiple DAC instances on the same instance of the Database Engine.

DAC package (n)~ An XML manifest that contains all of the objects defined for the DAC; the package gets created when a developer builds a DAC project.

DAC package file (n)~ The XML file that is the container of a DAC package.

DAC placement policy (n)~ A PBM policy that comprises a set of conditions, which serve as prerequisites on the target instance of SQL Server where the DAC can be deployed.

DAC project (n)~ A Visual Studio project used by database developers to create and develop a DAC. DAC projects get full support from Visual Studio and VSTS source code control, versioning, and development project management.

DACL (n)~ An access control list that is controlled by the owner of an object and that specifies the access particular users or groups can have to the object.

daemon (n)~ A program, usually associated with UNIX systems, that runs in the background and performs housekeeping or maintenance functions without user intervention or awareness.

DaFont ~ DaFont is an archive of freely downloadable fonts. Fonts are categorized by theme, and can also be sorted by name, date, and popularity.http://www.dafont.com/

DAG (n)~ A group of up to 16 Mailbox servers that host a set of databases and provide automatic database-level recovery from failures that affect individual servers or databases.

dagger (n)~ The -€ character.

DAGGER (n)~ The -€ character.

daily backup (n)~ A backup that copies all selected files that have been modified the day the daily backup is performed. The backed-up files are not marked as having been backed up (in other words, the archive attribute is not cleared).

Daily Report (PN)~ A report that is automatically generated by Windows Midmarket Server and sent to subscribed administrators via e-mail.

Daily Task List (n)~ The name of a pane at the bottom of the Calendar module where tasks are displayed. Tasks that are completed on a particular day stick' to the day and are shown as a record of what work was performed on that day. Tasks not completed roll over to the next day and accumulate until completed.'

Damage potential Reproducibility Exploitability Affected users Discoverability (oth)~ A ranking of the risk that is associated with a vulnerability or a security requirement.

Dance (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows

Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 3.

Dance hall (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 125.

DAO (n)~ A programming interface to access and manipulate database objects.

DAR (n)~ A device that receives digital audio wirelessly from your computer and broadcasts it to TV sets or stereos around your home.

dark (n)~ A theme setting that consists of a black background.

dark fiber ~ Fiber-optic cable deployments that are not yet being used to carry network traffic. (The word 'dark' refers to the fact that no light is passing through the optical fibers.)

Darkwave (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 50.

DAS (n)~ A component that receives events from the MOM Servers and inserts them into the database. Requests for data from the database and requests to insert data into the database typically go through the DAS.

DAS registry (n)~ The registry keys used by DAS.

dash (n)~ A short horizontal line used as a punctuation mark.

dashboard (n)~ A set of reports or other data that is arranged in a panel format on a single page, or series of pages, in a web browser or SharePoint site.

dashboard (n)~ A customizable landing page for a business application or workspace that uses Web Parts to display selected information. It can provide a comprehensive look at the information inside the application or workspace by consolidating lists, libraries, text, images and other data into a dynamic, customizable information portal.

dashboard (n)~ The all-up view in the Microsoft Azure Portal that provides the state of all of your services, deployments, storage accounts, and databases. The dashboard also provides access to usage reports, billing information, and management operations.

dashboard (n)~ A part of the user interface that organizes and presents information for easy readability. Dashboards display simulated gauges, dials, etc. that resemble an automobile dashboard.

dashboard (n)~ A place in the Store, Hardware, Desktop app, Windows Store app, and Internet Explorer development sections of the Windows Dev Center where respective users can get reports and information that's specific to them.

dashboard (n)~ The service run by the Windows Store team that supports the end-to-end process for registering Windows Store developers and onboarding apps into the Windows Store catalog.

dashboard (n)~ The area within the Protection tab in the Exchange Administration Center (EAC) where stand-alone customers land.

dashboard (n)~ A subscreen within an entity that displays filtered information associated with that entity.

dashboard ~ A summary view of the status of multiple service level agreements (SLAs). Or a Web page that can contain one or more viewers that graphically represent business

data.

Dashboard Designer (PN)~ A client application that you use to create and manage dashboards, scorecards, reports, and other PerformancePoint items prior to deploying them within a dashboard to a SharePoint site.

Dashboard Designer Installation Site (PN)~ A Monitoring Server component that facilitates the download of Dashboard Designer into each users computer.

dashboard pack (n)~ A kind of management pack that allows new dashboards to be installed and used in Operations Manager to display monitoring data.

Dashboard Viewer for SharePoint Services (PN)~ Functionality in PerformancePoint Monitoring Server that makes it possible to display dashboard views that are defined in Dashboard Designer to users of a SharePoint site.

Dashboard Web Preview (PN)~ A Monitoring Server component that deploys a dashboard to a pre-configured preview Web site so that dashboard designers can see the completed dashboard prior to deploying it to a production SharePoint site.

dashboard widget (n)~ A user interface element in a dashboard view that is a combination of a UI control, such as a pie chart or dial, and a data provider.

DAT (n)~ A magnetic-tape storage medium for recording digitally encoded audio information. In addition to the tape cassette, DAT indentifies a type of digital tape recorder and player.

data (n)~ A representation of facts, concepts or instructions in a formalized manner, suitable for communication, interpretation or processing.

Data ~ Any information created by a user, such as documents, pictures or sound recordings.

Data & analytics (PN)~ The Business subcategory containing apps to help businesses gather and analyze data.

Data Access Objects (n)~ A programming interface to access and manipulate database objects.

data access page (n)~ A Web page, published from Access, that has a connection to a database. In a data access page, you can view, add to, edit, and manipulate the data stored in the database.

data acquisition (n)~ The process of obtaining data from another source, usually one outside a specific system.

data adapter (n)~ An object used to submit data to and retrieve data from databases, Web services, and Extensible Markup Language (XML) files.

data administrator role (n)~ One of the PerformancePoint Server administrative roles. In addition to being able to perform all operations that a member of the modeler role can perform, a member of the data administrator role can perform all data integration operations in Planning Business Modeler. This includes synchronizing and loading dimensions, models, and associations, as well as exporting outgoing data and executing associations.

Data Analysis (PN)~ The group of Excel add-ins that support data analysis.

Data Analyzer Light (PN)~ A component that performs some of the simpler data processing tasks for the Web Analytics Web Part.

data annotation (n)~ An attribute that is added to a class or property to add information

about its use or behavior.

Data API (PN)~ An API that contains controls and features for accessing, working with, and storing data and documents.

data at rest (n)~ A resource of the Data Lake service type of the Business Analytics service in Azure referring to inactive data which is stored physically in a repository.

data backup (n)~ Any backup that includes the full image of one or more data files.

data bar (n)~ A graphical bar (think bar charts) displayed in each cell. The length of the bar is related to the cell's value.

data bind (v)~ To connect items in a data source to user interface components (controls). This means that whenever the data changes, the interface components will optionally reflect those changes, and vice versa.

data binding (n)~ The process of creating a link between a property and a source. The source can be local or external.

data block (n)~ In text, ntext, and image data, a data block is the unit of data transferred at one time between an application and an instance of SQL Server. The term is also applied to the units of storage for these data types.

data bound control (n)~ An ASP.NET control that can be bound to a data source control to make it easy to display and modify data in your Web application.

data buffer (n)~ An area in memory where data is temporarily stored while being moved from one location to another.

data bus (n)~ A mechanism in Orchestrator that passes information from one activity in a runbook to another activity.

data call (n)~ A phone connection to a service provider or a corporate server, for the purpose of viewing the Web, or transmitting data.

data capture (n)~ The process of saving on a storage medium a record of interchanges between a user and a remote information utility.

data card (n)~ A small card that provides mobile broadband Internet access. Removable data cards can be in the format of PC cards, USB cards, ExpressCards; data cards can also be embedded laptop modules.

data center (n)~ A facility used to house mission critical computer systems and associated components. It generally includes environmental controls (air conditioning, fire suppression, etc.), redundant/backup power supplies, redundant data communications connections and high security.

Data Center TCP (PN)~ A TCP-like protocol for data center networks which leverages Explicit Congestion Notification (ECN) in the network to provide multi-bit feedback to the end hosts.

Data Center Transmission Control Protocol (PN)~ A TCP-like protocol for data center networks which leverages Explicit Congestion Notification (ECN) in the network to provide multi-bit feedback to the end hosts.

data channel (n)~ A separate channel of an Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) line that is used for ISDN signaling. For ISDN Basic Rate Interface (BRI), the D-channel is 16 kilobits per second (Kbps). For ISDN Primary Rate Interface (PRI), the D-channel is 64 Kbps.

data cleaning (n)~ A part of the process of analyzing data, especially when data comes

from multiple sources. The process must address errors such as incorrect spellings, different ways of labeling the same information, inconsistent field length, missing values, and conflicting data, such as having two part numbers for the same part.

data cleansing (n)~ The process of standardizing data, which includes conformance, detection, and removal of duplicate data. Data cleansing facilitates data integrity and accuracy.

data collection (n)~ The process of gathering information by sending and receiving HTML forms or InfoPath forms from Access.

data collection control function (n)~ An API function that provides sophisticated control over the data collection logger.

data collection logger (n)~ Software that logs profiling data to a performance data file.

data collection package (n)~ A self-extracting executable (.exe) created by the Application Compatibility Manager (ACM) for deploying to each of your client computers. Each data collection package can include one or more compatibility evaluators, depending on what you are trying to evaluate.

data collector (n)~ An object that defines what data will be collected from a provider (such as a counter provider or event provider).

data collector (n)~ A set of compatibility evaluator modules that produce or gather data and then store the data locally in a raw or nearly raw form. All compatibility evaluators act as data collectors and are installed and deployed by ACT-DC.

Data Collector Set (n)~ A computer management tool used to group data collectors into sets that run on the same schedule.

data collector set (n)~ A group of data collectors stored as a single object.

data co-location (n)~ In DPM, a feature that enables protection of multiple data sources on a single volume or on the same tape. This allows you to store more data on each volume or tape.

Data Communications Equipment (n)~ One of two types of hardware that are connected by an RS-232-C serial connection, the other being a Data Terminal Equipment (DTE) device.

data compartment (n)~ An abstraction (not a specific storage location) that consists of one or more isolated storage files, called stores, which contain the actual directory locations where data is stored. Any kind of data can be saved in the store.

data conferencing (n)~ A method of real-time communication wherein participants share and collaborate on several data and document types. The session can be hosted on an in-house server, an Internet-based service, or both.

data connection (n)~ A connection that specifies the name, type, location, and, optionally, other information about a database file or server.

data connection (n)~ A connection that enables the transmission of data.

data connection file (n)~ A file that stores information about a connection to a data source, such as an Access database, spreadsheet, or text file, and that facilitates data source administration.

Data Connection Library (n)~ A document library, located on a site running Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007, that contains a collection of universal data connection (.udcx) and Office data connection (.odc) files.

data context (n)~ A convenient way to share data between multiple controls by establishing a scope within which all data-bound properties inherit a common source of data.

Data Control Language (n)~ The subset of SQL statements used to control permissions on database objects.

data convergence (n)~ Data at the Publisher and the Subscriber that matches.

data corruption (n)~ A process wherein data in memory or on disk is unintentionally changed, with its meaning thereby altered or obliterated.

data coverage (n)~ The geographical area of a mobile communications network or system.

Data Deduplication (PN)~ A feature that searches data on a selected volume to find and remove duplicate records without compromising data fidelity or integrity.

data definition (n)~ The attributes, properties, and objects in a database.

data definition language (n)~ A language that defines all attributes and properties of a database, especially record layouts, field definitions, key fields, file locations, and storage strategy.

data description language (n)~ A language that defines all attributes and properties of a database, especially record layouts, field definitions, key fields, file locations, and storage strategy.

data diagram (n)~ A report type that maps shapes in a Visio diagram to data stored in lists, workbooks, or databases.

data dictionary (n)~ A database containing data about all the databases in a database system. Data dictionaries store all the various schema and file specifications and their locations. They also contain information about which programs use which data and which users are interested in which reports.

data dimension (n)~ A specific node created in the hierarchical view of the Tracking Profile Editor as an immediate child of the specific tracking profile in order to describe a logical grouping or dimension of data. Each data dimension is uniquely named and is made up of one or many data fields.

data discovery record (n)~ The file format (.ddr) and the actual file that is used by Configuration Manager to report discovery data to a Configuration Manager site database.

data encryption (n)~ The process of converting readable data (plaintext) into a coded form (ciphertext) to prevent it from being read by an unauthorized party.

Data Encryption Standard (n)~ An encryption algorithm that uses a 56-bit key and maps a 64-bit input block to a 64-bit output block. The key appears to be a 64-bit key, but one bit in each of the eight bytes is used for odd parity, resulting in 56 bits of usable key.

data enrichment (n)~ A feature that allows the user to choose an external data provider, and update the records in the CRM system based on the information from that data provider.

data entity (n)~ An information structure that represents the data characteristic of an entity.

data entry (n)~ The process of writing new data to computer memory.

data event (n)~ The X++ event that is raised when a data value in a table changes.

Data Execution Prevention (n)~ A security feature that monitors programs on a computer

to determine if they use system memory safely. To do this, DEP software works alone or with compatible microprocessors to mark some memory locations as non-executable.' If a program tries to run code that is malicious or is not from a protected location

data explosion (n)~ The exponential growth in size of a multidimensional structure, such as a cube, due to the storage of aggregated data.

data export job (n)~ The movement of data that is generated in Planning Business Modeler to a specified external database.

data feed (n)~ An XML data stream in Atom 1.0 format.

data field (n)~ A field that contains the result of a query to an external data source.

data file (n)~ A file consisting of data in the form of text, numbers, or graphics, as distinct from a program file of commands and instructions.

data file (n)~ A collection of rows that have been inserted into durable memory-optimized table.

data flow (n)~ The movement of data through a group of connected elements that extract, transform, and load data.

data flow component (n)~ A component of SQL Server 2005 Integration Services that manipulates data.

data flow engine (n)~ An engine that executes the data flow in a package.

data flow task (n)~ The task that encapsulates the data flow engine that moves data between sources and destinations, providing the facility to transform, clean, and modify data as it is moved.

data form (n)~ A dialog box that displays one complete record at a time. You can use data forms to add, change, locate, and delete records.

data format (n)~ The structure or appearance of a unit of data, such as a field, or text in a message body.

data generation plan (n)~ A file that contains information about a particular database schema and how Data Generator will generate data for it.

data graphic (n)~ A graphic element on a drawing that is associated with data.

Data Grid (PN)~ An instance of Excel that has minimal UI and that enables a user to insert or edit chart data within the context of a non-Excel Office document.

data group (n)~ A defined set of data that is synchronized.

data integration (n)~ The process of cleaning and moving data from one system to another system.

data integrity (n)~ The accuracy of data and its conformity to its expected value, especially after being transmitted or processed.

data item (n)~ A single unit of data.

data label (n)~ A label that provides additional information about a data marker, which represents a single data point or value that originates from a datasheet cell.

Data Lake (PN)~ A hyper scale repository for big data analytic workloads.

data layout (n)~ The arrangement and structure of data in a chart.

data limit (n)~ The amount of data the user can download/upload through the carrier's network each month without being billed additional charges.

Data Link Control (n)~ An error-correction protocol in the Systems Network Architecture (SNA) responsible for transmission of data between two nodes over a

physical link. Supported by Microsoft Windows NT and Windows 2000, DLC is designed to provide access to IBM mainframe computers and to Hewlett-Packard printers connected to the network.

data loss prevention (PN)~ A collection of features that provides content-aware classification and applies a policy for sensitive data within email that is specific to an organization.

data loss tolerance (n)~ The maximum amount of data loss, measured in time, that is acceptable to business requirements.

Data Macros (PN)~ A feature that allows users to build business logic in a new and easy-to-use authoring environment. The declarative, macro-style logic will run on client and server and includes both UI-level and data-level actions.

data management (n)~ The category of services in Microsoft Azure that includes SQL Database, Blob, Table, and Queue services.

Data Management Gateway (PN)~ The gateway that allows IT to build connections to internal data sources so reports that are published to BI Sites in Office 365 will refresh either on-demand or on a scheduled basis, ensuring that customers are always looking at the latest view of their data.

data management service (n)~ The category of services in Microsoft Azure that includes SQL Database, Blob, Table, and Queue services.

data manipulation language (n)~ The subset of SQL statements that is used to retrieve and manipulate data. DML statements typically start with SELECT INSERT UPDATE or DELETE.

data map (n)~ A mapping between source files and Microsoft Dynamics CRM that can be used with either the Import Wizard or the Data Migration Wizard and take either the form of an import map or a data migration map.

data marker (n)~ A bar, area, dot, slice, or other symbol in a chart that represents a single data point or value.

data mart (n)~ A subset of the contents of a data warehouse that tends to contain data focused at the department level, or on a specific business area.

data medium (n)~ The physical material on which computer data is stored.

data member (n)~ A child member associated with a parent member in a parent-child hierarchy. A data member contains the data value for its parent member, rather than the aggregated value for the parent's children.

data merge (n)~ The process of collating data from multiple sources to create a one final output.

Data Merge Manager (PN)~ A feature that guides the user through organizing address data, merging it into a generic document, and printing the resulting personalized documents. It can be used to create form letters, mailing labels, envelopes or catalogs.

data mining (n)~ The process of identifying commercially useful patterns or relationships in databases or other computer repositories through the use of advanced statistical tools.

data mining extension (n)~ In Analysis Services, a statement that performs mining tasks programmatically.

data model (n)~ A collection of related object types, operators, and integrity rules that form the abstract entity supported by a database management system (DBMS). Thus, one

speaks of a relational DBMS, a network DBMS, and so on, depending on the type of data model a DBMS supports. In general, a DBMS supports only one data model as a practical rather than a theoretical restriction.

Data Movement Cloud (PN)~ A resource type of the Data Factory' service type of the 'Business Analytics' service to transpose

Data Movement On Premises (PN)~ A resource type of the Data Factory' service type of the 'Business Analytics' service to transpose

Data Outline (n)~ A window that you can display when a data access page is open in Design view.

data packet (n)~ A unit of information transmitted as a whole from one device to another on a network.

data pane (n)~ The area of the window that displays the result set of your query.

data plan (n)~ A standardized service agreement between a cell phone user and a mobile operator that establishes data service details such as pricing, types of services, and bandwidth.

data point (n)~ An individual value plotted in a chart and represented together with other data points by bars, columns, lines, pie or doughnut slices, dots, and various other shapes called data markers. Data markers of the same color constitute a data series.

data point (n)~ In the Charts And Graphs template, a control handle on the Line Graph shape that you can drag to change the values in the graph.

data policy (n)~ A policy that determines which XML elements in a document are valid for a particular action associated with an endpoint.

data processing (n)~ The manipulation of data to transform it into some desired result.

data processing extension (n)~ A plug-in that processes data for a specific kind of data source (similar to a database driver).

Data Processor component (n)~ A component of the report server engine that processes data.

data protection (n)~ The process of protecting data from loss or corruption by centrally creating and maintaining replicas and shadow copies of the data. DPM is designed to provide short-term disk-based backup, to support rapid and reliable recovery of data.

Data Protection API (n)~ A set of routines, protocols, and tools that provides information confidentiality to user and system processes by applying password-based cryptographic protection at the local operating system level.

Data Protection Manager (n)~ Microsoft server software that supports continuous disk-based backup and recovery on Windows Server-based networks.

data provider (n)~ A known data source specific to a target type that provides data to a collector type.

Data Provider (PN)~ An OLE DB provider that allows the user to create distributed applications targeting IBM DB2 databases.

data pump (n)~ A component used in SQL Server 2000 Transformation Services (DTS) to import, export, and transform data between heterogeneous data stores.

data record (n)~ A data structure that is a collection of fields (elements), each with its own name and type. Unlike an array, whose elements all represent the same type of information and are accessed using an index, the elements of a record represent different

types of information and are accessed by name. A record can be accessed as a collective unit of elements, or the elements can be accessed individually.

data region (n)~ A range of cells that contains data and that is bounded by empty cells or worksheet borders.

data region (n)~ A report item that provides data manipulation and display functionality for iterative data from an underlying dataset.

data retrieval service connection (n)~ A Web Service installed on Windows SharePoint Services for connecting to and retrieving data.

data roaming (n)~ The use of data connection in a roaming area. Generally making phone calls or using your data connection when the phone is roaming is more expensive, and the user will be charged additional fees for voice roaming calls.

data segment (n)~ The portion of memory or auxiliary storage that contains the data used by a program.

Data Selector (n)~ A wizard that lets users select, configure, and import data from a data source into a Visio diagram.

Data Selector Wizard (n)~ A wizard that lets users select, configure, and import data from a data source into a Visio diagram.

data series (n)~ Related data points that are plotted in a chart. Each data series in a chart has a unique color or pattern and is represented in the chart legend. You can plot one or more data series in a chart. Pie charts have only one data series.

data service provider (n)~ A business entity, typically a company, that provides up to date data to a Microsoft Dynamics CRM user.

Data Services (PN)~ The family of data services in Microsoft Azure.

data set (n)~ A collection of related information made up of separate elements that can be treated as a unit in data handling.

data source (n)~ In communications, the portion of a Data Terminal Equipment (DTE) device that sends data.

data source (n)~ A share, volume, database, storage group, or system state that is a member of a protection group.

data source (n)~ A disk, file, document, or other collection of information from which data is taken or moved.

data source control (n)~ An object that can be added to an ASP.NET Web page that encapsulates the logic required to connect to a data source, such as a database or XML file, and that can execute queries or other data-access commands. A data source control can in turn provide data to other controls on that page.

data source driver (n)~ A program file used to connect to a specific database. Each database program or management system requires a different driver.

data source formatting (n)~ A type of conditional formatting that is configured within Microsoft SQL Server Analysis Services.

data source name (n)~ The collection of information used to connect an application to a particular ODBC database.

data source plug-in (n)~ A type of plug-in that enables a Windows Media server to use different storage systems.

data source view (n)~ A named selection of database objects—such as tables, views,

relationships, and stored procedures, based on one or more data sources—that defines the schema referenced by OLAP and data mining objects in an Analysis Services databases. It can also be used to define sources, destinations, and lookup tables for DTS tasks, transformations, and data adapters.

data space (n)~ A series of transforms that operate on data in a specific order.

data store (n)~ A repository of data that can be exposed to the Shell programming model as a container using a Shell data source.

data stream (n)~ The flow of data from a source to a single receiver that flows through a channel, as opposed to packets, which may be addressed and routed independently, possibly to multiple recipients.

data structure (n)~ An organizational scheme, such as a record or array, that can be applied to data to facilitate interpreting the data or performing operations on it.

data synchronization (n)~ The process of reconciling the differences between data stored in one location and a copy of the same data stored in another location.

data table (n)~ A range of cells that shows how changing certain values in your formulas affects the results of the formulas.

data template (n)~ A tree of elements that is expanded into the scene whenever data of a particular type is found. The elements typically have properties bound to properties of the data object.

Data Terminal Equipment (n)~ In the RS-232-C hardware standard, any device, such as a remote access server or client, that has the ability to transmit information in digital form over a cable or a communications line.

data terminal ready (n)~ A signal used in serial communications sent, for example, by a computer to its modem to indicate that the computer is ready to accept an incoming transmission.

data theft (n)~ The collection and distribution or sharing of confidential information that is stored on a computer.

data tier (n)~ A layer that is part of a three-tier server software architecture that stores and persists data. Each logical server machine group contains an interface tier (a perimeter network), an application tier, and a data tier. This architecture provides high levels of scalability.

data transfer (n)~ The movement of information from one location to another, either within a computer (as from a disk drive to memory), between a computer and an external device (as between a file server and a computer on a network), or between separate computers.

data transfer bandwidth (n)~ Data transmissions to and from a Microsoft Azure datacenter as measured in GB. Data transfers are charged based on the total amount of data going in and out of the Azure services via the Internet in a specified 30-day period. Data transfers within a sub-region are free.

Data Transfer In at 200 Mbps (GB) (PN)~ The resource of the Networking service that enables data transfer at 200 Mbps (GB).

Data Transmission Unit (n)~ The average number of bits, characters or symbols, or blocks per unit time passing between equipment in a data transmission system.

data type (n)~ A property of a field that defines the kinds of data the field can store.

Data usage (PN)~ A pre-loaded app that allows users to better monitor and manage their data usage on their phone or PC. It can notify users when they are close to their cellular data limit and delay some data-intensive tasks until the phone or PC is connected to Wi-Fi.

data validation (n)~ The process of ensuring that data meets specified criteria.

Data view (n)~ A databindable, customized view of a data for sorting, filtering, searching, editing, and navigation.

data viewer (n)~ A graphical tool that displays data as it moves between two data flow components at run time.

data visualization (n)~ A feature that enables the use of color, icons, or bars to help illustrate trends or show different values in a data range.

data warehouse (n)~ The database that stores operations data for long periods of time. This data is then used by the Operations Manager reporting server to build reports. By default, this database is named OperationsManagerDW.

Data Warehouse (n)~ The database that stores operations data for long periods of time. This data is then used by the Operations Manager reporting server to build reports. By default, this database is named OperationsManagerDW.

Data Warehouse Configuration Wizard (n)~ A configuration wizard, available from Commerce Server Setup that you use to configure a distributed installation of the Data Warehouse and your non-Commerce applications and Web servers.

data warehouse database (n)~ The database that stores operations data for long periods of time. This data is then used by the Operations Manager reporting server to build reports. By default, this database is named OperationsManagerDW.

Data Warehouse resource (n)~ A global-level Commerce Server resource that is managed through Commerce Server Manager. Use the Data Warehouse resource to specify the database connection string to the Data Warehouse database.

data warehouse server (n)~ The server that hosts the OperationsManagerDW database.

Data Warehouse Unit (n)~ A billing meter for the usage of the SQL Data Warehouse service in Azure.

database (n)~ A collection of data formatted/arranged to allow for easy search and retrieval.

Database (PN)~ The Developer tools subcategory containing apps to help developers with database aspects of building an app.

Database ~ A- program- used for organising any kind of information on a computer into a searchable form, anything from a list of contacts to a complex stock control and accounts system.

database administrator (n)~ The person who manages a database. The administrator determines the content, internal structure, and access strategy for a database, defines security and integrity, and monitors performance.

database application (n)~ A set of objects that can include tables, queries, forms, reports, macros, and code modules that are designed to work together to make a database easier to use.

database attach upgrade (n)~ An upgrade that takes enables you to move to new hardware or a new farm.

database availability group (n)~ A group of up to 16 Mailbox servers that host a set of

databases and provide automatic database-level recovery from failures that affect individual servers or databases.

database catalog (n)~ The part of a database that contains the definition of all the objects in the database, as well as the definition of the database.

database column value (n)~ The placeholder for a database field displayed inside a database results region.

Database Compare (PN)~ A Microsoft Office product that detects and categorizes changes between two databases to facilitate review and approval processes.

database connection (n)~ A connection that specifies the name, type, location, and, optionally, other information about a database file or server.

database connection endpoint (n)~ An endpoint representing the connection to a database.

Database Connector (PN)~ An out-of-the-box BDC connector that ships with WSS. It provides connectivity between BCS and a database endpoint.

Database Console Command (PN)~ A set of instructions in the Transact-SQL (T-SQL) programming language to perform tasks on input parameters and return values.

Database Days (n)~ The number of days back in time to with data from any transaction can be recovered.

database development life cycle (n)~ A structured process that is imposed upon the development of the database portion of an application. It is essentially a subset of the software development life cycle that is specific to one or more databases in an application.

database diagram (n)~ A graphical representation of any portion of a database schema. It can be either a whole or partial picture of the structure of the database. It includes tables, the columns they contain, and the relationships between the tables.

Database Documenter (PN)~ A tool that builds a report that contains detailed information about the objects in a database.

database engine (n)~ The program module or modules that provide access to a database management system (DBMS).

Database Engine Tuning Advisor (n)~ A tool for tuning the physical database design that helps users to select and create an optimal set of indexes, indexed views, and partitioning.

Database Explorer (PN)~ A simple database administration tool that lets the user perform database operations such as creating new tables, querying and modifying existing data, and other database development functions.

database file (n)~ One of the physical files that make up a database.

database filter (n)~ A filter that allows Operations Manager to evaluate further rules but does not insert matching events into the database.

Database First (PN)~ A set of features in the Entity Framework for defining a model by first creating a database.

database grooming (n)~ The process of deleting old data to reduce the total database size.

Database Hours (PN)~ The unit of measure for hours used of the SQL Database Premium edition.

database instance (n)~ An instance of a database environment, including the RDBMS software, table structure, stored procedures and other functionality.

database language (n)~ The language used for accessing, querying, updating, and

managing data in relational database systems.

database maintenance tool (n)~ One of a number of utilities that allow users to back up, restore, and check for errors in the Business Contact Manager for Outlook database.

database management system (n)~ A layer of software between the physical database and the user. The DBMS manages all access to the database.

database manager (n)~ A layer of software between the physical database and the user. The DBMS manages all access to the database.

database migration (n)~ The movement of an existing database from one computer running SQL Server to another one within the same system.

database mirroring (n)~ Immediately reproducing every update to a read-write database (the principal database) onto a read-only mirror of that database (the mirror database) residing on a separate instance of the database engine (the mirror server). In production environments, the mirror server is on another machine. The mirror database is created by restoring a full backup of the principal database (without recovery).

Database Mirroring Monitor (PN)~ A tool used to monitor any subset of the mirrored databases on a server instance.

database mirroring partner (n)~ One in a pair of server instances that act as role-switching partners for a mirrored database.

database mirroring partners (n)~ A pair of server instances that act as role-switching partners for a mirrored database.

database object (n)~ A database component (for example, a table, index, trigger, view, key, constraint, default, rule, user-defined data type, or stored procedure in a database).

database owner (n)~ The person who created the database, and has full control, including granting access permissions or deleting records. When a database has been restored, then the person who restored it becomes the owner.

database project (n)~ An offline representation of a database. Each database project contains the scripts that are required to deploy a new database or to update an existing database to a database server. A database project does not contain the data that resides in that database. Database projects are saved as .dbproj files.

database project (n)~ A collection of one or more data connections (a database and the information needed to access that database).

database refactoring (n)~ The process by which you can modify the names of database objects in such a way that all instances of those names within the database project are modified at the same time.

database reference (n)~ A path, expression or filename that resolves to a database.

database replication (n)~ The process of creating two or more special copies (replicas) of an Access database. Replicas can be synchronized, changes made to data in one replica, or design changes made in the Design Master, are sent to other replicas.

database replication (n)~ A type of data replication in System Center 2012 Configuration Manager that uses SQL Server replication.

Database restore (v)~ A dialog box that enables the user to select the data file to use when restoring a database.

database role (n)~ A collection of users and groups with the same access to an Analysis Services database.

database schema (n)~ The names of tables, fields, data types, and primary and foreign keys of a database.

database script (n)~ A collection of statements used to create database objects.

database server (n)~ A computer that is running Microsoft SQL Server and is used by an SMS/Configuration Manager site to store the site data.

database server (n)~ A DBMS (database management system) designed to be run in a client/server environment. These DBMS provide a stand-alone database engine that provides rich support for SQL and transactions. They are accessed through DBMS-based drivers. For example, Oracle, Informix, DB/2, or Microsoft SQL Server.

database shard (n)~ A database partition generated as a product of splitting a large database into chunks in a distributed scalable database system.

database snapshot (n)~ A read-only, static view of a database at the moment of snapshot creation.

database structure (n)~ The names of tables, fields, data types, and primary and foreign keys of a database.

database unit (n)~ A unit of measure for the SQL Database resource.

database unit test (n)~ A unit test that validates whether a certain aspect of your database is working as you expect.

Database view (n)~ A read-only, static snapshot of a source database at the moment of the view's creation.

data-centered design (n)~ A design in which users interact with their data directly without having to first start an appropriate editor or application.

data-definition query (n)~ An SQL-specific query that contains data definition language (DDL) statements. These statements allow you to create or alter objects in the database.

data-driven subscription (n)~ A subscription that takes generated output for subscription values (for example, a list of employee e-mail addresses).

dataflow (n)~ In a DFD model, an exchange of information between processes. Data flows represent discrete packets of data that flow into and out of processes.

dataflow diagram (n)~ A tool for functional analysis that shows the general flow of information through a system or program.

datagram (n)~ One packet, or unit, of information that includes relevant delivery information, such as the destination address, that is sent through a packet-switching network.

datagram socket (n)~ A socket using the Windows Sockets API that provides a connectionless, unreliable flow of data.

data-link layer (n)~ Layer two of the OSI model. A layer that packages raw bits from the physical layer into frames (logical, structured packets for data). This layer is responsible for transferring frames from one computer to another, without errors. After sending a frame, the data-link layer waits for an acknowledgment from the receiving computer.

data-overrun error (n)~ A state in which the sending computer is transmitting characters faster than the receiving computer can accommodate them. If this problem persists, reduce the bits-per-second (bps) rate.

datareader (n)~ A stream of data that is returned by an ADO.NET query.

dataset (n)~ A collection of related information made up of separate elements that can be

treated as a unit in data handling.

Dataset Designer (PN)~ A designer which provides a set of visual tools for working with ADO.NET Datasets, and XML Schemas.

dataset parameter (n)~ A type of parameter that is created by the reporting framework when a dataset is created based on the Query property and the Dynamic Filters property of the dataset.

data-sharing session (n)~ A conversation that is used to share data between conversation members using a non-Communicator application or plug-in.

datasheet (n)~ Data from a table, form, query, view, or stored procedure, displayed in a row-and-column format.

Datasheet view (n)~ A window that displays data from a table, form, query, view, or stored procedure in a row-and-column format.

data-tier application (n)~ A application that captures the SQL Server database and instance objects used by a client-server or 3-tier application.

data-tier application instance (n)~ A copy of a DAC deployed on an instance of the Database Engine. There can be multiple DAC instances on the same instance of the Database Engine.

data-tier application package (n)~ An XML manifest that contains all of the objects defined for the DAC; the package gets created when a developer builds a DAC project.

date (n)~ A SQL Server system data type that stores a date value from January 1, 1 A.D., through December 31, 9999

Date (n)~ An 8-byte, real data type used to store dates and times as a real number. Variables are stored as 64-bit numbers. The value to the left of the decimal represents a date, and the value to the right of the decimal represents a time. The Date data type can range from January 1, 1000 to December 31, 9999.

date expression (n)~ Any expression that can be interpreted as a date. This includes any combination of date literals, numbers that look like dates, strings that look like dates, and dates returned from functions.

date literal (n)~ Any sequence of characters with a valid format that is surrounded by number signs (#). Valid formats include the date format specified by the locale settings for your code or the universal date format.

Date Navigator (n)~ The small calendar that displays the current month in Calendar. It provides a quick and easy way to move appointments and to view other dates.

Date Only (PN)~ The behavior property of a Date and Time attribute where the date portion of the value is as specified in the UI and SDK and the time portion of the value is always 12:00 A.M.

date period code (n)~ A code that represents a period of time measured by starting and ending dates.

date picker (n)~ A control that developers use to allow a user to select a date.

date picker control (n)~ A control that developers use to allow a user to select a date.

date range (n)~ The time span between the start and end dates.

date separator (n)~ A character that is used to separate the day, month, and year when date values are formatted. The characters are determined by system settings or by the Format function.

date stamping (n)~ A software feature that automatically inserts the current date into a document.

Date/Time (n)~ A data type used to hold date and time information.

datetime (n)~ A data type used to hold date and time information.

Daughter Board ~ A circuit board that plugs into a larger circuit board, or motherboard.

day pane (n)~ A section of the calendar window that displays information for a single date.

Day view (n)~ A calendar view that displays information for a single day.

daypart (n)~ The practice of dividing the day into several parts, during each of which a different type of radio programming or television programming appropriate for that time is aired.

Days Neglected (PN)~ A field in the Neglected Cases, Neglected Leads, and Neglected Accounts reports in the Microsoft Dynamics CRM user interface. The Days Neglected field is calculated from the number of days that the case, lead, or account has not received any type of activity.

dB (n)~ One tenth of a bel (named after Alexander Graham Bell), a unit used in electronics and other fields to measure the strength of a sound or signal. Decibel measurements fall on a logarithmic scale and compare the measured quantity against a known reference.

DB unit (n)~ A unit of measure for the SQL Database resource.

DBA name (n)~ The registration of an assumed, fictitious, or trade name under which a business operates, which must be included on U.S. tax reports. In the U.S., any business that operates under a name other than a personal or corporate legal name must register a DBA name with the appropriate government agency.

DBCC (PN)~ A set of instructions in the Transact-SQL (T-SQL) programming language to perform tasks on input parameters and return values.

DBCS (n)~ A character set that can use more than one byte to represent a single character. A DBCS includes some characters that consist of 1 byte and some characters that consist of 2 bytes. Languages such as Chinese, Japanese, and Korean use DBCS.

dBi ~ A unit that is used to represent the gain of an antenna compared to the gain of an isotropic radiator.

DBMS (n)~ A layer of software between the physical database and the user. The DBMS manages all access to the database.

DC (n)~ In an Active Directory forest, a server that contains a writable copy of the Active Directory database, participates in Active Directory replication, and controls access to network resources.

DC (n)~ A data structure that defines the graphic objects, their associated attributes, and the graphic modes that affect output on a device.

DCB (n)~ An internal NT file system (NTFS) structure in which the file system maintains the state for an open instance of a directory file.

DCE (n)~ One of two types of hardware that are connected by an RS-232-C serial connection, the other being a Data Terminal Equipment (DTE) device.

D-channel (n)~ A separate channel of an Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) line that is used for ISDN signaling. For ISDN Basic Rate Interface (BRI), the D-channel is 16

kilobits per second (Kbps). For ISDN Primary Rate Interface (PRI), the D-channel is 64 Kbps.

DCM digest (n)~ A predefined XML schema that is used with the desired configuration management feature to create and validate configuration baselines and configuration items.

DCOM (n)~ The version of Microsoft's Component Object Model (COM) specification that stipulates how components communicate over Windows-based networks. It permits the distribution of different components for a single application across two or more networked computers, running an application distributed across a network so that the distribution of components is not apparent to the user, and remotely displaying an application. Because DCOM is language-neutral, any language that uses COM components can also produce DCOM applications.

DCP (n)~ A self-extracting executable (.exe) created by the Application Compatibility Manager (ACM) for deploying to each of your client computers. Each data collection package can include one or more compatibility evaluators, depending on what you are trying to evaluate.

DCR (n)~ Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a High Definition Television (HDTV) that conforms to the plug-and-play digital cable TV standard; thus, removing the need for a separate set-top box.

DCTCP (PN)~ A TCP-like protocol for data center networks which leverages Explicit Congestion Notification (ECN) in the network to provide multi-bit feedback to the end hosts.

DDE (n)~ An interprocess communication method that allows two or more applications running simultaneously to exchange data and commands.

DDE channel (n)~ An active link between Microsoft Windows programs over which data can be exchanged.

DDE conversation (n)~ The interaction between two applications that are communicating and exchanging data through special functions and code known as dynamic data exchange (DDE).

DDI (n)~ A set of functions that are implemented by the operating system for use by drivers.

DDL (n)~ A language that defines all attributes and properties of a database, especially record layouts, field definitions, key fields, file locations, and storage strategy.

DDL trigger (n)~ A special kind of trigger that executes in response to Data Definition Language (DDL) statements.

DDR ~ (Double Data Rate)- A fast type of- RAM- for a PC. DDR2 is a yet faster version.

DDR SDRAM (n)~ A type of SDRAM that supports data transfers on both edges of each clock cycle (the rising and falling edges), effectively doubling the memory chip's data throughput.

deactivate (v)~ To remove the ability of a network object, such as a user account or a network-joined computer to access the resources that the server provides. Deactivating a network object does not delete the object from the active directory, nor does it delete any data that is associated with the object.

deactivate (v)~ A process, when an assigned user who is already activated in a role,

decides to withdraw from the role access rights, and return back to the normal state of no access rights of this role.

dead code (n)~ Code that is not called during profiling.

dead gateway detection (n)~ The practice of the TCP/IP protocol in Windows 2000 and the Windows Server 2003 family to change the default gateway to the next default gateway in the list of configured default gateways when a specific number of connections retransmit segments.

dead key (n)~ A key that is used to modify the character that follows it, for example, by adding an accent mark or other diacritic.

dead-letter queue (n)~ For Message Queuing, a queue that stores nontransactional messages that are undeliverable or expired. These queues store failed messages on the computer on which the message expired. Messages in these queues are written to disk and are therefore recoverable.

deadline (n)~ A date within each assignment by which submission, review and approval should be completed.

deadline (n)~ A target date that indicates when you want a task to be completed and allows you to track the status of the task against that target without imposing a constraint on the schedule.

deadline date (n)~ A target date that indicates when you want a task to be completed and allows you to track the status of the task against that target without imposing a constraint on the schedule.

deadlock (n)~ In operating systems and database applications, a situation in which two or more processes cannot continue because each process is waiting for resources to be freed by the continuation of the other process.

deadlock (n)~ A situation when two users, each having a lock on one piece of data, attempt to acquire a lock on the other's piece.

deadlock (n)~ A situation in which a thread will not relinquish its exclusive access to a critical section.

deadlock ~ A condition under which a transaction cannot proceed

deadlock ~ Unresolved contention for the use of resources.

deadlock ~ A condition in which two independent threads of control are blocked, each waiting for the other to take some action.

deadlock-prone (adj)~ likely to produce a situation in which one of several threads is waiting for the other thread(s) to do something

deafness (n)~ Hearing impairment that results in complete loss of hearing.

deal (n)~ A discount, coupon, or other sorts of promotions.

deallocate (v)~ To free previously allocated memory.

Deals Hub (PN)~ ?A feature in the Windows Store for merchandising apps and collections.

Death metal (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 22.

debit (v)~ To enter an amount that increases an asset or expense account, or decreases the balance of a liability, owners' equity or income account; the left side of any T account.

debit (n)~ An entry on the left side of a T account or double-entry balance sheet that typically increases asset or expense accounts and decreases liabilities, owners' equity, or income accounts.

debit advice (n)~ An official notice of a bank debit transaction.

debit card (n)~ A type of bank card where the amount of purchase is immediately withdrawn from the user's bank account.

debriefing (n)~ An official or formal questioning session after event or an interview in which somebody is asked about or reports on a task, mission, or event after it has ended.

debug (v)~ To detect, locate, and correct logical or syntactical errors in a program or malfunctions in hardware. In hardware contexts, the term troubleshoot is the term more often used, especially when the problem is a major one.

debug ~ To detect, diagnose, and eliminate errors in programs. Checking the logic of a program to isolate and eliminate the mistakes from a computer program or other software.

debug engine (n)~ A component that allows finding and reducing the number of defects in a computer program in a run-time architecture, by working in conjunction with the interpreter or operating system and providing execution control, breakpoints, and expression evaluation.

Debug Interface Access SDK (n)~ An SDK that provides access to debug information stored in program database (.pdb) files generated by Microsoft post-compiler tools.

debug session (n)~ The set of all processes, related or unrelated, that have been launched or attached to from a single instance of the IDE.

debug symbol (n)~ Information that expresses which programming-language constructs generated a specific piece of machine code in a given executable module.

debug target (n)~ A debuggable execution context.

debug type (n)~ Debugging information generated by the compiler about every function or variable that will tell the debugger whether it is an integer, or a string, or a user defined type, etc. or it is the number of parameters, calling convention, and the type of the function's return value.

debug value (n)~ A specific value written to memory during allocation or deallocation, so that it will later be possible to tell whether or not it has become corrupted.

debug zone mask (n)~ A named bit mask in application source code that is used to turn a debug zone on or off.

debuggee (n)~ A process or application upon which a debugger acts. The process that is being debugged.

debugger (n)~ A program designed to aid in detecting, locating, and correcting errors in another program by allowing the programmer to step through the program, examine the data, and monitor conditions such as the values of variables.

debugger display (n)~ The screen on an external monitor when you are calibrating a Surface unit.

debugger event (n)~ A diagnostic event in IntelliTrace that occurs within the Visual Studio Debugger when it is running your application.

debugging (n)~ The process of finding and fixing errors in a Visual Basic procedure or a macro. Debugging usually involves executing specific portions of the procedure or macro and analyzing them at various points.

debugging mode (n)~ The operational state of the tool during which problems within the selected application are detected and transferred to a debugger.

deceptive trade practices (n)~ Practices that involve misleading or misrepresenting products or services to consumers and customers. In the U.S., these practices are regulated by the Federal Trade Commission at the federal level and typically by the Attorney General's Office of Consumer Protection at the state level.

decimal (n)~ A number in a counting system that is based on units of 10. Most commonly used to refer to a real number expressed in decimal notation (i.e. containing a .' between the integer part and the fraction part of the number).'

Decimal (adj)~ A data type that stores a signed, exact numeric value described as the number of digits appearing before and after the decimal point, with a maximum of 29 total digits. All possible digits cannot be represented if you are using the maximum number of digits.

decision (n)~ In an activity diagram, a guard condition that indicates different possible transitions from an action state. If one of these transitions leads to another decision, that decision is represented with the traditional diamond shape.

decision engine (n)~ Software or service able to process a large amount of data and provide reports that help users make more informed decisions.

decision maker (n)~ A person who is responsible for the administration of a business.

decision support (n)~ Systems designed to support the complex analytic analysis required to discover business trends.

decision support system (n)~ A set of programs and related data designed to help with analysis and decision making. A decision support system provides more help in formulating decisions than a management information system (MIS) or an executive information system (EIS). It includes a database, a body of knowledge about the subject area, a language' used to formulate problems and questions

decision tree (n)~ A treelike model of data produced by certain data mining methods. Decision trees can be used for prediction.

deck (n)~ A group of one or more cards.

deck (n)~ A storage device, such as a tape deck, or a group of such devices.

declaration (n)~ A binding of an identifier to the information that relates to it. For example, to make a declaration of a constant means to bind the name of the constant with its value. Declaration usually occurs in a program's source code; the actual binding can take place at compile time or run time.

declaration (n)~ A statement in which information is provided to government authorities for an official purpose, such as Intrastat reporting or tax reporting.

declaration (n)~ A list of contracts and capabilities declared in the app manifest.

Declarations section (n)~ The section of a module containing declarations that apply to every procedure in the module. It can include declarations for variables, constants, user-defined data types, and external procedures in a dynamic-link library.

Declarative Management Framework (PN)~ A policy based system of SQL Server management.

Declarative Management Framework Facet (PN)~ A set of logical pre-defined properties that model the behavior or characteristics for certain types of managed targets

(such as a database, table, login, view,etc) in policy-based management.

declarative programming (n)~ Rule-based programming in which each rule is independent and the order in which rules are declared or executed is not significant.

declarative referential integrity (n)~ FOREIGN KEY constraints defined as part of a table definition that enforce proper relationships between tables.

declarative security check (n)~ Declarative security information in metadata. Developers can use such declarations, which are usually written as custom attributes, to invoke several kinds of security functionality - require permissions to bind reference to the code, require permissions to derive a type, demand that callers have certain permissions, and so on.

declarative test (n)~ An ordinary Web test that is generated by using the Web Test Recorder that is launched when a new Web test is created.

declarative workflow (n)~ A workflow that is defined by using workflow markup language contained in XAML-formatted files. The XAML files are deployed and stored in the database.

declare (v)~ To specify the name and type of a variable that will be used in a program. In most high-level programming languages, variables are declared at the beginning of sections of code.

Decline (v)~ The administrator's act of removing an update from the main view of updates so that the respective update is no longer displayed or available for deployment.

Decline (PN)~ The button in Yammer that allows a user to refuse a network invitation.

decloak (v)~ Remove the cloaked attribute from a project.

decoder (n)~ A device or program routine that converts coded data back to its original form.

decommission CA (v)~ To stop using CA

Decomposition Tree (PN)~ A data visualization tool that helps users analyze complex information using a hierarchical scheme.

decompress (v)~ To restore the contents of a compressed file to its original form.

decompression (n)~ The process of reversing the procedure that is run by compression software. During decompression, the compressed data returns to its original file size and format so it can be accessed or played.

decompressor (n)~ A module or algorithm that decompresses data.

decorator (n)~ A type of control that is used in a style to apply effects to another element. Decorators can include a single child element, usually the element whose appearance they affect.

decoupled provider (n)~ A provider hosted in a separate process from WMI. Decoupled providers are the recommended way to instrument an application because the provider can control its own lifetime instead of being launched every time a user accesses the provider through WMI.

decrease (n)~ A transaction where items go out of inventory.

decrement operator (n)~ An operator that subtracts 1 from its operand depending on the position of the operator.

decrypt (v)~ To convert encrypted content back into its original form.

decryption (n)~ The process of converting encrypted content back into its original form to make it readable again. This is also called converting ciphertext back to plaintext.

Decryption ~ The act of restoring an encrypted file to its original state.

dedicated adapter (n)~ The network adapter that, when using multiple network adapters in each host of a Network Load Balancing cluster, handles network traffic not related to cluster operations (the traffic for individual hosts on the network). This adapter is programmed with the host's dedicated IP address.

dedicated administrator connection (n)~ A dedicated connection that allows an administrator to connect to a server when the Database Engine will not respond to regular connections.

dedicated connection (n)~ A communications channel that permanently connects two or more locations. Dedicated lines are private or leased lines, rather than public ones. T1 lines, which are used by many organizations for Internet connectivity, are examples of dedicated lines.

dedicated line (n)~ A communications channel that permanently connects two or more locations. Dedicated lines are private or leased lines, rather than public ones. T1 lines, which are used by many organizations for Internet connectivity, are examples of dedicated lines.

dedicated resource (n)~ A resource that is committed to or reserved for a specific purpose.

deduplication (n)~ The process of saving only one copy of duplicate items in the search results

deep copy (n)~ A copy of the contents of a data structure, including all its substructures.

deep link (n)~ A link that takes you to a precise location, such as a slide within a presentation, a section of a document, or a specific page within a site, instead of to the main page of the web site.

deep linking (n)~ The process of creating a hyperlink to a specific page within a Web site or Web-based application instead of to the site's home page.

deep refiner (n)~ A refiner that is based on the aggregation of managed property statistics for all of the results of a search query.

Deep Zoom (PN)~ In Silverlight, a technology that enables users to interactively view high-resolution images. With Deep Zoom, users can zoom in, zoom out, and pan images rapidly.

Deeper Sleep ~ an Intel power management technology. It helps to deliver longer battery life by minimizing the power consumption of the processor during brief periods of inactivity by the user including microseconds between keystrokes.

default (oth)~ A value that is automatically used by a program when the user does not specify an alternative. Defaults are built into a program when a value or option must be assumed for the program to function.

Default ~ A default setting is one you haven't changed - what a program will do (or use) if you don't tell it any different. 'Accept the defaults' means leave any settings as they are.

default button (n)~ In some dialog boxes, the command button that is selected or highlighted when the dialog box is initially displayed. The default button has a bold border, indicating that it will be chosen automatically if you press ENTER. You can override a default button by clicking Cancel or another command button.

default capture mode (n)~ The capture mode that specifies whether capture variables that

were not explicitly specified by the user are captured by value or by reference.

default company service level agreement (n)~ A service level agreement that a company uses as a default.

default control style (n)~ The default property setting of a control type. You customize a control type before you create two or more similar controls to avoid customizing each control individually.

default data file (n)~ The .pst data file used as the main delivery location for your e-mail messages.

default database (n)~ The database the user is connected to immediately after logging in to SQL Server.

Default delimiter (n)~ Field that specifies which character will be the default character used to separate data items when the data is being imported into Microsoft Dynamics CRM.

default device (PN)~ The device that Lync and Communicator uses by default when the user places a call (either PBX telephone phone or computer through a VOIP connection).

default document (n)~ The file that is sent by a Web server when it receives a request for a Uniform Resource Locator (URL) that does not specify a file name. This document can be generated automatically by the server, or it can be a custom file that is placed in that directory by the administrator.

default folder (n)~ A folder that exists by default in all users' mailboxes. The Inbox, Outbox, Sent Items, Deleted Items, Calendar, and Contacts folders are default folders.

default font (n)~ The font that a program uses by default to display text.

default form (n)~ A form that is provided out of the box' for any entity

default gateway (n)~ A configuration item for the TCP/IP protocol that is the IP address of a directly reachable IP router. Configuring a default gateway creates a default route in the IP routing table.

default home page (n)~ The file that is sent by a Web server when it receives a request for a Uniform Resource Locator (URL) that does not specify a file name. This document can be generated automatically by the server, or it can be a custom file that is placed in that directory by the administrator.

default host (n)~ Administration objects that facilitate deployment and orchestration enlistment. These objects are identified in the BizTalk Server Administration console with a checkmark symbol. During the orchestration enlistment process, the default host is automatically used to host the orchestration, unless the user explicitly selects a different host.

default hyperlink (n)~ In an image map, the hyperlink that site visitors follow when they click an area of the picture where there are no hot spots.

default instance (n)~ The instance of SQL Server that uses the same name as the computer name on which it is installed.

default language (n)~ The human language that SQL Server uses for errors and messages if a user does not specify a language.

Default Location (PN)~ An area within the Windows Control Panel that allows the user to designate his home coordinates or address for location-aware functionalities.

default location (n)~ Information that describes the current location of a computer. The

location is entered manually in Default Location, and can be used by programs to determine the location of a computer when a location sensor is unavailable.

default management point (n)~ The active management point for a site. This could also be an IP address of a Network Load Balancing (NLB) cluster that combines several management points. While additional management points can be configured, a management point must be designated as a default management point or part of the designated default NLB management point cluster, or it will not respond to client requests.

default member (n)~ The dimension member used in a query when no member is specified for the dimension.

default name (n)~ The name automatically assigned to an object by a program or process when the user does not specify an alternative.

default network (n)~ In the Macintosh environment, the physical network on which the processes of a server reside as nodes and on which the server appears to users. The default network of the server must be one to which that server is attached. Only servers on AppleTalk Phase 2 internets have default networks.

default printer (n)~ The printer to which a computer sends documents if you select the Print command without first specifying which printer you want to use with a program. You can have only one default printer; it should be the printer you use most often.

default property (n)~ A property that you can set for a control so that each time a new control of that type is created, this property will have the same value.

default report (n)~ A type of report that does not allow a user to modify the layout but that does allow a user to filter and sort the data in the report.

default result set (n)~ The default mode that SQL Server uses to return a result set back to a client.

default role (n)~ A setting associated with a particular user role. Users who are not assigned to an existing role are automatically assigned to the role that is specified as the default.

Default Route ~ Entry in a routing table that can redirect any frames for which the table has no definitive listing for the next hop.

default shape (n)~ A virtual shape that contains default formatting properties for new shapes. Each presentation contains one default shape.

default skin (n)~ A control skin that automatically applies to all controls of the same type when a theme is applied to a page.

default solution (n)~ A catch-all' solution that contains a reference to all unprotected components.'

default subnet mask (n)~ A subnet mask that is used on an Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4) class-based network. The subnet mask for Class A is 255.0.0.0. The subnet mask for Class B is 255.255.0.0. The subnet mask for Class C is 255.255.255.0.

default template (n)~ The boilerplate document used whenever you start a new document.

default tile (n)~ The tile that a developer defines in the manifest. It's the app tile before it receives its first update notification. It consists of just a logo as an image, plus an optional short name.

default unit (n)~ The unit of measure used to display a value if no units of measure are

explicitly specified.

default user (n)~ The profile that serves as a basis for all user profiles. Every user profile begins as a copy of the default user profile.

default value (n)~ A value that is automatically entered in a field or control when you add a new record. You can either accept the default value or override it by typing a value.

default verb (n)~ The verb that represents the action that is executed when a user double-clicks a file in Windows Explorer.

default workbook template (n)~ The Book.xlt template that you create to change the default format of new workbooks. Excel uses the template to create a blank workbook when you start Excel or create a new workbook without specifying a template.

default worksheet template (n)~ The Sheet.xlt template that you create to change the default format of new worksheets. Excel uses the template to create a blank worksheet when you add a new worksheet to a workbook.

default zone (n)~ The zone to which all Macintosh clients on the network are assigned by default.

defection (n)~ The removal of a server from multiserver operations.

Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (n)~ The U.S. government agency that provided the original support for the development of the interconnected networks that later grew into the Internet.

defer (v)~ To postpone a payment or delivery.

deferred enforcement mode (n)~ The enforcement mode in which client computers immediately receive NAP notifications if they are not in compliance with network health requirements, but do not have their access restricted until the specified time and date.

deferred event (n)~ In a statechart or activity diagram, an event that must be postponed for later use while another activity is under way. You can show a deferred event for a state by including the event among the state's internal transitions.

deferred input VAT (n)~ The calculated value-added tax (VAT) amount that is not due until the invoice is paid. This amount is posted to an unrealized purchase VAT account and can be claimed only after the receipt of a receipt/tax invoice or a tax invoice.

deferred loading (n)~ A pattern of data loading where related objects are not loaded until a navigation property is accessed.

deferred output VAT (n)~ The calculated value-added tax (VAT) amount that is not due until the invoice is paid. This amount is posted to an unrealized sales VAT account and can be claimed only after a receipt or tax invoice is printed.

deferred query (n)~ A LINQ query that is not evaluated until it is iterated over, either with a foreach statement (C#) or a For Each statement (Visual Basic), or by manually using the underlying GetEnumerator and MoveNext methods.

deferred transaction (n)~ A transaction that is not committed when the roll forward phase of recovery completes and that cannot be rolled back during database startup because data needed by roll back is offline. This data can reside in either a page or a file.

Define (v)~ A menu option that becomes available when a user right-clicks a word. It opens the chosen definitions provider and displays information for the word selected.

defined name (n)~ A word or string of characters in a formula that represents a cell, range of cells, formula, or constant value.

definition (n)~ A verbal representation of a concept which serves to differentiate it from related concepts and allows humans to recognize and agree on the concept.

definition update (n)~ A broadly-released and frequent software update containing additions to a product's definition database. Definition databases are often used to detect objects with specific attributes, such as malicious code, phishing Web sites, or junk e-mail.

definitions (n)~ Files that are used to help detect harmful or unwanted software and to prevent it from installing or running on your computer.

definitions callout (n)~ A callout that is invoked through contextual UI to display reference data, such as definitions and synonyms, for the word selected.

defragmentation (n)~ The process of rewriting parts of a file to contiguous sectors on a hard disk to increase the speed of access and retrieval.

degradation (n)~ In computer systems, a reduction in level of performance or service. Degradation in microcomputer performance is indicated by slow response times or frequent pauses for disk access because memory is insufficient to hold an entire program plus the data the program is using.

DEGREE SIGN (n)~ The -° character

degree symbol (n)~ The -° character

dehydrate (v)~ To save the state of a running orchestration to persistent storage and remove it from memory when the orchestration has been idle for a certain length of time.

deinterlace (v)~ To combine two interlaced fields into a single frame that is not interlaced.

delamination (n)~ A problem with the Surface display when the diffuser (or one of its layers) detaches from the top of the Surface unit along one edge.

delay (n)~ The amount of time between the scheduled start of a task and the time when work should actually begin on the task; it is often used to resolve resource overallocations. There are two types of delay: assignment delay and leveling delay.

delayed group call (n)~ A group call that first rings the group owner, and then after a specified number of seconds rings the call group in addition to the group owner.

delegate (n)~ A type that references a method. Once a delegate is assigned a method, it behaves exactly like that method. Delegates are roughly similar to function pointers in C++; however, they are type-safe and secure.

delegate (n)~ Someone granted permission to access items or perform functions on another user's behalf.

delegate (n)~ A security impersonation level used to allow remote access involving more than one network hop.

delegate (n)~ Someone who has been specified by a manager (or other person) to make or receive calls on their behalf. Delegates can change call forwarding settings and add other delegates. Delegates are automatically given -€œTeam Access,-€? which allows them to contact the -€œmanager-€? even when his or her presence is set to Do not Disturb.

delegate control (n)~ A control on a page or master page that can be replaced with another control or content.

delegated administrator (n)~ A partner (authorized by the Microsoft Partner Network) who has been granted administrative permissions by a Microsoft Online Services customer. The delegated administrator can access the customer's account in the Microsoft

Online Services Administration Center and perform all the administrative tasks (add or delete users, reset passwords, etc.) on behalf of the customer.

delegated administrator (n)~ A Microsoft partner who is associated with one or more companies and authorized to provide certain administrative tasks for said companies. A delegated administrator may be the same or different than a customer's subscription advisor. Referred to within Microsoft as a -€œdelegated administrator partner (DAP).-€?

Delegated Administrator user role (PN)~ A user role that allows the user to create new Delegated Administrator and Self-Service user roles and add or remove members to the Administrator user role, but not modify VMM settings.

delegated authentication (n)~ A method of authentication by which a trusted server (or service) is enabled to act as the client when it connects to third-tier application resources.

delegated evaluator (n)~ A filter that uses a custom method to evaluate the specified data.

delegated registration model (n)~ A registration model in which a person other than the certificate subscriber initiates the certificate transaction. The certificate subscriber then completes the transaction by providing a supplied one-time password.

delegation (n)~ An assignment of administrative responsibility to a user, computer, group, or organization.

delegation (n)~ The process of passing on the approval of a document to a substitute approver within the context of a NAV document approval process.

delegation setting (n)~ A configuration element that specifies which features of a Web site or Web application to delegate to Web site and Web application administrators in IIS Manager. You can delegate features as read only, read/write, not delegated, and so on.

delegation state (n)~ The condition, at any particular time, of the delegation setting. Delegation state examples include read only, read/write, not delegated, and so on.

delegation wizard (n)~ A wizard used to distribute precise elements of the administrator's workload to others.

delete (v)~ To eliminate text, a file, or part of a document with the intention of removing the information permanently.

Delete (v)~ A button, option, or other UI element that permanently removes the selected text or objects.

Delete a Contact… (oth)~ A UI element that opens a list of contacts so the user can select one to remove from the user's contact list.

Delete a Group (oth)~ A menu item that removes a group and its contacts from the user's Contacts list.

DELETE clause (n)~ A part of a DML Statement that contains the DELETE keyword and associated parameters.

delete gesture (n)~ In Tablet PC Input Panel, an action gesture or a revision gesture that performs the same action as pressing the DELETE key on the keyboard.

Delete Group (PN)~ A menu item that removes a group and its contacts from the user's Contacts list.

Delete Group and Contacts (oth)~ An item on the right-click menu for a group that removes the selected group and its contacts from the user's contact list.

DELETE key (n)~ On IBM and PC-compatible computers, a key whose function changes depending on the application program. Usually it erases the character under the cursor,

although in some applications it can erase selected text or graphics.

delete level (n)~ In Data Transformation Services, the amount and kind of data to remove from a data warehouse.

delete query (n)~ A query (SQL statement) that removes rows matching the criteria you specify from one or more tables.

Deleted Items folder (n)~ A folder that stores items deleted by the user.

delimited flat file (n)~ A data file that contains one or more records separated by a record delimiter. Each delimited record contains one or more fields separated by a common field delimiter.

delimited identifier (n)~ An object in a database that requires the use of special characters (delimiters) because the object name does not comply with the formatting rules of regular identifiers.

delimited text file (n)~ A file containing data where individual field values are separated by a character, such as a comma or a tab.

delimiter (n)~ One or more special characters used to separate peers in a delimited structure, at any level (fields, records, and so on).

deliver (v)~ To provide or give.

deliverable (n)~ Any measurable, tangible, verifiable outcome, result, or item that must be produced to complete a project or part of a project.

delivery (n)~ A product sent to a customer.

delivery address (n)~ The location to which goods are to be sent.

delivery channel (n)~ A pipeline between a distributor and a delivery service.

delivery channel type (n)~ The protocol for a delivery channel, such as Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) or File.

delivery extension (n)~ A plug-in that delivers reports to a specific target (for example, e-mail delivery).

delivery note (n)~ A business document that documents the delivery of products between two parties.

delivery protocol (n)~ The set of communication rules used to route notification messages to external delivery systems.

delivery queue (n)~ A queue that is used to hold messages that being delivered to a Mailbox server or remote location. A delivery queue is created for each unique message destination.

delivery schedule (n)~ A schedule for the planned delivery of products.

delivery status notification (n)~ A notification made up of a DSN code and a DSN message, that reports the result of an attempt to deliver an e-mail message.

delta file (n)~ A file which contains references to those rows in the data file that have been deleted.

delta inventory (n)~ A hardware or software inventory cycle that creates a delta inventory file containing all the information that was added, removed, or changed since the previous inventory. The delta inventory file is smaller than the complete inventory file.

delta inventory file (n)~ A file generated during inventory cycles that occur after the initial complete inventory, containing only hardware or software properties that were added, removed, or changed since the previous inventory cycle.

delta replication (n)~ The copying of only the changed files in a Configuration Manager package when an update has been made to the package.

demand during lead time (n)~ The average daily demand for a product multiplied by the average lead time.

demand forecast (n)~ A prediction of future product demand.

demand forecasting (n)~ A business process that estimates future demand and creates demand forecasts based on historical transaction data.

Demand Management (PN)~ A feature that captures and manages work proposals in a single location. Proposals move through a customizable, multi-stage governance process that may include review, selection of proposals for approval, and tracking the execution of approved proposals through to completion.

demand plan (n)~ The estimated future demand for a product family. A demand plan is similar to a sales forecast, but if the demand cannot be met, the sales will be less than the demand.

demand planner (n)~ The employee who is responsible for creating a demand plan.

demand-dial interface (n)~ A logical interface that represents a demand-dial connection (a PPP link) that is configured on the calling router. The demand-dial interface contains configuration information such as the port to use, the addressing used to create the connection (such as a phone number), authentication and encryption methods, and authentication credentials.

demi-bold (adj)~ Having a font weight that corresponds to a weight class value of 600 according to the OpenType specification.

demo (n)~ A partial or limited version of a software package distributed free of charge for advertising purposes. Demos often consist of animated presentations that describe or demonstrate the program's features.

demo (n)~ A computer in a store that is available for customers to test, to see if they wish to buy it.

demo (n)~ A demonstration of a product or service that a customer interacts with to see how features work.

demo version (n)~ A partial or limited version of a software package distributed free of charge for advertising purposes. Demos often consist of animated presentations that describe or demonstrate the program's features.

demographic information (n)~ Information such as age, education, income, and gender about the population in particular areas.

demote (v)~ To move an item to a lower level within a tree structure.

demultiplexing (n)~ The separating of multiple signals, which were combined into a common physical signal for simultaneous transmission across a single physical channel, back into multiple signals.

denial (n)~ The event in which a permission is not granted. By denying a permission, a method can prevent its callers from exercising the privilege represented by that permission. If a method on the call stack denies permission A, a stack walk checking for permission A will fail unless a valid assertion is found on the stack between the method doing the denial and the method that initiated the check for permission A.

denial of service attack (n)~ An attempt by a malicious (or unwitting) user, process, or

system to prevent legitimate users from accessing a resource (usually a network service) by exploiting a weakness or design limitation in an information system.

denial-of-service attack (n)~ An attempt by a malicious (or unwitting) user, process, or system to prevent legitimate users from accessing a resource (usually a network service) by exploiting a weakness or design limitation in an information system.

denormalize (v)~ To introduce redundancy into a table to incorporate data from a related table.

density (n)~ The degree of darkness of an image.

Deny (PN)~ The button in Yammer that allows a group administrator to deny access to a particular group of users that have requested access to that group.

DEP (n)~ A security feature that monitors programs on a computer to determine if they use system memory safely. To do this, DEP software works alone or with compatible microprocessors to mark some memory locations as non-executable.' If a program tries to run code that is malicious or is not from a protected location

Department (PN)~ An instance of Parature that houses the data, files, and information for one client or organization. Clients and organizations can have and operate multiple Departments for various purposes and each Department has its own segregated Support Portal by default. Departments owned by the same client or organization are capable of sharing certain information; to learn more about sharing information between Departments, consult the Parature Knowledgebase.

department code (n)~ A unique alphanumeric name used to identify a department.

department organization code (n)~ A code that represents the department in which an employee performs a job.

dependence (n)~ The state in which one entity relies upon specific hardware, software, or specific events for its own definition or functionality.

dependency (n)~ A directed relationship between two objects, such as components, objects, or features. For example, if feature A depends on feature B, B is a dependency of A.

dependency graph (n)~ A code map to visualizes direct relationships across code and shows how the code fits together without reading through files and lines of code.

dependency property (n)~ In Windows Presentation Foundation and Silverlight, a property represented by a DependencyProperty identifier that is registered with the property system. Dependency properties can be defined only by DependencyObject types, which typically expose the identifier as a public static field. The property system determines their effective value based on a precedence evaluation of all possible value sources.

dependency tree (n)~ A diagram for visualizing the dependency relationships between resources.

dependent (n)~ A cell that contains a formula that refers to another cell. For example, if cell D10 contains the formula =B5, cell D10 is a dependent of cell B5.

dependent (n)~ A role assumed by one person, place, or thing that participates in a relationship.

dependent animation (n)~ An animation that changes the value of a property and runs on the UI thread.

dependent change management activity (n)~ A change management activity that is used to link change requests to a release record.

dependent client (n)~ For Message Queuing, a computer that requires synchronous access to a Message Queuing server to perform all standard message queuing operations, such as sending and receiving messages and creating queues.

dependent component (n)~ A component that requires the current component to work properly. For example, a dependent component of a global Option Set is an -€œattribute-€? that references that Option Set.

dependent module (n)~ A module that contains dependencies from other modules.

dependent party (n)~ A party who assumes a dependent role when it participates in a relationship with another party.

dependent program (n)~ A program that requires that another program run first.

dependent workflow (n)~ A workflow instance that is generated by a parent workflow instance.

deploy (v)~ To put into use.

deploy (v)~ To build a DAC instance, either directly from a DAC package or from a DAC previously imported to the SQL Server Utility.

deploy (v)~ To roll out a software package as a cloud service in Microsoft Azure. Users can make staging or production deployments of the cloud service.

deployed environment (n)~ A group of virtual machines located on a team project host group and controlled by Microsoft Test Manager. A deployed environment can be running or stopped.

deployment (n)~ The process of distributing and installing a software program throughout an entire organization.

deployment (n)~ The process of moving the configuration files for a virtual machine from the Virtual Machine Manager library to a virtual machine host.

deployment (n)~ A version of the Microsoft Azure cloud service deployed to the staging or production environment.

deployment (n)~ The result of a deployment.

Deployment Administration Server (PN)~ In Microsoft Dynamics CRM, a server that encompasses the Deployment Manager Tool and Deployment Service.

Deployment Agent (PN)~ The deployment agent component is a Windows service that lives on the Target Servers where the application components managed by release management are installed.

Deployment and Imaging Tools Environment (PN)~ The shortcut used to open a command prompt that includes predefined system variables for Windows ADK tools.

Deployment Designer (PN)~ The designer used to create and manage Deployment Diagrams.

deployment diagram (n)~ The diagram used to define and evaluate deployment for applications in an application system. The deployment diagram (.dd) file contains information based on the System Definition Model (SDM).

Deployment Image Servicing and Management (PN)~ A framework that provides a single point for IT professionals and OEMs to service and maintain Windows images offline through a scriptable command line utility and an easily extensible infrastructure.

Deployment Manager (n)~ A set of system administrator tools for configuring and monitoring a software application and its servers. It supports deploying updates throughout the system.

deployment manifest (n)~ The file used in ClickOnce applications that describes the current version of this deployment, and whether it should be installed on the client computer or only run online.

deployment package (n)~ A set of files that can be delivered as a unit to a client computer or device for installation.

deployment purpose (n)~ An application state that is associated with the deployment of software, such as Available or Required.

deployment report (n)~ A report in XML- or HTML-format that is associated with a deployment diagram. You can use these reports to create installation and deployment scripts.

deployment type (n)~ A technology that is used to deploy an application to devices. A deployment type is contained within an application; for example, Windows Installer could be a deployment type for the -€œVisio 2007-€? application.

deposit (n)~ Funds added to an account.

deposit (v)~ To add money to an account.

deposit slip (n)~ A form that shows the date and the items that make up a deposit, including receipt and payment information, the currency, check and coin totals and the amount of cash received.

depository financial institution (n)~ The bank or financial institution that the payment format file is transmitted to for processing.

deprecated (adj)~ Pertaining to a software feature or programming object that is outdated and should not be used. A deprecated item is currently supported for backward compatibility, but it might become obsolete and unsupported in the future.

deprecated object (n)~ An object from a previous version of an operating system that is going to be invalid or obsolete in the current OS version.

depreciation (n)~ An allocation of part of the original value of a fixed asset to current income during a specific period. Depreciation represents the declining value of the fixed asset as a cost of the specified period.

depreciation (n)~ The expiration of a portion of the original cost of a fixed asset during a specific time period.

depreciation book (n)~ A specific book used for reporting purposes that contains all depreciation transactions for assets that are valid for that book.

depreciation convention (n)~ One of several predefined rules for calculating depreciation in the year of the acquisition of the asset and the year of the disposal of the asset.

deprovision (v)~ To remove an account from a connected data source.

depth axis (n)~ The third axis in a three-dimensional coordinate system, used in computer graphics to represent depth.

depth bias (n)~ A value that controls the drawing order for polygons along- the z-axis (depth of view).

depth buffer (n)~ A buffer that stores a depth value for each pixel in a scene. Pixels with a small z-value overwrite pixels with a large z-value.

depth of field (n)~ The measurement of the area in front of and behind the subject that is in focus.

depth stencil (n)~ In three-dimensional graphics, a buffer to limit the area of rendering when handling Z-coordinates.

dequeue (v)~ To remove from a queue.

dereference (v)~ In programming, to access information at the address contained by a pointer. The syntax for dereferencing varies among computer languages.

dereference (v)~ To programmatically access a memory address assigned to a pointer variable or reference variable.

derivation rule (n)~ A rule to determine a classifier for classifying the financial consequences of an accounting event.

derived class (n)~ In object-oriented programming, a class created from another class, called the base class. A derived class inherits all the features of its base class. It can then add data elements and routines, redefine routines from the base class, and restrict access to base-class features.

derived class (n)~ A class that assumes a child role when it participates in an inheritance relationship with a parent (or base) class whose methods can be extended or redefined and whose member access can be restricted.

derived column (n)~ A transformation that creates new column values by applying expressions to transformation input columns.

derived depreciation book (n)~ A specific book used to copy transactions entered for a value model to the specific depreciation book. Can be used when assets are acquired so that the acquisition transaction needs to be entered only once instead of for each value model and depreciation book.

derived element (n)~ An element, such as an attribute or association, that can be calculated or derived from other information. For example, an age attribute for the class Person can be derived if you know the Person's date of birth.

derived input (n)~ The set of input events that are derived from input primitives. This set is loosely defined as an identifiable pattern of input primitives over a limited period of time. Like input primitives, derived input does not require application context to be identified. Derived input includes such things as touch and flick.

derived key (n)~ A cryptographic key created by a call to CryptDeriveKey. A derived key can be created from a password, or any other user data. Derived keys allow applications to create session keys as needed, eliminating the need to store a particular key.

derived production (n)~ A subproduction order that is created based on the main production order.

derived session key (n)~ A session key created by an application as needed. Before creating a derived session key, an application prompts the user for a password.

derived table (n)~ A table that assumes a child role when it participates in an inheritance relationship with another table.

DES (n)~ An encryption algorithm that uses a 56-bit key and maps a 64-bit input block to a 64-bit output block. The key appears to be a 64-bit key, but one bit in each of the eight bytes is used for odd parity, resulting in 56 bits of usable key.

descendant (n)~ In a tree data structure, a node that is one or more steps farther from the

root (one or more levels lower) than the ancestor node.

descent (n)~ The pixel offset of the bottom of an element with respect to its baseline.

description area (n)~ The area in the results pane that describes the purpose of the selected snap-in.

description bar (n)~ The bar above the results pane. Contains the name of the selected node.

deserialization (n)~ The process of converting an object from a serial storage format to binary format in the form of an object that applications can use. This happens when the object is retrieved from the cache cluster with the Get client APIs.

deserialize (v)~ To change from serial (by bit) to parallel (by byte).

Design (n)~ A format used by the Bentley MicroStation CAD program to store drawing files.

Design (PN)~ The Sway feature that allows users to make Style- and Structure-based changes to their sway.

Design Accents (PN)~ A gallery of design elements that can be used to embellish publications.

design element (n)~ An item (such as a page, frameset, item type, form, view, script file, text file, cascading style sheet, or image) that contributes to an overall pattern, scheme, or layout.

design grid (n)~ The grid that you use to design a query or filter in query Design view or in the Advanced Filter/Sort window. For queries, this grid was formerly known as the QBE grid.

Design Manager (PN)~ A feature that guides the user through the process of using an HTML editor to design and customize a SharePoint site.

Design Master (n)~ The only member of the replica set in which you can make changes to the database structure that can be propagated to other replicas.

design mode (n)~ The InfoPath design environment in which you can create or modify a form template.

design once (adj)~ Characterized by the ability to design, build, code, and publish an element a single time and have it function in more than one environment.

Design panel (PN)~ The Sway panel that provides users with all the Style and Structure options.

design pattern (n)~ A design pattern in architecture and computer science is a formal way of documenting a solution to a design problem in a particular field of expertise.

design set (n)~ A collection of publications that share a consistent color scheme, font scheme, and design.

design surface (n)~ The main area of the Macro Designer where macro actions are placed to be made into a macro.

design template (n)~ A file that contains the styles in a presentation, including the type and size of bullets and fonts; placeholder sizes and positions; background design and fill; color schemes; and a slide master and optional title master.

design time (n)~ The time during which you create and modify the design of the objects and code in your application.

Design tools (PN)~ The Developer tools subcategory containing apps to help developers

with design aspects of building an app.

Design view (n)~ A window that shows the design of these database objects - tables, queries, forms, reports, macros, and data access pages. In Design view, you can create new database objects and modify the design of existing ones.

Design view (n)~ A window that shows a visual representation of the code behind a web page.

Design view (n)~ A window that shows a visual representation of a document on the artboard.

design workspace (n)~ A user interface area where general authoring tasks are performed.

designated account (n)~ The Microsoft Exchange Server user account that is the sender of control messages.

designated router (n)~ An OSPF router that forms adjacencies with all other routers on a multiple access network.

designer (n)~ A visual design surface.

Designer (PN)~ The portion of InfoPath used to design forms.

design-time control (n)~ An ActiveX control that is used while designing or editing a Web page. Design-time controls are installed on the client computer.

desired configuration management (n)~ A Configuration Manager feature that provides a set of tools and resources for assessing and tracking configuration compliance of client computers in the enterprise.

desired zone (n)~ The zone in which AppleTalk network integration appears on the network.

desk phone (n)~ A telephone that sits on a desk and is to be used with Lync Server and Office Communications Server.

deskband (n)~ A customized toolbar that can be added to the regular program taskbar and that contains shortcuts to frequently performed tasks.

desktop (n)~ The work area on a computer screen that simulates the top of an actual desk. The desktop contains the Recycle Bin and other icons (shortcuts to programs, files, folders, and various types of documents such as letters, reports, or pictures) that you can arrange on the electronic desktop just as you would arrange real objects on top of a desk.

desktop (n)~ The work area on a computer screen that contains different groups- of apps or content open and available for different tasks or aspects of your life. Each group of items is called a desktop or virtual desktop.

Desktop ~ A computer designed to sit on a desk (as opposed to a laptop). InWindows, it also means the screen you see when you aren't running any programs, with 'My Computer', the Recycle Bin and so on.

desktop ~ A computer designed to sit on a desk (as opposed to a laptop). In Windows, it also means the screen you see when you aren't running any programs, with 'My Computer', the Recycle Bin and so on.

desktop alert window (n)~ A window that pops up on the Windows desktop in response to an event, for example, receiving email.

desktop app (n)~ An application that is meant to run on a desktop computer.

desktop app bar (n)~ The workspace at the bottom of the application that displays alerts and notifications.

desktop application (n)~ An application that is meant to run on a desktop computer.

desktop application (n)~ ?An application that is built using the traditional Win32 app model, typically makes use of the COM or .NET runtime, and runs only on the desktop of Windows.

desktop background (n)~ In a graphical user interface such as Windows, a pattern or picture in the screen background that can be chosen by the user.

desktop composition (n)~ A feature, introduced in Windows Vista, that enables individual windows to be drawn to off-screen surfaces in video memory instead of being drawn directly to the primary display device.

desktop dashboard account (n)~ An account that is required to certify desktop apps for Windows.

desktop device app (n)~ A device app built in C++/Win32/COM.

desktop experience (n)~ The experience a user has when actively engaged with the computer.

Desktop Experience (PN)~ The feature that installs in-box Windows Client applications and adds missing components that enable other applications written for Windows Client to work on Windows Server.

desktop gadget (n)~ A gadget that users can display on their desktop, rather than on the Windows Sidebar. Examples are clocks, news headlines, slide shows, and weather forecasts.

Desktop Gadget Gallery (PN)~ An organizer used to add, uninstall, and search for desktop gadgets.

desktop ISP sign-up offer (n)~ A set of HTML pages that offer the end user the opportunity to sign up for Internet access. To view the offer, the end user clicks a link from the OEM link on the Start menu.

Desktop Language Pack (PN)~ A free add-on that users can use to switch the language that's displayed in the Visual Studio user interface.

Desktop Management Interface (n)~ A system for managing the configurations and status of PCs on a network from a central computer. In DMI an agent program runs in the background on each machine and returns information or performs some action (as specified by a file on that machine) in response to a query received from the central computer. The actions to be performed by the agent might include watching for errors and reporting them to the central computer as they occur; for example, a printer might be set up to report to the central computer when paper runs out or jams. DMI was developed by the DMTF (Desktop Management Task Force), a consortium of computer equipment manufacturers, and competes with SNMP (although the two can coexist on the same system).

desktop pattern (n)~ In a graphical user interface such as Windows, a pattern or picture in the screen background that can be chosen by the user.

desktop program (n)~ An application that is meant to run on a desktop computer.

desktop program (n)~ ?An application that is built using the traditional Win32 app model, typically makes use of the COM or .NET runtime, and runs only on the desktop of Windows.

desktop publishing (n)~ The use of a computer and specialized software to combine text

and graphics to create a document that can be printed on either a laser printer or a typesetting machine.

desktop registration (n)~ The opportunity given to the end user to register with Microsoft and the OEM, if the user failed to register during Windows Welcome.

desktop session (n)~ A period of time when one user is logged on to a computer. When a user logs on to a computer, the session is created. When that user logs off, the session is ended.

desktop sharing (n)~ A feature that allows a user to display his or her desktop to a meeting or to conversation participants.

desktop theme (n)~ A collection of visual elements and sounds for your computer desktop or device User Interface. A theme determines the look of the various visual elements of your User Interface, such as windows, icons, fonts, and colors, and it can include sounds.

desktop toolbar (n)~ A toolbar that docks to the desktop, similar to the taskbar.

Desktop Viewer (PN)~ A viewer that displays generated reports and lets users add comments to a report, create charts or graphs from report data, view various levels of a financial report, and export the report to other file types.

desktop window (n)~ A system-defined window that paints the background of the screen and serves as the base for all windows displayed by all applications.

Desktop Window Manager (PN)~ A component of Windows that manages window policies, behaviours and visual appearance.

despooler (n)~ An SMS thread component that processes instruction files sent from the sender component of the parent site and performs actions based on such instruction files.

destination (n)~ The location (drive, folder, or directory) to which a file is copied or moved.

destination (n)~ The SSIS data flow component that loads data into data stores or creates in-memory datasets.

destination (n)~ A synchronization provider that provide its current knowledge, accept a list of changes from the source provider, detect any conflicts between that list and its own items, and apply changes to its data store.

destination adapter (n)~ A data flow component that loads data into a data store.

destination area (n)~ The range of cells that you select to hold the summarized data in a consolidation. The destination area can be on the same worksheet as the source data or on a different worksheet. A worksheet can contain only one consolidation.

destination company account (n)~ The legal entity that is the recipient of a liability in an intercompany economic transaction.

destination computer (n)~ The computer that will be distributed to customers on which you install Windows. You can either run Windows Setup on the destination computer or copy a master installation onto a destination computer.

destination distribution line (n)~ The distribution line for the destination company on an allocation transaction.

destination document (n)~ A document to which information is copied or moved.

destination file (n)~ The file that a linked or embedded object is inserted into, or that data is saved to. The source file contains the information that is used to create the object. When

you change information in a destination file, the information is not updated in the source file.

destination inventory location (n)~ An inventory location where materials required by a final kanban production activity or transfer activity are received.

destination model (n)~ The model to which data will be moved.

destination provider (n)~ A synchronization provider that provide its current knowledge, accept a list of changes from the source provider, detect any conflicts between that list and its own items, and apply changes to its data store.

destination set (n)~ A set into which a resource moves because of a request that changes that resource's attributes.

destination subscription (n)~ A new subscription that is created as a result of a conversion or a merge.

destination-based sales tax (n)~ A sales tax levied in some states in the United States on a product based on the destination in which the buyer takes ownership or receives the product.

destruction marker (n)~ In a collaboration diagram, a marker used to indicate object roles and association roles, or links, that are destroyed during the operation.

destructor (n)~ A function used to destruct instances of classes.

detach (v)~ To remove uninstalled application files from a destination computer.

detach (v)~ To stop exposing a surfaced virtual disk to the user.

detail area (n)~ The part of PivotTable view that contains detail and total fields.

detail data (n)~ For automatic subtotals and worksheet outlines, the subtotal rows or columns that are totaled by summary data. Detail data is typically adjacent to and either above or to the left of the summary data.

detail field (n)~ A field that displays all rows, or records, from the underlying record source.

Detail section (n)~ A report section used to contain the main body of a form or report. This section usually contains controls bound to the fields in the record source, but can also contain unbound controls, such as labels that identify a field's contents.

detail unit (n)~ A reporting unit that draws information directly from the general ledger.

Detail view (PN)~ The Sway feature that allows a user to click on content and see it full screen.

detailed inventory (n)~ The reading of the header area of a tape in the library to identify the on-media identifier (OMID) on each tape.

Detailed Process (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used with large amounts of Level 2 text to show a progression through stages.

details info part (n)~ An info part that relates directly to the open entity or the selected entity (the line in focus in the content area). If a details info part relates to a line in either a document or a list, the information in the info part changes when the user selects a new line.

details pane (n)~ A pane that displays details about an item selected in another portion of the user interface. For example, in Microsoft Management Console (MMC), the details pane is the right pane that displays details for the selected item in the console tree.

Details pane (n)~ The lower left pane in the DPM Administrator Console. The Details

pane provides detailed information about an item selected in the Display pane.

detectable (adj)~ Pertaining to a state in which computers on a network can be located by other computers and devices on the same network in order to communicate. This state is determined by a firewall setting, which also affects access to shared files and printers.

Detected Events (PN)~ A feature that identifies a possible meeting request or event in an email message and enables the user to take action on it from within the message.

detection tool (n)~ The software code used by antivirus or anti-spyware programs to find malicious software or potentially unwanted software on a computer.

Detective (n)~ Skill level in the Purble Place game. Once a Purble Place game is completed, a player gets a skill level rank assigned automatically by the game (based on number of guesses and hints during the game).

detectoid (n)~ A logical condition that is evaluated on a client computer to detect the presence of software, drivers, or their updates. A detectoid is identified by a Globally unique identifier (GUID) and described by metadata. It is represented as an update with no associated content.

detectoid (n)~ An XML document consisting of applicability rules and used to factor out common applicability rules for packages.

detectoid (n)~ An application that detects data and state changes related to a particular security application.

determinant (n)~ In database design theory, any attribute or combination of attributes on which any other attribute or combination of attributes is functionally dependent.

deterministic (adj)~ In computing, being able to predict an outcome or to know in advance how data will be manipulated by a processing system. A deterministic simulation, for example, is one in which a certain input always produces the same output.

detrended price oscillator formula (n)~ A formula that calculates the difference between the daily price and the moving average. This is useful for identifying cycles and overbought and oversold price levels.

Develop Skills Needs - Hiring Plan - Hiring Forecast (n)~ A template that provides a framework for the general activities, from a Human Resources departmental perspective, that are undertaken to perform an analysis of forecasted skills needs and the potential hiring and/or training plans needed to address the gap between needed skills and available skills.

developer (n)~ An individual who designs and develops software.

developer account (n)~ An account that is required to submit an app in the Windows Store.

Developer BizTalk unit (n)~ A unit of measure for the compute capacity and memory used by the Developer tier of Microsoft Azure BizTalk Services.

Developer Command Prompt for VS2013 (n)~ A command-line interpreter for developers in Visual Studio 2013.

developer license (n)~ A license for developers so they can launch an app to test it before submitting it to the Windows Store

Developer Site (PN)~ ??A site template that is designed to help developers to test the apps they are building and get feedback about their apps from others.

Developer Support (PN)~ The lowest Microsoft Azure support plan that includes basic

support plus support for billing and subscription management-related issues as well as break-fix issues; response time is within 8 hours.

Developer tools (PN)~ An app category that contains apps to help developers create apps.

developer unit (n)~ A Surface unit that is optimized for developers to create new Surface applications. A developer unit includes software that is required to develop applications with the Surface SDK, including Microsoft Visual C# 2008 Express Edition, Microsoft Expression Web, and Microsoft XNA Framework. In contrast, a commercial unit is optimized for user environments and includes only the software that is needed to run Surface applications.

development (n)~ Any computer code or materials, other than Products, Fixes or Pre-existing Work, developed by Microsoft or in collaboration with Customer, which is provided to Customer in the course of performance of a Statement of Services.

Development Accelerator Core (PN)~ An integrated set of Microsoft components, templates, and guidance designed to solve specific customer business problems.

Development Accelerator Extended (PN)~ An integrated set of Microsoft components, templates, and guidance designed to solve specific customer business problems.

development cycle (n)~ The process of application development from definition of requirements to finished product, including the following stages: analysis, design and prototyping, software coding and testing, and implementation.

Development kits (PN)~ The Developer tools subcategory containing apps to help developers with many aspects of building an app.

Development Server (PN)~ The web server that ships with Visual Studio.

development task (n)~ An assigned unit of development work usually created to build part of a scenario or quality of service requirement. The development task describes the objective of the developer in the context of an iteration.

Development Tools Environment (n)~ A set of interfaces that enable developers to programmatically achieve several of the key tasks achievable from the Integrated Development Environment (IDE).

development workstation (n)~ The computer that runs Platform Builder and is used to develop code for Portable Media Center.

device (n)~ Any piece of equipment that can be attached physically or wirelessly to a network or computer, for example, printers, keyboards, external disk drives, or other peripheral equipment.

device (n)~ A handheld portable telephone that operates through a radio network.

device (n)~ The server, laptop, desktop, or mobile device on which Configuration Manager runs.

device (n)~ A piece of equipment that is running an operating system.

Device Access API (PN)~ A set of COM interfaces that a device companion app can use to send requests, to a specialized device, synchronously or asynchronously.

device adapter (n)~ An ASP.NET page framework class that adapts the behavior of mobile pages and controls based on the target device.

device agent (n)~ An application that a desktop application deploys and executes on a smart device. Usually, a device agent communicates or exchanges data with the desktop application that deployed it.

device bar (n)~ The minimum requirements a LUN device has to meet in order to be included in MPIO transfers.

Device Bay (n)~ An industry specification that defines a mechanism for adding and upgrading computer peripheral devices without opening the chassis.

device capability (n)~ A device functionality available through the HasCapability method or the <Choice> element.

Device Center (n)~ An application designed for managing Microsoft Windows Mobile-® devices via a Windows Vista client computer. When the mobile device is connected to the computer by cable, cradle, infrared, or wireless LAN, the mobile user uses Windows Mobile Device Center to create a partnership between the desktop computer and the mobile device to configure the device, manage settings, add & remove applications, and synchronize data. After the partnership is created, the mobile user can manage the device using any of the connection mechanisms. While connected, the mobile user can also use the Windows Vista client computer without a partnership to do such things as browse the device and configure settings for the device.

device channel (n)~ In a site collection, a group of settings that is configured to include certain mobile devices based on defined criteria, and that can be mapped to a SharePoint master page to optimize a publishing site for those devices.

Device Channels (PN)~ A SharePoint feature that enables a single publishing site to be rendered differently for different mobile devices in order to optimize the user experience.

device claim (n)~ A statement that a device makes to indicate that it can be trusted to access secure resources, such a folder on a file share.

device conflict (n)~ A conflict that occurs when the same system resources have been allocated to two or more devices. System resources include interrupt request (IRQ) lines, direct memory access (DMA) channels, input/output (I/O) ports, and memory addresses.

device context (n)~ A data structure that defines the graphic objects, their associated attributes, and the graphic modes that affect output on a device.

device coordinate (n)~ The coordinate used by the physical device being drawn on, such as a screen or sheet of paper.

device definition (n)~ The characteristics of a device available through the MobileCapabilities class and the DeviceSpecific control.

device driver (n)~ Software that enables hardware or peripherals (such as a printer, mouse, or keyboard) to work with your computer or mobile device.

device driver interface (n)~ A set of functions that are implemented by the operating system for use by drivers.

Device Driver Wizard (PN)~ A wizard that helps a driver developer get the new driver packages up and going quickly in Visual Studio.

device encryption (n)~ The use of encryption to protect local device data from offline hardware attacks.

Device Encryption (PN)~ The out-of-the-box encryption capabilities that- are automatically included- on PCs running Windows RT. -

device experience (n)~ The combination of device, device driver, device metadata, and Windows Store device app.

device family (n)~ ?The combination of API contracts, user experience, and system

characteristics and behaviors that a developer can expect when targeting an app to a particular type of device.

device filter (n)~ A section of the Web.config file where you specify values for specific mobile devices. These values are used to create device-specific content.

device font (n)~ A font residing in or intended for a printer. Font cartridges are available for laser printers that allow your printer print additional fonts. Printer fonts are distinct from screen fonts, which are designed for displaying text on a computer

device handle (n)~ A piece of software code or an ID that allows a user to programmatically access the mobile device.

Device Handling (per device) (PN)~ The unit of measure for handling of storage devices in the framework of the Microsoft Azure Import/Export service.

device ID (n)~ A unique ASCII string for the device created by enumerators to identify a hardware device and used to cross-reference data about the device stored in the registry. Distinguishes each logical device and bus from all others on the system.

device independent pixel (oth)~ A unit of measure that equals 1/96 of an inch.

device independent unit (oth)~ A unit of measure that equals 1/96 of an inch.

device license (n)~ A software license assigned to a client computer; it allows any authorized person access to the software by using that computer.

device lock (n)~ A feature that provides enhanced protection for data by locking the device and requiring user authentication through a password.

device management (n)~ The exchange of requests and responses that control and configure the operational state of a device. Device management requires the use of a Communication Class interface.

device management point (n)~ A Configuration Manager site system that communicates with mobile device clients and that must be hosted on a Configuration Manager management point.

Device Manager (n)~ An administrative tool that you can use to manage the devices on your computer. Using Device Manager, you can view and change device properties, update device drivers, configure device settings, and uninstall devices.

device metadata package (n)~ A .cab file that can only have one locale support and that provides all the hardware display components in order for your device information to be shown in the Control Panel.

Device Metadata Retrieval Client (PN)~ A feature that provides an interface for acquiring rich metadata in order to support showing device detail information in the Device Center and the Device Stage.

device name (n)~ A user-defined description of a particular device.

device password (n)~ A passcode that a user enters on a mobile device that supports the Exchange ActiveSync protocol. The device password unlocks the device and allows access to the data stored on the device.

device PC (n)~ A computer that is part of a OneCare circle but is not a hub PC or a monitor PC. A device PC has no privileges to monitor or make changes to any other computer in the OneCare circle.

device registration (n)~ The process of verifying a user's credentials and the server certificate, as well as to register information about the device on the server.

Device Security Manager (PN)~ A feature in Visual Studio that allows you to configure device security and manage certificates on Windows Mobile-based devices.

device stack (n)~ A chain of device objects that represent the drivers for a device. Each device stack contains a device object for each driver that is part of handling input/output (I/O) to a particular device. The parent bus driver has a physical device object (PDO), the function driver has a functional device object (FDO), and each filter driver has a filter device object (DO).

Device Stage (PN)~ A Windows feature that provides a rich environment for configuring and interacting with devices connected to your PC such as mobile phones, printers and cameras.

Device Sync options (n)~ A dialog for synchronizing photos to a device.

device type (n)~ A value from a developer-defined list that specifies the types of devices that a given application will support.

device type (n)~ Descriptor of the type of network device used in a table view of devices.

Devices (PN)~ The link to the website where customers add computers (both PCs and Macs), mobile phones, and digital photo frames so they can access their synced folders and connect remotely to their devices.

Devices (PN)~ The charm that provides access to the devices commands.

Devices (PN)~ The unit of measure for storage devices in Azure.

Devices charm (n)~ A user interface element that provides access to external devices like media players or printers.

device-specific module (n)~ A storage array manufacturer's module that incorporates knowledge of the manufacturer's hardware and interacts with the MPIO driver. The DSM plays a crucial role in device initialization and I/O request handling, including I/O request error handling.

DFE (n)~ Method for calculating folic acid intake taking into account the lower availability of mixed folates in food compared with synthetic tetrahydrofolate used in food enrichment and supplements.

DFI (n)~ The bank or financial institution that the payment format file is transmitted to for processing.

DFS (n)~ A service that allows system administrators to organize distributed network shares into a logical namespace, enabling users to access files without specifying their physical location and providing load sharing across network shares.

DFS folder (n)~ In Distributed File System (DFS), an object in a namespace that virtualizes multiple shared folders (referred to as folder targets), or in the case of folders without targets, adds hierarchy to the namespace.

DFS namespace (n)~ In Distributed File System (DFS), a virtual grouping of shared folders potentially located on different servers that appears to users as a single shared folder with a series of subfolders. The underlying structure of the namespace can consist of multiple shared folders that are located on different servers and in multiple sites.

DFS Replication (PN)~ A feature based on a replication engine that can replicate data between multiple servers over limited-bandwidth network connections.

DFS topology (n)~ The overall logical hierarchy of the Distributed File System (DFS), including elements such as roots, links, shared folders, and replica sets, as depicted in the

DFS administrative console. This is not to be confused with the DFS namespace, which is the logical view of shared resources seen by users.

DFSS (PN)~ A method, used for scheduling threads, that dynamically scales quotas based on load instead of requiring the administrator to explicitly specify quotas. It also adds the flexibility of aggregating thread quotas based on sessions instead of just users.

DGN (n)~ A format used by the Bentley MicroStation CAD program to store drawing files.

DHCP (n)~ A TCP/IP service protocol that offers dynamic leased configuration of host IP addresses and distributes other configuration parameters to eligible network clients. DHCP provides safe, reliable, and simple TCP/IP network configuration, prevents address conflicts, and helps conserve the use of client IP addresses on the network.

DHCP client (n)~ Any network-enabled device that supports the ability to communicate with a DHCP server for the purpose of obtaining dynamic leased IP configuration and related optional parameters information.

DHCP Enforcement (n)~ A technology comprised of a DHCP NAP ES component and a DHCP NAP EC component and which allows DHCP servers to enforce system health requirements any time a computer attempts to lease or renew an IP address configuration on the network.

DHCP Failover (PN)~ A feature that allows for configuration of two DHCP servers in a failover relationship so that continuous availability of DHCP service to clients is ensured.

DHCP guard (n)~ A feature that protects against a malicious VM representing itself as a Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server for man-in-the-middle attacks.

DHCP Manager (PN)~ The primary tool used to manage DHCP servers. The DHCP Manager is a Microsoft Management Console (MMC) tool that is added to the Administrative Tools menu when the DHCP service is installed.

DHCP NAP EC (n)~ A NAP Enforcement Client for DHCP-based IPv4 address configuration that uses industry standard DHCP messages to exchange system health messages and limited network access information.

DHCP NAP enforcement client (n)~ A NAP Enforcement Client for DHCP-based IPv4 address configuration that uses industry standard DHCP messages to exchange system health messages and limited network access information.

DHCP NAP enforcement server (n)~ A NAP Enforcement Server for DHCP-based IP address configuration that uses industry standard DHCP messages to communicate with DHCP NAP ECs on NAP clients.

DHCP NAP ES (n)~ A NAP Enforcement Server for DHCP-based IP address configuration that uses industry standard DHCP messages to communicate with DHCP NAP ECs on NAP clients.

DHCP server (n)~ A computer running the Microsoft DHCP service that offers dynamic configuration of IP addresses and related information to DHCP-enabled clients.

DHTML (n)~ An extension of Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) that adds multimedia, database access, and an object model that programs can use to change styles and attributes of page elements (objects) and to replace existing elements (objects) with new ones.

DIA SDK (n)~ An SDK that provides access to debug information stored in program

database (.pdb) files generated by Microsoft post-compiler tools.

diacritic (n)~ A mark placed over, under, or through a character, usually to indicate a change in phonetic value from the unmarked state.

diacritical mark (n)~ A mark placed over, under, or through a character, usually to indicate a change in phonetic value from the unmarked state.

diagnostic content (n)~ The set of files that represent a set of diagnostics that the end user will run to troubleshoot and resolve a problem.

diagnostic data adapter (n)~ An assembly that has functionality to enable a user to either collect diagnostic data to understand what is happening on a system when a test is running, or perform actions on the system while a test is running.

diagnostic event (n)~ Any event that happens during a run of your application that can be recorded by IntelliTrace.

Diagnostic Execution Wizard (PN)~ A wizard that provides a guide for the end user to troubleshoot and resolve a problem.

diagnostic manager (n)~ The process (agent) that runs on a role instance and provides remote access to configure the diagnostic monitor also running on the role instance.

diagnostic monitor (n)~ The process (agent) running on a role instance that collects log data for troubleshooting a cloud service deployment.

diagnostic package (n)~ The set of files that represent a set of diagnostics that the end user will run to troubleshoot and resolve a problem.

Diagnostic Policy Service (n)~ A service in Windows that improve reliability by detecting impending failures and taking action to handle them by either initiating automatic corrective action or logging the appropriate diagnostic information for later root cause analysis, and/or notifying the user of an impending failure.

diagnostic provider (n)~ A component that monitors and collects statistics about a system. Those statistics can be compared to a set of thresholds to assess system performance, identify and resolve problems, and perform other diagnostic and administrative tasks.

Diagnostic Service Host (n)~ A service that hosts the WDI (Windows Diagnostic Infrastructure) components that need to run in Local Service context and enables problem detection, troubleshooting and resolution for Windows components.

Diagnostic System Host (n)~ A service that hosts the WDI (Windows Diagnostic Infrastructure) components that need to run in Local System context and enables problem detection, troubleshooting and resolution for Windows components.

Diagnostics (n)~ A feature of Windows that checks for problems associated with network connections.

diagram (n)~ A performance management tool for visually presenting an organization's or organizational unit's objectives and goals, their groupings of objectives and goals, and their mappings of objectives and goals to themes, initiatives, KPIs, targets, business processes, and action plans. Each item in the visualization contains a set of metadata, which itself is customizable.

diagram designer (n)~ A visual design surface that is used to create diagrams, for example, logical datacenter diagrams, class diagrams, and so on.

diagram effect option (n)~ An animation enhancement that lets you apply effects to a

diagram piece by piece; for example, from top to bottom of a pyramid diagram.

diagramming feature (n)~ A feature that enables customers to build diagrams.

dial (v)~ To enter numbers on a telephone or mobile device in order to make a phone call.

dial (n)~ A circular control with one or more sliders that a user moves to change values.

Dial by Name (n)~ A feature that enables a caller to enter a person's name using the keys on a telephone.

dial in manually (v)~ Dial in to the audio conferencing provider from your physical telephone when the audio conferencing provider service cannot call you.

dial location (n)~ The country code, area code, and specific dialing requirements for the place you are dialing from. Once you have created a dial location, you can select it to apply the dialing requirements to all your calls. To change dialing locations, select or create a different one.

Dial Pad (n)~ A button on Phone Controls that opens a numeric keypad where you can click keys to enter information over the phone.

dial pad (n)~ A numeric keypad that is part of a device, is displayed on a device, or is in a computer program that you use to enter information in the context of a phone call.

dial plan (n)~ A grouping of telephony users with some specific properties, such as unique telephone extension numbers, that allow the Private Branch eXchange (PBX) to determine what action to take with dialed digits.

dial tone (n)~ A sound emitted by the receiver of a telephone that indicates that a number can be dialed.

dialect (n)~ The syntax and general rules used to parse a string or a query statement.

dialed number identification service (n)~ A service that provides a string of digits that the telephone network passes to the ACD to indicate the number that the caller dialed.

dialer (n)~ A form of trojan that causes systems equipped with modems to dial phone numbers without the consent of the user. In most cases, the phone numbers dialed are premium rate numbers which result in unexpected charges on the affected user's phone bill.

dialer (n)~ An electronic device attached to a telephone to call preselected numbers automatically when activated.

dialer (n)~ An app to make a phone call.

dial-in conferencing (n)~ A feature that merges public switched telephone network (PSTN) and Voice over IP (VoIP) conferences, which allows participants to dial in to a conference from anywhere as an authenticated user without having to be on the corporate network. Typically, a local number is provided to avoid long-distance fees.

dial-in permission (n)~ Permission to access a network remotely.

Dialing (PN)~ A status notification that the device is in the process of dialing a phone number.

dialing command (n)~ A command you tell your modem to dial to perform certain actions. For example, ATX3D will switch the modem from voice to data, ATH will hang up the phone, etc.

dialing keys (n)~ A set of characters that Live Meeting uses to simulate pauses or telephone keystrokes so that it can automatically dial an audio conferencing partner and connect to a meeting. For example, a comma represents a pause.

dialing rules (n)~ A feature that allows the user to define a set of rules that are used repeatedly when dialing from a specific place.

DialKeys (n)~ A software keyboard application that enables users to interact with their touch-enabled computer when a hardware keyboard is not attached.

DialKeys style (n)~ An appearance and layout that can be selected by the user and applied to the DialKeys keyboard.

dialog (n)~ In computing, the exchange of human input and machine responses that forms a conversation' between an interactive computer and the person using it.'

dialog (n)~ A type of process that displays the input forms and the data that a user needs at each step while interacting with a customer or following a process that requires user input.

dialog bar (n)~ A control bar that contains standard Windows controls. A dialog bar has dialog-box characteristics in that it contains controls and supports tabbing between them, and it uses a dialog template to represent the bar. Dialog bars can be aligned to the top, bottom, left, or right side of a frame window.

dialog box (n)~ A secondary window that allows users to perform a command, asks users a question, or provides users with information or progress feedback.

Dialog Box Launcher (n)~ A specific Office icon that is used within a group to launch a related dialog box.

dialog sheet (n)~ A workspace for creating Forms — or Dialog windows — that serve as VBA-driven User Interface tools. The controls that can be added to them facilitate, restrict, or focus data entry and, if properly used, ensure that entered data goes to the right places.

dialog unit (n)~ A device-independent measure to use for layout. One horizontal unit is equal to one-fourth of the average character width for the current system font. One vertical unit is equal to one-eighth of an average character height for the current system font.

dial-out conferencing (n)~ A feature whereby the A/V Conferencing Server calls the user, and the user answers the phone to join the conference.

Dialup ~ An early kind of internet connection, using a phone line and amodem. Much slower than broadband, it has to make a phone call to the server and establish a connection before you can use it.

dial-up ~ This is a telephone line that is connected to a server. When it is called, tones are exchanged between the server and the devise calling in order to attach.

dial-up connection (n)~ A connection to other computers or to the Internet using a device that uses the telephone network.

Dial-Up Networking (n)~ A Windows CE-based application that enables remote users to connect to a network.

dial-up networking (n)~ Connecting to other computers or to the Internet by using a modem and a telephone line.

diamond-shape relationship (n)~ A chain of attribute relationships that splits and rejoins but that contains no redundant relationships. For example, Day->Month->Year and Day->Quarter->Year have the same start and end points, but do not have any common relationships.

DIB sequence (n)~ In DirectShow Editing Services, a series of device-independent

bitmap (DIB) files rendered in a sequence as video frames.

DICOM (n)~ A non-proprietary data interchange protocol, digital image format, and file structure standard for biomedical images.

DICT ~ dictionary network protocol created by the- DICT Development Group

dictation mode (n)~ A speech mode that converts your dictated words into typed text, and then inserts the text into a program.

dictation time (n)~ The quota of words the user can dictate to the phone in a period of 24 hours.

dictionary (n)~ A collection of properties.

dictionary (n)~ A set of words that a recognizer uses to determine matches and alternates.

dictionary (n)~ A collection of keys or key and value pairs that is used for content or query processing in search.

dictionary attack (n)~ A method of guessing a user's password or PIN by trying every word in the dictionary until successful.

Dictionary property (n)~ A property whose value can be set to the Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) of the dictionary, an error message, or an empty string if no dictionary URI is found.

Did You Mean feature (PN)~ A module that suggests alternate words in response to a user search. Suggested words reflect spelling corrections or alternate forms of a word that are more likely to return results.

dieresis (n)~ The sign -¨ ' marking a division of one syllable into two

Diet Tracker (PN)~ A feature that allows the user to track eating patterns to make healthier food choices and identify food habits.

dietary folate equivalents (n)~ Method for calculating folic acid intake taking into account the lower availability of mixed folates in food compared with synthetic tetrahydrofolate used in food enrichment and supplements.

dietary intake (n)~ A set of guidelines for the daily intake of vitamins, protein, fats and fiber that include recommended daily allowances.

difference additive (n)~ A type of concentration adjustment method which means simply consuming more or less of a material based on its concentration.

differencing chain (n)~ A linked set of differencing drives, in which a differencing drive can have another differencing drive as a parent.

differencing virtual hard disk (n)~ A virtual hard disk that stores the changes or differences' to an associated parent virtual hard disk for the purpose of keeping the parent intact. The differencing disk is a separate .vhd file that is associated with the .vhd file of the parent disk. Changes continue to accumulate in the differencing disk until it is merged to the parent disk.'

differential backup (n)~ A backup containing only changes made to the database since the preceding data backup on which the differential backup is based.

differential base (n)~ The most recent full backup of all the data in a database or in a subset of the files or filegroups of a database.

Differentiated Services Code Point (n)~ A marking in the registry that enables packets that pass through network devices that operate on Layer 3 information (such as routers) to have their relative priorities differentiated from one another.

differentiating factor (n)~ The part of a scenario that determines its uniqueness from other scenarios.

diffuse material (n)~ A type of material that determines the color of the 3D object with direct light (white light) applied to it much like the paint on a wall.

diffuser (n)~ A layer in the Surface tabletop that enables images to be displayed on the Surface screen. The diffuser is also the surface where the Vision System tracks contacts on the Surface screen.

diffusion (n)~ The property of a cryptographic algorithm that ensures that a change in a few input bits leads to potential changes in many of the output bits.

dig deeper (oth)~ A content descriptor that introduces related and advanced topics in Visual Studio documentation.

Digest Access protocol (n)~ A lightweight authentication protocol for parties involved in communications that are based on Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) or Simple Authentication and Security Layer (SASL).

Digest authentication (n)~ An authentication method that prompts the user for a user name and a password, also called credentials, which are hashed with other data before being transmitted over the network. Digest authentication is available only on domains that have domain controllers that are running Microsoft Windows Server operating systems.

digest delivery (n)~ A method of sending notifications that combines multiple notifications within a batch and sends the resulting message to a subscriber.

DigiD (oth)~ A standard security code issued by the Netherlands government to businesses and private citizens for interacting electronically with the government (for submitting tax returns or other documents electronically, requesting information, checking on status, etc.).

DigiD-token (n)~ The token that DigiD provides when a request for authentication is submitted.

digit (n)~ One of the characters used to indicate a whole number (unit) in a numbering system. In any numbering system, the number of possible digits is equal to the base, or radix, used. For example, the decimal (base-10) system has 10 digits, 0 through 9; the binary (base-2) system has 2 digits, 0 and 1; and the hexadecimal (base-16) system has 16 digits, 0 through 9 and A through F.

digital (adj)~ In computing, a characteristic of data that is represented as binary digits (zeros and ones).

Digital ~ Literally 'to do with numbers'. Often used to describe a device using computer technology to replace older, traditional technologies. For example, a digital camera is one that stores images electronically rather than on chemical film.

digital audio receiver (n)~ A device that receives digital audio wirelessly from your computer and broadcasts it to TV sets or stereos around your home.

digital audio renderer (n)~ A device that receives digital audio wirelessly from your computer and broadcasts it to TV sets or stereos around your home.

digital audio tape (n)~ A magnetic-tape storage medium for recording digitally encoded audio information. In addition to the tape cassette, DAT indentifies a type of digital tape recorder and player.

digital broadcasting (n)~ The transmission of digital media from one point to many points over diverse digital networks.

Digital Cable Ready (adj)~ Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a High Definition Television (HDTV) that conforms to the plug-and-play digital cable TV standard; thus, removing the need for a separate set-top box.

digital certificate (n)~ A digital document that is commonly used for authentication and to help secure information on a network. A certificate binds a public key to an entity that holds the corresponding private key. Certificates are digitally signed by the certification authority that issues them, and they can be issued for a user, a computer, or a service.

Digital Dashboard (PN)~ A Microsoft framework that User Portal uses as its foundation.

digital download code (n)~ The app as a card' capability that retailers purchase from Microsoft and sell to consumers.'

digital envelope (n)~ Private messages encrypted using the recipient's public key. Enveloped messages can only be decrypted by using the recipient's private key, allowing only the recipient to understand the message.

digital fingerprint (n)~ A long, random-looking string of letters and numbers (with punctuation marks for readability) that is used to authenticate the real-world identities of Groove contacts you see in workspaces and contact lists.

Digital ID (n)~ A combination of a digital certificate and a public and private encryption key set.

digital image (n)~ A pictorial graphic such as a digital photograph or illustration.

Digital Imaging and Communications in Medicine (n)~ A non-proprietary data interchange protocol, digital image format, and file structure standard for biomedical images.

digital ink (n)~ The writing or drawing strokes that you make with your stylus.

digital license (n)~ A package of signed XML files which Software Licensing Services (SLS) recognizes and uses to activate the product.

Digital Living Network Alliance (PN)~ An alliance of leading companies in the consumer electronics, mobile and personal computer industries focused on delivering an interoperability framework of design guidelines based on open industry standards to complete the cross-industry digital convergence. Microsoft is a member of this alliance.

Digital Locker (PN)~ A Microsoft web-based service that provides customized accounts to users so that they can select, purchase, download, and update software applicable to Microsoft Windows from multiple retailers.

digital photo (n)~ An image that has been captured electronically with a digital camera or scanner.

digital rights management (n)~ Any technology used to protect the interests of owners of digital content and services (such as copyright owners). Typically, authorized recipients or users must acquire a license in order to use the content.

digital rights management component (n)~ The component of a player that handles all functions of digital rights management, such as decrypting packaged files or initiating license acquisition.

Digital Roam (PN)~ A feature that allows the user to use the device outside the usual service area or when traveling outside of the home' service area defined by a service

provider. Roaming service can be digital or analog.'

digital signature (n)~ Data that binds a sender's identity to the information being sent. A digital signature may be bundled with any message, file, or other digitally encoded information, or transmitted separately. Digital signatures are used in public key environments and provide authentication and integrity services.

Digital Signature Algorithm (n)~ The U.S. government standard for digital signatures, as specified by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in FIPS 186, Digital Signature Standard. DSA is based on signature encryption based on a public and a private key.

Digital Subscriber Line (n)~ A type of high-speed Internet connection using standard telephone wires.

digital video (n)~ Video images and sound stored in a digital format.

Digital Video Broadcasting (PN)~ A set of standards that define the use of satellite, cable, and terrestrial frameworks already in place to enable digital broadcasting.

digital video disk (n)~ A form of storage characterized by high capacity (roughly 650 MB) and the use of laser optics rather than magnetic means for reading data. Optical disk storage commonly used for audio, video, and computer data. DVDs range in capacity from 4.7 GB to 17 GB, and can store significantly more than a CD-ROM.

digital video recorder (n)~ A hardware device that records broadcast television programming in a digital format. A DVR often saves video to a buffer, which enables viewers to pause a live broadcast or replay video from the buffer.

Digitale Identiteit (oth)~ A standard security code issued by the Netherlands government to businesses and private citizens for interacting electronically with the government (for submitting tax returns or other documents electronically, requesting information, checking on status, etc.).

digitally signed (adj)~ Having a digital signature.

digitizer (n)~ A high-resolution hardware device that recognizes input from a pen or fingers.

digitizing tablet (n)~ A device used to input graphics position information in engineering, design, and illustration applications. A flat rectangular plastic board is equipped with a puck or a pen (also called a stylus) and sensing electronics that report the position of the puck or stylus to the computer, which translates that data into a cursor position on the screen.

DIGRAM FOR HEAVENLY EARTH (n)~ The Unicode character U+1D301, which represents a Tai Xuan Jing symbol.

Dijkstra ~ Algorithm sometimes used to calculate routes given link and nodal state topology database.

dim (v)~ To cause text or an image to visually fade.

dimension (n)~ A structural attribute of a cube that organizes data into levels. For example, a Geography dimension might include the members Country, Region, State or Province, and City.

dimension (n)~ A classifier that characterizes the magnitude or extent of a quantifiable property of an object or activity.

Dimension (n)~ A representation of Parature field response data that is used in Premium

Reports.

dimension association (n)~ A relationship between source model dimensions and destination model dimensions. One or more of these can exist for each model association.

dimension derivation rule (n)~ A rule to determine a ledger dimension for classifying the financial consequences of an accounting event.

dimension expression (n)~ A valid Multidimensional Expressions (MDX) expression that returns a dimension.

dimension filter (n)~ In a column definition, the list of dimensions that limit the data that is displayed for a report.

dimension granularity (n)~ The lowest level available to a particular dimension in relation to a particular measure group. The natural' or physical grain is always that of the key that joins the main dimension table to the primary fact table.'

dimension hierarchy (n)~ A logical tree structure that organizes the members of a dimension such that each member has one parent member and zero or more child members.

dimension level (n)~ The name of a set of members in a dimension hierarchy such that all members of the set are at the same distance from the root of the hierarchy. For example, a time hierarchy may contain the levels Year, Month, and Day.

dimension member (n)~ A single position or item in a dimension. Dimension members can be user-defined or predefined and can have properties associated with them.

dimension member property (n)~ A characteristic of a dimension member. Dimension member properties can be alphanumeric, Boolean, or Date/Time data types, and can be user-defined or predefined.

dimension set (n)~ A named group of accounts or dimensions that contains either account values for the account or dimension values for a single dimension.

dimension table (n)~ A table in a data warehouse whose entries describe data in a fact table.

dimension value (n)~ A unique identifier for a given dimension. The length of a dimension value is variable. The values for a given dimension can have different numbers of characters. For example, a division dimension might have values San Francisco and Denver.

dimension value set (n)~ A named group of dimension values.

dimensional (adj)~ Pertaining to data that is distributed or organized on two or more axes.

dimensionality (n)~ OLAP data cube axes. For instance, if the OLAP data shows transition by time sequence, the data has a dimensionality of time.

Dimension-based configuration (n)~ A configuration technology used to create product variants by selecting values for product dimensions.

dimensionless measurement (n)~ A measurement whose dimension is one and whose unit of measure is either a dimensionless unit of measure or the unit one.

Dimensions workspace (n)~ In PerformancePoint Planning Business Modeler, a user interface area that displays a summary of a specific dimension.

DIMM (n)~ A type of memory board comprised of RAM chips mounted on a circuit board with a 64-bit data path and pins on each side that are on different circuits and that respond to different signals.

DIMM ~ (Dual In-line Memory Module; pr. 'dim') A module of- RAM(memory) for a PC, replacing the older- SIMM- specification.

dimmed (adj)~ Pertaining to the state of a control in which normal functionality is not available to a user.

DIP (oth)~ A unit of measure that equals 1/96 of an inch.

diphtheria and tetanus toxoids vaccine (n)~ A vaccine for immunization against diphtheria and tetanus.

diphtheria, tetanus toxoids and accellular pertussis vaccine (n)~ A vaccine for immunization against diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (also known as whooping cough). The term acellular means that the pertussis component is cell-free, which improves safety by reducing the incidence of side effects.

diphtheria, tetanus toxoids and pertussis vaccine (n)~ A vaccine for immunization against diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (also known as whooping cough).

direct access (n)~ A way of accessing properties and methods supplied by WMI in a script as if they were automation properties and methods of an object instance.

direct access (n)~ The ability of a computer to find and go directly to a particular storage location without having to search sequentially from the beginning location. The human equivalent of random access would be the ability to find a desired address in an address book without having to proceed sequentially through all the addresses. A computer's semiconductor memory (both RAM and ROM) provides random access. Certain types of files stored on disk under some operating systems also allow random access. Such files are best used for data in which each record has no intrinsic relationship to what comes physically before or after it, as in a client list or an inventory.

direct access storage device (n)~ A data storage device by which information can be accessed directly, instead of by passing sequentially through all storage areas. For example, a disk drive is a DASD, but a tape unit is not, because, with a tape unit, the data is stored as a linear sequence.

direct cable connection (n)~ A link between the input/output (I/O) ports of two computers created with a single cable rather than a modem or other interfacing devices. In most cases, a direct cable connection is made with a null modem cable.

direct compensation (n)~ The fixed and variable compensation awarded to an employee in exchange for services rendered.

direct connect (n)~ The state of being connected to a back-end database, so that any changes you make to a database diagram automatically update your database when you save the diagram or selected items in it.

direct cost (n)~ A cost that can be directly allocated to a cost object, such as a material purchase for a specific product.

direct debit (n)~ A payment instrument for the debiting of a payer's payment account whereby a payment transaction is initiated by the payee on the basis of authorization given by the payer.

direct delivery (n)~ The delivery of goods directly from the vendor to the customer.

Direct Dial number (n)~ A phone number allocated for the Skype user, allowing the user to call pre-configured landlines or mobile phones. A type of Skype To Go number.

direct e-mail (n)~ The distribution of marketing materials in e-mail over an intranet or the

Internet, usually to a large number of recipients. The e-mail goes directly from the organization to each recipient individually, giving the appearance of the communication being sent personally.

direct event handling (n)~ An event handling strategy that does not involve routing.

Direct Formatting Guides (PN)~ A feature which, when activated, highlights the areas of text where styles, such as bold or italic, have been manually applied.

direct hosting (n)~ For Microsoft networking, the sending of file and print sharing traffic using the Server Message Block (SMB) protocol (also known as the Common Internet File System (CIFS) protocol) without the use of network basic input/output system (NetBIOS). Direct hosting for the Microsoft redirector (the Workstation service) and file server (the Server service) is supported over both TCP/IP and Internetwork Packet Exchange (IPX). Although direct hosting may be more efficient, a direct hosting client can connect only to a direct hosting server.

direct mail (n)~ A mail message that is targeted toward specific users that meet the specific requirements of a marketing campaign.

direct mail campaign (n)~ A marketing campaign to distribute e-mail message ads to a targeted group of users. The objective is to achieve a high response rate from the mailings.

Direct Mailer (n)~ A Commerce Server global resource that sends personalized e-mail messages from a Web page, or non-personalized mailings from a flat text file, to large groups of recipients. It processes lists of recipients, constructs personalized message bodies from either Web pages or static files, and sends the mail message to the recipients. Use Commerce Server Manager to configure and manage Direct Mailer, and to specify the database connection string to the Direct Mailer database.

Direct Mailer database (n)~ A SQL Server database that contains e-mail message bodies, event data, and job data. Commerce Server Setup installs the Direct Mailer database Commerce Server Direct Mailer is installed. The database is installed on the same computer as Direct Mailer. Use Commerce Server Manager to specify the connection string from Direct Mailer to the Direct Mailer database.

Direct Mailer job file (n)~ A text file that specifies information about the Direct Mailer job such as whether it delivers personalized message bodies, the format of mail message headers, and the location of the list of recipients. A Direct Mailer job file is used only for the stand-alone mode of Direct Mailer.

Direct Mailer Pipeline (n)~ The infrastructure that processes a list of direct mail recipients. It links stages and pipeline components.

direct membership rule (n)~ A collection membership rule that targets an individual resource, such as a user, user group, or an SMS/Configuration Manager client. This allows you to gather a diverse group of resources.

direct memory access (n)~ A technology that allows certain devices, such as hard disks and CD or DVD drives, to transfer information directly through the computer's memory without using the computer's processor. DMA improves the performance of the device and frees the computer's processor so it can perform other tasks.

direct message (n)~ A message sent through a social network between two users, where only the involved users are allowed to read the message.

direct method (n)~ A method of deriving the net income provided by operating activities

from the components of operating cash receipts and payments, instead of adjusting the net income for items.

direct price (n)~ A price that is associated with a specific product in a catalog rather than with a pricing category.

Direct Push (n)~ A technology that ensures that a mobile device automatically retrieves new e-mail from the Microsoft Exchange server. Direct Push uses a longstanding HTTPS connection that is maintained by the mobile device to push new e-mail messages, Calendar, Contacts, and Tasks notifications from the server to the device.

direct report (n)~ An employee who in the organizational hierarchy is immediately below the manager in question and who can either be a manager or an individual contributor.

direct response mode (n)~ The default mode in which SQL Server statistics are gathered separately from the SQL Server Statistics display.

direct routing (n)~ An event routing strategy where the event instance does not move in the tree and behaves like a standard common language runtime event.

Direct Selection (PN)~ A tool that lets you select and manipulate an individual anchor point or segment on a vector path.

direct synchronization (n)~ A method used to synchronize data between replicas that are connected directly to the local area network and are available through shared network folders.

Direct3D (PN)~ A virtualized representation of dedicated graphics hardware resources. Direct3D provides a standardized implementation of the common graphics processing pipeline.

DirectAccess (PN)~ A Windows feature that provides a direct connection to a corporate network for people working outside of the office. It is a superior alternative to VPN.

DirectComposition (PN)~ A Windows API that enables user experiences that are smooth and fluid and allow developers to compose content from multiple rendering libraries to the same top-level window, removing the dependency on a specific rendering or user interface framework to create a general solution that can satisfy a broad range of scenarios. (This API is not for Windows Store app development.)

DirectDraw (PN)~ Software that helps display two-dimensional visual effects on a computer monitor. Computer games, 2-D graphics packages, and Windows system components (such as digital video codecs) all use DirectDraw.

directed discovery (n)~ The discovery of resources or devices on a network beyond the local subnet.

Directed to Older Children - Fantasy Violence (oth)~ A TV ratings system used by TV networks in the United States to indicate to viewers that a particular show is designed for children age 7 and older, but may include more intense fantasy violence.

DirectInput (n)~ Software that makes it possible for game control devices, such as joysticks and gamepads, to work with your computer.

direction (n)~ The orientation of an asymmetrical association. Direction is specified with FromRole and ToRole attributes of a NavigationProperty or ReferentialConstraint element in a schema.

direction code (n)~ A value in a fax or phone activity that indicates the direction of the message. Typically the values are incoming or outgoing.

directional light (n)~ A light source that is attached to a frame but appears to illuminate all objects with equal intensity, as if it were at an infinite distance from the objects. Directional light has orientation but no position, and it is commonly used to simulate distant light sources, such as the sun.

directional map (n)~ A map created with transportation and mass transit shapes, such as highways, parkways, intersections, road and street signs, routes, railroad tracks, transit terminals, rivers, and buildings.

directional pad (n)~ The Action button and associated Direction keys that allow the user to move up, down, right, left, and center to perform an action.

directions (n)~ In the Maps application, instructions for how to get from one location to another, either driving or walking.

directive (n)~ An instruction in a text template that tells the engine and the host how to process the template.

directive prologue (n)~ A JavaScript syntactic unit that defines the mode for the code block to which it applies.

Director (n)~ An Office Communications Server that authenticates remote users and inbound traffic from federated partners and that routes traffic to the appropriate Enterprise Edition pool for further processing.

directory (n)~ An information source that contains data about users, computer files, or other objects. In a file system, a directory stores information about files. In a distributed computing environment (such as a Windows domain), the directory stores information about objects such as printers, fax servers, applications, databases, and users.

directory (n)~ A catalogue of all Skype users.

Directory ~ An area on a disk for storing files, particularly in- DOS. Usually called a- folder- in Windows.

directory browsing (n)~ A feature that automatically provides a default Web page of available directories and files to browsers that submit a Uniform Resource Locator (URL) that does not specify a particular file.

directory character (n)~ A character that is used to denote the directory, for instance ' or '/' or ':'. Depending on what OS you're running on e.g. c:\bin\dos\ would be a directory on your machine.'

directory control block (n)~ An internal NT file system (NTFS) structure in which the file system maintains the state for an open instance of a directory file.

Directory Extension (n)~ A software component designed to enable application developers to extend the directory and develop richer applications without worrying about the limitations imposed by an external store.

directory harvest attack (n)~ An attempt to collect valid e-mail addresses from a particular organization so that the e-mail addresses can be added to a spam database.

directory ID (oth)~ An identifier that is given to a customer record to indicate that the customer is the same as a corresponding customer record in another company that shares the same directory ID.

Directory Management Service (n)~ A service used to manage distribution lists.

directory partition (n)~ A contiguous subtree of Active Directory that is replicated as a unit to other domain controllers in the forest that contain a replica of the same subtree. In

Active Directory, a single domain controller always holds at least three directory partitions: schema (class and attribute definitions for the directory), configuration (replication topology and related metadata), and domain (subtree that contains the per-domain objects for one domain). Domain controllers running Windows Server 2003 can also store one or more application directory partitions.

directory replication (n)~ The copying of a master set of directories from a server (called an export server) to specified servers or workstations (called import computers) in the same or other domains. Replication simplifies the task of maintaining identical sets of directories and files on multiple computers because only a single master copy of the data must be maintained.

directory server (n)~ A computer that lists the names and e-mail addresses of people who are running NetMeeting and who are logged on to the server. This information is used to connect to their computers.

directory service (n)~ A service that provides access to data and objects in a directory or network environment.

Directory Services (PN)~ A feature of the Hosted Filtering service that verifies intended recipients against an approved user list before e-mail is processed for spam, viruses, and other malicious software.

Directory Services Markup Language (n)~ An open, extensible, standards-based format for publishing directory service schemas and exchanging directory contents.

Directory Services options (n)~ The options on the Directory Services page for how mail to users in the Directory Services user lists is handled: Pass Through, Reject Test, Reject, Group Filtering, and Intelligent Routing.

Directory Services Upload mode (n)~ The method of adding new users to an organization's service. There are three upload modes: Administration Center mode, Directory Synchronization Tool mode, and Secure FTP mode.

directory store (n)~ The physical storage for Active Directory directory partition replicas on a specific domain controller. The store is implemented using the Extensible Storage Engine.

directory synchronization (PN)~ The process of matching user accounts and mail-enabled contacts and groups from the local Active- Directory directory service.

Directory Synchronization Tool mode (n)~ A mode for uploading an address list file to Directory Services via the Directory Synchronization Tool. This is one of the three upload modes in EHS. It automatically synchronizes the on-site e-mail address list with the organization's hosted services.

directory system agent (n)~ The Active Directory process that manages and provides access to stored directory information.

directory tree (n)~ A hierarchy of objects and containers in a directory that can be viewed graphically as an upside-down tree, with the root object at the top. Endpoints in the tree are usually single (leaf) objects, and nodes in the tree, or branches, are container objects. A tree shows how objects are connected in terms of the path from one object to another.

DirectPlay (PN)~ Software that supports game connections over a modem, the Internet, or a LAN. DirectPlay helps start multiplayer games, preserves game data from session to session, and enables voice communication.

DirectShow (PN)~ Software that allows your computer to capture video, play DVDs, edit and mix video, use hardware-accelerated video decoding, and to tune into analog or digital television signals.

DirectSound (PN)~ Software that improves audio performance on a computer. DirectSound is designed to enable mixing and other playback features in movie and computer game sound, regardless of the audio software or hardware on a particular computer.

DirectX (n)~ A set of Microsoft technologies that provide developers with the tools needed to create sophisticated multimedia applications on Windows-based computers.

directX ~ A set of multimedia APIs that Microsoft provides.

DirectX Graphics Infrastructure (PN)~ The infrastructure that manages low-level graphics-related tasks, such as output adapter and swap chain configuration, and provides a common framework for managing virtualized graphics components and resources.

DirectX Immediate Mode (PN)~ A rendering API in which client calls directly cause rendering of graphics objects to the display

DirectX Media Object (n)~ A COM object that processes multimedia data streams from buffers allocated by the client.

DirectX Retained Mode (PN)~ A COM-based scene graph API.

dirty (n)~ Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the condition where something has changed in memory but the change has not been saved to a more permanent storage device such as a disk.

dirty bit (n)~ A bit used to mark modified data in a cache so that the modifications may be carried over to primary memory.

dirty page (n)~ A buffer page that contains modifications that have not been written to disk.

dirty range (n)~ An area in a markup container where changes have occurred.

dirty read (n)~ A read that contains uncommitted data.

disable (v)~ To make a device, component, or feature nonfunctional. For example, if you disable a device in a hardware configuration, you cannot use the device when your computer uses that hardware configuration. Disabling a device frees the resources that were allocated to the device.

Disable for Yammer (PN)~ Control in the Post Rule Configurations area on the ribbon that disallows Yammer posts on a record.

disabled (adj)~ Pertaining to the state of a control in which normal functionality is not available to a user.

disabled control (n)~ A control that appears dimmed on a form or data access page. A disabled control cannot get the focus and will not respond to mouse clicks.

disabled index (n)~ Any index that has been marked as disabled. A disabled index is unavailable for use by the database engine. The index definition of a disabled index remains in the system catalog with no underlying index data.

disabled user account (n)~ A user account that does not permit logging on.

disallowed vendor (n)~ A vendor that is not authorized to supply products to one or more legal entities.

disassembly (n)~

disassembly (n)~ The act of taking apart components, resources, or items.

disaster recovery (n)~ The process of gaining back access to the data, hardware and software necessary for critical business operations after a natural or human-induced disaster.

disc (n)~ A round, flat piece of nonmagnetic, shiny metal encased in a plastic coating, designed to be read from and written to by optical (laser) technology.

disc burner (n)~ A device used to copy files to recordable CDs and DVDs.

discard (v)~ To remove something.

discard (v)~ To remove a file from the Microsoft Office Document Cache without deleting it on the server.

discard changes (v)~ To remove a user's changes from the Microsoft Office Document Cache without deleting the file on the server or removing the latest version downloaded from the server from the Office Document Cache.

discharge (n)~ The point at which the patient leaves the hospital.

discharge instruction (n)~ The medical instructions given to a patient after being discharged from a hospital.

discharge summary (n)~ A clinical report prepared by a health professional at the end of a hospital stay that describes the patient's main complaint, the therapy administered, and recommendations on discharge.

discipline (n)~ A particular specialization that categorizes activities and guidance within a process according to a common theme; these may relate to one or to many roles.

disclaimer (n)~ A notice that warns that the manufacturer of the product limits liability in certain situations/uses.

disclaimer (n)~ Text that is added to e-mail messages in transport to provide information that supports the sending organization's compliance policies, warnings about unknown or unverified e-mail senders, or other information as determined by the sending organization. Exchange Server 2007 allows the administrator to use transport rules to target disclaimers based on specific criteria.

disclose (v)~ To reveal knowledge or information.

Disco (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 4.

disconnect (v)~ To break a connection.

disconnected (adj)~ Pertaining to a connection, session, or call that has, unintentionally or not, ended.

discontinued (adj)~ The quality of a product or service that Microsoft no longer offers or supports.

discount (n)~ A specific type of promotion in which customers are invited to save money on specific products or product groups if they meet certain specified conditions.

discount (n)~ A reduction in the selling price of products or services usually offered by the seller when the buyer agrees to meet specific conditions.

discount (n)~ A fixed amount or percentage deducted from a quoted price or price total.

discount list (n)~ A group of price reductions that can be applied to a product based on volume purchased.

discount period (n)~ The time period within which a customer can discount their payment obligation.

discount variance (n)~ The difference between an expected discount and an actual discount.

discoverable (adj)~ Pertaining to a state in which a computer or device can be detected and recognized by another computer or device.

discoverable mode (n)~ A mode in which a Bluetooth device will let any other Bluetooth device discover and connect with it.

discovered group (n)~ Any computer group found by Operations Manager.

discovery (n)~ The usually pretrial disclosure of pertinent facts or documents by one or both parties to a legal action or proceeding.

discovery (n)~ The process of finding content related to an investigation, litigation, or audit so that it can be properly tracked and maintained.

discovery (n)~ An element in a management pack that defines logic for locating monitored objects and their properties and relationships between different objects.

Discovery and Risk Assessment (PN)~ A Microsoft Office product that identifies business-critical Excel spreadsheets and Access databases by discovering files across network shares and SharePoint libraries, and that provides flexible risk assessment and categorization based on relevance, materiality and business impact.

discovery data (n)~ A set of properties that identifies an SMS/Configuration Manager resource. For example, discovery data for an SMS/Configuration Manager client can include the IP address of the network connection, the operating system type and version, and the SMS/Configuration Manager unique identifier that is assigned to the client.

discovery data record (n)~ The file format (.ddr) and the actual file that is used by Configuration Manager to report discovery data to a Configuration Manager site database.

discovery mailbox (n)~ A special type of mailbox in which copies of the mailbox search results are stored.

Discovery Management (PN)~ The role group that gives users the permissions needed to use Multi-Mailbox Search.

discovery manager (n)~ A person who has a business need to search the mailboxes in their organization for e-mail and other message types that contain specific keywords.

discovery method (n)~ A procedure that detects and acquires information about resources on the network.

Discovery Pack (PN)~ The offer for a fixed amount of Cloud Services, storage, data transfers, Service Bus, CDN and SQL Database at a fixed monthly price. It is now no longer available for new customers.

Discovery Service (PN)~ A service that establishes a simple flow for learning about and using authenticated Microsoft Online Services endpoints for a given user. It is a single point where a developer can start, pass the user identity, get information to initiate authorization flows, get the hosting location of services for that user, and get the endpoints to the service.

Discovery Wizard (PN)~ The System Center Essentials wizard that helps select the computers and devices to be managed.

discrete interpolation (n)~ One of three methods used to describe how an animation

transitions between values over its duration. This method produces a jump from one value to the next, without generating in-between values.

discrete signal (n)~ A time series consisting of a sequence of quantities, that is a time series that is a function over a domain of discrete integers.

discretionary access control list (n)~ An access control list that is controlled by the owner of an object and that specifies the access particular users or groups can have to the object.

discretionary hyphen (n)~ A hyphen that is used to control where a word or phrase breaks if it falls at the end of a line. For example, you can specify that the word nonprinting' breaks as 'non-printing' rather than 'nonprint-ing."

discretization (n)~ The process of putting values of a continuous set of data into groups so that there are a discrete number of possible states.

discretized column (n)~ A column that represents finite, counted data

Discrimination (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the Pan European Gaming Information (PEGI) and the British Board of Film Classification (BBFC).

discriminator (n)~ A text label on a generalization path that indicates the name of a partition of the general class that the more specific class is in. The default discriminator is an empty string.

discriminator property (n)~ A column in a database table that contains a value that determines which class any given record belongs to.

discussion (n)~ A post, comments, and responses made within a conversation space, such as a message board, help board, community, newsgroup, or blog. These exchanges are usually publicly viewable. Participation may require credentials, such as a Windows Live ID.

discussion board (n)~ A Web site component that enables users to participate in topics of discussion by posting and replying to comments.

discussion comment (n)~ A remark or topic of discussion that is associated with a Web page or Microsoft Office file and is stored on a discussion server.

discussion entry (n)~ A message that appears in a newsgroup, public folder, or other forum, such as Facebook or Twitter, accessible by a number of individuals.

discussion group (n)~ A forum on the Internet for discussions on a specified range of subjects.

discussion rights (n)~ Rights that allow a user to view, add, modify, and close discussion comments that are attached to a Web page or document.

discussion server (n)~ A computer that stores discussion text and information about the location of the file being discussed.

discussion thread (n)~ In an online forum, such as a newsgroup, a series of messages or articles in which replies to an message are nested directly under it instead of arranged in chronological or alphabetical order.

disfavored persona (n)~ A disfavored persona or persona with the objective of gaining access to an asset. Examples of adversaries include hackers.

disjoint selection (n)~ A selection that consists of a set of objects that are not logically sequential or physically adjacent to each other.

disk (n)~ A device used to store information. There are two types of disks. Hard disks are

permanent and installed into your computer. Floppy disks are portable and can be inserted into and removed from a floppy disk drive.

disk (n)~ A reusable magnetic storage medium. The floppy disk used today is the rigid 3.5-inch microfloppy that holds 1.44 MB. It is called floppy because the first varieties were housed in bendable jackets.

Disk ~ Generic term for a type of storage device, such as a- hard disk- or a- floppy disk- (diskette). So called because the important part, where the information is actually stored, is circular, although you can't see it because it is hidden away inside a protective shell.

disk access time (n)~ The time needed for a read/write head in a disk drive to locate a track on a disk. Access time is usually measured in milliseconds and is used as a performance measure for hard disks and CD-ROM drives.

disk arbitration (n)~ The process that occurs when the cluster node that owned the quorum resource fails or is unavailable, and the remaining nodes determine which node will take ownership.

disk bottleneck (n)~ A condition that occurs when disk performance is reduced to the extent that overall system performance is affected.

disk cache (n)~ A portion of a computer's random access memory (RAM) set aside for temporarily holding information read from disk. A disk cache does not hold entire files, as does a RAM disk (a portion of memory that acts as if it were a disk drive). Instead, a disk cache is used to hold information that either has recently been requested from disk or has previously been written to disk. If the required information remains in a disk cache, access time is considerably faster than if the program must wait for the disk drive mechanism to fetch the information from disk.

disk configuration information (n)~ Information in the Windows registry on assigned drive letters, simple volumes, striped volumes, mirrored volumes, spanned volumes, and RAID-5 volumes. You can change the disk configuration by using Disk Management.

disk directory (n)~ An index of the files on a disk, analogous to a card catalog. A disk directory includes information about the files, such as their names, sizes, dates of creation, and physical locations on the disk.

disk drive (n)~ A hardware device that reads data from and writes data to floppy disks.

disk duplication (n)~ The process of using third-party hardware or software to copy a full master Windows installation onto the hard disks of multiple destination computers. The master computer and destination computers must have compatible hardware abstraction layers (HALs). The destination computer can be delivered directly to customers, or it might require additional processing on the factory production line.

disk extent (n)~ A contiguous run of sectors on one disk.

disk flush (n)~ A write operation that completes only when the associated data has been effectively written to disk.

disk partition (n)~ A section of space on a physical disk that functions as if it were a separate disk.

disk space (n)~ The amount of data that can be stored on a disk, usually measured in bytes.

Disk Utilization report (n)~ A DPS report that provides statistics on disk capacity,

allocation, usage, and availability.

disk-based web site (n)~ A web site hosted on a local computer.

Diskette ~ Also known as a floppy disk. Now obsollete. Called a diskette because it was smaller than the original huge floppy disks.

diskpart.exe (n)~ A command-line utility for formatting and managing disk partitions and volumes.

dislike (PN)~ A button label to note that the user does not like a suggestion in Local Scout.

DISM (PN)~ A framework that provides a single point for IT professionals and OEMs to service and maintain Windows images offline through a scriptable command line utility and an easily extensible infrastructure.

DISM Transmogrify Provider (PN)~ The Deployment Image Servicing and Management (DISM) provider that exposes the ability to transmogrify an edition.

dismiss (v)~ To reject or turn off a system notification such as a reminder, a new message alert or an alarm.

dismount (v)~ To remove a removable tape or disc from a drive.

dispatch (v)~ To plan, allocate, and send out technicians, spare parts, and special equipment to solve a service problem.

dispatch (v)~ To make adjustments to production jobs on a selected work center to prepare them for shipping.

dispatch ID (n)~ A 32-bit integer that identifies a property set.

dispatcher (n)~ In some multitasking operating systems, the set of routines responsible for allocating CPU (central processing unit) time to various applications.

display (v)~ To show something.

display (n)~ A visual output device aimed at displaying various type of information.

display adapter (n)~ The electronic components that generate the video signal sent through a cable to a video display. The video adapter is usually located on the computer's main system board or on an expansion board, but it is sometimes built into the terminal.

display calibration (n)~ The act of adjusting a display so that its response to RGB input signals matches a predefined standard such as sRGB.

Display Color Calibration (PN)~ A wizard that guides users through a series of adjustments to their display to produce a more accurate rendering of sRGB color content.

Display Color Calibration Wizard (PN)~ A wizard that guides users through a series of adjustments to their display to produce a more accurate rendering of sRGB color content.

Display Configuration wizard (n)~ A wizard that guides the user to configure their TV or monitor to get the best picture. The wizard helps the user to center and resize the picture, select the correct aspect ratio, and adjust the brightness, contrast, and sharpness settings.

display device (n)~ A visual output device aimed at displaying various type of information.

Display Emoticons in Instant Messages (oth)~ An item on the Edit menu that converts specific text strings to emoticons in instant messages.

display field (n)~ A field that appears in a form, report, or class and that contains and displays data but is not stored as a record in a table. A display field can be calculated data.

display item (n)~ A folder into which attributes, measures, calculated members, KPIs, and PerformancePoint items can be organized to facilitate browsing by users.

display mode (n)~ The mode in which a Web Parts page can be displayed. It enables users to modify a page in specified ways. The states that ship with the Web Parts control set are: catalog, connect, design, edit, and browse. The default or normal mode for a Web page is browse. Developers can extend this display mode feature by adding custom display modes, which requires extending the WebPartManager class.

display name (n)~ In SMS/Configuration Manager software inventory, the company or product name that appears in Resource Explorer when you view software inventory information. This name may differ from the company or product name—the inventoried name—that is read from the file header information of the product files.

display name (n)~ A descriptive or user-friendly label for a control or object, displayed on the screen. The display name may differ from the internal name.

display name (n)~ An alias for the application name that uniquely identifies an application in all phases of monitoring, from configuration to monitoring, viewing, and reporting in Application Diagnostics. The default display name is the IIS property 'Application name' for web applications.

display name (n)~ A name of a person as it is shown in a user interface.

Display pane (n)~ The upper left pane in the DPM Administrator Console. The Display pane provides information and access to functionality for the selected task area.

display picture (n)~ The image or avatar someone adds to their profile to represent themselves.

display pointer (n)~ A pointer that marks a position in the markup text of an HTML document during editing in relation to the onscreen position of the rendered page. A display pointer is controlled by an GetDisplayGravity interface. Display pointers work in conjunction with markup pointers.

Display Properties (n)~ An icon in Windows Vista Control Panel that opens a dialog allowing user to change display options including screen resolution, refresh rate, color depth, and orientation.

display setting (n)~ The number of colors that your computer display software supports.

display system (n)~ The combination of monitor, video adapter, and display software.

disposal date (n)~ The date that an asset is sold or discarded.

disposition code (n)~ A code that indicates the method by which a returned item should be processed.

Disqualify Lead (oth)~ To render or declare something, such as a lead, unqualified or unfit.

disregarded entity (n)~ A business that is owned by an individual but is not treated as a separate entity from the business owner for tax purposes.

distance vector multicast routing protocol (n)~ An Internet routing protocol that provides an efficient mechanism for connectionless datagram delivery to a group of hosts across an Internet network. It is a distributed protocol that dynamically generates IP multicast delivery trees using a technique called Reverse Path Multicasting (RPM).

distinct count measure (n)~ A measure commonly used to determine for each member of a dimension how many distinct, lowest-level members of another dimension share rows in

the fact table.

distinct customer (n)~ A customer who may visit a Web site several times within a certain timeframe, but is counted only once.

distinct product (n)~ A uniquely identifiable product.

distinguished folder (n)~ A folder in a mailbox that can be referenced by Web services requests to identify a folder by name.

distinguished name (n)~ A name that uniquely identifies an object by using the relative distinguished name for the object, plus the names of container objects and domains that contain the object. The distinguished name identifies the object as well as its location in a tree. Every object in Active Directory has a distinguished name.

distribute (v)~ To allocate among locations or facilities, as in a data-processing function that is performed by a collection of computers and other devices linked together by a network.

distribute (v)~ To move three or more objects so that there is an equal amount of space between them.

distribute (v)~ In the Business Store and Education Store, to get apps and other digital goods into the hands of employees or students.

Distributed COM (n)~ The version of Microsoft's Component Object Model (COM) specification that stipulates how components communicate over Windows-based networks. It permits the distribution of different components for a single application across two or more networked computers, running an application distributed across a network so that the distribution of components is not apparent to the user, and remotely displaying an application. Because DCOM is language-neutral, any language that uses COM components can also produce DCOM applications.

Distributed Component Object Model (n)~ The version of Microsoft's Component Object Model (COM) specification that stipulates how components communicate over Windows-based networks. It permits the distribution of different components for a single application across two or more networked computers, running an application distributed across a network so that the distribution of components is not apparent to the user, and remotely displaying an application. Because DCOM is language-neutral, any language that uses COM components can also produce DCOM applications.

distributed computing (n)~ A form of information processing in which work is performed by separate computers linked through a communications network. Distributed processing is usually categorized as either plain distributed processing or true distributed processing. Plain distributed processing shares the workload among computers that can communicate with one another. True distributed processing has separate computers perform different tasks in such a way that their combined work can contribute to a larger goal. The latter type of processing requires a highly structured environment that allows hardware and software to communicate, share resources, and exchange information freely.

distributed database (n)~ A database implemented on a network. The component partitions are distributed over various nodes (stations) of the network. Depending on the specific update and retrieval traffic, distributing the database can significantly enhance overall performance.

Distributed File System (PN)~ A service that allows system administrators to organize

distributed network shares into a logical namespace, enabling users to access files without specifying their physical location and providing load sharing across network shares.

Distributed Link Tracking (n)~ A service that tracks links in scenarios where the link is made to a file on an NTFS volume, such as shell shortcuts and OLE links.

distributed partitioned view (n)~ A view that joins horizontally partitioned data from a set of member tables across more than one server, making the data appear as if from one table.

distributed password authentication (n)~ An advanced, distributed method of user authentication from Microsoft, allowing for single user log-on.

distributed processing (n)~ A form of information processing in which work is performed by separate computers linked through a communications network. Distributed processing is usually categorized as either plain distributed processing or true distributed processing. Plain distributed processing shares the workload among computers that can communicate with one another. True distributed processing has separate computers perform different tasks in such a way that their combined work can contribute to a larger goal. The latter type of processing requires a highly structured environment that allows hardware and software to communicate, share resources, and exchange information freely.

distributed query (n)~ A single query that accesses data from multiple data sources.

Distributed Relational Database Architecture (n)~ A connection protocol for distributed relational database processing used by IBM relational database products that comprises protocols for communication between an application and a remote database, and communication between databases. DRDA also provides the connections for remote and distributed processing. The Distributed Data Management Architecture provides the base architecture for DRDA.

Distributed Replay (PN)~ The tool which allows you to replay a workload from multiple computers and better simulate a mission-critical workload.

distributed routing table (n)~ A routing table with entries that are distributed across a group of machines that can be used to map numeric keys to application endpoints and find routes through the network of peers.

Distributed Scan Management (PN)~ A feature that offers a collection of Web services, applications, and Windows services that work together to create an end-to-end experience that allows users to walk up to a copy room MFD and scan a document to a destination.

Distributed Scan Server (PN)~ A role service, under Print and Document Services, that provides the service which receives scanned documents from network scanners and routes them to the correct destinations. It also includes the Scan Management snap-in.

Distributed System Designer (PN)~ A set of design tools in Visual Studio 2005 Team Architect Edition that help reduce the complexity of developing and deploying service-oriented applications.

distributed transaction (n)~ A transaction that spans multiple data sources.

distribution (n)~ The process of managing the flow of goods and services from the producer to the customer.

distribution cleanup agent (n)~ A scheduled job that runs under SQL Server Agent. After all Subscribers have received a transaction, the agent removes the transaction from the distribution database. It also cleans up snapshot files from the file system after entries

corresponding to those files have been removed from the distribution database.

distribution database (n)~ A database on the Distributor that stores data for replication including transactions, snapshot jobs, synchronization status, and replication history information.

distribution folder (n)~ The folder created on the distribution server to contain the Setup files.

distribution group (n)~ A collection of users, computers, contacts, and other groups that is used only for e-mail distribution, and addressed as a single recipient.

distribution group (n)~ A mail-enabled Active Directory group object. In Exchange 2007, a distribution group refers to all mail-enabled groups, whether they are an Active Directory security group or an Active Directory distribution group. When an e-mail message is sent to a distribution group, all members of that list receive a copy of the message.

distribution list (n)~ A collection of users, computers, contacts, and other groups that is used only for e-mail distribution, and addressed as a single recipient.

distribution list (n)~ A logical grouping of send ports. When a message is sent to a send port group, it is routed to all of the associated send ports.

distribution point (n)~ A site system that has the role of storing package source files. Clients contact distribution points to obtain source files when they run advertised programs.

distribution point group (n)~ A set of distribution points that you can manage as a single entity. A distribution point group simplifies management tasks when a site includes too many distribution points to manage individually.

distribution retention period (n)~ In transactional replication, the amount of time transactions are stored in the distribution database.

distribution share (n)~ A folder that contains the source files for Windows products that you install. It may also contain additional device drivers and application files.

distributor (n)~ A database instance that acts as a store for replication-specific data associated with one or more Publishers.

dither (v)~ To create the illusion of varying shades of gray on a monochrome display or printer or of additional colors on a color display or printer.

dithered (adj)~ Produced with the use of dithering.

dithering (PN)~ A method to display a range of colors with a limited palette. Each pixel on the source image is represented by multiple pixels (usually a 2x2 square) on the destination image. From a distance, the eye blends the multiple pixels into one color that has more shades than the original palette. The techniques results in a better visual appearance than the removal of low precision bits.

Diverging Arrows (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show ideas or concepts that progress outward from a central source. Works best with Level 1 text only.

Diverging Radial (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show relationships to a central idea in a cycle. The first Level 1 line of text corresponds to the central circular shape. Emphasizes the surrounding circles rather than the central idea. Unused text does not appear, but remains available if you switch layouts.

divide (v)~ To combine two or more shapes or paths to result in a single compound path

where overlapping areas are split apart. If you release the compound path, the individual shapes are put into their own path objects.

Dividend Yield (PN)~ A financial ratio that shows how much a company pays out in dividends each year relative to its share price. In the absence of any capital gains, the dividend yield is the return on investment for a stock.

divider (n)~ A moveable strip in the user interface that divides the screen between two apps.

division (n)~ An organizational level of a company. Divisions can be based on geography, (East Division, West Division); product specializations, (New Technologies Division); or any other characteristics.

Division (PN)~ A group of teams that play a sport at a similar competitive level.

division sign (n)~ The Ã· character.

DIVISION SIGN (n)~ The Ã· character.

DIY (PN)~ The Lifestyle subcategory containing apps to help you with Do-It-Yourself.

DKK (n)~ The official currency of Denmark.

DL-BASE (n)~ The type of Base used by Host Integration Server 2004 3270 emulation programs. DL-BASE supports a single Host Integration Server 2004 component or a single user application and has entry points for initialization, sending messages, receiving messages, and termination.

DLC (n)~ An error-correction protocol in the Systems Network Architecture (SNA) responsible for transmission of data between two nodes over a physical link. Supported by Microsoft Windows NT and Windows 2000, DLC is designed to provide access to IBM mainframe computers and to Hewlett-Packard printers connected to the network.

DLL (n)~ An operating system feature that allows executable routines (generally serving a specific function or set of functions) to be stored separately as files with .dll extensions. These routines are loaded only when needed by the program that calls them.

DLL preloading (n)~ An attack that tricks an application into loading a malicious library when it thinks it's loading a trusted library.

DLNA (PN)~ An alliance of leading companies in the consumer electronics, mobile and personal computer industries focused on delivering an interoperability framework of design guidelines based on open industry standards to complete the cross-industry digital convergence. Microsoft is a member of this alliance.

DLP policy (n)~ A collection of transport rules and classification logic that applies specific filtering based on specific regulatory requirements, for example, HIPAA (Health Insurance Portabililty and Accountability Act).

DLP policy template (n)~ A collection of transport rule configurations and classification logic installed in an Exchange deployment from which data loss protection (DLP) policies are created.

DLU (n)~ A device-independent measure to use for layout. One horizontal unit is equal to one-fourth of the average character width for the current system font. One vertical unit is equal to one-eighth of an average character height for the current system font.

DMA (n)~ A technology that allows certain devices, such as hard disks and CD or DVD drives, to transfer information directly through the computer's memory without using the computer's processor. DMA improves the performance of the device and frees the

computer's processor so it can perform other tasks.

DMF (n)~ One of a set of built-in functions that returns server state information about values, objects, and settings in SQL Server.

DML (n)~ The subset of SQL statements that is used to retrieve and manipulate data. DML statements typically start with SELECT INSERT UPDATE or DELETE.

DML trigger (n)~ A stored procedure that executes when data in a specified table is modified.

DMO (n)~ A COM object that processes multimedia data streams from buffers allocated by the client.

DMRC (PN)~ A feature that provides an interface for acquiring rich metadata in order to support showing device detail information in the Device Center and the Device Stage.

DMV (n)~ A set of built-in views that return server state information about values, objects, and settings in SQL Server.

DMX (n)~ In Analysis Services, a statement that performs mining tasks programmatically.

DNIS (n)~ A service that provides a string of digits that the telephone network passes to the ACD to indicate the number that the caller dialed.

DNS (n)~ A hierarchical, distributed database that contains mappings of DNS domain names to various types of data, such as IP addresses. DNS enables the location of computers and services by user-friendly names, and it also enables the discovery of other information stored in the database.

DNS (PN)~ An Azure service to host DNS and manage DNS records using the same credentials, billing and support contract as the other Azure services, thus integrating Azure-based services with corresponding DNS updates.

DNS ~ (Domain Name Service/System)- An internet service that converts a human web address such as www.jonstorm.com into the numeric address that computers use, called the- IP address. 'Can't resolve DNS' usually means that this conversion has failed and therefore the website can't be found.

DNS client (n)~ A client computer that queries DNS servers in an attempt to resolve DNS domain names. DNS clients maintain a temporary cache of resolved DNS domain names.

DNS hosting provider (n)~ A provider that offers DNS hosting services.

DNS hosting service (n)~ A service that runs Domain Name System (DNS) servers. Most, but not all, domain name registrars include DNS hosting service with registration.

DNS name (n)~ The name registered in DNS for a computer. For example, srv1.contoso.com is the DNS name for a hypothetical server named srv1.

DNS query (n)~ A query by the domain name server.

DNS server (n)~ A server that maintains information about a portion of the DNS database and that responds to and resolves DNS queries.

DNS suffix (n)~ For DNS, a character string that represents a domain name. The DNS suffix shows where a host is located relative to the DNS root, specifying a host's location in the DNS hierarchy. Usually, the DNS suffix describes the latter portion of a DNS name, following one or more of the first labels of a DNS name.

DNT (PN)~ A preference set by users in web browsers to indicate to websites that they do not want to be tracked.

DNT header (n)~ A HTTP header that requests that a website avoid tracking an individual

user.

Do more (PN)~ The Windows Mobile header link that opens a menu that contains more options.

Do Not Disturb (PN)~ An item on the user's My Status menu that the user can select to notify other users that he or she does not want to be interrupted.

Do Not Disturb (PN)~ The status that appears automatically when a user is watching a movie on their device, or when a user has manually selected that they are not available to be contacted at this time.

Do Not Track (PN)~ A preference set by users in web browsers to indicate to websites that they do not want to be tracked.

Do Not Track header (n)~ A HTTP header that requests that a website avoid tracking an individual user.

doc (n)~ Any self-contained piece of work created with an application program and, if saved on disk, given a unique filename by which it can be retrieved.

dock (v)~ To connect a laptop or notebook computer to a docking station.

dock (v)~ To manipulate an interface element, such as a toolbar or panel, in order to align it with the edge of another interface element, typically a window or pane.

dock (n)~ A physical hardware unit that can connect portable computers to a power source and to peripherals, such as a monitor, printer, full-sized keyboard, or mouse. The connection can be wireless or physical.

dock management (n)~ A warehouse process where you can control inventory items for multiple orders, shipments, loads, or waves at the docks when inbound items are received or outbound items are loaded.

dock panel (n)~ A layout container that arranges its child elements around the edge of the screen based on compass direction: North, South, East, and West.

dock position (n)~ The configuration in which an interface element, such as a toolbar or panel, is docked to another interface element, typically a window or pane.

dockable pane (n)~ A window that may float and dock at a designated site known as a dock site.

docked mode (n)~ A keyboard layout in which the onscreen keyboard is attached to one edge of the window.

docked toolbar (n)~ A toolbar that is attached to one edge of the program window. When you drag a toolbar below the program title bar or to the left, right, or bottom edge of the window, the toolbar snaps into place on the edge of the program window.

docking (station) ~ A hardware device that enables a mobile computer to function as a desktop computer.

docking container (n)~ A UI control that allows the arrangement of child controls, both horizontally and vertically, relative to other controls within the container and within set boundaries.

docking station (n)~ A physical hardware unit that can connect portable computers to a power source and to peripherals, such as a monitor, printer, full-sized keyboard, or mouse. The connection can be wireless or physical.

document (n)~ Any self-contained piece of work created with an application program and, if saved on disk, given a unique filename by which it can be retrieved.

document (n)~ All the information entered for a single complete transaction including distribution amounts (if any).

document (n)~ An electronic instance of one-to-many schemas. Usually documents are sent between two processes.

document ACL (n)~ A managed property of a document that defines who has rights to view the document.

document blocking (n)~ A method of placing an operations process on hold while ordered items are in a quality assurance process.

document colors (n)~ A portion of the color bar that allows the user to select one color from the set of colors in the current document.

Document Connection for Mac (PN)~ A Microsoft application used to connect to Sharepoint Services and Office Live Workspaces from the Mac.

Document Deletion Policy (PN)~ A collection of rules to automatically delete documents in a site collection within a specified time period. Deletion policies can be assigned to a site collection or a site collection template. Site administrators can then select specific deletion policies and rules, and apply to document libraries in their site.

document element (n)~ The element in an XML document that contains all other elements. It is the top-level element of an XML document and must be the first element in the document.

document element (n)~ A reusable piece of content, formatting information or other document parts that are stored in galleries.

Document Explorer (n)~ A utility in Windows that enables the user to locate and open files and folders.

Document Fingerprinting (PN)~ A feature that converts a standard form into a sensitive information type, which can then be used to define transport rules and Data Loss Protection (DLP) policies. For example, an admin might create a document fingerprint based on a blank 1040 EZ tax form, and then create a DLP policy that detects all 1040 EZ forms with sensitive content filled in.

Document ID (n)~ A unique, persistent identifier assigned to a document or other item in SharePoint Server that allows it to be referenced and retrieved regardless of its location.

Document ID Lookup URL (n)~ A URL that is based on a query using the Document ID rather than the physical location of the item.

Document Information Panel (n)~ A pane that displays document property information for Word, Excel, and PowerPoint files stored in a WSS library. The pane is displayed below the ribbon and is actually a hosted custom InfoPath form. Information is synced automatically between the document and the WSS library.

Document Inspector (n)~ A feature that allows users to check and remove personal and other sensitive information from a document.

Document Integrity (PN)~ A feature that ensures that all components of a file are preserved, even if they are supported only by the rich client and not viewable in Web Companions.

document library (n)~ A location on a SharePoint site where a collection of files and their associated metadata are stored.

document management (n)~ The capability to view and manage SharePoint documents

from Microsoft Dynamics CRM.

document management system (n)~ An application service for storing and handling an organization's documents.

Document Manager (PN)~ A business application that contains a document library and a picture library and is used to store, share, and monitor the versions of business documents in a central location.

Document Map (n)~ A vertical pane along the left edge of the document window that displays an outline of the document's headings, and enables the user to navigate to or manipulate different parts of the document.

Document Object Model (PN)~ A World Wide Web Consortium specification that describes the structure of dynamic HTML and XML documents in a way that allows them to be manipulated through a Web browser.

document parsing (n)~ The process of detecting the file type of an item during content processing, and converting the item to text.

document profile (n)~ A set of properties applied to similar documents in the backward-compatible document library.

document properties (n)~ Properties, such as title, subject, and author, that are stored with each data access page.

Document Review (n)~ A feature in Office Server that provides a workflow for document review.

document root (n)~ The root directory for a Web site, where the content files are stored. In (IIS), the home directory and all its subdirectories are available to users by default. Also, the root directory for an IIS service. Typically, the home directory for a site contains the home page.

document service (n)~ Specifies the services that have been set up for document storage and usage.

document services (n)~ The application integration services that provide create, read, update, delete, and find operations for XML documents mapped using an Application Object Tree (AOT) query element.

document set (n)~ A special type of folder that enables users to manage a deliverable or work product spanning multiple documents as a single entity.

document stencil (n)~ A stencil stored in a drawing file that contains an inventory of the masters used in all of the drawings in the file. Masters on the document stencil are linked to their instances in the drawings.

document template (n)~ A file that contains some pre-defined formatting, layout, and/or text and graphics and that serves as the basis for new documents with a similar look or purpose.

document type (n)~ A designation that identifies a document's purpose.

document type definition (n)~ A set of syntax rules for mark-up tags and their interpretation. Within an HTML (or XML) document, a DTD provides specific information on what tags are used in the document (and in what order those tags should appear), which tags can appear inside other ones, which tags have attributes, and so forth. Originally developed for use with Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML), DTD defines the relationships between document elements.

Document Virtual Folder (n)~ A feature that allows the user to group files by any criteria and display them in one place.

document window (n)~ In windowing environments, such as the Apple Macintosh and Microsoft Windows, an on-screen window (enclosed work area) in which the user can create, view, or work on a document.

Document Workspace (n)~ A Web site based on the Document Workspace template that workspace members use for discussing, editing, and working together on a document.

Document Workspace site (n)~ A Web site based on the Document Workspace template that workspace members use for discussing, editing, and working together on a document.

documentation (n)~ The information provided with a product by a manufacturer describing how to use a product.

document-based content type (n)~ A content type that inherits settings from a base content type that was designed for document libraries.

document-centric (adj)~ Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of an operating system in which the user opens document files and thus automatically invokes the applications (such as word processors or spreadsheet programs) that process them. Many graphical user interfaces, such as the Macintosh Finder, as well as the World Wide Web, are document-centric.

DocumentDB (PN)~ A cloud-first/cloud-only service that is part of the Data Services service family and provides scalability with NoSQL/schema-less database technology.

document-level customization (n)~ A supplemental program that modifies or adds functionality to an existing program or application, but only when a specific document is open.

Documents (PN)~ The link to the free online workspace for accessing, editing, and sharing Excel, Word, PowerPoint and OneNote documents across your PC, smartphone, and web browser.

doing business as (Adverb) ~ The assumed, fictitious name under which an organization is registered in the United States.

doing business as name (n)~ The registration of an assumed, fictitious, or trade name under which a business operates, which must be included on U.S. tax reports. In the U.S., any business that operates under a name other than a personal or corporate legal name must register a DBA name with the appropriate government agency.

dollar sign (n)~ The $ character.

DOLLAR SIGN (n)~ The $ character.

DOM (PN)~ A World Wide Web Consortium specification that describes the structure of dynamic HTML and XML documents in a way that allows them to be manipulated through a Web browser.

DOM Explorer (n)~ A tool used to see the state of your webpage's DOM (Document Object Model), examine HTML structure and CSS styles, and test changes to solve display issues.

domain (n)~ The set of possible values that you can specify for an independent variable in a function, or for a database attribute.

domain (n)~ In the Internet and other networks, the highest subdivision of a domain name in a network address, which identifies the type of entity owning the address (for example,

.com for commercial users or .edu for educational institutions) or the geographical location of the address (for example, .fr for France or .sg for Singapore). The domain is the last part of the address (for example, www.acm.org).

domain (n)~ A collection of computers in a networked environment that share a common database, directory database, or tree. A domain is administered as a unit with common rules and procedures, which can include security policies, and each domain has a unique name.

domain (n)~ A set of records defined by a table, a query, or an SQL expression.

domain (n)~ In Active Directory, a collection of computer, user, and group objects defined by the administrator. These objects share a common directory database, security policies, and security relationships with other domains.

domain (n)~ In DNS, any tree or subtree within the DNS namespace.

Domain ~ An internet address owned by a company, organisation or individual, such as jonstorm.com, nasa.gov or bbc.co.uk. See alsoTLD,- How web addresses work.

domain ~ The unique name that identifies an internet site. Domain names always have two or more parts separated by dots.

domain administrator (n)~ A person who is a member of the Domain Admins group. Domain administrators can create, delete, and manage all objects that reside within the domain in which they are administrators. They can also assign and reset passwords and delegate administrative authority for network resources to other trusted users.

domain class (n)~ A diagram element that represents a class in a domain-specific language.

domain configuration (n)~ A configuration object that is used to model Active Directory domains.

domain consolidation (n)~ The process of combining two or more domains into a larger domain.

domain context (n)~ A client-side representation of a domain service.

domain controller (n)~ In an Active Directory forest, a server that contains a writable copy of the Active Directory database, participates in Active Directory replication, and controls access to network resources.

domain enrollment (n)~ The process of joining a Windows Mobile powered device to a company domain.

domain entity (n)~ A conceptual structure that represents an independent entity that is capable of separate existence.

domain event (n)~ The occurrence of an activity in the organization resource management domain.

Domain Folder Sharing Wizard (n)~ A wizard that guides the user through sharing a folder with members of the same domain.

domain function (n)~ A function, such as DAvg or DMax, that is used to calculate statistics over a set of records (a domain).

domain highlighting (n)~ An Internet Explorer feature where the domain of the site you are visiting is darker and the rest of the URL is lighter.

domain integrity (n)~ The validity of entries for a specific column of data.

domain join (n)~ The process of connecting an individual PC to a domain.

domain local group (n)~ A security or distribution group that can contain universal groups, global groups, other domain local groups from its own domain, and accounts from any domain in the forest. Domain local security groups can be granted rights and permissions on resources that reside only in the same domain where the domain local group is located.

Domain Manager (n)~ An account settings page that is used to manage domain names.

domain name (n)~ The name given by an administrator to a collection of networked computers that share a common directory. Part of the DNS naming structure, domain names consist of a sequence of name labels separated by periods.

domain name registrar (n)~ The owner of the customer relationship with customers who buy second-level domains. There may be many registrars for a single top-level domain. Registrars maintain detailed customer information in their databases, such as the customer's contact address, telephone number, and e-mail address. Customers usually manage their second-level domains at the registrar's Web site, and the registrar updates the registry database when necessary (for example, when a customer renews a domain name).

domain name registry (n)~ An organization that controls a top-level domain. Although it does not own the relationship with the customer (a domain name registrar does), it keeps basic information about second-level domains in its database, such as the domain's registration date, expiration date, lock' status

domain name reseller (n)~ The entity that resells domain names from a registrar. For example, Office Live Small Business is a reseller of domain names provided by the registrar Melbourne IT.

domain name server (n)~ A server that maintains information about a portion of the DNS database and that responds to and resolves DNS queries.

Domain Name Service (n)~ The Internet utility that implements the Domain Name System. DNS servers, also called name servers, maintain databases containing the addresses and are accessed transparently to the user.

Domain Name System (n)~ A hierarchical, distributed database that contains mappings of DNS domain names to various types of data, such as IP addresses. DNS enables the location of computers and services by user-friendly names, and it also enables the discovery of other information stored in the database.

Domain Name System resolver (n)~ A software feature that communicates with DNS servers to create and resolve name-resolution queries. DNS resolvers exist on DNS clients and DNS servers.

domain namespace (n)~ The database structure used by DNS.

domain naming master (n)~ A domain controller that holds the domain naming operations master role in Active Directory. The domain naming master controls the addition or removal of domains in the forest. At any time, the domain naming master role can be assigned to only one domain controller in the forest.

domain network (n)~ A network location value that is displayed in the Network and Sharing Center. This setting specifies that the network connection is connected to an organizalion network that includes domains. Other possible network location values are public network and home network. Each location value has a different set of security and other settings designed to provide the user with the best connectivity and the appropriate

security levels for the connection. For domain network locations, network, connectivity, and security settings are determined by the network administrators.

domain operation (n)~ A method on a domain service that is exposed to a client application. It enables client applications to perform an action on the entity such as, query, update, insert, or delete records.

domain redelegation (n)~ The process of telling your current domain name registrar to point your domain name to a new Web site. You do this by changing the name server information at your domain name registrar. When you redelegate a domain, your domain name registration remains with your current registrar and you will continue to be responsible for domain name fees and renewal with that organization.

domain relationship (n)~ A diagram element that represents an embedding or reference relationship in a domain-specific language.

domain role (n)~ A behavior pattern that is assumed by domain entities when participating in role relationships.

domain service (n)~ A service that encapsulates the business logic of an application. It exposes a set of related domain operations in a service layer.

Domain Services Hours (n)~ A unit of measure for billing usage of the domain services service in Azure

domain settings (n)~ The settings, related to the domain, a user needs to configure to get messaging up and running.

domain transfer (n)~ The process of transferring your domain name registration from one registrar to another.

domain tree (n)~ In DNS, the inverted hierarchical tree structure that is used to index domain names. Domain trees are similar in purpose and concept to the directory trees used by computer filing systems for disk storage. For example, when numerous files are stored on disk, directories can be used to organize the files into logical collections. When a domain tree has one or more branches, each branch can organize domain names used in the namespace into logical collections.

domain tree (n)~ In Active Directory, a hierarchical structure of one or more domains, connected by transitive, bidirectional trusts, that forms a contiguous namespace. Multiple domain trees can belong to the same forest.

domain-based namespace (n)~ A type of Distributed File System (DFS) namespace in which the namespace information is stored in Active Directory and replicated to other namespace servers.

Domains page (n)~ The page where customer administrators activate and customize filtering services at the domain level.

Domains Quickstart (n)~ The Office 365 web workflow that leads small business customers step-by-step through adding a domain and setting up user. They find this through clicking Add a user or Add a domain in the Getting Started experience.

domain-specific language (n)~ A custom language that targets a problem domain and defines the problem at a high level of abstraction.

domestic (adj)~ Within the borders of one's own country/region.

dominant control (n)~ The control to which other selected controls are aligned and sized. When aligning controls, selected controls align to the dominant control. When sizing

controls, selected controls are assigned the dimensions of the dominant control.

donation (n)~ A gift or contribution of money, time, goods or services.

Done (oth)~ Indicates that a certain task is complete.

dongle (n)~ A security device connected to an input/output port to permit the use of a particular software package on that computer. The use of the hardware key hash permits backup copying of software but prevents its unlicensed use on additional computers.

Dongle ~ A small hardware device used for copy protection with some software. The dongle must be plugged in to a port on the computer, often the printer port, or the software won't function. They are unpopular with users because if the dongle gets lost or broken, the software won't function.

dormant session (n)~ Session in pre-login state. Sessions can be initiated or ended to modify their state, but they generally remain in either a sleep/idle' state

DoS (n)~ An attempt by a malicious (or unwitting) user, process, or system to prevent legitimate users from accessing a resource (usually a network service) by exploiting a weakness or design limitation in an information system.

DOS (n)~ A generic term describing any operating system that is loaded from disk devices when the system is started or rebooted.

DOS ~ (Disk Operating System; pr. 'doss') Usually refers to MS-DOS, which was the standard operating system for PCs until- Windows 95- came out, now pretty much obsolete. Controlled by typing in text commands and has several serious limitations, but requires a much less powerful computer than Windows 95.

DoS ~ (Denial of Service)- A form of attack on (usually) an internet service, which aims to prevent the service from operating properly, often by bombarding it with more information than it can process. See also- Mailbomb.

dots per inch (n)~ The standard used to measure screen and printer resolution, expressed as the number of dots that a device can display or print per linear inch. The greater the number of dots per inch, the better the resolution.

DOTTED OBELOS (n)~ A UNICODE character; commercial minus sign that resembles a percentage sign (%) with the small circles replaced by smaller dots.

double bang (n)~ A double negation operator (!!), used to force a Boolean return value.

double byte character set (n)~ A character set that can use more than one byte to represent a single character. A DBCS includes some characters that consist of 1 byte and some characters that consist of 2 bytes. Languages such as Chinese, Japanese, and Korean use DBCS.

Double Data Rate Synchronous DRAM (n)~ A type of SDRAM that supports data transfers on both edges of each clock cycle (the rising and falling edges), effectively doubling the memory chip's data throughput.

Double data type (n)~ A fundamental data type that holds double-precision floating-point numbers. It's stored as a 64-bit number ranging in value from approximately -1.797E308 to -4.940E-324 (negative), from 4.94E-324 to 1.797E308 (positive), and 0.

double density disk (n)~ A disk created to hold data at twice the density (bits per inch) of a previous generation of disks. Early IBM PC floppy disks held 180 KB of data. Double-density disks increased that capacity to 360 KB. Double-density disks use modified frequency modulation encoding for storing data.

double entry accounting (n)~ An accounting process in which equal credit and debit amounts are entered for each transaction.

double-byte character set (n)~ A character set that can use more than one byte to represent a single character. A DBCS includes some characters that consist of 1 byte and some characters that consist of 2 bytes. Languages such as Chinese, Japanese, and Korean use DBCS.

double-byte characters (n)~ A set of characters in which each character is represented by two bytes. Some languages, such as Japanese, Chinese, and Korean, require double-byte character sets.

double-click (v)~ To press and release a mouse button twice in rapid succession without moving the mouse. Double-clicking is a means of rapidly selecting and activating a program or program feature.

double-density disk (n)~ A disk created to hold data at twice the density (bits per inch) of a previous generation of disks. Early IBM PC floppy disks held 180 KB of data. Double-density disks increased that capacity to 360 KB. Double-density disks use modified frequency modulation encoding for storing data.

double-hop connection (n)~ A connection that goes from one computer to another computer to a third one.

double-peak contour (n)~ A contour that contains two high points in the curve.

double-precision (adj)~ Characteristic of a number stored in twice the amount (two words; typically 8 bytes) of computer memory that is required for storing a less precise (single-precision) number. Commonly handled by a computer in floating-point form.

double-precision floating-point format (n)~ A computer number format that occupies 8 bytes (64 bits) in computer memory and represents a wide dynamic range of values by using floating point.

double-tap (v)~ To tap twice quickly on a screen or touchpad.

doughnut chart (n)~ A chart that displays data in rings, where each ring represents a data series.

downcast (n)~ An expression that modifies an object type into the type of a derived class.

download (v)~ To transfer a copy of a file from a remote device to a requesting device by means of a modem or network.

download (n)~ The transfer of a copy of a file from a remote device to a requesting device by means of a modem or network.

download (n)~ Usually apps, games, and music downloaded from Windows Phone Store.

Download ~ To transfer information (files) from a network (such as the Internet) onto a user's PC. See also- upload.

download cache (n)~ A cache that is part of the assembly cache and stores code downloaded from Internet or intranet sites, isolated to the application that caused the download so that code downloaded on behalf of one application or page does not impact other applications.

Download File (n)~ A piece of content that Customers can save to their local machine from Parature that is hosted on the Support Portal.

Download Manager (n)~ A feature that lists files downloaded from the Internet, shows the location of each downloaded file, and allows the user to pause downloads, open files,

and take other actions.

download package for Windows Library for JavaScript (PN)~ The set of tools and APIs for JavaScript developers that is delivered in Visual Studio and downloadable from the web.

downloadable font (n)~ A set of characters that are copied from a computers disk to a printers memory when requested for printing a document. Downloadable fonts are most commonly used with laser printers, although dot matrix printers can accept some of them.

downloader (n)~ A trojan that accesses remote Web sites in order to download and install malicious or potentially unwanted software to the computer that the Trojan has infected.

download-only article (n)~ An article in a merge publication that can be updated only at the Publisher or at a Subscriber that uses a server subscription.

Downloads (PN)~ The link to the site to download client versions of Windows Live products such as Windows Live Mail, Windows Live Messenger, etc.

downsample (v)~ To decrease the number of audio samples or pixels, by applying an operation such as averaging. Popular internet music formats, such as MP3, use down-sampling to reduce file size.

downstream (Adverb) ~ Pertaining to the direction in which the signal flow is sent from the head-end station (or central office), towards the subscriber (or front-end), on a network.

downtime (n)~ The amount or percentage of time a computer system or associated hardware remains nonfunctional. Although downtime can occur because hardware fails unexpectedly, it can also be a scheduled event, as when a network is shut down to allow time for maintenance.

DOWNWARDS ANCORA (n)~ A UNICODE character; supplemental punctutation.

DPA (n)~ An advanced, distributed method of user authentication from Microsoft, allowing for single user log-on.

DPI (n)~ The standard used to measure screen and printer resolution, expressed as the number of dots that a device can display or print per linear inch. The greater the number of dots per inch, the better the resolution.

dpi ~ (Dots Per Inch)- A measure of picture quality, often used to measure printer capabilities.- The higher the number, the better the quality.

DPI awareness level (n)~ The degree to which an application renders on the basis of DPI settings.

DPI scaling (n)~ The process of adjusting display resolution based on monitor resolution.

DPI-aware (adj)~ Pertaining to an application that is either system-DPI aware or per monitor-€"DPI aware.

DPL-enabled (oth)~ Compatible with the IBM Distributed Program Link (DPL) protocol.

DPM (n)~ Microsoft server software that supports continuous disk-based backup and recovery on Windows Server-based networks.

DPM Administrator Console (n)~ A Microsoft Management Console (MMC) snap-in that provides access to the administrative functions of DPM. DPM Administrator Console allows administrators to configure data protection, perform data recovery operations, and monitor and report on these activities.

DPM Agent Coordinator (n)~ The service that manages installation and uninstallation of

the DPM protection agent.

DPM Alerts log (n)~ A log that stores DPM alerts as Windows events so that the alerts can be displayed in Microsoft Operations Manager (MOM).

DPM database (PN)~ The SQL Server database that stores DPM settings and configuration information.

DPM engine (n)~ A policy-driven engine that DPM uses to protect and recover data.

DPM File Agent service (n)~ The component of DPM that synchronizes replicas of protected volumes with the data sources. The DPM File Agent service receives changes to protected data from the file servers and applies the changes to the replicas on the DPM server.

DPM Management Pack (PN)~ A licensed set of processing rules, filters, and alerts, which can be imported onto a MOM Management Server to enable an administrator to centrally monitor data protection, state, health, and performance of multiple DPM servers in Microsoft System Center.

DPM Management Shell (n)~ The command shell, based on Windows PowerShell (Powershell.exe), that makes available the cmdlets that perform functions in Data Protection Manager.

DPM protection agent (n)~ Software, installed on a server, that tracks changes to protected data and transfers the changes to the DPM server. The protection agent also identifies data on a server that can be protected and is involved in the recovery process.

DPM protection agent service (n)~ The component of DPM that synchronizes replicas of protected data with the data sources. The DPM protection agent service receives changes to protected data from the servers and applies the changes to the replicas on the DPM server.

DPM role (n)~ The grouping of users, objects, and permissions that is used by DPM administrators to manage DPM features that are used by end users.

DPM Self-Service Tool for SQL Server (PN)~ A tool for SQL Server that enables backup administrators to authorize end users to recover backups of SQL Server databases from DPM, without further action from the backup administrator.

DPM service (n)~ The core component of DPM. The DPM service manages all core DPM operations, including replica creation, synchronization, and shadow copy creation.

DPM SRT (PN)~ Software provided with DPM to facilitate a Windows Server 2003 bare metal recovery for the DPM server and the computers that DPM protects.

DPM SST for SQL Server (PN)~ A tool for SQL Server that enables backup administrators to authorize end users to recover backups of SQL Server databases from DPM, without further action from the backup administrator.

DPM System Recovery Tool (PN)~ Software provided with DPM to facilitate a Windows Server 2003 bare metal recovery for the DPM server and the computers that DPM protects.

DPM Writer service (n)~ A service that manages backup shadow copies of DPM replicas, and backups of the DPM and Report databases, for purposes of data archival. The DPM Writer service is invoked by the DpmBackup command-line tool.

DPMADSchemaExtension (PN)~ A command-line tool that enables a schema administrator to configure Active Directory for the purpose of enabling end-user recovery.

DpmBackup (PN)~ A command-line tool that enables an administrator to archive the contents of a DPM server by using tape backup software that is not specifically designed for use with DPM.

DPMDBReaders group (n)~ A group, created during DPM installation, that contains all accounts that have read-only access to the DPM database. The DPMReport account is a member of this group.

DpmPathMerge (PN)~ A command-line tool that removes extraneous path information from data that has been restored to a DPM server from tape.

DPMReport account (n)~ The account that the Web and NT services of SQL Server Reporting Services use to access the DPM database. This account is created when an administrator configures DPM reporting.

DpmSync (PN)~ A command-line tool that provides disaster recovery functionality for DPM. DpmSync restores the DPM database and the Report database, and synchronizes the DPM database with the state of the storage pool and the installed DPM File Agents.

DPS (n)~ A service in Windows that improve reliability by detecting impending failures and taking action to handle them by either initiating automatic corrective action or logging the appropriate diagnostic information for later root cause analysis, and/or notifying the user of an impending failure.

DPS Database (n)~ The SQL Server database that stores DPM settings and configuration information.

DQS (PN)~ A knowledge-based data-quality system that enables users to perform knowledge discovery and management, data cleansing, data matching, integration with reference data services, and integrated profiling.

draft (n)~ A preliminary version.

Draft (n)~ A status that indicates an article is being written.

draft quality (n)~ A low grade of printing generated by the draft mode on dot-matrix printers. Draft quality varies among printers, ranging from suitable for most purposes to nearly useless.

draft view (n)~ A view that shows text formatting and a simplified page layout.

drag (v)~ To move an item on the screen (1) by touching the item on a screen and then sliding the finger across the screen or (2) by pressing and holding down the left mouse button while moving the mouse.

drag ~ To move an image or a window from one place on the screen to another by grabbing it with a mouse or other pointing device and pulling it to a new location.

drag-and-drop (adj)~ Pertaining to an operation or feature that involves moving objects on the screen with a mouse, a similar input device or a eventually a finger.

DRAM (n)~ A form of semiconductor random access memory (RAM).

draw (v)~ To prepare a bill of exchange or a promissory note.

Draw Freehand tool (n)~ An annotation tool used to draw lines, arrows and shapes on a slide.

Draw Text tool (n)~ An annotation tool used to add notes or comments to a slide.

drawing (n)~ Any ink that you add to a file that is not recognized as handwriting.

drawing brush (n)~ A tile brush that paints an area with shapes, text, images, and video.

drawing canvas (n)~ An area upon which you can draw multiple shapes. Because the

shapes are contained within the drawing canvas, they can be moved and resized as a unit.

drawing container (n)~ In SVG, an element that groups graphics elements, used as a partial canvas.

Drawing Exchange Format (n)~ A computer-aided design file format originally developed by Autodesk; for use with the AutoCAD program to facilitate transfer of graphics files between different applications.

Drawing Explorer (n)~ A window that shows a hierarchical view of a document and updates to reflect the current drawing hierarchy as items (such as shapes or pages) are added or deleted.

drawing file (n)~ A Visio file with a .vsd extension that contains a drawing.

drawing guide (n)~ A guide used to position shapes and objects on slides.

drawing object (n)~ Any graphic you draw or insert, which can be changed and enhanced. Drawing objects include AutoShapes, curves, lines, and WordArt.

drawing page (n)~ The page in a drawing window that contains a drawing. A page can be either a foreground or a background page. Each page has a size, which usually corresponds to a standard paper size, and it has a scale.

drawing scale (n)~ The ratio of distance on the printed page to distances in the real world. For example, a drawing scale of 1 cm = 1 m means that 1 centimeter on the printed page represents 1 meter in the real world.

drawing type (n)~ A Visio file (template) with a .vst extension that opens with the stencils, styles, and settings you need to create a particular type of drawing.

DrawingSurface (PN)~ A class that defines an area within which 3-D content can be composed and rendered.

DRC (n)~ A cache of recent requests, used by most NFS version 3 protocol server implementations, for the processing of duplicate non-idempotent requests. The duplicate request cache provides a short-term memory mechanism in which the original completion status of a request is remembered and the operation attempted only once. If a duplicate copy of this request is received, then the original completion status is returned.

DRC hit (n)~ A successful retrieval of a record from a duplicate request cache (DRC).

DRDA (n)~ A connection protocol for distributed relational database processing used by IBM relational database products that comprises protocols for communication between an application and a remote database, and communication between databases. DRDA also provides the connections for remote and distributed processing. The Distributed Data Management Architecture provides the base architecture for DRDA.

DREAD (n)~ A ranking of the risk that is associated with a vulnerability or a security requirement.

Dream (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 55.

Dreamweaver ~ A superb graphical editor for websites, widely used by professional web designers.

drill down (v)~ To navigate through levels of data starting from the most summarized (up) to the most detailed (down).

drill through (n)~ A feature that displays all rows from the fact table that combine to

form the value for that cell. The rows resulting from drill through are displayed in a new worksheet so that you can view detailed data for a particular cell.

drill through (v)~ To explore or browse through data elements that are in the same level in a hierarchy.

Drill to Dynamics (PN)~ A feature that allows a user to access the Microsoft Dynamics ERP system from the account level of a report to obtain more information.

drill up (v)~ To navigate through levels of data starting with greater detail and moving to more summarized information.

drilling (n)~ The process of navigating from one item to a set of related items. Drilling can involve navigating up or down in a hierarchy, or to other elements at the same level.

drillthrough (n)~ In Analysis Services, a technique to retrieve the detailed data from which the data in a cube cell was summarized.

drill-through report (n)~ A secondary report that is displayed when a user clicks an item in a report. Detailed data is displayed in the same report.

drive (n)~ An area of storage that is formatted with a file system and has a drive letter. The storage can be a floppy disk, a CD or DVD, a hard disk, or another type of disk.

drive (n)~ A hardware device that reads data from and writes data to floppy disks.

Drive Extender (n)~ A storage technology that enables the use of internal and external hard drives for additional storage on a home server and allows folder duplication for specific shared folders on home servers. Maintaining two copies of a shared folder on separate hard drives helps protect against the failure of a single hard drive.

drive letter (n)~ The naming convention for disk drives or partitions on most computers, consisting of an alphabetical letter followed by a colon.

Drive Restrictions (n)~ A feature on the Windows Restrictions tab of the User Settings tool that allows the administrator to select which drives on the computer are accessible and visible to the users of the shared user profile.

drive sanitation (n)~ The forced recovery of a BitLocker-protected volume through the removal of all the key binary large objects (BLOBs) that could have decrypted the disk.

driver (n)~ Software that enables hardware or peripherals (such as a printer, mouse, or keyboard) to work with your computer or mobile device.

Driver ~ A small program used by the operating system to control hardware such as a sound or video card. Often downloading the latest driver for a device from the manufacturer's website will improve its functionality.

driver injection (n)~ The process of installing mass storage drivers into an offline Windows installation, such as from Windows Preinstallation Environment (WinPE) into a restored system.

driver key (n)~ A system-generated, device-specific, registry subkey that contains information about the driver software associated with a device.

driver package (n)~ A collection of files that comprise a driver.

Driver Project Conversion Tool (PN)~ A tool to help driver developers convert their existing driver source files into Windows 8 device drivers by using Visual Studio.

driver protection list (n)~ A list of drivers known to cause instabilities when installed under Microsoft Windows XP and later versions. The list is checked at the following times: during installation of Windows; each time the system is rebooted; each time a

device or application is installed.

driver reflection (n)~ The process by which a driver file is copied to a location on the destination computer and the corresponding service is created.

driver stack (n)~ A device object that forwards input/output request objects (IRPs) to other device objects. Stacking always occurs from the bottom up and is taken down from the top.

Driving mode (PN)~ A setting to minimize distractions while driving.

driving resource (n)~ The resource whose assignment to a task determines the finish date of the task.

DRM (n)~ Any technology used to protect the interests of owners of digital content and services (such as copyright owners). Typically, authorized recipients or users must acquire a license in order to use the content.

DRM ~ (Digital Rights Management)- Software intended to prevent the unauthorised duplication of copyrighted audio, video or software. Unpopular with users because if there is ever a problem with it, such as the rights management company folding, your legally-purchased content becomes unplayable. Following a lot of problems of this kind it has largely been abandoned by the music industry.

DRM component (n)~ The component of a player that handles all functions of digital rights management, such as decrypting packaged files or initiating license acquisition.

DRM Licenses (in 1,000s) (PN)~ The unit of measure for digital rights management licenses in units of 1,000.

drop (v)~ To remove an association or connection.

drop area (n)~ An area in a PivotTable or PivotChart report where you can drop fields from the Field List dialog box to display the data in the field. The labels on each drop area indicate the types of fields you can create in the report.

drop cap (n)~ A large capital letter at the beginning of a text block that occupies the vertical depth of two or more lines of regular text.

drop directory (n)~ A disk directory in which an SMTP service can deposit incoming mail messages.

drop folder (n)~ In the Macintosh environment, a folder for which you have the Make Changes permission but not the See Files or See Folders permission. You can copy files into a drop folder, but you cannot see what files and subfolders the drop folder contains.

drop folder (n)~ The location where the built binaries, build log files and the test results log files are published during the build process.

drop lines (n)~ In line and area charts, lines that extend from a data point to the category (x) axis. Useful in area charts to clarify where one data marker ends and the next begins.

Drop Off Library (PN)~ A SharePoint document library where users can upload files that are then routed automatically to the correct library or folder in the site based upon rules defined by the site administrator.

drop shadow (n)~ A shaded outline that appears behind an object or text and creates the illusion of depth.

drop shipment (n)~ The delivery of goods directly from the vendor to the customer.

drop target (n)~ The target of a drag-and-drop operation.

drop zone area (n)~ The area in the Add-in for Excel Authoring pane where the user can

drag and drop dimensions to and from the Filters, Columns, and Rows boxes.

dropbox ~ Dropbox is a Web-based file hosting service operated by Dropbox, Inc. that uses cloud storage to enable users to store and share files and folders with others.http://www.dropbox.com/

drop-down arrow (n)~ An arrow associated with a drop-down combo or list box or some toolbar buttons, indicating a list the user can view by clicking the arrow.

drop-down button (n)~ A command button that is clicked to display a drop-down menu instead of performing a command.

drop-down combo box (n)~ A standard Windows control that combines the characteristics of a text box with a drop-down list box.

drop-down list (n)~ A list that can be opened to reveal all choices for a given field.

drop-down list box (n)~ A control on a menu, toolbar, dialog box, or data access page that displays a list of options when you click the small arrow next to the list box.

drop-down menu (n)~ A menu that drops from the menu bar when requested and remains open without further action until the user closes it or chooses a menu item.

dropper (n)~ A trojan that contains malicious or potentially unwanted software, which the trojan places and installs on the host computer.

DRT (PN)~ A routing table with entries that are distributed across a group of machines that can be used to map numeric keys to application endpoints and find routes through the network of peers.

DRT API (n)~ The Application Programming Interface (API) that allows applications to publish and resolve numeric keys in a peer network.

DRT mesh (n)~ A group of computer systems sharing a cache of routing information, and a network protocol that is used to map numeric keys to application endpoints and find routes through the mesh. Each node in a route has an ID numerically closer to the target than its predecessor.

DRT protocol (n)~ The protocol used to exchange cache information and find routes in the DRT mesh.

drug allergy (n)~ An allergic reaction to a drug.

drug order (n)~ A written order for an user of any drug or device issued and signed by a practitioner.

Drug Reference (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB).

Drugs (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the Pan European Gaming Information (PEGI) and the British Board of Film Classification (BBFC).

Drugs (n)~ A content descriptor developed by Microsoft.

Drugs (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the Computer Entertainment Rating Organization (CERO).

Drum & Bass (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 127.

Drum Solo (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 122.

DSA (n)~ The U.S. government standard for digital signatures, as specified by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in FIPS 186, Digital Signature Standard. DSA is based on signature encryption based on a public and a private key.

DSCP (n)~ A marking in the registry that enables packets that pass through network devices that operate on Layer 3 information (such as routers) to have their relative priorities differentiated from one another.

DSI (PN)~ A broad Microsoft and industry initiative uniting hardware, software, and service vendors around a new software architecture based on the System Definition Model (SDM).

DSL (n)~ A type of high-speed Internet connection using standard telephone wires.

DSM (n)~ A storage array manufacturer's module that incorporates knowledge of the manufacturer's hardware and interacts with the MPIO driver. The DSM plays a crucial role in device initialization and I/O request handling, including I/O request error handling.

DSML (n)~ An open, extensible, standards-based format for publishing directory service schemas and exchanging directory contents.

DSN (n)~ The collection of information used to connect an application to a particular ODBC database.

DSN (n)~ A notification made up of a DSN code and a DSN message, that reports the result of an attempt to deliver an e-mail message.

DSN code (n)~ A three-digit string of numbers, such as 5.1.2., that indicates the status of an attempt to deliver an e-mail message.

DSN message (n)~ The text that explains the delivery status of an e-mail message, and may recommend user action.

DSN-less connection (n)~ A type of data connection that is created based on information in a data source name (DSN), but is stored as part of a project or application.

DSS (n)~ A set of programs and related data designed to help with analysis and decision making. A decision support system provides more help in formulating decisions than a management information system (MIS) or an executive information system (EIS). It includes a database, a body of knowledge about the subject area, a language' used to formulate problems and questions

DT (n)~ A vaccine for immunization against diphtheria and tetanus.

DTaP (n)~ A vaccine for immunization against diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (also known as whooping cough). The term acellular means that the pertussis component is cell-free, which improves safety by reducing the incidence of side effects.

DTC (n)~ An ActiveX control that is used while designing or editing a Web page. Design-time controls are installed on the client computer.

DTD (n)~ A set of syntax rules for mark-up tags and their interpretation. Within an HTML (or XML) document, a DTD provides specific information on what tags are used in the document (and in what order those tags should appear), which tags can appear inside other ones, which tags have attributes, and so forth. Originally developed for use with Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML), DTD defines the relationships between document elements.

DTD file (n)~ A document type definition that contains the definitions for the GdPDU INDEX.XML file.

DTE (n)~ In the RS-232-C hardware standard, any device, such as a remote access server or client, that has the ability to transmit information in digital form over a cable or a communications line.

DTE (n)~ A set of interfaces that enable developers to programmatically achieve several of the key tasks achievable from the Integrated Development Environment (IDE).

DTMF (n)~ The signaling system used in telephones with touchtone keypads, in which each digit is associated with two specific frequencies.

DTP (n)~ A vaccine for immunization against diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (also known as whooping cough).

DTR (n)~ A signal used in serial communications sent, for example, by a computer to its modem to indicate that the computer is ready to accept an incoming transmission.

DTU (n)~ The average number of bits, characters or symbols, or blocks per unit time passing between equipment in a data transmission system.

dual boot (n)~ A computer configuration in which two different operating systems are installed and either can be loaded at start-up.

Dual Chinese Search (PN)~ A search feature that allows a user to query on a word in Simplified Chinese and have results returned for that word and also for the same word in Traditional Chinese, or vice versa.

dual core ~ a- CPU- structure. The difference between a single core and dual core is that a dual core system has two CPU's that are electronically wired together. These two CPU's wired together in parallel gives twice the performance than that of its single core counterpart.

Dual core, dual-core ~ PC- processors which have two complete processors on the same chip, allowing computers to handle multiple tasks faster. See alsoquad-core.

dual forking (n)~ A configuration by which Lync Server or Office Communications Server operates in co-existence with the PBX.

dual inline memory module (n)~ A type of memory board comprised of RAM chips mounted on a circuit board with a 64-bit data path and pins on each side that are on different circuits and that respond to different signals.

Dual layer ~ A technology allowing two layers of data to be written to a DVD instead of the usual one, thus increasing its capacity.

dual stack (n)~ For Windows CE .NET, an IP protocol stack that supports IPv4 and IPv6 independently or jointly. The DNS name resolution may yield both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses. Algorithms are used to determine source and destination addresses, thus determining which stack - IPv4 or IPv6 - to use.

dual-screen mode (n)~ A mode that allows using one app on your mobile screen while using a different app on a second screen that you're projecting from the mobile device.

dual-tone multiple-frequency (n)~ The signaling system used in telephones with touchtone keypads, in which each digit is associated with two specific frequencies.

ducking (n)~ A type of attenuation (commonly used in radio music) where a reduction in the volume of an audio stream is triggered by some external event, e.g. when you are using your PC to place or receive phone calls.

due date (n)~ The date by which some task or action should be completed.

Due diligence ~ the requirement that organizations must develop and deploy a protection

plan to prevent fraud, abuse, and additional deploy a means to detect them if they occur.

Duet (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 120.

Duet end-user application (n)~ A set of metadata and code artifacts that together enable a specific business scenario on top of the mySAP ERP 2004 system. For example, Budget Monitoring, Leave Management, Team Management, and Time Management applications.

Duet engine (PN)~ A Microsoft .NET Framework Version 2.0 and Information Bridge Framework based client runtime that interprets Duet end-user application metadata, creates the end-user experience in Microsoft Office, and executes the application logic.

Duet Enterprise Report Template (PN)~ The reusable definitions of programs stored in SAP for generating Duet Enterprise Reports.

Duet Enterprise Reports (PN)~ A feature that enables integration of SAP Reports with SharePoint 2010.

Duet Enterprise Reports Receiver (PN)~ A SharePoint feature that manages publishing and authorization of Duet Enterprise Reports.

Duet Enterprise Reports Router (PN)~ A SharePoint feature that manages distribution of SAP Reports to valid Duet Enterprise Reports sites across the SharePoint farm.

Duet Enterprise Reports Routing Rule (PN)~ A SharePoint content type for the rules that govern distribution of Duet Enterprise Reports.

Duet Enterprise SAP Roles Claims Provider (PN)~ A feature that augments the Duet Enterprise user's SharePoint security context with roles defined in SAP.

Duet Metadata Service (n)~ A Duet server component that facilitates the transfer of application metadata from the SAP system to the Duet client computer.

Duet Request Handler (PN)~ A Duet server component that enables handling and routing of requests from the SAP system to Microsoft Office Outlook via Microsoft Exchange Server.

Duet schema (n)~ An XML-based document that contains Duet framework- and application-related information in a format that the Duet engine understands.

Duet Settings Manager (PN)~ An administrative tool that is used to configure settings for the Duet client component and to administer the local metadata cache. This tool includes two components: Configuration Manager and Metadata Cache Manager.

dump (n)~ A duplicate of a program, a disk, or data, made either for archiving purposes or for safeguarding files.

dump (n)~ A binary file that a programmer can load into a debugger to analyze the cause of the crash. It contains the contents of the memory when the crash occurred.

dump ~ A large mass of information that shows the exact contents of computer memory at a particular time.

dump ~ To send a large volume of information to somewhere specific such as a printer or a screen.

dump ~ A backup or a backup file created by the UNIX dump utility.

dump ~ A tape or CD backup in a batch process.

dump ~ The general appearance of a real programmer's work area.

dumpster (n)~ The deleted item recovery feature. When the dumpster is enabled, items

emptied from the Deleted Items folder are placed in the dumpster for a server-configured number of days. A client can retrieve the items from the dumpster until the number of days has passed. Each folder has its own dumpster.

DUN (n)~ A Windows CE-based application that enables remote users to connect to a network.

duotone (n)~ An image that uses only varying levels of a single color to display the image. For example, a black and white image uses varying levels of gray to display an image; a duotone would use varying levels of a color, such as green, to display that same image.

Duplex ~ The ability to send and receive data over the same communications line.

duplex channel (n)~ A communications link that allows for duplex (two-way) transmission.

duplicate (v)~ To make a copy of.

duplicate (n)~ Something that exists twice.

duplicate alert suppression (n)~ A feature that combines multiple identical alerts within a specified period of time into one alert.

duplicate detection (n)~ A data management process that identifies similar or identical data.

Duplicate Detection Rule Publication (PN)~ A system job that publishes a duplicate detection rule.

Duplicate Files (n)~ A storage report that lists files that appear to be duplicates (files with the same size and last-modified date). This report can be used to identify and reclaim disk space that is wasted because of duplicate files.

duplicate link (n)~ A Team Foundation link between two work items that represent the same work item. In practice, this occurs when two people report the same bug.

duplicate removal (n)~ A type of grouping that removes documents with duplicate or near-duplicate content from search results.

duplicate request cache (n)~ A cache of recent requests, used by most NFS version 3 protocol server implementations, for the processing of duplicate non-idempotent requests. The duplicate request cache provides a short-term memory mechanism in which the original completion status of a request is remembered and the operation attempted only once. If a duplicate copy of this request is received, then the original completion status is returned.

durability (n)~ The ability of a transaction to persist, even during system failure.

durable file handle (n)~ A file handle that allows a connection to an SMB server to survive brief network outages without having to incur the overhead of re-negotiating a new session.

durable good (n)~ An good that is not consumed completely at first use, but yields service over time.

durable workflow (n)~ A workflow whose state can be persisted to a storage medium to withstand system failures and to release memory, which improves the scalability of workflow execution.

duration (n)~ A value, in seconds, that indicates the amount of time an animated object remains active or displayed.

duration (n)~ The amount of time that an activity takes to be performed.

duration field (n)~ A type of field whose content is expressed as a duration of time. Examples include the Work, Duration, and Delay fields. A duration field includes the duration unit, such as hour, day, or week.

duration of trial (n)~ The length of time for which a trial of an application is valid.

duty (n)~ A responsibility to perform one or more tasks or to provide services for a job.

duty (n)~ In the security model, a set of application access privileges that are required for a user to carry out their responsibilities.

DV (n)~ Video images and sound stored in a digital format.

DV Stream (PN)~ An Apple movie format that can be edited in Apple iMovie.

DV-AVI (NTSC) (n)~ Movie file format for captured video streams from a DV camera. Uses the NTSC television standard as opposed to PAL format.

DV-AVI (PAL) (n)~ Movie file format for captured video streams from a DV camera. Uses the PAL television standard as opposed to NTSC format.

DVB (PN)~ A set of standards that define the use of satellite, cable, and terrestrial frameworks already in place to enable digital broadcasting.

DVB-RCC (PN)~ A DVB standard for bi-directional communications (upstream or downstream) in cable TV distribution systems.

DVD (n)~ A form of storage characterized by high capacity (roughly 650 MB) and the use of laser optics rather than magnetic means for reading data. Optical disk storage commonly used for audio, video, and computer data. DVDs range in capacity from 4.7 GB to 17 GB, and can store significantly more than a CD-ROM.

DVD ~ (Digital Versatile Disk)- A more advanced version of the standard CD which can hold far more information, now standard on most PCs. Widely used for high-quality digital movies and software. DVD drives can also read ordinary CDs.

DVD boot (n)~ The process of starting a computer from the retail product DVD and then installing Windows on the hard disk by using Windows Setup.

DVD drive (n)~ A disk storage device that uses digital video disc (DVD) technology.

DVD Player (PN)~ First-party Windows app for playing commercial and homemade DVD-Video discs.

DVD RW, DVD Writer ~ (Digital Versatile Disk ReWriter)- A- DVD- drive that can create ('write') rewriteable DVDs. There are several competing formats at the moment, but most recent drives support more than one format. It is likely that one of these formats will become standard in time, but at the moment it is not clear which. To add to the confusion, they tend to have very similar names : for example DVD+RW and DVD-RW are completely different formats, and incompatible with each other.

DVD-Audio (n)~ An audio-only format of DVD. The format uses PCM audio combined with a lossless compression algorithm that achieves 2:1 compression. It also includes an optional subset of DVD features.

DVI ~ (Direct Video Interface)- A special type of connector for computer monitors, particularly flat panels.

DVMRP (n)~ An Internet routing protocol that provides an efficient mechanism for connectionless datagram delivery to a group of hosts across an Internet network. It is a distributed protocol that dynamically generates IP multicast delivery trees using a

technique called Reverse Path Multicasting (RPM).

DVR (n)~ A hardware device that records broadcast television programming in a digital format. A DVR often saves video to a buffer, which enables viewers to pause a live broadcast or replay video from the buffer.

DVR (n)~ A functionality in Live Smooth Streaming that is similar to Digital Video Recorder (DVR) devices that record live video in a digital format to a disk drive or other memory medium within a device. In Live Smooth Streaming, you can enable and specify the duration of a Live Smooth Streaming event to save to a temporary archive. Clients that join the live event late (in-progress) can use controls similar to the DVR transport controls on cable/satellite TV remote control units, to access any part of the elapsed live event that has been archived. The temporary archive is discarded when the publishing point is shut down.

DWDataMart database (n)~ The database that includes the reporting data, stored for the long-term.

DWG (n)~ A standard format used by CAD programs (such as Autodesk AutoCAD) to store drawing files.

DWM (PN)~ A component of Windows that manages window policies, behaviours and visual appearance.

dword (n)~ A data type consisting of a 32-bit unsigned integer.

DWORD (n)~ A data type consisting of a 32-bit unsigned integer.

DWORD value (n)~ The value that is applied to a specific DWORD.

DWRepository database (n)~ The database that includes the transformed data from the DWStagingAndConfig database.

DWStagingAndConfig database (n)~ The database that includes copies of management packs, configuration items, and work items.

DWU (n)~ A billing meter for the usage of the SQL Data Warehouse service in Azure.

DXF (n)~ A computer-aided design file format originally developed by Autodesk; for use with the AutoCAD program to facilitate transfer of graphics files between different applications.

DXGI (PN)~ The infrastructure that manages low-level graphics-related tasks, such as output adapter and swap chain configuration, and provides a common framework for managing virtualized graphics components and resources.

dynamic access control (n)~ The ability for IT pros to define how users access a system based on dynamic qualities, such as a user's location or role.

Dynamic Access Control (PN)~ A feature that enables data governance across file servers to control who can access information and to audit who has accessed information.

dynamic adapter (n)~ An adapter that has a custom user interface.

Dynamic backgrounds (PN)~ The UI heading for the user's collection of animated backgrounds.

dynamic canary (n)~ A canary whose value changes depending on the request context.

dynamic collection evaluation (n)~ A Configuration Manager feature that enables you to evaluate only new or changed members of a query-based collection independently of a full collection evaluation.

dynamic connector (n)~ A one-dimensional (1-D) connector shape that changes its path

to avoid crossing through two-dimensional (2-D) placeable shapes that lie between the two shapes the connector connects.

dynamic control (n)~ A Web Parts control that is persisted in a personalization store; it does not appear in the declarative markup of an .aspx page. After it has been added to a page, the WebPartManager control automatically creates an instance of the control from the personaization store on future requests.

Dynamic CPU Fair Share (PN)~ A feature that dynamically distributes processor time across all Remote Desktop Services sessions on the same RD Session Host server, based on the number of sessions and the demand for processor time within each session.

dynamic cursor (n)~ A cursor that can reflect data modifications made to the underlying data while the cursor is open.

Dynamic Data (PN)~ In ASP.NET, a framework that facilitates the creation of data-driven Web applications. Dynamic Data uses customizable page and field templates, scaffolding, user-definable metadata, and convention-based naming to create UI that displays data, lets users navigate relationships between tables, and lets users edit and create data (create, read, update and delete (CRUD) operations).

Dynamic Data Exchange (PN)~ An interprocess communication method that allows two or more applications running simultaneously to exchange data and commands.

dynamic data exchange channel (n)~ An active link between Microsoft Windows programs over which data can be exchanged.

dynamic data exchange conversation (n)~ The interaction between two applications that are communicating and exchanging data through special functions and code known as dynamic data exchange (DDE).

dynamic data field (n)~ A field that can be used in a workflow rule or template as a placeholder for specific values or text in an e-mail. When you send an e-mail, these placeholders are replaced with the data that meet the conditions that have been set in the workflow rule. For example, if you send an e-mail to an account holder about a contract cancellation date, you can use a dynamic data field to automatically find and insert the correct cancellation date for that contract.

dynamic disk (n)~ A physical disk that provides features that basic disks do not, such as support for volumes that span multiple disks. Dynamic disks use a hidden database to track information about dynamic volumes on the disk and other dynamic disks in the computer. You convert basic disks to dynamic by using the Disk Management snap-in or the DiskPart command-line tool. When you convert a basic disk to dynamic, all existing basic volumes become dynamic volumes.

Dynamic Disk Fair Share (PN)~ A feature that prevents sessions from over-utilizing disk usage by equal distribution of disk I/O among sessions.

dynamic display picture (n)~ A display picture that can be customized and may be animated.

dynamic distribution group (n)~ A distribution group that uses recipient filters and conditions to derive its membership at the time the message is sent.

dynamic exposure (n)~ A feature for taking photos in low light, capturing both short and long exposure images. The user can dynamically blend the two exposures afterwards, as preferred

Dynamic Fair-Share Scheduling (PN)~ A method, used for scheduling threads, that dynamically scales quotas based on load instead of requiring the administrator to explicitly specify quotas. It also adds the flexibility of aggregating thread quotas based on sessions instead of just users.

dynamic filter (n)~ A row filter available with merge replication that allows you to restrict the data replicated to a Subscriber based on a system function or user-defined function (for example: SUSER_SNAME()).

dynamic filter (n)~ A property on the dataset that determines how report filters are created for a report.

dynamic flash (n)~ A mode for taking photos that automatically captures images with and without flash. The user can choose the amount of flash in the photo after it has been taken.

dynamic grid (n)~ Dotted lines that show the most desirable location for the center of the next shape being dropped on the page, based on where previous shapes have been placed.

dynamic guides (n)~ A feature that allows the user to move and reshape text boxes etc. on PowerPoint slides.

Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (n)~ A TCP/IP service protocol that offers dynamic leased configuration of host IP addresses and distributes other configuration parameters to eligible network clients. DHCP provides safe, reliable, and simple TCP/IP network configuration, prevents address conflicts, and helps conserve the use of client IP addresses on the network.

dynamic HTML (n)~ An extension of Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) that adds multimedia, database access, and an object model that programs can use to change styles and attributes of page elements (objects) and to replace existing elements (objects) with new ones.

Dynamic IP ~ Each computer or device connected to the internet needs its own IP address. Devices and sites that are constantly connected to the internet usually have a static IP address so the DNS can reliably route traffic to the right place.

Dynamic IP Restrictions (PN)~ An IIS extension that enables administrators to configure IIS to block access for IP addresses that exceed the specified number of requests and determine the behavior when an IP address is blocked.

Dynamic IP Restrictions Extension for IIS (PN)~ An IIS extension that enables administrators to configure IIS to block access for IP addresses that exceed the specified number of requests and determine the behavior when an IP address is blocked.

Dynamic IP Restrictions for IIS (PN)~ An IIS extension that enables administrators to configure IIS to block access for IP addresses that exceed the specified number of requests and determine the behavior when an IP address is blocked.

dynamic landing page (n)~ An individual page in a topic series, or any page that is primarily search-driven.

dynamic locking (n)~ The process used by SQL Server to determine the most cost-effective locks to use at any one time.

dynamic management function (n)~ One of a set of built-in functions that returns server state information about values, objects, and settings in SQL Server.

dynamic management view (n)~ A set of built-in views that return server state information about values, objects, and settings in SQL Server.

dynamic membership (n)~ A group in which the membership of the group is determined by a filter.

Dynamic Memory (PN)~ A Hyper-V feature in which the memory available to a running virtual machine is adjusted in response to changes in the amount of memory required by the virtual machine.

dynamic method invocation (n)~ A technique that defers until runtime the decision as to which specific method to call.

Dynamic Network Fair Share (PN)~ A feature that dynamically distributes available bandwidth across sessions based on the number of active sessions to enable equal bandwidth utilization.

dynamic online service (n)~ An online service that is updated frequently to provide users with current information.

dynamic optimization (n)~ The capability to perform resource balancing by automatically migrating virtual machines within host clusters that support live migration.

dynamic page (n)~ A Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) document that contains animated GIFs, Java applets, ActiveX Controls, or dynamic HTML (DHTML).

dynamic page (n)~ A Web page that is created automatically, based on information that is provided by the user, or that is generated on the fly with Active Server Pages (ASP).

dynamic policy update (n)~ The run-time retrieval of policies using the Rules Engine Update service.

dynamic RAM (n)~ A form of semiconductor random access memory (RAM).

dynamic random access memory (n)~ A form of semiconductor random access memory (RAM).

dynamic range (n)~ The difference (in decibels) between the quietest and loudest sounds in a single piece of audio content.

dynamic recovery (n)~ The process that detects and/or attempts to correct software failure or loss of data integrity within a relational database management system (RDBMS).

Dynamic Reordering (PN)~ A feature that simplifies and quickens the process of visualizing and arranging the order of layered objects on a page or slide.

dynamic report (n)~ An Excel workbook that contains at least one matrix that is created by the report wizard.

dynamic resource consumption for Search (n)~ The ability of Search to automatically consume fewer server resources such as memory and CPU when server resources are constrained due to transient load.

Dynamic Shared Library (n)~ Executable routines stored in files that can be linked with a variety of applications and are loaded only when needed by the program that calls them.

dynamic snapshot (n)~ In merge replication, a snapshot that includes only the data from a single partition.

dynamic storage (n)~ A storage method in Windows that allows disk and volume management without requiring operating system restart.

Dynamic Suite Composition (n)~ An Application Virtualization feature that enables a virtual application package to allow dependent plug-ins or middleware packages to use the virtual environment. This feature enables plug-ins and middleware packages to use the

primary package's registry settings,- and the packages behave and interact with one another in the same way as if they were installed locally on a machine.

Dynamic Systems Initiative (n)~ A broad Microsoft and industry initiative uniting hardware, software, and service vendors around a new software architecture based on the System Definition Model (SDM).

dynamic text field (n)~ A text field that displays changing text, most often used in conjunction with a progress bar in order to indicate progress.

dynamic update (n)~ An update to the Domain Name System (DNS) standard that permits DNS clients to dynamically register and update their resource records in zones.

dynamic verb (n)~ A verb that depends on the state of a Shell item or of the system; the appearance of the item is state based and requires that the executing code determine whether the item should appear.

dynamic volume (n)~ A volume that resides on a dynamic disk. Windows supports five types of dynamic volumes: simple, spanned, striped, mirrored, and RAID-5. A dynamic volume is formatted by using a file system, such as file allocation table (FAT) or NTFS, and has a drive letter assigned to it.

dynamic web template (n)~ An HTML-based master copy of a web page that you can create to contain settings, formatting, and page elements such as text, graphics, page layout, styles, and regions of a web page that can be modified.

dynamically expanding virtual hard disk (n)~ A virtual hard disk that grows in size each time it is modified. This type of virtual hard disk starts as a 3 KB .vhd file and can grow as large as the maximum size specified when the file was created. The only way to reduce the file size is to zero out the deleted data and then compact the virtual hard disk.

dynamic-link library (n)~ An operating system feature that allows executable routines (generally serving a specific function or set of functions) to be stored separately as files with .dll extensions. These routines are loaded only when needed by the program that calls them.

dynamic-link library file (n)~ A file that contains executable routines that an application can load on demand.

dynaset (n)~ A database recordset with dynamic properties. Unlike a snapshot, which is a static view of the data, a recordset object in dynaset mode stays synchronized with the data source and data updates made by other users.

E (n)~ A game rating symbol developed by the Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB).

E.164 (PN)~ A standard industry format for number normalization. The E.164 format consists of a country code (1-3 digits) and a National Significant Number (12-14 digits) for a total of 15 digits. The National Significant Number consists in turn of a National Destination Number and a Subscriber Number (extension). For example, (425) 555-1212 ext. 3011 is represented in E.164 format as 42555512123011.

E10+ (n)~ A game rating symbol developed by the Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB).

E9-1-1 (n)~ A service that provides information about the location of a caller who calls 9-1-1.

EA (PN)~ An extension of the internal activation feature that allows users to move the logic for receiving and processing Service Broker messages from the database engine service to an application executable outside the database engine service.

EAC (n)~ The expected total cost of a task or project, based on performance as of the status date. EAC is calculated as follows: EAC = ACWP + (BAC-BCWP)/CPI.

eager loading (n)~ A pattern of loading where a specific set of related objects are loaded along with the objects that were explicitly requested in the query.

EAI (oth)~ The process of coordinating the operation of the various programs, databases, and existing technologies of a business or enterprise so that they function as an efficient, business-wide system.

EAI (PN)~ One of the integration services in Microsoft Azure that enables connections between different systems using multiple and varied message formats.

EAN (PN)~ A 13-digit international barcode standard maintained by GS1.

EAP type (PN)~ A feature that allows the user to select the type of Extensible Authentication Protocol used.

eApproval (PN)~ A workflow that provides a hierarchical organizational chart from which you can select the approvers and allow the approvers to use a stamp control instead of a signature.

early binding (n)~ Binding (converting symbolic addresses in the program to storage-related addresses) that occurs during program compilation or linkage.

Early Childhood (n)~ A game rating symbol developed by the Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB).

early finish date (n)~ The earliest date that a task could possibly finish, based on early finish dates of predecessor and successor tasks, other constraints, and any leveling delay.

Early Launch Antimalware driver (n)~ An antimalware driver that loads early in the boot process, to evaluate the safety of the other drivers being loaded. Based on a comparison against historical data for those drivers, the antimalware driver returns information to the kernel, which makes initialization decisions for each driver.

Early learning (PN)~ The Education subcategory containing apps to help pre-school age children learn.

early media (n)~ Audio and video on a call that are exchanged before the recipient accepts the call. Examples include announcements, requests for input, and caller voice

commands.

early upgrade (n)~ A service update that is released to a group of users before it is made available to all of the users at your organization. Unlike a pilot, early update cannot be rolled back or cancelled.

early-launch boot driver (n)~ An antimalware driver that loads early in the boot process, to evaluate the safety of the other drivers being loaded. Based on a comparison against historical data for those drivers, the antimalware driver returns information to the kernel, which makes initialization decisions for each driver.

early-peak contour (n)~ A contour that peaks near the beginning of the curve and then slopes downward more gradually.

Earmuffs (PN)~ A mode where the user instructs Cortana not to pay attention to or remember anything the user does with Cortana for a specified period of time.?

earned value (n)~ A measure of the cost of work performed up to the status date or current date. Earned value uses your original cost estimates saved with a baseline and your actual work to date to show whether the actual costs incurred are on budget.

earned value analysis (n)~ A method for determining project performance which involves comparing the value of the work that was planned with the budgeted cost of the work performed to date, with what was actually spent. These comparisons provide invaluable information about actual conditions within the project and trends that may be developing in terms of schedule and cost performance.

earning code (n)~ A code that represents the type of earnings paid to an employee.

earnings (n)~ The net income (revenue minus all expenses) of a business entity.

Earnings Per Share (PN)~ The portion of a company's profit allocated to each outstanding share of common stock. Earnings per share serves as an indicator of a company's profitability.

earpiece (n)~ The part of the phone used for listening.

Ease In (v)~ A filter effect in Windows Movie Maker.

ease in (v)~ To modify how the property value changes as time approaches the keyframe. A value of 100% would make the property change slow down as time approached the keyframe.

ease of access (PN)~ A set of features providing accessibility options and settings to help users interact more easily with the phone.

Ease of Access Center (PN)~ An area within the Control Panel that provides accessibility options and settings to help users interact more easily with the computer.

Ease Out (v)~ A filter effect in Windows Movie Maker.

ease out (v)~ To modify how the property value changes as time moves away from the keyframe. A value of 100% would make the property change start slowly as time left the keyframe.

ease-in interpolation (n)~ A kind of animation interpolation that modifies how the property value changes as time approaches the keyframe. A value of 100% would make the property change slow down as time approached the keyframe.

ease-out interpolation (n)~ A kind of animation interpolation that modifies how the property value changes as time moves away from the keyframe. A value of 100% would make the property change start slowly as time left the keyframe.

EASI ID (PN)~ A Windows Live ID created in a domain, and using the domain name, before the domain was enrolled in Outlook Live. After the Windows Live ID is imported into the Outlook Live domain, it is subject to the security and privacy policies of the organization.

easily (Adverb) ~ Without difficulty.

easing behavior (n)~ A behavior that controls how quickly or slowly a property change is animated between keyframes.

easing function (n)~ A mathematical formula to produce more realistic animations. For example, an easing function can be used to create objects that bounce or spring realistically.

East-West (adj)~ A node placement style that specifies that the nodes are placed east-west in relation to the MOM Management Server.

Easy Listening (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 98.

easy-to-use (adj)~ Capable of being used with little or no difficulty.

eat+drink (PN)~ A list of restaurants and bars in a specific neighborhood.

eBay ~ eBay Inc. (NASDAQ: EBAY) is an American internet consumer-to-consumer (c2c) corporation that manages eBay.com, an online auction and shopping website.http://www.ebay.com/

eBook (n)~ An electronic book product offered by Microsoft.

E-book readers ~ a class of devices the primary purpose of which is to- enable the reading of 'trade books' and other content not dependent on color, rich graphics or video.

EC (n)~ A game rating symbol developed by the Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB).

ECC (n)~ An approach to public key cryptography based on properties of elliptic curves. The primary advantage of ECC is efficiency, which becomes important as devices get smaller and security requirements get more demanding. For example, ECC keys between 163 bits and 512 bits are one-sixth to one-thirtieth the size of equivalent security-level RSA keys. As key size increases the relative efficiency of ECC increases.

eccentricity handle (n)~ A handle that allows you to adjust the angle and magnitude of an elliptical arc's eccentricity.

ECCN (PN)~ A five character alpha-numeric classification used in the Commerce Control List to identify items for export control purposes as defined in licensing information by the US government.

ECDH (adj)~ Pertaining to a key agreement protocol which enables two users to create a shared secret agreement over a nonsecure, public medium, using elliptic curve cryptography without having previously exchanged any private information using. It is based on the Diffie-€"Hellman protocol.

ECG (n)~ An exam that shows the electrical activity of the heart.

Echelon ~ an officially unacknowledged U.S.-led global spy network that operates an automated system for the interception and relay of electronic communications. Monitored transmissions are said to include up to 3 billion communications daily.

echo (n)~ The process of Access updating or repainting the screen while a macro is

running.

echo request (n)~ Simple troubleshooting message used to check IP connectivity to a desired host.

Eclipse ~ Open-source application development tools,- www.eclipse.org

ECMA (PN)~ An organization based in Geneva, Switzerland, whose American counterpart is CBEMA (Computer and Business Equipment Manufacturers Association). Its standard, ECMA-101, is used for transmitting formatted text and graphical images while retaining their original formatting.

Ecma International (PN)~ An organization based in Geneva, Switzerland, whose American counterpart is CBEMA (Computer and Business Equipment Manufacturers Association). Its standard, ECMA-101, is used for transmitting formatted text and graphical images while retaining their original formatting.

ECN (n)~ A group of geographically dispersed cache servers that distributes and delivers contents faster by serving the contents from the cache servers that are closest to the users. An ECN routes the requests efficiently to reduce the network latency and to reduce the load on the origin servers.

ECN (n)~ A frame relay network technology for, monitoring and adapting to the network bandwidth available for delivery of data packets between source and destination nodes. Either the source or the destination node may set a bit in a packet header to request that the transmission or request rate be decreased.

e-commerce (n)~ Commercial activity that takes place by means of computers connected through a network. Electronic commerce can occur between a user and a vendor through the Internet, an online information service, or a bulletin board system (BBS), or between vendor and customer computers through electronic data interchange (EDI).

E-commerce ~ Conducting business over the internet, and particularly the World Wide Web.

economic event (n)~

economic resource (n)~ A resource that is consumed, produced, and used to add value to an organization's product delivery activities.

ecosphere (n)~ The general environment, which is usually specified as being the air, water, or ground.

ECP (n)~ The Network Control Protocol for negotiating the use of encryption over PPP links. ECP is defined in RFC 1968.

edge (n)~ A relationship between two functions where one (caller) is calling the other (callee).

edge (n)~ The boundary of a physical or rendered object, such as a display screen or window.

edge cache server (n)~ A disk-based cache/proxy server that is at the network edge. In a multi-tiered cache hierarchy, requests for cacheable content use intelligent DNS routing to route the first content received to the edge cache nodes.

edge caching network (n)~ A group of geographically dispersed cache servers that distributes and delivers contents faster by serving the contents from the cache servers that are closest to the users. An ECN routes the requests efficiently to reduce the network latency and to reduce the load on the origin servers.

edge display (n)~ An auxiliary display positioned on the edge of a laptop, where it can be seen while the laptop is both closed and open.

edge event (n)~ An event whose event payload is valid for a given interval; however, only the start time is known upon arrival to the CEP server. The valid end time of the event is provided later in a separate edge event.

edge handle (n)~ A handle indicating that a swipe gesture was detected, which allows the user to ignore and dismiss it or to invoke the relevant edge UI.

edge network (n)~ One or more computers that have a connection to the Internet through an external screening router and a connection to the internal network through an interior screening router. Computers that are linked to the perimeter network have limited access to both the Internet and the internal network. This architecture is convenient if multiple hosts require direct Internet access.

Edge pool (n)~ A single computer pool or a multiple computer pool that, by default, supports remote users in your organization who sign in to Lync Server from outside the firewall by using a virtual private network (VPN).

edge server (n)~ A server running Lync Server or Office Communications Server that resides in the perimeter network and routes traffic between the internal deployment and users who sign in from outside the firewall.

Edge Subscription (n)~ The record of an Edge Transport server that has been subscribed to an Exchange organization and to which the Microsoft Exchange EdgeSync service propagates recipient and configuration data. The Microsoft Exchange EdgeSync service relies on Edge Subscriptions. Also, Edge Subscription is the process that is required to establish an Edge Subscription for a given Edge Transport server.

Edge Subscription file (n)~ The XML file that is exported on the Edge Transport server and imported on the Hub Transport server to establish an Edge Subscription.

edge time (n)~ The time contributed to the total time of a callee function when called from a specific caller function. The sum of the edge time of all the incoming edges to a function equals this function's total time.

edge total time (n)~ The time a particular function takes to run when called from a specific parent function.

Edge Transport server role (n)~ An Exchange Server 2007 and 2010 server role that provides anti-spam and antivirus protection and applies messaging security policies to messages in transport between organizations by using a series of agents that act on messages as they are processed by the message transport components. This server role is deployed in the perimeter network outside the Active Directory directory service forest. Computers that have the Edge Transport server role installed handle all Internet-facing mail flow and provide Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) relay and smart host services for the Exchange organization.

EdgeSync (n)~ A collection of processes that are run on the Exchange Server 2007 Hub Transport server role to establish one-way replication of recipient and configuration information from the Active Directory directory service to the Active Directory Application Mode (ADAM) instance on a computer that has the Edge Transport server role installed. EdgeSync copies only the information that is required for the Edge Transport server to perform anti-spam and message security configuration tasks, and

information about the Send connector configuration that is required to enable mail flow from the Exchange 2007 organization's Hub Transport servers to the Internet through one or more Edge Transport servers. EdgeSync performs scheduled updates so that the information in ADAM remains current.

EdgeSync synchronization (n)~ The task or process that the Microsoft Exchange EdgeSync service performs to propagate data from the Active Directory directory service to the subscribed Edge Transport server.

EDI (n)~ A standard for exchanging bundles of data between two companies via telephone lines or the Internet. EDI transmits much larger bundles of data than can be transmitted via e-mail. For EDI to be effective, users must agree on certain standards for formatting and exchanging information, such as the X.400 protocol.

EDIFACT (n)~ Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce, and Trade. A worldwide electronic data interchange (EDI).

EDIFACT UNOA syntax (n)~ An EDIFACT syntax that allows the following characters only: uppercase letters, all digits, blank, exclamation mark (!), quotation mark ()

EDIFACT UNOB syntax (n)~ An EDIFACT syntax that allows the following characters only: lowercase and uppercase letters, all digits, blank, exclamation mark (!), quotation mark ()

eDiscovery (n)~ The process by which organizations find, retain, and preserve electronic documents related to a legal action.

edit (v)~ To make a change to an existing file or document.

edit (n)~ A change made to a file or a document.

Edit (n)~ The name of a menu in a conversation window from which the user can cut, copy, paste, or delete text; undo recent actions, select all text, and change font and text size settings.

edit box (n)~ A rectangular control in an application that allows the user to enter or edit text.

edit browse control (n)~ An edit box control that allows the user to browse and select files and directories.

edit command (n)~ A command such as Copy, Paste, Undo, Redo, and so on that enables a user to modify a document, Web page, or application.

Edit Contacts (v)~ A button that opens the Address Book so that the user can edit, remove, or add contact information.

edit control (n)~ A rectangular window in which a user can enter and edit text from the keyboard.

Edit Field Value Lists (v)~ A list, accessed on the Business Contact Manager menu, in which the user can manage the format and content of user-defined field values.

Edit Labels (v)~ An option that allows a user to edit the labels for a certain image or set of images.

Edit menu (n)~ A common drop-down menu that includes general purpose commands for editing objects displayed within a window, such as Cut, Copy, and Paste.

edit mode (n)~ A mode that provides full functionality for creating or editing a file.

Edit mode (PN)~ A mode that provides full functionality for creating or editing a file.

Edit Virtual Hard Disk Wizard (PN)~ A wizard that is used by advanced users to

perform specific operations on their existing virtual hard disks such as compacting their virtual hard disk, merging it, converting it to another type or expanding its size.

editable region (n)~ A defined region in a template that is editable by the user.

editing command (n)~ A command such as Copy, Paste, Undo, Redo, and so on that enables a user to modify a document, Web page, or application.

editing flick (n)~ A gesture you can make with a tablet pen to quickly navigate and perform shortcuts. Editing pen flicks include copy, paste, delete, and undo.

editing pen flick (n)~ A gesture you can make with a tablet pen to quickly navigate and perform shortcuts. Editing pen flicks include copy, paste, delete, and undo.

Editing View (PN)~ A view in Web Companions and Applications that is optimized for editing a document, and looks like the traditional document view in the client application (i.e. contains full Ribbon).

edition (n)~ Any of the various forms in which a product is offered or presented.

edition detection (n)~ A feature that enables IT professionals to determine the edition of the Windows operating system that is installed on computers on their network.

editor (n)~ A program that creates files or makes changes to existing files.

Editor Part (n)~ A control that can be used to set the properties for and to manipulate Web Parts on a Web Parts page.

EDITORIAL CORONIS (n)~ A UNICODE character; part of the UNICODE block for supplemental punctuation.

Editors' picks (PN)~ The collection title for items recommended by the store without attribution to any specific real-life staff member on the site.

Editor's Picks (PN)~ A category title for what the editor recommends for a user.

EDM (PN)~ A data model for defining application data as sets of entities and relationships to which CLR types and storage structures can be mapped.

EDM schema (n)~ An XML text file that describes entity and relationship types. The schema also defines a container within which instances of these types are logically organized.

EDO RAM (n)~ A type of dynamic RAM that keeps data available for the CPU while the next memory access is being initialized, resulting in increased speed. Pentium-class computers using Intel's Triton chip set are designed to take advantage of EDO RAM.

education (PN)~ An app category that facilitates user education.

Education (PN)~ An app category that facilitates user education.

educational (PN)~ A game category that facilitates player education.

educator (n)~ A person who is responsible for teaching a class.

edutainment (n)~ Multimedia content in software, on CD-ROM, or on a Web site that purports to educate the user as well as entertain.

Edutainment (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB).

EEPROM (n)~ A type of EPROM that can be erased with an electrical signal. It is useful for stable storage for long periods without electricity while still allowing reprogramming. EEPROMs contain less memory than RAM, take longer to reprogram, and can be reprogrammed only a limited number of times before wearing out.

EF (n)~ A class for the delivery of audio media streams.

Effect Compiler (n)~ A compiler that assembles shader code from the central processing unit (CPU) and the graphics processing unit (GPU) and executes shader computations on the CPU before the shader runs.

effective date (n)~ The date at which something goes into effect or becomes applicable.

effective hint (n)~ A hint that has been extracted from a hint file.

effective policy (n)~ The set of enabled policies for a target.

Effective Stock-out Threshold (n)~ The value of Stock-Out Threshold if Floor Is Stock-Out Threshold is True.

efficiency bonus (n)~ In computer games, an additional score or points given for efficient play.

Efficient File Storage (PN)~ A storage method in which a file is split into pieces that are stored and updated separately, and streamed together when a user requests the file.

Efficient File Transfer (PN)~ A feature that breaks a file up into granular chunks so that during re-open and re-save scenarios only the differences between client and server are sent over the network.

effort (n)~ A subjective unit of measure that captures the size of a bug or product backlog item. If you assign more effort to an item, you indicate that more work is required to implement it.

effort-driven scheduling (n)~ The default method of scheduling in Project; the duration of a task shortens or lengthens as resources are added or removed from a task, while the amount of effort necessary to complete a task remains unchanged.

EFI (n)~ A type of interface between a computer, firmware, hardware, and the operating system. EFI defines a new partition style called GUID partition table (GPT). EFI serves the same purpose as the basic input/output system (BIOS) found in most x86-based computers.

EFI system partition (n)~ A small portion on a GUID partition table (GPT) disk that is formatted with the file allocation table (FAT) file system and contains the files necessary to start the computer and pass execution to an operating system which resides on another partition.

EFS (n)~ A Microsoft file-based encryption technology that enables users to encrypt files and folders on NTFS volumes. EFS helps protect the confidentiality of data by ensuring that only authorized users can decrypt the encrypted files or folders.

EFT (n)~ The transfer of funds from one organization's bank account to another organization's bank account, using an electronic intermediary.

EFT (oth)~ A networked system for transferring funds from one bank account to another.

EFTA (n)~ A group of European countries/regions (including Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Switzerland) that have agreed to free trade among themselves.

E-Gov-Project (n)~ A sample E-Government template for a state or local government agency. It uses an electronic payment system as an example of a Government to Citizen e-Gov project.- It is defined as a Program with three- projects (Technical Architecture, Security Extranet and e-Payment) to show how government projects can be organized as programs with more than one interrelated project.

EHS (PN)~ Hosted spam and virus filtering from an Exchange Hosted Services provider. Users' e-mail is filtered according to rules managed by the organization's administrators.

Users and administrators are given varying rights to adjust the filtering rules.

EIA (n)~ An association based in Washington, D.C., with members from various electronics manufacturers. It sets standards for electronic components. RS-232-C, for example, is the EIA standard for connecting serial components.

EIDE ~ (Enhanced Integrated Drive Electronics)- A popular- hard diskformat. As its name implies, an upgraded version of- IDE.

EIF (n)~ A compiled version of a document schema. The EIF is used to expedite translations for distribution among other users in a closed user group. The EIF is automatically compiled whenever an XML Schema Definition language (XSD) schema is generated or edited, using BizTalk Server.

EIN (n)~ In the United States, a 9-digit number that identifies a business entity to the government. A business must have an EIN if it has employees or meets other criteria specified by the federal government.

EIP (n)~ The environment in which enterprise application integration occurs. This scenario is actually a class of scenarios grouped together as a single scenario.

EISA ~ (Extended Industry Standard Architecture; pr. 'ee-icer') An upgraded version of- ISA, now obsolete; usually used with reference to expansion cards.

eject (v)~ To remove something or someone from their current location.

EKG (n)~ An exam that shows the electrical activity of the heart.

EKU (n)~ An extended property value that specifies the uses for which a certificate is valid.

ELAM driver (n)~ An antimalware driver that loads early in the boot process, to evaluate the safety of the other drivers being loaded. Based on a comparison against historical data for those drivers, the antimalware driver returns information to the kernel, which makes initialization decisions for each driver.

Elapsed (adj)~ Completed or passed. The measured duration of an event.

elapsed duration (n)~ The amount of time that a task will take to finish, based on a 24-hour day and a 7-day week, including holidays and other nonworking days. For example: emin = elapsed minute, ehr = elapsed hour, eday = elapsed day, ewk = elapsed week.

elapsed exclusive time (n)~ Time spent in function, excluding time spent in items it calls.

elapsed inclusive time (n)~ Time spent in function and items it calls.

elapsed time (n)~ The total time after estimated profiling overhead has been subtracted from wall clock time.

Elastic Database (PN)~ A pool of database throughput units (DTUs), and storage (GBs) that are shared by multiple databases and that can be added to, and removed from the pool at any time, with the databases in the pool utilizing only the resources they require from the pool, freeing up available resources for only the active databases that need them.

Elastic Database job (n)~ An Azure service enabling SaaS developers to run T-SQL scripts against all of the databases in an elastic database pool.

Elastic Database pool (n)~ A collection of available resources to leverage from shared among a group of databases within a budget.

elastic job (n)~ A collection of available resources to leverage from shared among a group of databases within a budget.

elastic job (n)~ An Azure service enabling SaaS developers to run T-SQL scripts against

all of the databases in an elastic database pool.

elastic pool (n)~ An Azure service enabling SaaS developers to run T-SQL scripts against all of the databases in an elastic database pool.

elastic pool (n)~ A collection of available resources to leverage from shared among a group of databases within a budget.

electrical sensor (n)~ A category of sensor that can respond to an applied stimulus by generating an electrical signal.

electrically erasable programmable read-only memory (n)~ A type of EPROM that can be erased with an electrical signal. It is useful for stable storage for long periods without electricity while still allowing reprogramming. EEPROMs contain less memory than RAM, take longer to reprogram, and can be reprogrammed only a limited number of times before wearing out.

electrocardiogram (n)~ An exam that shows the electrical activity of the heart.

Electronic (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 52.

electronic banking (n)~ The use of electronic technologies, such as automated teller machines (ATMs), direct payroll deposits, automatic bill payments, and debit cards, to perform financial transactions. Electronic banking replaces paper transactions and visits to brick-and-mortar facilities.

Electronic Business Card (n)~ A card-like layout on an Outlook Contact that provides the user with the look of a real world business card.

electronic data interchange (n)~ A standard for exchanging bundles of data between two companies via telephone lines or the Internet. EDI transmits much larger bundles of data than can be transmitted via e-mail. For EDI to be effective, users must agree on certain standards for formatting and exchanging information, such as the X.400 protocol.

Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce, and Trade (n)~ Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce, and Trade. A worldwide electronic data interchange (EDI).

electronic discovery (n)~ The process by which organizations find, retain, and preserve electronic documents related to a legal action.

electronic filing (n)~ The process of submitting documents to an authority using an electronic communications medium.

electronic funds transfer (n)~ The transfer of funds from one organization's bank account to another organization's bank account, using an electronic intermediary.

electronic funds transfer (n)~ A networked system for transferring funds from one bank account to another.

electronic mail (n)~ The exchange of text messages and computer files over a communications network, such as a local area network or the Internet.

electronic mail system (n)~ A utility that allows the user to send and receive e-mail.

Electronic paper ~ several reflective display technologies that do not require a backlight and can be viewed in conditions of moderate to good ambient illumination.

Electronic Product Code (n)~ A standard for electronically marking products so that they can be tracked by using radio frequency identification (RFID). An EPC is 96 bits divided

into four partitions: header, manager number, object class, and serial number.

electronic signature (n)~ A symbol, or a series of symbols, compiled by a computer and authorized by an individual to be the legally binding equivalent of the individual's handwritten signature.

Electronics Industries Association (n)~ An association based in Washington, D.C., with members from various electronics manufacturers. It sets standards for electronic components. RS-232-C, for example, is the EIA standard for connecting serial components.

element (n)~ A unit of information within a markup language that is defined by a tag, or a pair of tags surrounding some content, and includes any attributes defined within the initial tag.

element (n)~ The most basic part of a control or object.

element (n)~ The representation of an object in a XAML file.

element binding (n)~ Data binding the property of one object to a property of another object.

element declaration (n)~ A statement defining a declared element. Declared elements include variables, constants, enumerations, classes, structures, modules, interfaces, procedures, procedure parameters, function returns, external procedure references, operators, properties, events, and delegates.

element initializer (n)~ A sequence of object initializers that are assigned to the collection elements in the same statement in which the collection is constructed.

elementary data type (n)~ A simple data type, such as Boolean, Long, or Decimal.

Elements Gallery (PN)~ The ribbon as used in Office for Mac.

elevated command prompt (n)~ A command prompt that is run in a privileged administrator security context that allows actions that would normally be restricted. Without elevation, command prompts in Windows Client and Windows Server run in a restricted state.

elevated privilege (n)~ A privilege to access system resources and objects outside of the standard access control checks. A process running with an administrator's full access token is running with elevated privileges.

elevated program (n)~ A program that is run in a privileged administrator security context that allows actions that would normally be restricted. Without elevation, programs in Windows Client and Windows Server run in a restricted state.

elevated trust (n)~ In Silverlight, a security level that gives out-of-browser applications greater access to the local system.

elevation (n)~ The process by which a user obtains a higher level of privilege than that for which he has been authorized. A malicious user may use elevation of privilege as a means to compromise or destroy a system, or to access unauthorized information.

elevation of privilege (n)~ The process by which a user obtains a higher level of privilege than that for which he has been authorized. A malicious user may use elevation of privilege as a means to compromise or destroy a system, or to access unauthorized information.

elevation prompt (n)~ A dialog box that appears when a user is requested to confirm whether an administrative process should be permitted to start. An elevation prompt will

either be displayed as a consent prompt or a credential prompt, depending upon Group Policy settings and user account type.

eliminations entry (n)~ Removal of amounts relating to subsidiary investments and intercompany balances in a consolidation report. Some examples of eliminations entries include: intercompany or subsidiary profit, sales, purchases, receivables, and payables.

ellipsis (n)~ The -€¦ character. Can also be represented by entering three dots with no spaces in between (…). Used to convey incompleteness.

ellipsoidal coordinate system (n)~ A coordinate system in reference to a flattened sphere.

elliptic curve cryptography (n)~ An approach to public key cryptography based on properties of elliptic curves. The primary advantage of ECC is efficiency, which becomes important as devices get smaller and security requirements get more demanding. For example, ECC keys between 163 bits and 512 bits are one-sixth to one-thirtieth the size of equivalent security-level RSA keys. As key size increases the relative efficiency of ECC increases.

elliptic curve Diffie-Hellman (adj)~ Pertaining to a key agreement protocol which enables two users to create a shared secret agreement over a nonsecure, public medium, using elliptic curve cryptography without having previously exchanged any private information using. It is based on the Diffie-€"Hellman protocol.

Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm (PN)~ A Digital Signature Algorithm which operates on elliptic curve groups.

em (n)~ A measurement of font size

em space (n)~ A typographical unit of measure that is equal in width to the point size of a particular font. For many fonts, this is equal to the width of a capital M, from which the em space takes its name.

email (n)~ The exchange of text messages and computer files over a communications network, such as a local area network or the Internet.

email (v)~ To transmit a message or file through a communications channel.

email (n)~ A string that identifies a user so that the user can receive Internet email. An email address on the Internet typically consists of an account name, followed by the @ (at) symbol, a host name, and a domain name.

email (n)~ A message that is sent over a communications network such as a local area network or the Internet.

Email (or e-mail) ~ (Electronic mail- ; pr. 'ee-mail') A way to send messages between computers, or more to the point their users, either over a network or the Internet. E-mail is usually just text, but can have pictures or other files attached. See- Attachment.

e-mail account (n)~ The server name, user name, password, and e-mail address used to connect to an e-mail service. You create the e-mail account using information provided by your mail administrator or Internet service provider (ISP).

email address (n)~ A string that identifies a user so that the user can receive Internet email. An email address on the Internet typically consists of an account name, followed by the @ (at) symbol, a host name, and a domain name.

e-mail address (n)~ A string that identifies a user so that the user can receive Internet email. An email address on the Internet typically consists of an account name, followed by the @ (at) symbol, a host name, and a domain name.

e-mail address harvesting (n)~ The process of collecting new e-mail addresses, through legitimate or illegitimate means, for the purpose of adding them to a spam database.

e-mail alias (n)~ The portion of the e-mail address that appears to the left of the @ symbol.

e-mail as sign in ID (PN)~ A Windows Live ID created in a domain, and using the domain name, before the domain was enrolled in Outlook Live. After the Windows Live ID is imported into the Outlook Live domain, it is subject to the security and privacy policies of the organization.

E-mail Auto-linking (n)~ A feature that enables the user to automatically store links to e-mails sent to or received from a selected e-mail address.

e-mail coexistence (n)~ A strategy of using of an existing local Exchange Server e-mail environment to host some mailboxes while using Exchange Online to host others, usually done during migration.

Email Connector (n)~ A feature in Microsoft Dynamics CRM that allows users to connect to the email service of their choice from CRM.

e-mail filter (n)~ A feature in e-mail-reading software that automatically sorts incoming mail into different folders or mailboxes based on information contained in the message.

e-mail flooder (n)~ A type of trojan that overwhelms an e-mail inbox with messages.

e-mail harvesting (n)~ The process of collecting new e-mail addresses, through legitimate or illegitimate means, for the purpose of adding them to a spam database.

e-mail header (n)~ Information at the top of an e-mail message, including the name and address of the sender and recipient, the date and time sent, the subject, and other information that is not part of the body text of the message. The mail header is used by an e-mail client or program.

e-mail marketing (n)~ An organized process of communicating with prospects and customers via e-mail.

E-Mail Marketing Service (n)~ An online service for your Marketing Campaign that allows you to acquire and manage e-mail lists, and to track the results.

E-mail Merge (n)~ A task pane with options that enable the user to send a Publisher file as personalized, individually addressed e-mail to the recipients in the specified list.

e-mail message (n)~ A message that is sent over a communications network such as a local area network or the Internet.

Email Migration (PN)~ The name of an Outlook Live feature in the Web management interface that enables migration of the contents of user mailboxes from an on-premises IMAP messaging system to Outlook Live (or Exchange Online).

e-mail notification (n)~ A message automatically generated by the occurrence of an event.

Email opt in (PN)~ A tab on the contact maintain page to record the history of contacts opting in and opting out of marketing or promotional emails.

e-mail publishing (n)~ The process of publishing photos or blog entries by sending an e-mail message to a service.

e-mail quick key (n)~ A key that you use in some e-mail programs to enter text that is commonly used.

email reminder (n)~ An email sent at a specified time to a user to remind them of an

upcoming event. Users can create reminder emails for themselves for any event in their calendars and for all attendees (when users are also the organizers). The email contains all details of the event and optional notes that users might add.

E-mail Router configuration profile (n)~ A profile that contains the information, such as the e-mail server name and type, that the Microsoft Dynamics CRM system needs to establish a functional E-mail Router.

E-mail Router Configuration Wizard (PN)~ A wizard that guides users in creating an incoming e-mail configuration, an outgoing e-mail configuration, and a link to an existing Microsoft Dynamics CRM deployment. After they install and configure these components using this wizard, the Microsoft Dynamics CRM E-mail Router will transport incoming and outgoing Microsoft Dynamics CRM e-mail.

email server (n)~ A computer that stores email messages.

e-mail server (n)~ A computer that stores email messages.

e-mail settings (n)~ Options that allow members to change their e-mail address, message delivery, community report delivery, requested notifications, and e-mail format.

Email Settings page (n)~ A web page where you specify email addresses that can create pages in your OneNote notebooks. When messages from an enabled email address are sent to me@onenote.com, OneNote creates a new page in your OneNote notebook on OneDrive.

e-mail signature (n)~ Text that is automatically added to outgoing e-mail messages, typically used to identify the sender.

Email strategy (PN)~ A company-level setting that allows the user to set whether emails in an email campaign will be sent as one email per contact or one email per email inbox (email ID). The choices are Send one email per contact' and 'Send one email per email ID."

Email Template (n)~ A pre-written message that can be sent in response to a Ticket Action or a Business Rule.

Email to OneNote (PN)~ A feature that enables users to send content via email to their OneNote notebooks. Users must first enable their email addresses in the Email Settings page in OneNote. Then, they can email content to me@onenote.com, which automatically copies the content to a new page in their notebook.

E-mail to Site (PN)~ A feature that integrates E-mail and SharePoint functionality by enabling these applications to share certain data and management tasks.

embed (v)~ To insert information created in one program, such as a chart, an equation, an image, a video or a font, into another program or Web page.

Embed (v)~ The Sway card that allows users to embed content into their sway from the web.

embed ~ When adding an element from one document to another document. Example: A sound file is created in one document, then it is embedded in an HTML document for publication to the Web.

embed a video (v)~ To add a video to a blog entry by entering the embed code for the video.

embed code (n)~ HTML code that adds an object, such as a video, to a Web site, blog, or HTML page.

Embed videos (PN)~ A UI element that links to a text box where the user can enter the embed code to add a video to his or her blog.

embedded audio clip (n)~ An audio clip that has been inserted into another file or Web page.

embedded chart (n)~ A chart that is placed on a worksheet rather than on a separate chart sheet. Embedded charts are beneficial when you want to view or print a chart or a PivotChart report with its source data or other information in a worksheet.

embedded controller (n)~ The general class of microcontrollers used to support OEM-specific implementation, mainly in mobile environments. The embedded controller performs complex low-level functions through a simple interface to the host microprocessor(s).

embedded controller interface (n)~ A standard hardware and software communications interface between an operating system driver and an embedded controller, such as Smart Battery and AML code. This allows any operating system to provide a standard driver that can directly communicate with an embedded controller in the system, thus allowing other drivers to communicate with and use the resources of the system embedded controllers.

embedded file (n)~ Graphics, sounds, and other types of multimedia file that have been inserted in a Web page.

embedded image (n)~ A picture that is stored within a document rather than being linked to a source file outside of the document.

embedded object (n)~ An object created with one program and embedded into a document created by another. Embedding the object, rather than simply inserting or pasting it, ensures that the object retains its original format. If you double-click the embedded object, you can edit it with the toolbars and menus from the program used to create it.

embedded picture (n)~ A picture that is stored within a document rather than being linked to a source file outside of the document.

embedded resource (n)~ The files used by an application that are stored in binary format in the compiled application.

Embedded Shell Launcher (PN)~ A feature that allows the replacement of the Windows shell (explorer.exe) with a custom shell for specialized device scenarios.

embedded style sheet (n)~ A cascading style sheet that is embedded on a page. Styles in an embedded style sheet can be applied only to the page containing the style sheet and will extend or override styles in any external style sheet linked to the page.

embedded system ~ A specialized computer system that is part of a larger system or machine. Typically, an embedded system is housed on a single microprocessor board with the programs stored in ROM.

embedded video clip (n)~ A video clip that has been inserted into another file or Web page.

emergency access code (n)~ An emergency access code is a set of letters and numbers that can be included on your emergency profile wallet card or sheet.

emergency call (n)~ A call made to an emergency number.

Emergency Callback Mode (PN)~ A mode the phone goes into after a user calls an emergency number (ex: 911) and the call ends. When the phone is in this mode, only the

emergency operator can call the person on their phone, so that the emergency operator can call back or determine where the user is at. The phone is in this mode for about 5 minutes or until the user cancels out of the mode.

emergency change request (n)~ A change request that is used for urgent changes which should be implemented in less than, for example, 24 hours and cannot follow normal change process.

Emergency Management Services (n)~ Services that enable the administrator to interact with a system that might not be available through the usual network mechanisms.

emergency number (n)~ A telephone number that connects to a country or region's emergency system (for example, police and fire department).

emergency phone number (n)~ A telephone number that connects to a country or region's emergency system (for example, police and fire department).

emergency profile (n)~ An emergency profile contains key medical information that others can view when providing emergency treatment to you or a family member.

emergency room (n)~ The section of a health care facility staffed and equiped to provide rapid treatment for patients requiring immediate medical care.

emissive material (n)~ A type of material that causes the object to appear as if it is giving off light. The color of the light is determined by the color of the material.

Emoji ~ Similar to- emoticons, but instead of creating sideways 'faces' out of standard keyboard symbols, emoji use a special font where all the letters and symbols have been replaced with small pictures. Originally from Japan. However, if the device you are sending to doesn't support emoji, which many older devices don't, it will usually just leave them out altogether.

emoticon (n)~ A string of text characters that, when viewed sideways, form a face expressing a particular emotion.

emoticon (n)~ A small graphical symbol the user can insert into instant messages.

Emoticon ~ (EMOTion ICON)- A group of symbols used to indicate emotions in- email- or- newsgroups. The most popular is the- smiley- :-) or :) (look at it sideways), but there are lots of variations including the sad face - :-(, the wink ;-) , and the astonished face :-0 .

Emphasize (PN)~ The button in Sway that allows users to emphasize or deemphasize content in relationship to other content.

employee (n)~ A person who works for your company and receives payment for the work that he or she does.

employee (n)~ A role assumed by a person who participates in an employee-employer relationship with a legal entity.

employee compensation (n)~ Direct or indirect monetary and nonmonetary rewards offered to an employee by an organization.

employee ID (n)~ A unique alphanumeric identifier that is associated with an employee.

employee type (n)~ A category of employees for which a specific compensation plan is designed, such as Executive, Salaried, or Hourly.

employer identification number (n)~ In the United States, a 9-digit number that identifies a business entity to the government. A business must have an EIN if it has employees or meets other criteria specified by the federal government.

Empower (PN)~ A 12-month program that provides members of the Microsoft Partner Program with software licenses for various Microsoft products, an MSDN subscription, support newsgroups, etc.

empty (adj)~ The state of an uninitialized Variant variable (which returns a VarType of 0).

empty console start page (n)~ The start page that appears when no snap-ins have been added to a snap-in console (.msc file).

empty GUID (n)~ A 128-bit, 16-byte identification number that is represented by all zeros.

EMS (n)~ Services that enable the administrator to interact with a system that might not be available through the usual network mechanisms.

emulate (v)~ For a hardware or software system to behave in the same manner as another hardware or software system.

emulate / emulation ~ a program or device that has the ability to imitate another.

emulate / emulation ~ A method by which an imitating system can accept the same data, execute the same computer programs and achieve the same results as the original system.-

emulator (n)~ Hardware or software designed to make one type of computer or component act as if it were another. By means of an emulator, a computer can run software written for another machine. In a network, microcomputers might emulate terminals in order to communicate with mainframes.

en dash (n)~ The -€" character, based on the width of an uppercase N and used primarily as a connecting element, especially with numbers.

EN DASH (n)~ The -€" character, based on the width of an uppercase N and used primarily as a connecting element, especially with numbers.

enable (v)~ To activate or turn on.

Enable device syncing in Digital Image Library (v)~ A checkbox that turns the Device Syncing feature on or off. If it is off, no UI is exposed to the user.

Enable for Yammer (PN)~ Control in the Post Rule Configurations area that allows records to have Yammer posts.

Enable opting in for marketing emails (PN)~ A company-level setting where the admin can allow new contacts to choose (opt in) to receive future promotions and offers from the company.

Enable Referential Integrity (PN)~ A property that enables referential integrity.

encapsulated PostScript (n)~ A Post-Script file format that can be used as an independent entity. The EPS image must be incorporated into the Post-Script output of an application such as a desktop publisher. Many high-quality clip-art packages consist of such images.

encapsulating security payload (n)~ A standard for providing integrity and confidentiality to IP (Internet Protocol) datagrams. In some circumstances, it can also provide authentication to IP datagrams.

encapsulation (n)~ The ability of an object to hide its internal data and methods, making only the intended parts of the object programmatically accessible.

encapsulation (n)~ The method used to pass data from one protocol over a network within a different protocol. Data from one protocol is wrapped with the header of a different protocol. Encapsulation is described in RFC 1483.

encapsulation ~ A software design technique in which data and procedures related to the data are undled together within a single entity, called the object.

encipherment (n)~ The process of converting readable data (plaintext) into a coded form (ciphertext) to prevent it from being read by an unauthorized party.

encode (v)~ To convert audio and video content to a specified digital format, usually involving compression technology or encryption technology.

encoder (n)~ In general, any hardware or software that encodes information: that is, converts the information to a particular form or format. For example, the Windows Media Encoder converts audio and video to a form that can be streamed to clients over a network.

encoding (n)~ The process of turning data into a stream of bits. Encoding is part of the serialization process that converts data into a stream of ones and zeros.

encoding agreement (n)~ An agreement between the business profiles of two trading partners to use a specific encoding protocol (X12 or EDIFACT) while exchanging messages.

encoding class (n)~ A class which represents a character encoding.

Encoding Data Processed (GB) (PN)~ The unit of measure for the amount of encoded Media Services data.

encoding protocol (n)~ A protocol that governs the structure and content of a business-to-business message. The encoding protocol settings for a business profile define the encoding protocol that a business division uses to send and receive business-to-business messages. Some examples of encoding protocols are X12, EDIFACT, HIPAA, and EANCOM.

encoding reserved unit (n)~ A resource unit reserved for encoding tasks.

encounter (n)~ An one-on-one meeting between a patient and a health professional.

encrpytion ~ The process of converting data into an unreadable format so that unauthorized views of the data can be blocked.

encrypt (v)~ To programmatically disguise content to hide its substance.

Encrypt (PN)~ An item in a drop-down list that a user sees when taking action to encrypt a message.

Encrypt rule option (n)~ An option reached from the Rule Management area of the Policy Filter page for outbound mail. With this rule, e-mail messages that are sent by users in the organization can be encrypted automatically based on rule matching by subject and message keywords, regular expressions, sending and receiving e-mail address, and domains.

Encrypt, encryption ~ Coding data so that it can't be read by- hackers- etc when transmitted over the internet. For example, any reputable website selling goods by credit card will encrypt your credit card number and personal details.

encrypted data (n)~ Data that has been converted from plaintext into ciphertext. Encrypted messages are used to disguise the content of a message when it is sent or stored.

Encrypted E-mail service (PN)~ A feature that enables customers who subscribe to the Hosted Encryption service to send and receive encrypted e-mail messages by using the Zero Download Messenger Web site.

Encrypting File System (n)~ A Microsoft file-based encryption technology that enables users to encrypt files and folders on NTFS volumes. EFS helps protect the confidentiality

of data by ensuring that only authorized users can decrypt the encrypted files or folders.

encryption (n)~ The process of converting readable data (plaintext) into a coded form (ciphertext) to prevent it from being read by an unauthorized party.

Encryption Control Protocol (n)~ The Network Control Protocol for negotiating the use of encryption over PPP links. ECP is defined in RFC 1968.

encryption key (n)~ A bit string that is used in conjunction with an encryption algorithm to encrypt and decrypt data.

encryption provider (n)~ Software that provides encryption for sensitive data, such as passwords, in applications.

encryption setting (n)~ A configuration element that specifies a type of encryption, such as 128-, 56-, or 40-bit encryption.

encumbrance (n)~ A commitment made by legal entities to reserve budget funds for expenditure obligations.

end (v)~ To stop communications or a network connection.

End (PN)~ A menu item that initiates the process of terminating a phone call.

End (PN)~ A participating entity in an association.

end (v)~ To end a phone call.

end a call (v)~ To end a phone call.

end address (n)~ The last valid address within a range of IP addresses.

end call (PN)~ An infotip for the button on the phone and video controls that ends the conversation.

end cap (n)~ For paths that contain unconnected ends, such as lines, the end of a stroke. You can change the way the stroke looks at each end by applying one of four end cap styles: flat cap, round cap, square cap, and triangle cap.

end date (n)~ The date on which a schedule or task ends.

end date parameter (n)~ A parameter to set an end date.

end date-based (adj)~ Pertaining to a computer running FlexGo technology that meters computer usage until a defined usage expiration date. The usage expiration date can be extended by days or months, on a recurring basis.

end mark (n)~ A symbol that designates the end of some entity, such as a file or word processing document.

end name (n)~ A name that appears as a text string near the end of a binary association. It indicates the role played by the class attached to the association end, so each end can have its own end name.

end of day procedure (n)~ A retail accounting procedure for a register at the end of the business day.

End of Line (n)~ A menu item that allows the user to choose a character with which to search for the end of a line.

end of shift procedure (n)~ A retail accounting procedure for the end of a cashier's shift.

end of support (n)~ The date when Microsoft no longer provides automatic fixes, updates, or online technical assistance.

end panel (n)~ The panel that covers a short side of a central processing unit or Surface unit.

end tag (n)~ A tag that closes an element: </>. An end tag follows the syntax </Name>,

where Name matches the element name declared in the start tag.

End the call (oth)~ An infotip for the Hang Up button. The Hang Up button is a button on Phone Controls and Audio Controls.

end user (n)~ The ultimate user of a computer or computer application in its finished, marketable form.

endnote (n)~ A reference that follows the body text. An endnote consists of two linked parts: the note reference mark and the corresponding note text.

end-of-file (n)~ A value returned by an I/O routine when the end of a file (or, in some cases, an error) is encountered.

end-of-sector marker (n)~ A two-byte data structure written at the end of the boot sector after the bootstrap code. Used by the bootstrap loader to determine that the end of boot sector has been reached.

endorsement key (n)~ A key pair, consisting of a public key and a private key, which is used to verify that a TPM is genuine.

endpoint (n)~ Either of the handles that appear at the beginning or end of a selected line, arc, or other one-dimensional (1-D) shape.

endpoint (n)~ A company or entity that participates in a business-to-business (B2B) or application-to-application (A2A) data exchange.

endpoint (n)~ The logical representation of a location, typically expressed in URL form, providing a physical address for data received or sent.

endpoint (n)~ A device connected to a computer network.

endpoint (n)~ A construct that consists of an address, a binding, and a contract used for communicating with a WCF service.

endpoint (n)~ A consumer in a Web Part connection that receives data from a provider, used in connections for PerformancePoint Web Parts.

endpoint action data policy (n)~ A policy that determines which XML elements in a document are valid for a particular action associated with an endpoint.

endpoint action policy (n)~ A policy that determines which actions are valid for a particular endpoint.

endpoint address (n)~ A uniform resource identifier (URI) that specifies the location of an endpoint. Every endpoint has an address associated with it, which is used to locate and identify the endpoint.

endpoint mapper (n)~ A service on a remote procedure call (RPC) server that maintains a database of dynamic endpoints and allows clients to map an interface/object UUID pair to a local dynamic endpoint.

Endpoint Protection (PN)~ A security solution that helps enhance the security of client computers by providing real-time protection against potential threats; keeping malicious software, or malware, definitions up-to-date; and automatically running scans.

Endpoint Protection Manager (PN)~ A security role that grants permissions to administrative users so that they can define and monitor security policies.

Endpoint Protection point (n)~ A site system role that Configuration Manager uses to accept the Endpoint Protection license terms and to configure the default membership for Microsoft Active Protection Service.

end-to-edge (adj)~ Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a QoS signaling path that

traverses an underlying network from an end host to the edge node of a domain (or from an edge node to an end host).

end-to-end authentication (n)~ An authentication method in which credentials are validated at the endpoints instead of at a central server.

end-user license (n)~ The license that enables end users to consume protected content.

end-user recovery (n)~ A feature that enables an end user to independently recover data by retrieving a shadow copy. This feature requires the shadow copy client software.

End-User Spam Notification (PN)~ An email message that contains a spam report for individual users who don't have access to quarantine or the junk email folder.

e-newsletter (n)~ A newsletter sent by e-mail to educate, alert, and persuade recipients, known as subscribers, about a company, its products, and other communications messages. This type of campaign is part of an integrated set of electronic marketing techniques.

enforcement mode (n)~ A mode determined by the level of network access granted to noncompliant computers. There are three available enforcement modes: reporting mode, deferred enforcement, and full enforcement.

enforcement period (n)~ The length of time that a provisioning packet is valid. It determines the frequency with which the Provisioning Server will automatically generate a new provisioning packet. Used only with automated subscription renewal.

engagement (n)~ The users' reaction to a product or service that is perceived as valuable. When a product or service engages users, they want to interact with it and continue doing so.

engagement (n)~ A measure of how long a user watched a video delivered by the Web server.

engagement manager (n)~ An employee who is responsible for closing services sales opportunities and developing new customer engagement opportunities.

engine (n)~ A system component that provides complex capability and performs operations on objects.

engine adapter (n)~ An adapter that performs various core biometric operations: cleanup of sensor data, feature extraction, template generation, matching, and indexing. These functions can either be implemented by software in the engine adapter, or by the engine adapter making use of some piece of processing hardware.

Engine Input File (n)~ A compiled version of a document schema. The EIF is used to expedite translations for distribution among other users in a closed user group. The EIF is automatically compiled whenever an XML Schema Definition language (XSD) schema is generated or edited, using BizTalk Server.

English Assistance (PN)~ A set of integrated linguistic references and resources that are designed to help Office users for whom English is not a first language to write better English text.

enhance (v)~ To automatically correct and improve the user's photos with adjustments to color, contrast, red eye, straightening, and more.

enhanced (adj)~ Possessing improved, advanced, or more sophisticated features.

Enhanced 9-1-1 (n)~ A service that provides information about the location of a caller who calls 9-1-1.

enhanced audio CD (n)~ An audio CD that contains both audio and other multimedia

content.

Enhanced Document Availability (n)~ A set of Microsoft Exchange features that offers increased access to documents even when the documents are located on an internal network or the software required to view the documents is not installed on the client computer.

enhanced DVD movie (n)~ A DVD from which the video section can be played on the DVD set top box. When inserted in the PC, the user can access additional features such as games, web links etc.

enhanced federation (n)~ An organization-to-organization federation using DNS-SRV resolution to identify the Access Proxy or Access Edge Server for each partner.

enhanced folder (n)~ A folder in a backward-compatible document library that supports document management tasks such as check-in, check-out, versioning, approval, and publishing.

enhanced hunt group (n)~ A workflow which supports an announcement message and business hours support in addition to the basic hunt group workflow.

enhanced key usage (n)~ An extended property value that specifies the uses for which a certificate is valid.

enhanced presence (n)~ The capability of publishing customized status information that depends on a presence subscriber's relationship to the source of the status information.

enhanced presenter controls (n)~ A collection of Lync Meeting host and presenter controls that optimizes for the type of meeting, size of audience, content, and/or video sources available to participants.

Enhanced ScreenTip (n)~ A new type of ScreenTip that is larger and can contain more detailed information, including graphics.

enhanced security (n)~ The security type that is used to describe the encrypted protocol used by Application Virtualization to provide secure communications on the various virtual application streaming deliveries leveraging Real Time Streaming Protocol Secure (RTSPS).

enhanced security (n)~ A security type that helps prevent unauthorized persons from discerning that a user is going to the Windows Live sign-in page. Otherwise, an unauthorized person might be able to intercept and manipulate the code on the sign-in page, which could result in user information being transmitted to an unauthorized website.

Enhanced Single File (PN)~ A mechanism that enables IntelliSense, browsing and other features for standalone files that are not part of an existing project.

Enhanced Storage (PN)~ A Windows feature that provides an interface following the IEEE 1667 industry standard to lock devices with a password and allow companies to manage Enhanced Storage devices using Windows Group Policy.

Enhanced Storage device (n)~ A storage device that provides storage function and authentication. Such devices are usually small form-factor devices such as USB thumb drives.

Enhanced Windows Metafile (n)~ An enhanced 32-bit vector graphics format for Windows-compatible computers used mostly as a clip art format in word-processing documents.

enlightenment (n)~ An enhancement made to the operating system to help reduce the cost

of certain operating system functions like memory management.

enlist (v)~ To associate an orchestration with the physical environment in which it will run.

enlistment (n)~ The process of associating an orchestration with the physical environment in which it will run.

enlistment object (n)~ An object that represents the relationship between a resource manager and a transaction object on which the resource manager has enlisted.

enqueue (v)~ To place (an item) in a queue.

enrich (v)~ To add to or augment data that is in the system, usually from an outside data service provider.

enroll (v)~ To add an instance of SQL Server to the set of SQL Server instances managed by a utility control point.

enroll (v)~ To register for a class or academic program.

enrollment (n)~ The process of requesting, receiving, and installing a certificate.

Enrollment Agent (n)~ A user account used to request smart card certificates on behalf of another user account. A specific certificate template is applied to an Enrollment Agent.

Enrollment for Microsoft Azure (PN)~ An Enterprise Agreement licensing program that allows organizations to subscribe to, and manage, Microsoft Azure services under a single agreement.

enrollment point (n)~ A Configuration Manager site system role that uses PKI certificates to complete mobile device enrollment and provision Intel AMT-based computers.

enrollment proxy point (n)~ A Configuration Manager site system role that manages enrollment requests from mobile devices so that they can be managed by Configuration Manager.

enter (v)~ To enter information by means of the keyboard or other input method.

enter gesture (n)~ In Tablet PC Input Panel, an action gesture that performs the same action as pressing the ENTER key on the keyboard.

ENTER key (n)~ The key that is used at the end of a line or command to instruct the computer to process the command or text. In word processing programs, the Enter key is used at the end of a paragraph. Also called: Return key.

Enter phone URI (v)~ An option in the Manually Configure Phone Integration dialog box where the user enters his phone number in the required format. To access this dialog box, click the Configure button in the Options dialog box, on the Accounts tab.

Enter remote call control URI (v)~ An option in the Manually Configure Phone Integration dialog box where the user enters his phone number in the required format. To access this dialog box, click the Configure button in the Options dialog box, on the Accounts tab.

entered field (n)~ A field in which you may type or edit information.

enterprise (n)~ An organization with more than 1000 employees and more than 500 personal computers.

Enterprise 2015 (PN)~ The edition of Visual Studio 2015 including all of the features available with the development tools to build mission-critical enterprise solutions.

enterprise application integration (n)~ The process of coordinating the operation of the various programs, databases, and existing technologies of a business or enterprise so that

they function as an efficient, business-wide system.

Enterprise Application Integration (PN)~ One of the integration services in Microsoft Azure that enables connections between different systems using multiple and varied message formats.

enterprise CA (n)~ A computer service that issues digital certificates that can only be used inside a business or organization.

enterprise certification authority (n)~ A computer service that issues digital certificates that can only be used inside a business or organization.

Enterprise Cloud Suite (PN)~ The offer for commercial companies that includes Office 365 Enterprise E3, the Enterprise Mobility Suite and Windows Enterprise SA.

Enterprise Collaboration (n)~ The capability of working together within an organization that may encompass the use of a collaboration platform, enterprise social networking tools, a corporate intranet and the public Internet.

Enterprise Edition pool (n)~ One or more computers running Office Communciations Server Enterprise Edition, that share user data through a common back-end SQL database.

Enterprise Edition pool, consolidated configuration (n)~ A configuration where IIS and all internal conferencing, IM, and presence services, except the back-end database, are collocated on the Front End Servers. The back-end database is hosted on a separate server running SQL Server.

Enterprise Edition pool, expanded configuration (n)~ A configuration including separate servers for IIS, Front End, A/V Conferencing, Web Conferencing, and SQL Server. Note that in all configurations, IM Conferencing (group IM) and Telephony Conferencing Servcies are always collocated on the Front End server.

enterprise global template (n)~ A collection of default settings, such as views, tables, and fields, that are used by all projects across the organization. These settings exist within a special project in Project Server.

Enterprise Integration Platform (n)~ The environment in which enterprise application integration occurs. This scenario is actually a class of scenarios grouped together as a single scenario.

enterprise license (n)~ A license that authorizes protection of both file and application resources on a single computer.

enterprise metadata (n)~ Metadata pertaining to content across an enterprise.

Enterprise Mobility Suite (PN)~ The offer that includes Microsoft Azure Active Directory Premium, Microsoft Intune, and Microsoft Azure Rights Management.

Enterprise Mode (PN)~ A compatibility mode that runs on Internet Explorer 11 on Windows 8.1 Update and Windows 7 devices.

Enterprise Mode Site List Manager (PN)~ A GUI tool used to create and manage lists that tell Internet Explorer 11 which websites to run in Enterprise Mode.

enterprise portal (n)~ A Web site that provides a single point of entry for internal and external users of an organization to access a wide variety of business information.

enterprise project (n)~ A project that is stored in Project Server to ensure information integrity. To make changes to an enterprise project, users with access permissions are required to check it in and out from Project Server.

Enterprise Project Management (PN)~ A Partner Portal specialization that helps

companies improve their ability to manage and align projects, allocate and balance resources, and track and report on projects and tasks. Solutions are based on Microsoft Office Project Server 2007, Project Portfolio Server 2007, and Project Professional 2007.

enterprise project management (n)~ The generic field of organizational development that supports organizations in managing in an integrated fashion and adapting to changes.

enterprise resource (n)~ A resource that is part of an organization's entire list of resources. Enterprise resources can be shared across projects.

enterprise resource management (n)~ The business area related to managing the financial, human, and physical assets and resources of a company. Software solutions are designed and implemented specifically to manage these assets and resources.

Enterprise Search (PN)~ A search engine that enables users to search data from disparate sources across an organization. It is a shared service that provides extensive and extensible content gathering, indexing, and querying. This service supports full-text searching using a Structured Query Language (SQL)-based query syntax, and provides a keyword syntax to support keyword searches.

enterprise service-oriented architecture (n)~ The SAP blueprint for services-based, enterprise-scaled business solutions that offer increased levels of adaptability, flexibility and openness required to reduce total cost of ownership.

enterprise SOA (n)~ The SAP blueprint for services-based, enterprise-scaled business solutions that offer increased levels of adaptability, flexibility and openness required to reduce total cost of ownership.

enterprise social network (n)~ A social network used for private communication within organizations or between organizational members and pre-designated groups.

Enterprise Storage (n)~ Computer data storage designed to meet the requirements of modern enterprises and other medium and large-sized organizations. Enterprise storage can be used to describe a variety of technologies that provide storage at larger scales than consumer and small business solutions, and offer higher levels of resiliency, reliability, performance, and flexibility. Modern enterprise storage often includes some connection to cloud services.

enterprise user (n)~ A user who has an identity in Active Directory Domain Services.

Enterprise Voice (PN)~ Implementation by Microsoft of VoIP telephony based on the industry-standard SIP protocol.

Enterprise Voice client (n)~ A voice client that is part of the Enterprise Voice solution from Microsoft; for example, Lync or Office Communicator.

enterprise wiki (n)~ A wiki that allows people across a company or organization to capture and share knowledge using a solution that is integrated into and enhanced by their SharePoint environment.

enterprise-level project (n)~ A major project that is related to an organization, such as a team coordination project or a project created to establish consistency across the organization.

entertainment (n)~ Amusment, pleasure, or diversion.

entertainment (PN)~ An app category that seeks to amuse users or provide access to entertainment media.

Entertainment (PN)~ An MSN site allows the user to explore entertainment articles,

galleries, news and reviews on top stars and celebrities.

Entertainment (PN)~ An app category that seeks to amuse users or provide access to entertainment media.

Entertainment Software Rating Board (n)~ A self-regulatory body which independently applies and enforces interactive game ratings adopted by the industry in the United States.

entire failover set (n)~ Within a given availability group, the set of all availability replicas whose operational state is currently ONLINE, regardless of availability mode and of failover mode.

entitlement (n)~ In a service contract, defines the amount and type of support a customer should receive.

Entitlement Channel (PN)~ A drop-down list from which users can select the method of distribution (for a campaign activity), or the method of how a customer's case will be handled (for an entitlement).

entity (n)~ An object (such as a customer, item, or employee) that shares a set of defined attributes or characteristics, and that is used to manage rules for data.

entity (n)~ In Reporting Services, a logical collection of model items, including source fields, roles, folders, and expressions, presented in familiar business terms.

entity (n)~ A class or object that represents application data such as customers, products, and orders.

entity (n)~ The representation of all the instances of a particular record. When changes are made to a record type, those changes will affect all individual records of that type.

entity (n)~ An object that can be uniquely identified.

entity container (n)~ A container of specified entity sets and association sets that will be implemented in a specified namespace.

Entity Data Model (PN)~ A data model for defining application data as sets of entities and relationships to which CLR types and storage structures can be mapped.

Entity Data Model schema (n)~ An XML text file that describes entity and relationship types. The schema also defines a container within which instances of these types are logically organized.

Entity Designer (PN)~ A tool that enables point-and-click modification of an .edmx file, visually creating and modifying entities, associations, mappings, and inheritance relationships as well as validating an .edmx file.

entity extraction (n)~ The process of extracting information from unstructured text in an item and storing that information as additional managed properties for the item.

entity extractor (n)~ A content processing feature that extracts information from unstructured text in an item and stores that information as additional managed properties for the item. The additional managed properties can be used to refine results.

Entity Framework (PN)~ A set of technologies that supports development of data-oriented software applications by enabling developers to work with conceptual models that are mapped to logical schemas in data sources.

Entity Framework Code First Migrations (PN)~ A feature that allows a database created by Code First to be incrementally changed as a developer's Code First model evolves.

Entity Framework Designer (PN)~ A tool that enables point-and-click modification of

an .edmx file, visually creating and modifying entities, associations, mappings, and inheritance relationships as well as validating an .edmx file.

Entity Framework Tools (PN)~ The toolset available as part of Entity Framework.

Entity Hours (in 100s) (PN)~ The unit of measure of time that Service Bus entities are being used.

entity integrity (n)~ A state in which every row of every table can be uniquely identified.

entity key (n)~ A reference to an entity of a specific entity type.

entity object (n)~ An instance of an entity type that exists within an object context.

entity relationship (n)~ A relationship between records of one record type and records of another record type. An entity relationship is represented in both the structure of the Microsoft Dynamics CRM database and the user interface. A custom entity relationship may be created. There are three types of custom entity relationship: N:1, 1:N, and N:N.

entity set (n)~ A logical container for entities of a given type and its subtypes mapped to tables in a database.

Entity SQL (PN)~ A storage-independent dialect of SQL that works directly with conceptual entity schemas and that supports entity data model features such as inheritance and relationships.

entity type (n)~ The specification for a data type that includes a named set of properties and represents a top-level item in a data model.

EntityClient (PN)~ A storage-independent ADO.NET data provider that contains classes such as EntityConnection, EntityCommand, and EntityDataReader.

entry (n)~ The lowest level element in the registry.

entry (n)~ The process of inputting information.

entry animation effect (n)~ An animation effect that is applied to text or pictures entering a PowerPoint presentation.

entry criteria (n)~ A set of circumstances that must be present before an effort can begin successfully

entry page (n)~ The page on which a visitor entered a web site (e.g. Home page, About Us page, or Contact Us page).

entry page count (n)~ The number of visitors who entered a web site on a particular page on that site.

entry point (n)~ An interface provided by the system that might also be used to gain access to the assets or resources of a system.

entry point (n)~ The top-level function that is the point from which Application Performance Monitoring (APM) begins measuring the processing time of a transaction. A separate performance event is generated for each entry point whose processing time exceeds the alerting threshold set for it.

entry pruning (n)~ The process of removing entries from the catalog.

entry type (n)~ The kind of tool used to store Account History, Business Contact History or Opportunity (for example, an e-mail message, note, task, or appointment). The type of utility used to store an entry.

enumerated data type (n)~ A data type consisting of a sequence of named values given in a particular order.

enumerated field (n)~ A type of field whose content is selected from a list of predefined

choices. For example, in the Accrue At field you can select the way resource costs are accrued from a list that includes Start, Prorated, and End.

enumerated type (n)~ A user-defined type consisting of a set of named constants called enumerators.

enumeration (n)~ A list of named constants.

enumerator (n)~ A system component that discovers PnP devices based on a PnP hardware standard. For Microsoft Windows 2000 and later, these tasks are carried out by PnP Bus Drivers in partnership with the PnP manager. A device is typically enumerated by its parent bus driver, such as the PCI or PCMCIA bus driver. Some devices are enumerated by a bus filter driver, such as the ACPI Driver.

enumerator (n)~ An object or routine for traversing the items in a list, array, collection, or stream one at a time.

envelope (n)~ A structured set of information that wraps and accompanies an instance message, often describing delivery and processing information. Envelopes can be nested.

envelope (n)~ Header and footer information, or header information only, which encapsulates or precedes document data for transport.

envelope journaling (n)~ A type of message journaling in which the original unaltered message is included as an attachment in the journal report.

envelope schema (n)~ A type of schema that specifies the structure of an envelope, using several extra properties that are specific to envelopes and which specify information such as identifying the envelope contents in an enveloped data stream.

envelopes formula (n)~ A financial formula that calculates envelopes' above and below a moving average using a specified percentage as the shift. The envelopes indicator is used to create signals for buying and selling. You can specify the percentage the formula uses to calculate the envelopes.'

environment (n)~ A global context in which to access data.

environment (n)~ A set of roles that are required to run a specific application and the machines to be used for each role.

environment (n)~ One of two deployment destinations within a Microsoft Azure cloud service: staging or production.

environment snapshot (n)~ A file-based snapshot of the state, disk data, and configuration of all virtual machines in an environment at a specific point in time.

environment template (n)~ A resource, consisting of virtual machines, that is stored in a team project library share and can be used to create new virtual environments.

environment variable (n)~ One of a set of dynamic values maintained by the operating system that provides configuration and status information.

environment viewer (n)~ An application that enables a user to start, pause, stop, or create a snapshot of the virtual machines in an environment.

environmental sensor (n)~ A category of sensor that tracks environmental changes such as temperature, atmospheric pressure, humidity, wind speed and wind direction.

EOF (n)~ A value returned by an I/O routine when the end of a file (or, in some cases, an error) is encountered.

EP (oth)~ A Web site that provides a single point of entry for internal and external users of an organization to access a wide variety of business information.

EPC (n)~ A standard for electronically marking products so that they can be tracked by using radio frequency identification (RFID). An EPC is 96 bits divided into four partitions: header, manager number, object class, and serial number.

EPC (PN)~ An international non-profit association that supports and promotes the Single Euro Payments Area (SEPA) banking industry initiative.

EPE (adj)~ A Lean- concept- that is used to establish- a regular repeating production cycle.

epilog (n)~ The machine code that follows the last executable statement of an assembly language routine, up to and including the return instruction. This code restores preserved register values, releases the allocated stack frame, and returns to the calling routine.

episode (n)~ One in a series of broadcasts belonging to a TV show or podcast.

EPM (n)~ The generic field of organizational development that supports organizations in managing in an integrated fashion and adapting to changes.

epoch (n)~ The period in which a domain has a specific name.

EPS (n)~ A Post-Script file format that can be used as an independent entity. The EPS image must be incorporated into the Post-Script output of an application such as a desktop publisher. Many high-quality clip-art packages consist of such images.

eQoS (n)~ A group policy setting that alleviates network congestion issues by enabling central management of Windows Vista network traffic. Without requiring changes to applications, you can define flexible policies to prioritize the Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) marking and throttle rate.

equal sign (n)~ The = character.

Equation (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show sequential steps or tasks that depict a plan or result. The last Level 1 line of text appears after the equals sign (=).Works best with Level 1 text only.

Equation Builder (n)~ A feature that allows creation of mathematical formulas in documents, including the insertion of mathematical symbols inside designated math zones' which perform automatic formatting to convert fractions

Equation Editor (PN)~ A feature that allows the user to build complex equations by picking symbols from a toolbar and typing variables and numbers.

equijoin (n)~ A join in which the values in the columns being joined are compared for equality, and all columns are included in the results.

equipment (n)~ The tools or assets used to perform a service activity.

equipment mailbox (n)~ A type of resource mailbox that is assigned to a non-location-specific resource such as a laptop projector, microphone, or company car. Equipment mailboxes can be included as resources in meeting requests, providing a simple and efficient way to utilize resources for an organization.

equirectangular projection (n)~ In a map report item, a very simple equidistant cylindrical projection in which the horizontal coordinate is the longitude and the vertical coordinate is the latitude.-

equity (n)~ The owners' rights or claims to the assets of a business.

equity (n)~ The net worth of an organization after deducting liabilities from assets.

equivalence class (n)~ A regular expression of the form [= expr =] where expr is a collating symbol. The characters that expr matches are added to the surrounding bracket

expression.

equivalent dial plan group (n)~ A container object in Active Directory that holds equivalent dial plans that are from separate Active Directory forests.

equivalent objects (n)~ Different files (for example, .vhd files) on which a user has set the same family and release properties to indicate that the different files are related.

ER (n)~ The section of a health care facility staffed and equiped to provide rapid treatment for patients requiring immediate medical care.

erase (v)~ To remove data permanently from a storage medium. This is usually done by replacing existing data with zeros or meaningless text or, in magnetic media, by disturbing the magnetic particles' physical arrangement, either with the erase head or with a large magnet.

E-reader (PN)~ The Books & reference subcategory containing apps to help you to read electronic copies of books.

Erlang ~ In telecommunications, a unit of traffic intensity. One Erlang is the intensity at which one traffic path would be continuously occupied.

ERP (n)~ An approach to business information management that relies on integrated application software to provide data on all aspects of the enterprise, such as manufacturing, finance, inventory, human resources, sales, and so on. The objective of Enterprise Resource Planning software is to provide data, when and as needed, to enable a business to monitor and control its overall operation.

error (n)~ A value or condition that is not consistent with the true, specified, or expected value or condition.

error bar (n)~ Usually used in statistical or scientific data, an error bar shows the potential error or degree of uncertainty relative to each data marker in a series.

Error Checking (n)~ An Excel feature that identifies invalid worksheet data, formulas, or formatting and proposes corrections.

error code (n)~ One of four fields of an SCODE. It is a unique number that is assigned to represent the error or warning.

error code (n)~ A return code that begins with E_ or DB_E_ and indicates that the method failed completely and was unable to do any useful work. Usually indicates a programming error.

error correction (n)~ In Windows Media Player, a process to ensure that digital audio data is read from the CD-ROM drive accurately during playback or copying. Using error correction can prevent undesirable noises that are not part of the original material.

error correction (n)~ A process for correcting invalid values in a spreadsheet formula or function.

error detection (n)~ A technique for detecting when data is lost during transmission. This allows the software to recover lost data by notifying the transmitting computer that it needs to retransmit the data.

error handling (n)~ The process of dealing with errors (or exceptions) as they arise during the running of a program. Some programming languages, such as C++, Ada, and Eiffel, have features that aid in error handling.

Error List (n)~ A window that helps you speed application development by displaying errors, warnings and messages produced as you edit and compile code.

Error List (PN)~ The name of a pane that shows T-SQL syntax or dependency errors.

error log (n)~ A file that lists errors that were encountered during an operation.

error message (n)~ A message from the system or a program advising the user of a problem that requires human intervention in order to be solved.

error notification (n)~ A notification that temporarily appears to users to indicate that an application that is running in the background failed or stopped responding. An error notification does not cause the computer, device, or Surface unit to stop working or to display the full-screen out-of-order screen.

error number (n)~ A whole number in the range 0 - 65,535 that corresponds to the Number property setting of the Err object. When combined with the Description property setting of the Err object, this number represents a particular error message.

error reporting (n)~ A feature that automatically captures key information at the time of a program or system crash and allows users to report the collected information.

error screen (n)~ A screen that indicates that the current application failed or stopped responding so the computer, device, or Surface unit will stop working. The error screen appears temporarily and then transitions to the out-of-order screen.

error state number (n)~ A number associated with SQL Server messages that helps Microsoft support engineers find the specific code location that issued the message.

error string (n)~ A string from the system or a program advising the user of a problem that may require human intervention in order to be solved.

Error tab (n)~ In Setup wizards for Virtual Machine Manager, a tab that provides details about the error condition that caused an installation to fail.

error trapping (n)~ The process of writing a function, program, or procedure such that it is capable of continuing execution despite an error condition.

error value (n)~ A value shown in Excel when there is an error in a formula, for example #VALUE! or #REF!.

ESC key (n)~ A keyboard key that sends the escape (ESC) character to the computer. Often this key moves the user back one level in the menu structure or exits the program.

escalated approver (n)~ A configuration element of an approval activity: the e-mail address of a user who will receive approval request messages if the approvers fail to respond.

escalation (n)~ The process of delegating a task if the user has not acted on the task in the alloted time frame.

escalation path (n)~ A series of workflow escalation actions that can be taken to complete a workflow work item when it cannot be complete by the current assignee.

escape character (n)~ A single character that suppresses any special meaning of the character that follows it.

escape sequence (n)~ A character combination consisting of an escape character, usually a backslash, followed by a letter or by a combination of digits.

ESE (PN)~ A method that defines a low-level API to the underlying database structures in Exchange Server. Extensible Storage Engine is also used by other databases, such as the Active Directory directory service database.

ESP (n)~ A standard for providing integrity and confidentiality to IP (Internet Protocol) datagrams. In some circumstances, it can also provide authentication to IP datagrams.

Espresso Database file (n)~ A LocStudio file of software strings and other resources (e.g., product information, binary data, graphics, sizing information) created to localize a particular product.

ESR (n)~ A payment order with reference number in Swiss banking.

ESRB (n)~ A self-regulatory body which independently applies and enforces interactive game ratings adopted by the industry in the United States.

Essentials management server (n)~ The computer on which the server components of System Center Essentials are deployed.

estimate (n)~ A formal offer for products or services, proposed at specific prices and related payment terms.

estimate at completion (n)~ The expected total cost of a task or project, based on performance as of the status date. EAC is calculated as follows: EAC = ACWP + (BAC-BCWP)/CPI.

estimated cost (n)~ The approximate cost incurred in the performance of an activity.

estimated duration (n)~ A duration for which you have only enough information to determine a tentative value. So that its status is clearly visible, an estimated duration is clearly marked by a question mark immediately following the duration unit.

ETF Movers (PN)~ Exchange-traded funds that have shown high trading activity.

Ethernet (PN)~ A networking standard that uses cables to provide network access. Ethernet is the most widely installed technology for connecting computers.

Ethernet ~ The system used to connect computers to a- network- or the internet with a physical cable, including most- broadband- internet connections. Usually much faster than a wireless connection.

ethernet ~ Baseband LAN specification invented by Xerox Corporation and developed jointly by Xerox, Intel, and Digital Equipment Corporation. Ethernet networks use CSMA/CD and run over a variety of cable types at 10- Mbps.- more…

Ethernet address (n)~ A 12-digit hexadecimal address that is preprogrammed into a computer's network adapter, and that uniquely identifies that computer on the network.

Ethical Hacker ~ The dream job for a generation of hackers: A company paying you to break into its network. By simulating attacks from the net or from an internal source, ethical hackers locate weak spots in a company's network.

ethical wall (n)~ A zone of non-communication between distinct departments of a business or organization to prevent conflicts of interest that might result in the inappropriate release of sensitive information.

Ethnic (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 48.

ETL (n)~ The act of extracting data from various sources, transforming data to consistent types, and loading the transformed data for use by applications.

ETW (n)~ A general-purpose, high-speed tracing feature of Windows.

ETW-based log sink (n)~ A means of capturing trace events on the cache client or cache host with the Event Tracing for Windows (ETW) framework inside Windows.

EU North (PN)~ The Northern European region within the Azure region taxonomy.

EU sales list (n)~ A value-added tax (VAT) report required in EU member countries. The

EU sales list reports the value of goods that were sold to VAT-registered customers in other EU member countries.

EU West (PN)~ The Western European region within the Azure region taxonomy.

EUR (n)~ The internationally accepted currency code that represents the Euro currency.

euro (n)~ A currency used in a number of European Union countries.

EURO SIGN (n)~ The -,¬ character.

euro symbol (n)~ The -,¬ character.

Eurodance (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 54.

Euro-house (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 124.

Europe (PN)~ The European geo within the Azure region taxonomy.

European Article Number (PN)~ A 13-digit international barcode standard maintained by GS1.

European Free Trade Association (n)~ A group of European countries/regions (including Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Switzerland) that have agreed to free trade among themselves.

European Payment Council (PN)~ An international non-profit association that supports and promotes the Single Euro Payments Area (SEPA) banking industry initiative.

European Union (n)~ The union of European countries into one single market established under the Treaty of Rome in 1957. (Formerly known as the European Community or EC.) Directives have been developed to standardize member states in Europe into a common market by removing frontier fiscal barriers.

Euro-Techno (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 25.

Evaluate Formula (PN)~ An option that enables the user to see the different parts of a nested formula evaluated in the order the formula is calculated.

Evaluating Offshoring Strategy for HR Functions (n)~ A template that addresses, from a Human Resources perspective, the general activities that define an evaluation of an off-shoring strategy for Human Resource functions.

evaluation (n)~ The determination, by a program, of the value of an expression or the action that a program statement specifies. Evaluation can take place at compile time or at run time.

evaluation criteria (n)~ The categories of assignments for a given class, along with a percentage value that indicates how much each category weighs into the overall grade. Other factors, such as class participation, may also be considered.

evaluation software (n)~ Typically a demo version of the software that will expire in 120 days after it is installed.

even parity (n)~ Parity bit set so that there is an even number of 1 bits.

event (n)~ An action or occurrence to which a program might respond. Examples include state changes, data transfers, key presses, and mouse movements.

event (n)~ Any significant occurrence in the system or an application that requires a user to be notified or an entry to be added to a log.

event (n)~ An occurrence, activity or happening of significance that occurs.

event (n)~ The occurrence of an action in a system.

event (n)~ The basic unit of data processed by the StreamInsight server. Each event contains a header that defines the event kind and the temporal properties of the event. An event (except the CTI event) typically contains an event payload, which is a .NET data structure that contains the data associated with the event.

Event (n)~ A milestone for CSRs that serves as a reminder for a specific time period on the calendar.

event address (n)~ An address similar to a URL that provides network access to an event, such as a live broadcast. Attendees go to this address to view the event from their computers.

event bubbling (n)~ In Windows Presentation Foundation, an event routing strategy where the event instance moves up the element tree (starting with the source and ending at the root of the visual tree).

event category (n)~ In SQL Trace, a grouping of similar and logically related event classes.

event chronicle (n)~ A table that stores event state information.

event chronicle rule (n)~ One or more Transact-SQL statements that manage the data in the event chronicle.

event class (n)~ In SQL Trace, a collection of properties that define an event.

Event class (n)~ The class that indicates whether an event is a '.NET Performance- Event', '.NET Exception- Event', 'Client-Side Exception Event', or a 'Client-Side Performance Event'.

event classification (n)~ A means of differentiating types of events that occur on the cache client and cache host. The Windows Server AppFabric log sinks follow the classification established with the System.Diagnostics.TraceLevel enumeration.

event collection stored procedures (n)~ System-generated stored procedures that an application can call to submit events to the event table in the application database.

event consolidation (n)~ A feature that combines multiple events into one event. The single event identifies the number of consolidated events and when the first and last consolidated events occurred.

event consumer (n)~ A recipient of notifications that report an occurrence of an event. An event consumer is either temporary or permanent.

event consumer provider (n)~ A provider that determines which permanent event consumer handles a given event.

Event Data Recorder (PN)~ A tool that captures error report data, such as information about what the software was doing when it experienced a problem and about the machine's configuration, and sends it to Microsoft via the Internet.

event filter (n)~ A filter that registers to receive notification of a specific type of event.

event framework (n)~ The combination of runtime event processing, support programs, code libraries, a scripting language, or other software to help develop and glue together the different components of a software project. In Microsoft Dynamics CRM, the plug-ins

and workflows are included in a single event model.

event handler (n)~ A software routine that executes in response to an event.

event header (n)~ The portion of an event that defines the temporal properties of the event and the event kind. Temporal properties include a valid start time and end time associated with the event.

Event Hub throughput unit (n)~ The amount of messages processed/ingested per seconds (ingress/egress) by Event Hub.

Event Hubs (PN)~ A managed platform service that acts as the -€œfront door-€? for an event pipeline to provide a foundation for large-scale data ingestion in a broad variety of scenarios such as behavior tracking in mobile apps, traffic information from web farms, in-game event capture in console games, or telemetry data collected from industrial machines or connected vehicles.

event kind (n)~ Event metadata that defines the event type.

event listener (n)~ A function or object that invokes an event handler when a specific condition occurs in an application.

event log (n)~ A record of activities on a computer system. Events can include attempts to establish communication, successful establishment of sessions, failures of system components, attempts to use files that are damaged or missing, configuration problems, and responses from remote systems.

Event Log service (n)~ A service that records events in the system, security, and application logs.

event logging (n)~ The process of recording an audit entry in the audit trail whenever certain events occur, such as services starting and stopping or users logging on and off and accessing resources.

event model (n)~ The event metadata that defines the temporal characteristics (shape) of the event.

event notification (n)~ A special kind of trigger that sends information about database events to a service broker.

event notification (n)~ A call from a UI Automation provider to a client, in which the provider notifies the client of an event that might affect the state or appearance of a UI item.

event payload (n)~ The data portion of an event in which the data fields are defined as CLR (common language runtime) types. An event payload is a typed structure.

event procedure (n)~ A procedure that is automatically executed in response to an event initiated by the user or program code, or that is triggered by the system.

event property (n)~ A named attribute of a control, form, report, data access page, or section you use to respond to an associated event. You can run a procedure or macro when an event occurs by setting the related event property.

event provider (n)~ A provider that monitors a source of events and notifies the event table when events occur.

event publisher (n)~ An application, service, or driver that creates an event and delivers it to an event log.

event query (n)~ A WMI Query Language statement that event consumers use to register to receive notification of specific events. An event provider uses an event query to register

to generate notifications of specific events.

event registration (n)~ An item that resides in a folder that uses an event sink. The item provides the store with information that includes what events will trigger the sink, the name of the sink, and options such as restrictions for when the event will fire.

event registration item (n)~ A hidden item that contains information about an event sink, information about what events will trigger the event sink, and options that tell when or under what conditions the event sink will be triggered. The event registration item is created in the same folder that is being monitored for events.

event routing (n)~ In Windows Presentation Foundation and Silverlight, the movement of an event in a tree of elements. There are three types of event routing: direct, bubbling, and tunneling. With direct routing, the event does not move in the tree. With bubbling, the event moves up to the top of the tree. With tunneling, the event starts at the top of the tree and moves down to the source of the event. In Silverlight, event routing and routed events are used, but tunneling is not implemented.

event source (n)~ The point of origin of an event.

event table (n)~ A table in the application database that stores event data.

event throttling (n)~ Constraining the rate at which events are sent to the APM service to keep CPU utilization low. Events are constrained by the number of events collected in an event group over time.

Event Trace for Windows (n)~ A general-purpose, high-speed tracing feature of Windows.

Event Tracing for Windows (PN)~ A general-purpose, high-speed tracing feature of Windows.

Event Tracing for Windows (ETW)-based log sink (n)~ A means of capturing trace events on the cache client or cache host with the Event Tracing for Windows (ETW) framework inside Windows.

event trigger (n)~ The mechanism by which a system or application event triggers either an instant or an animated change in one or more properties.

event type (n)~ The event- type for a performance- event is 'information', and the event type for an exception- event is 'error'.

Event view (PN)~ The Operations console pane that displays specified events in the management group that the console user has the rights to see.

Event Viewer (PN)~ A component you can use to view and manage event logs, gather information about hardware and software problems, and monitor security events. Event Viewer maintains logs about program, security, and system events.

event-based asynchronous pattern (n)~ A design pattern that uses events to expose asynchronous features of a class.

Events (PN)~ The link to the online shared event organiser on Windows Live Events.

events and attractions (PN)~ A sub-heading in Local Scout. Events are activities in the area that are taking place over the next few days, and attractions are places or ongoing activities taking place in that area.

Every Product Every (adj)~ A Lean- concept- that is used to establish- a regular repeating production cycle.

Everyone (n)~ A type of user account.

Everyone (n)~ A game rating symbol developed by the Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB).

Everyone (n)~ A game rating symbol developed by Unterhaltungssoftware Selbstkontrolle (USK).

EVERYONE (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the Computer Entertainment Rating Organization (CERO).

Everyone (public) (PN)~ The UI label for a permissions setting that indicates an item is being shared with (made available to) anyone on the Internet.

Everyone 10 and older (n)~ A game rating symbol developed by the Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB).

Everyone 10+ (n)~ A game rating symbol developed by the Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB).

evict (v)~ To place a windows Live ID in a forced rename state, while the Windows Live ID and all of its existing settings, including the password, Xbox Live points, or Zune points are preserved. The user can sign in using the Windows Live ID and its password, but they're immediately asked to rename the Windows Live ID. They must specify an e-mail address that's outside the Outlook Live domain.

eviction (n)~ The physical removal of a cached object from the memory of the cache host or hosts that it is stored on. This is typically done to keep the memory usage of the cache host service in check.

evidence (n)~ The properties of code, such as a digital signature or the zone or site of its origin, that are used by security policy to grant permissions to code.

EWM (n)~ An enhanced 32-bit vector graphics format for Windows-compatible computers used mostly as a clip art format in word-processing documents.

exabyte (n)~ Approximately one quintillion bytes, or one billion billion bytes.

exact cost reversing (n)~ The reversal of an inventory transaction, using the same cost for the reversing transaction, for example a return order or a credit memo, as was used in the original transaction.

exact word extraction dictionary (n)~ A custom extraction dictionary that lists words or phrases that are matched to exact words in the content in a case-sensitive way. For example, the system matches anchor' to 'anchor

exact word part extraction dictionary (n)~ A custom extraction dictionary that lists words or phrases that are matched anywhere in the content in a case-sensitive way. For example, the system matches anchor' and 'anchorage

Exactly N Matches (PN)~ A menu item that allows the user to search for any pattern A that is represent in pattern B exactly n times. Patterns could be strings, characters, etc.

Excel ~ The most popular- spreadsheet- program for PCs, part of the Microsoft Office suite.

Excel 2016 (PN)~ The year 2016 edition of Excel.

Excel 2016 for Mac (PN)~ The year 2016 edition of Excel for Mac.

Excel add-in (n)~ Components that can be installed on your computer to add commands and functions to Excel. These add-in programs are specific to Excel. Other add-in programs that are available for Excel or Office are Component Object Model (COM) add-ins.

Excel Calculation Server (n)~ The core component of the Excel Server that includes the full Excel calculation functionality. It loads and saves Excel workbooks, queries and refreshes external data, calculates workbooks, and provides the calculated results to the caller.

Excel Calculation Services (n)~ The main Excel Services component, which loads the spreadsheet and workbook, calculates the spreadsheets, updates external data, and maintains session state for interactivity.

Excel Cube Functions (n)~ Functions used to extract and display OLAP data (sets and values).

Excel for Android (PN)~ The version of Excel that runs on the Android operating system.

Excel for iPad (PN)~ The version of Excel that runs on iPad.

Excel for Mac (PN)~ The version of Excel that runs on the Mac operating system.

Excel for Mac for Office 365 (PN)~ The version of Excel from Office 365 that runs on the Mac operating system.

Excel for Mac Preview (PN)~ The public preview for Excel for Mac.

Excel interactive view (n)~ An online view of data that provides an enhanced visual experience through tables, slicers, charts, and other Excel objects.

Excel Mobile Viewer (PN)~ A viewer that allows users to display Excel workbooks on a phone's browser. A file is rendered as an HTML page with sufficient fidelity to convey important data or charts and illustrations.

Excel Online Viewer (PN)~ An Excel Web App technology that enables users to view in full fidelity an Excel document that is stored online.

Excel Services (PN)~ A server technology enabling users to load, calculate, and display Excel workbooks on Microsoft Office SharePoint Server.

Excel table (n)~ A range of cells in a worksheet that has been formatted as a table and can be managed independently from the data in other rows and columns on the worksheet.

Excel Web Services (PN)~ The Excel Services component that provides programmatic access to its Web service.

Excel XML Format (n)~ The formal name for Excel 12 file format. The Excel XML Format has an open, royalty-free specification, and is the technology licensed to external parties.

exception (n)~ An abnormal condition or error that occurs during the execution of a program. An exception requires the execution of software outside the normal flow of control.

exception (n)~ An instruction that tells Windows Firewall to open a port briefly, allow a program or service to pass a specific piece of information through, and then close the port. These instructions are called exceptions' because normally the firewall blocks all unsolicited attempts to send information.'

Exception Assistant (n)~ A Visual Studio debugging tool that provides information about the cause of an exception in a Visual Basic or Visual C# program.

exception event (n)~ A diagnostic event in IntelliTrace that occurs within the Visual Studio Debugger. Exception events include exceptions thrown, exceptions caught, and unhandled exceptions.

exception events (n)~ Critical application and system errors. Application Performance

Monitoring (APM) defines critical errors as being those that lead to a monitored component's failure. For ASP.NET- applications, a critical exception results in the user seeing either the standard or a custom error page.- For web services, critical exceptions- are those that ASP.NET serializes into valid SOAP- messages on the server-side, and deserializes to SoapExceptions- on the ASP.NET client.

exception handler (n)~ A block of code that reacts to a specific type of exception.

exception handler (n)~ An application function that is called in exception catch blocks to report errors and perform some error handling.

exception report (n)~ A report that shows the general ledger account balances that were not included in the financial report.

exception string (n)~ A string that contains information about an abnormal condition or error that occurs during the execution of a program.

exceptional threshold (n)~ The maximum limit of an individual transaction value that is a part of a cumulative transaction value, up to which a tax on the transaction value is not calculated. The exceptional threshold is applied to an individual transaction value that is a part of a cumulative transaction value that is within the cumulative threshold.

EXCH50 binary large object (n)~ A set of properties, generated and managed by Exchange Server, which is stored with each message and contains metadata about a given message. Often referred to as EXCH50 BLOB.

EXCH50 BLOB (n)~ A set of properties, generated and managed by Exchange Server, which is stored with each message and contains metadata about a given message. Often referred to as EXCH50 BLOB.

exchange (v)~ To provide Wi-Fi credentials to Outlook.com contacts, Skype contacts, and Facebook friends.

Exchange (PN)~ A marketplace in which securities, commodities, derivatives, and other financial instruments are traded.

Exchange ActiveSync (n)~ A protocol that makes it possible for users to sync their e-mail, calendar, contact, and task data from Exchange Server to supporting devices.

exchange adjustment (n)~ The process of recalculating an account balance to reflect a change in the exchange rate for transactions in foreign currencies. The transaction gain or loss is considered unrealized if the adjustment is calculated for reporting purposes alone, and realized if the debt is paid or the revenue is received.

Exchange admin center (PN)~ A web-based management tool for Microsoft Exchange administrators and enterprise e-mail users.

Exchange Administration Center (PN)~ A web-based management tool for Microsoft Exchange administrators and enterprise e-mail users.

Exchange administrator (n)~ The administrator account with privileges to administer Exchange services.

Exchange by Phone (n)~ A feature that allows a Unified Messaging-enabled user to access their Microsoft Exchange Server mailbox over the telephone. Users can navigate through their mailboxes using telephone-key or Speech input.

Exchange Conferencing Services (n)~ A service that allows users to meet in virtual rooms on a server running Exchange.

Exchange Control Panel (PN)~ A web-based management tool for Microsoft Exchange

administrators and enterprise e-mail users.

Exchange Enterprise CAL Services (EOP, DLP) for Government (PN)~ The offer for government organizations that are also Exchange Enterprise CAL customers that includes Exchange Online Protection (EOP) and data loss prevention (DLP) and that is hosted in the government cloud environment.

Exchange Fast Access (PN)~ A feature that enables Exchange users to see new email messages and up-to-date calendar items as soon as they open Outlook, without waiting for it to finish synchronizing.

Exchange Hosted Services (PN)~ Hosted spam and virus filtering from an Exchange Hosted Services provider. Users' e-mail is filtered according to rules managed by the organization's administrators. Users and administrators are given varying rights to adjust the filtering rules.

Exchange hybrid deployment (n)~ A connection established between on-premises and cloud email systems that not only allows users to use email from either location with the same set of credentials, but provides a richer management experience.

Exchange Management Console (n)~ The Exchange 2007 graphical user interface (GUI) from which administrators can perform tasks to configure and manage Exchange servers. The Exchange Management Console is based on Windows Microsoft Management Console (MMC) 3.0.

Exchange Management Shell (n)~ A command-line interface and associated command-line plug-ins for Exchange Server that enable automation of administrative tasks. The Exchange Management Shell is built on Windows PowerShell technology, formerly codenamed Monad.

Exchange Online (Plan 1) (Government Pricing) (PN)~ The offer for government organizations for Exchange Online (Plan 1) that is hosted in the commercial cloud environment.

Exchange Online (Plan 1) for Government (PN)~ The offer for government organizations for Exchange Online (Plan 1) that is hosted in the government cloud environment.

Exchange Online (Plan 2) (Government Pricing) (PN)~ The offer for government organizations for Exchange Online (Plan 2) that is hosted in the commercial cloud environment.

Exchange Online (Plan 2) for Government (PN)~ The offer for government organizations for Exchange Online (Plan 2) that is hosted in the government cloud environment.

Exchange Online Archiving (EOA) for Exchange Online Customers (Government Pricing) (PN)~ The offer for government organizations for Exchange Online Archiving (EOA) for Exchange Online Customers that is hosted in the commercial cloud environment.

Exchange Online Archiving (EOA) for Exchange Server (Government Pricing) (PN)~ The offer for government organizations for Exchange Online Archiving (EOA) for Exchange Server that is hosted in the commercial cloud environment.

Exchange Online Archiving for Nonprofits (PN)~ An offer from Microsoft Office 365 for nonprofit organizations that is a personal email archive for users who have mailboxes

on Microsoft Exchange Server 2010.

Exchange Online Kiosk (Government Pricing) (PN)~ The offer for government organizations from Office 365 for Exchange Online Kiosk, and that is hosted in the commercial cloud environment.

Exchange Online Protection (PN)~ The stand-alone email filtering service for customers that run Exchange or another messaging solution on-site but use the Exchange Online Protection service that is hosted in the Microsoft cloud environment.

Exchange Online Protection (Government Pricing) (PN)~ The offer for government organizations for Exchange Online Protection that is hosted in the commercial cloud environment.

Exchange Online Protection for Government (PN)~ The offer for government organizations for Exchange Online Protection that is hosted in the government cloud environment.

Exchange Organization Administrators role (n)~ One of four Exchange 2007 administrator roles. Members of this role have full access to all Exchange properties and objects in the Exchange organization.

exchange rate (n)~ The rate at which the currency of one country or region can be traded against that of another country or region.

exchange rate (n)~ The value of one exchange currency unit relative to another exchange currency unit.

exchange rate adjustment (n)~ A modification to a converted monetary amount when the exchange rate between the quotation unit and the base unit change.

exchange rate type (n)~ A classification that groups exchange rates.

Exchange Recipient Administrators role (n)~ One of four Exchange 2007 administrator roles. Members of this role have permissions to modify any Exchange property on an Active Directory user, contact, group, dynamic distribution group, or public folder object.

Exchange Server (PN)~ Microsoft client/server messaging and collaboration software.

Exchange server (n)~ A server that has Microsoft Exchange Server installed.

Exchange Server Administrators role (n)~ One of four Exchange 2007 administrator roles. Members of this role have access to only local server Exchange configuration data, either in Active Directory or on the physical computer on which Active Directory is installed.

Exchange Server connector (n)~ A Configuration Manager technology that connects to Exchange Server to discover and manage mobile devices.

Exchange services (n)~ Exchange-specific services that run on a server that has Microsoft Exchange Server installed.

Exchange store (n)~ A storage platform that provides a single repository for managing multiple types of unstructured information in one infrastructure. The Exchange store combines the features and functionality of the file system, the Web, and a collaboration server (such as Microsoft Exchange) through a single, URL-addressable location for storing, accessing, and managing information, as well as building and running applications. The Exchange store is also known as the Web Storage System.

Exchange System Manager (n)~ A collection of Microsoft Management Console (MMC) snap-ins that Microsoft Exchange provides.

Exchange View-Only Administrators role (n)~ One of four Exchange 2007 administrator roles. Members of this role have read-only access to the entire Exchange organization tree in the Active Directory configuration container, and read-only access to all Windows domain containers that have Exchange recipients.

Exchange Web Services (n)~ A set of features that provides a programming interface for accessing Microsoft Exchange data through the Client Access server role by using Web services.

Exchangeable Image File Format (n)~ A standard for storing metadata, e.g. shutter speed and focal length, in image files, especially files using JPEG compression.

exclamation point (n)~ The ! character.

Exclude Author (PN)~ Feature to remove specific publishers from the acquisition.

exclude dictionary (n)~ A dictionary with words that the main dictionary recognizes as being spelled correctly, but that you want to verify during a spelling check.

exclude overlap (v)~ To combine two or more shapes or paths to result in a single compound path that omits the areas where overlaps occurred. If you release the compound path, the individual shapes are put into their own path objects.

Excluded sources (PN)~ The list in the Settings area that shows the domains and subdomains that are excluded from the analysis.

Excluded terms (PN)~ List of words or phrases that are excluded from the analysis. The post won't appear in the analysis.

exclusion (n)~ Term or sentence that must not appear in conjunction with a search phrase.

exclusion interval (n)~ The amount of time that an unresponsive or malfunctioning component remains marked as unavailable. During this time, no requests are sent from the client to the excluded component.

exclusion list (n)~ A set of files or processes that will be factored out from a certain command.

exclusion range (n)~ A small range of one or more IP addresses within a DHCP scope excluded from the DHCP service. Exclusion ranges ensure that these scope addresses will never be offered to clients by the DHCP server.

exclusions (PN)~ A Windows feature (in CSS) that allows web designers and developers to wrap text and other inline content around specified elements and fragments. Figures can be absolutely positioned on a web page while still remaining part of the document flow. Figures can be positioned some specified distance from the top, bottom, left or right sides of the containing block.

exclusive (adj)~ Pertaining to a type of access to data in a database that is shared over a network. When you open a database in exclusive mode, you prevent others from opening the database.

exclusive lock (n)~ A lock that prevents any other transaction from acquiring a lock on a resource until the original lock on the resource is released at the end of the transaction.

exe (or .exe) ~ (EXEcutable; pr. 'exie', 'dot exie') A- file- which is usually the main part of a program. A program mmay consist of just an exe file and nothing else, or there may be dozens of files, including more .exes.

executable (adj)~ Of, pertaining to, or being a program file that can be run. Executable files have extensions such as .bat, .com, and .exe.

executable (n)~ A file in portable executable (PE) file format that can be loaded into memory and executed by the operating system loader. It can be either an .exe or a .dll file. In the .NET context, a PE file must be translated by the common language runtime into code before it can be executed by the operating system.

executable file (n)~ A file in portable executable (PE) file format that can be loaded into memory and executed by the operating system loader. It can be either an .exe or a .dll file. In the .NET context, a PE file must be translated by the common language runtime into code before it can be executed by the operating system.

executable folder (n)~ A folder in a Web site from which scripts and executable programs can be run.

executable image (n)~ A program that can be run at the command line.

execute (v)~ To perform an instruction.

execute buffer (n)~ A fully self-contained, independent packet of information that describes a 3-D scene. An execute buffer contains a vertex list followed by an instruction stream. The instruction stream consists of operation codes and the data that is operated on by those codes.

execution context (n)~ In the Concurrency Runtime, an abstraction of an operating system thread.

execution cycle (n)~ The assertion of facts, evaluation of conditions, and execution of actions within the Business Rule Engine.

Execution Plan pane (n)~ One of the tabs that hosts the output for an estimated or actual execution plan that SQL Server uses.

execution tree (n)~ The path of data in the data flow of a SQL Server 2005 Integration Services package from sources through transformations to destinations.

executive planner (n)~ The employee who is responsible for the overall sales and operations plan.

executive resource (n)~ A resource that is designed for use with data structures that require exclusive access for writing, but that can be read by several threads concurrently. Executive resources are not maintained in the system's dispatcher database, so they usually are faster and more efficient than kernel dispatcher objects.

exempt ID (n)~ An identification number that is issued by a tax authority to indicate that a company is not required to pay sales tax.

exempt payee (n)~ An individual or entity that has no tax liability under US tax laws because they are not a citizen, resident alien, or an organization created or organized under the laws of the United States.

exempt user agent (n)~ A user agent, commonly a search bot, that can receive InfoPath forms instead of a Web page in response to an HTTP request.

Exercise Tracker (PN)~ A feature that allows the user to track cardio activities, including distance, time, pace and calories.

EXIF (n)~ A standard for storing metadata, e.g. shutter speed and focal length, in image files, especially files using JPEG compression.

exit (v)~ In a program, to move from the called routine back to the calling routine. A routine can have more than one exit point, thus allowing termination based on various conditions.

Exit (PN)~ An item on the right-click menu for the Communicator icon that appears in the Windows taskbar that signs the user out of Communicator and closes all open Communicator windows and dialog boxes.

exit (v)~ To close a program or application.

exit animation effect (n)~ An animation effect that is applied to text or pictures exiting a PowerPoint presentation.

exit criteria (n)~ A set of circumstances that a product or service must meet before a particular milestone is complete. The presence of exit criteria signal the end of a successful effort.

Exit HTML Source (v)~ An option that switches the view from the display of HTML source code to the display of Web page content.

exit module (n)~ A Certificate Services component that performs post-processing after a certificate is issued, such as the publication of an issued certificate to Active Directory.

exit page (n)~ The last page a visitor sees before leaving a Web site.

exit plan ~ The plan developed for coping with the end of the contract — whether because the term is up or because termination clauses have been invoked.

expand (v)~ To display the subentries contained within a folder or outline view.

expand control (n)~ A control that, when clicked, expands or collapses a grouped record to display or hide its detail records.

expand indicator (n)~ A control that, when clicked, expands or collapses a grouped record to display or hide its detail records.

expanded memory (n)~ Type of memory that can be added to IBM personal computers. The use of expanded memory is defined by the Expanded Memory Specification (EMS), which supports memory boards containing RAM that can be enabled or disabled by software.

expanded screen mode (n)~ A visual setting that is similar to -€œstretch-€? - the resolution of the phone screen is refitted to fill as much of the external screen as possible without compromising its dimensionality.

expansion card (n)~ A card that connects to an expansion bus and contains one or more devices.

Expansion card (or board) ~ A circuitboard which can be plugged in to an expansion slot on the PC's- motherboard, to give the PC extra capabilities. A lot of the features originally provided by expansion cards, like sound, graphics and network connections, are now built in.

expansion depth (n)~ The number of levels to which a minimized hierarchical scorecard can be opened.

expansion slot (n)~ A socket in a computer, designed to hold expansion boards and connect them to the system bus.

expansive stemming (n)~ The process of expanding stems (root forms of words) to their inflected forms. For example, the word swim' is expanded to the forms 'swimming' and 'swam.' Expansive stemming can create a list of all possible word forms that can be used by the query processor alongside the query string. '

expected deployment results (n)~ The complete deployment information associated with a pre-staged or unknown device, based on parameters defined by the user in the Expected

Deployment Results Wizard and Windows Deployment Services configuration, which would be the result of performing a production deployment with a client device that matched the parameters specified in the Wizard.

expected duration (n)~ The total span of active working time expected for a task, that is, the amount of time from the expected start to the expected finish of a task.

expected purchase order net amount (n)~ The anticipated currency amount for a purchase order line, calculated as follows: Purchase order Net unit price * Invoice quantity.

expected revenue (n)~ The amount of money an opportunity is expected to generate.

Expedited Forwarding (n)~ A class for the delivery of audio media streams.

expenditure (n)~ A cost or expense that is expended during an accounting period.

expenditure cycle (n)~ A recurring set of procurement, receipt, payment, and transfer activities controlled by one or more parties that participate in exchange and nonexchange transactions.

expenditure recognition accounting rule (n)~ A recognition accounting rule that prescribes the recognition of expenditure in accounts and on financial statements.

expense (n)~ A cost incurred by a business in an attempt to obtain revenue.

expense (n)~ A cost that expires when the benefits that incurred the cost are received during an accounting period.

expense deduction (n)~ Allowance under U.S. Tax Section 179 for expensing all or a portion of the cost of an asset in the year of acquisition, rather than expensing, or depreciating, over the life of the asset. A Section 179 deduction and depreciation are mutually exclusive.

expense product (n)~ A received product that is a current asset, not held for sale or consumed in production, and for which there is no stock control policy requiring quantity tracking or inventory control policy requiring stock value tracking, and for which there is an accounting policy requiring the recording of the cost as an expense.

experience (n)~ A set of scenarios that lead to a desired outcome by a customer segment.

Expertise (PN)~ The field in users' Yammer profiles that allows them to list skills or knowledge that they have.

expiration (n)~ The point at which an object has exceeded the cache time-out value. When an object expires, it is evicted.

expiration date (n)~ The date on which something ceases to be effective.

expiration date (n)~ The date after which information or a resource is no longer valid.

Expiration Date option (n)~ An option on the Policy Filter page for setting an expiration date. This option can be specified for any policy rule.

expire interval (n)~ For DNS, the number of seconds that DNS servers operating as secondary masters for a zone will use to determine if zone data should be expired when the zone is not refreshed and renewed.

expired virtual machine (n)~ A virtual machine that can no longer be managed by the self-service user who owns it because the virtual machine's expiration date has passed.

Explicit (PN)~ In Store, label for songs or videos whose content contains explicit sexuality, violence, or curse words.

explicit cap (n)~ An explicit hierarchy used as the top level of a derived hierarchy

structure.

Explicit Congestion Notification (n)~ A frame relay network technology for, monitoring and adapting to the network bandwidth available for delivery of data packets between source and destination nodes. Either the source or the destination node may set a bit in a packet header to request that the transmission or request rate be decreased.

explicit data context (n)~ A binding to a data source within the data context that is specified for the current object or one of its parents.

explicit discovery (n)~ A feature that defines the logic for locating only the network devices that you specify and that you want Operations Manager to monitor.

explicit hierarchy (n)~ In Master Data Services, a hierarchy that uses consolidated members to group other consolidated and leaf members.-

explicit interface implementation (n)~ The implementation of a class or structure member that is accessible only through the interface that the class or structure implements.

Explicit Language (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the Computer Entertainment Rating Organization (CERO).

explicit loading (n)~ A pattern of loading where related objects are not loaded until explicitly requested by using the Load method on a navigation property.

explicit permission (n)~ A type of object permission that is defined when the object is created, specifically assigned, or changed by the owner of the object.

explicit profiling (n)~ An information collecting process in which customers visiting a Web site supply profile data about themselves.

explicit selection (n)~ A selection that a user intentionally makes with an input device.

explicit targeting (n)~ The process of delivering targeted content by using existing data about the customers who browse your site.

explicit transaction (n)~ A group of SQL statements enclosed within transaction delimiters that define both the start and end of the transaction.

explode (v)~ To determine the total quantities of components needed for a manufactured item.

exploded doughnut chart (n)~ A doughnut chart that displays the contribution of each value to a total while emphasizing individual values, by showing each slice of the doughnut as pulled out

exploded pie (n)~ A pie chart that displays the contribution of each value to a total while emphasizing individual values, by showing each slice of the pie as pulled out

exploded pie chart (n)~ A pie chart that displays the contribution of each value to a total while emphasizing individual values, by showing each slice of the pie as pulled out

Exploding (n)~ A credit animation in Windows Movie Maker.

Exploding Outline (n)~ A title animation in Windows Movie Maker.

exploit (n)~ Malicious code that takes advantage of vulnerabilities in other software in order to take unwanted and unexpected action on impacted systems. An exploit is often used to install other malicious or potentially unwanted software on a target computer without the knowledge or consent of the affected user.

exploit (v)~ To use malicious code that takes advantage of vulnerabilities in other software in order to take unwanted and unexpected action on impacted systems.

exploit ~ an attack on a computer system, especially one that takes advantage of a

particular vulnerability that the system offers to intruders. Used as a verb, the term refers to the act of successfully making such an attack.

exploit vulnerability (n)~ The vulnerability that makes a computer susceptible to an exploit.

exploratory testing (n)~ The testing of an application without a set of tests defined in advance.

explosion (n)~ The process of determing the total quantities of components needed for a manufactured item.

exponential moving average (n)~ A moving average of data that gives more weight to the more recent data in the period and less weight to the older data in the period. The formula applies weighting factors which decrease exponentially. The weighting for each older data point decreases exponentially, giving much more importance to recent observations while still not discarding older observations entirely.

exponential trendline (n)~ A curved trendline that is used when data values rise or fall at constantly increasing rates.

exponentiation (n)~ The operation in which a number is raised to a given power, as in 23. In computer programs and programming languages, exponentiation is often shown by a caret (^), as in 2^3.

export (v)~ To output data and database objects to another database, spreadsheet, or file format so another database, application, or program can use the data or database objects. You can export data to a variety of supported databases, programs, and file formats.

Export (n)~ A report that lists all files under the specified namespace. A number of useful file system properties are included for each file. The generated data is suitable for importing into data processing applications for further analysis.

Export (PN)~ UI feature that allows you to export data to another program like Excel.

Export Commodity Classification Number (PN)~ A five character alpha-numeric classification used in the Commerce Control List to identify items for export control purposes as defined in licensing information by the US government.

export format (n)~ UI text for subscriptions and HTML viewer. Corresponds to rendering extensions.

export format (n)~ The file format for the export of payments.

Export XML Wizard (n)~ A feature in Microsoft CRM Customization that exports customized forms and views.

expose (v)~ To host and make available a Web service so that it can be used by other applications or services.

exposure (n)~ The amount of light emitted onto a film or image sensor.

exposure bias (n)~ A control on most digital cameras that lets you control the under -or over- exposure of the image.

exposure bias compensation (n)~ A control on most digital cameras that lets you control the under -or over- exposure of the image.

exposure bracketing (n)~ A photographic technique of taking multiple photos of the same scene with different exposure settings.

exposure compensation (n)~ A control on most digital cameras that lets you control the under -or over- exposure of the image.

exposure limit (n)~ The number of times a piece of content can be shown to a customer within a session. By default, the exposure limit is set to no exposure limit. It is recommended that the upper exposure limit is not set to more than 10 exposures per customer per session.

exposure time (n)~ The amount of time a shutter is open during exposure to allow the light to reach the film or, in digital cameras, the image sensor.

express full backup (n)~ A synchronization operation in which the protection agent transfers a snapshot of all blocks that have changed since the previous express full backup (or initial replica creation, for the first express full backup).

Express License description (n)~ A description of the Express license.

express message (n)~ For Message Queuing, a message that uses fewer resources and is faster than a recoverable message. However, because express messages are mapped to memory, they are lost if the computer storing them fails.

Express Upgrade (PN)~ The promotional program that encourages OEM Direct and SBC to upgrade to Windows Vista.

express writer (n)~ A scheme for applications to only identify their components requiring to be backed up without the necessity of creating a full VSS writer.

expression (n)~ Any combination of operators, constants, literal values, functions, and names of fields (columns), controls, and properties that evaluates to a single value.

expression box (n)~ A control on a form that displays read-only data as the result of a lookup or calculation against the data using an XPath expression.

Expression Builder (n)~ A tool you use to create an expression. The Expression Builder includes a list of common expressions that you can select from to define the properties you want to target.

expression host assembly (n)~ All expressions found within a report are that are compiled into an assembly. The expression host assembly is stored as a part of the compiled report.

expression store (n)~ The tables in a Commerce Server database that store expression information.

expression tree (n)~ A tree-form data representation of the structure of language-level code expressions.

ExpressRoute (PN)~ The Microsoft Azure service that enables users to create private connections between Azure datacenters and infrastructure on premises or in a colocation environment.

extended affinity (n)~ A type of client affinity that is preserved when configuring a change to a Network Load Balancing cluster. It also allows clients to keep affinity to a cluster host even if there are no existing connections from the client to the host.

extended amount (n)~ The figure calculated by multiplying the quantity of a service or product by the amount of the item.

extended character (n)~ Any of the 128 additional characters in the extended ASCII (8-bit) character set. These characters include those in several non-English languages, such as accent marks, and special symbols used for creating pictures.

extended desktop (n)~ A computer desktop area that extends across all displays that are connected to a computer.

eXtended Development Environment (n)~ An extended development environment integrating Microsoft Visual Studio .NET and Rational Application Developer.

extended form registration (n)~ A service from BGC that includes a supplementary registration in order to receive reports of all reference numbers on payments made by giro transfer/deposit slip. This service can be extended with controls of the reference number.

Extended Industry Standard Architecture (n)~ A bus standard for the connection of add-on cards to a PC motherboard, such as video cards, internal modems, sound cards, drive controllers, and cards that support other peripherals. EISA was introduced in 1988 by a consortium of nine computer industry companies. The companies—AST Research, Compaq, Epson, Hewlett-Packard, NEC, Olivetti, Tandy, Wyse, and Zenith—were referred to collectively as the Gang of Nine'. EISA maintains compatibility with the earlier Industry Standard Architecture (ISA) but provides for additional features introduced by IBM in its Micro Channel Architecture bus standard. EISA has a 32-bit data path

extended key usage (n)~ An extended property value that specifies the uses for which a certificate is valid.

extended member (n)~ A member that is added to a TypeName or MshObject instance by developers (cmdlet or script).

extended memory (n)~ Memory beyond one megabyte in 80286, 80386, 80486, and Pentium computers.

extended network (n)~ The people in someone's network -€" their Messenger and profile contacts -€" plus the profile contacts of people in their network.

extended partition (n)~ A type of partition that you can create only on basic master boot record (MBR) disks. Extended partitions are useful if you want to create more than four volumes on a basic MBR disk. Unlike primary partitions, you do not format an extended partition with a file system and then assign a drive letter to it. Instead, you create one or more logical drives within the extended partition. After you create a logical drive, you format it and assign it a drive letter. An MBR disk can have up to four primary partitions or three primary partitions, one extended partition, and multiple logical drives.

extended permission (n)~ A permission that is specific to an object added to the standard Active Directory object schema. The permission associated with the new object extends the existing default permission set.

extended price (n)~ The item price that is entered on a purchase order.

extended price (n)~ The price of a quantity of product expressed in purchase units calculated from the sales unit price, multiplied by the product quantity in purchase units, divided by the sales unit quantity.

Extended property (n)~ User-defined text (descriptive or instructional including input masks and formatting rules) specific to a database or database object. The text is stored in the database as a property of the database or object.

Extended Protection for Authentication (PN)~ A security feature that helps protect against man-in-the-middle (MITM) attacks.

extended registration (n)~ A registration that requires meeting participants or viewers of a recording to supply their e-mail address and company name, in addition to their name, when logging in to the Live Meeting service.

extended selection (n)~ A selection technique that is optimized for the selection of a single object or single range using contiguous selection techniques. However, it also supports modifying an existing selection using disjoint selection techniques.

extended stored procedure (n)~ A function in a dynamic link library (DLL) that is coded using the SQL Server Extended Stored Procedure API. The function can then be invoked from Transact-SQL using the same statements that are used to execute Transact-SQL stored procedures.

extended verb (n)~ A verb (shortcut menu item) that is invoked by a Shell object when a user right-clicks the object while pressing the SHIFT key in the context menu.

extended view (n)~ The display of additional data or information that does not appear in the standard view.

extended-selection list box (n)~ A list box that supports multiple selection, but is optimized for a selection of a single object or single range. See also extended selection and list box.

extender control (n)~ In ASP.NET, a control that encapsulates functionality that is implemented in JavaScript and that defines behavior in the browser. Extender controls are associated with existing Web server controls to add the extender's behavior to that control. For example, an extender control can add a watermark to any TextBox control or drag-and-drop behavior to a variety of ASP.NET Web server controls.

extender object (n)~ An object implemented by the container, generally by aggregating with the control. An Extender object wraps around an ActiveX control to add properties, methods, and events such as TabStop, Move, GotFocus, and Validate.

extensibility (n)~ The capacity to extend or stretch the functionality of the development environment - to add something to it that didn't exist there before.

extensibility application (n)~ An external software application that adds a new service or feature to a program or environment.

Extensible Application Markup Language (PN)~ An XML-based language used to represent a tree of objects. Events generated by these objects can be handled using any .NET programming language.

eXtensible Business Reporting Language (oth)~ An XML language for the electronic communication of business and financial data.

Extensible Firmware Interface (oth)~ A type of interface between a computer, firmware, hardware, and the operating system. EFI defines a new partition style called GUID partition table (GPT). EFI serves the same purpose as the basic input/output system (BIOS) found in most x86-based computers.

Extensible Firmware Interface system partition (n)~ A small portion on a GUID partition table (GPT) disk that is formatted with the file allocation table (FAT) file system and contains the files necessary to start the computer and pass execution to an operating system which resides on another partition.

Extensible HTML (PN)~ A markup language that extends HTML and reformulates it as XML.

Extensible Markup Language (n)~ A markup language for describing and exchanging structured data in a format that is independent of operating systems and applications. XML is a World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) specification and is a subset of Standard

Generalized Markup Language (SGML).

eXtensible Metadata Platform (n)~ An extensible markup language that records metadata in a syntax that is a subset of XML. It is used in PDF, photography and photo editing applications and was first introduced by Adobe Systems in April 2001.

extensible rights markup language (n)~ A proposed standard digital rights management (DRM) markup language which enables users to specify rights and conditions associated with resources, such as digital content or Web services.

Extensible Storage Engine (PN)~ A method that defines a low-level API to the underlying database structures in Exchange Server. Extensible Storage Engine is also used by other databases, such as the Active Directory directory service database.

Extensible Stylesheet Language (n)~ An XML vocabulary that is used to transform XML data to another form, such as HTML, by means of a style sheet that defines presentation rules.

Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformations (n)~ A declarative, XML-based language that is used to present or transform XML data.

extension (n)~ A set of characters added to the end of a file name that identifies the file type or format.

extension (n)~ A program or program module that adds functionality to or extends the effectiveness of a program.

Extension ~ The part of a PC filename after the dot (.), often used to tell Windows what type of file it is. For example, files ending in .exe are programs, and files ending .jpg or .gif are pictures. Note that Windows is often set up not to display the extension in Windows Explorer or My Computer, another helpful idea to confuse beginners from our friends at Microsoft.

extension handler (n)~ A handler that specifies additional actions to be taken on Shell items beyond that which can be defined through registry entries or .ini files, such as actions specific to members of a given file type.

extension method (n)~ A static method that can be invoked by using instance method syntax. In effect, extension methods make it possible to extend existing types and constructed types with additional methods.

extension point (n)~ A location within a use case at which an action sequence from another use case may be inserted. Within a use case, each extension point name must be unique. Extension points appear in a compartment at the bottom of the Use Case shape.

extent (n)~ The width or height of the viewport.

extent (n)~ On a disk or other direct-access storage device, a continuous block of storage space reserved by the operating system for a particular file or program.

external (adj)~ Imported from an accounting system. Refers to the product or service item list that was imported from the accounting system into Business Contact Manager for Outlook.

external access (n)~ Authenticated access that can be granted to external partners and clients to enable sharing of selected SharePoint Online content.

External Application XML (n)~ XML that provides information about an external application and about the Web Part that hosts it.

External Cache 1.0 (PN)~ A disk-based cache module for IIS 7 that is used to manage the

host name affinity data between multiple instances of Application Request Routing (ARR) servers.

external contact (n)~ People outside the Outlook Live organization who can be added to public groups and displayed in your organization's address book and other address lists. External contacts have e-mail addresses outside the organization and can't sign in to your domain.

External Contacts (PN)~ A privacy relationship setting that allows a small amount of information to be viewed, typically for nonfederated contacts.

external content type (PN)~ An object (such as a customer, item, or employee) that shares a set of defined attributes or characteristics, and that is used to manage rules for data.

External Content Type Collaboration (PN)~ A feature that turns on the Collaborate On functionality for a site collection.

External Content Type data source (n)~ A type of data source used to connect to an external data source.

External Content Type Designer (PN)~ A modeling tool in SharePoint Designer that enables users to create external content types, external lists and forms without writing code.

External Content Type Picker (PN)~ ?A BCS feature that allows users of a composite solution to select an external content type from within an Office client application.

external context (n)~ In the Concurrency Runtime, a context that is created by an application component that is external to the Task Scheduler. An external context generates parallel work for a Task Scheduler and participates in that work.

external customer (n)~ An outside organization or individual that submits a sales order for goods or services.

external data (n)~ Data that is stored outside of the application that is currently in use.

external data column (n)~ A column type that allows data from external systems to be incorporated into SharePoint lists.

External Data Grid (PN)~ A Web Part that displays a list of external items from a business application registered in the BDC Metadata Store.

External Data Grid Web Part (PN)~ A Web Part that displays a list of external items from a business application registered in the BDC Metadata Store.

External Data Item (PN)~ A Web Part that can display a single item in an external list.

External Data Item Builder (PN)~ A Web Part that creates an external item based on parameters in the query string and provides it to other Web Parts. This Web Part is used only on external data profile pages.

External Data Item Builder Web Part (PN)~ A Web Part that creates an external item based on parameters in the query string and provides it to other Web Parts. This Web Part is used only on external data profile pages.

External Data Item Web Part (PN)~ A Web Part that can display a single item in an external list.

external data part (n)~ A set of controls that interact with external data through BCS.

external data provider (n)~ A business entity, typically a company, that provides up to date data to a Microsoft Dynamics CRM user.

external data range (n)~ A range of data that is brought into a worksheet but that originates outside of Excel, such as in a database or text file.

External Data Related List (PN)~ A Web Part that displays a list of related external items from a business application.

External Data Related List Web Part (PN)~ A Web Part that displays a list of related external items from a business application.

External Data Web Parts (n)~ Out-of-the-box Web Parts that are shipped as part of Business Connectivity Services.

external database (n)~ The source of the table that is to be linked or imported to the current database, or the destination of a table that is to be exported.

external delivery system (n)~ A system, such as Microsoft Exchange Server, that delivers formatted notifications to destination devices.

external dependency (n)~ A relationship in which the start or finish date of a task depends on a task in another project.

external display (n)~ A computer monitor that supplements the main monitor.

external drive (n)~ A stand-alone drive that is externally connected by a cable to the computer system.

external endpoint (n)~ The endpoint on which a role instance receives inbound traffic.

external hyperlink (n)~ A hyperlink pointing to a page or file that is outside of the current web.

External Identity Authentication (n)~ In the Multi-Factor Authentication service of the Azure Identity Service, the process to grant access to resources to external users using third-party credentials.

external item (n)~ An specific occurence of an external content type.

External Item Picker (PN)~ A BCS feature that allows users of a composite solution to select external data from within an Office client application.

external key (n)~ A file that contains information to access cryptographically locked data, which is stored away from the system, such as on a USB flash drive.

external key file (n)~ A file that contains the external key and is stored on an external media device. The name and contents of the file are internal to Microsoft and can change from version to version.

external list (PN)~ A Windows SharePoint Services or SharePoint Server list from an external content type.

external list deployment (n)~ Automated deployment of a simple solution for BCS, using ClickOnce technology. An example would be taking an external list offline to Outlook or SharePoint Workspace.

external load balancer (n)~ A load-balancing mechanism that is located externally to a firewall server, e.g. a hardware-based solution.

external network number (n)~ A 4-byte hexadecimal number used for addressing and routing purposes on NetWare networks. The external network number is associated with physical network adapters and networks.

external port (n)~ A port on a computer that is available on the Internet.

external predecessor (n)~ A predecessor to a task in the current project that resides in another project, represented by a task that appears dimmed in the task list.

external project (n)~ A project with a direct customer relation.

External sharing (PN)~ A feature that manages the ability to share various components of the Office 365 site (such as Outlook calendars, SharePoint sites, and Lync meetings) with visitors or external users.

external source system (n)~ A data repository, such as a data warehouse, data mart, or OLTP system, that is outside a specific deployment.

external storage card (n)~ A device for data storage that is external to a computer's main memory.

external style (n)~ A style in an external style sheet.

external style sheet (n)~ A cascading style sheet (CSS) in a file with a .css file name extension.

external style sheet (n)~ A style sheet defined in a user control in an .ascx file.

external successor (n)~ A successor to a task in the current project that resides in another project, represented by a task that appears dimmed in the task list.

External System (PN)~ A supported source of data that can be modeled by Business Connectivity Services, such as a database, Web service, or custom .NET Framework assembly.

external table (n)~ A table outside the open database or project.

external task (n)~ A task that represents a linked task in another project, providing an easy way to review the attributes of linked tasks without switching between projects. An external task can be changed only in the source project.

external task (n)~ A line item in a timesheet that does not correspond to a project task in Project Server.

external URL mapping (n)~ A URL mapping for objects that are not part of the WSS system.

external user (n)~ A user who connects to an account from outside the firewall.

external user invitation report (n)~ A report that lists the email address, invitation date, invitation status, and invitation submitter for external users invited to a SharePoint site collection.

external virtual network (n)~ A virtual network configured to use a physical network adapter. External virtual networks are used to connect virtual machines to external networks.

extra color (n)~ A color that is not part of a color scheme.

extra-bold (adj)~ Having a font weight that corresponds to a weight class value of 800 according to the OpenType specification.

extract (v)~ To remove or duplicate items from a larger group in a systematic manner.

extract (v)~ To decompress, or pull out, files from a compressed form. When you extract a file, an uncompressed copy of the file is placed in the folder you specify. The original file remains in the compressed folder. Compressed files frequently have a .zip file name extension.

extract (v)~ To build a DAC package file that contains the definitions of all the objects in an existing database, as well as instance objects that are associated with the database.

extract ~ A data synopsis from a given system which is passed to another system to complete processing.

extraction rule (n)~ A rule that copies a string from a Web test response and puts it in the test context for use later in the test.

extraction, transformation, and loading (n)~ The act of extracting data from various sources, transforming data to consistent types, and loading the transformed data for use by applications.

extra-light (adj)~ Having a font weight that corresponds to a weight class value of 200 according to the OpenType specification.

extranet (n)~ An extension of an organization's intranet used to facilitate communication with the organization's trusted partners. An extranet allows such trusted partners to gain limited access to the organization's internal business data.

Extranet ~ A virtual intranet. Companies desiring an intranet but not having the internal bearer network on which to provide it, can look to an external service provider to supply it.

Extranet ~ Two or more autonomous and separately owned intranets, connected together in order to form an extended intranet. For example, a car manufacturer and its suppliers may each have their own Intranets, accessible only to their respective employees.

Extras Library (PN)~ A renaming of the Vista Program Library experience that showcases and allows quick access to installed Media Center Extras.

extrinsic event (n)~ An extrinsic event is a predefined occurrence that cannot be linked directly to changes in the WMI data model. Therefore, WMI enables an event provider to define an event class that describes the event.

eyeballs ~ an industry term for the raw number of people who look at a website.

eyedropper (n)~ A tool that enables a user to sample the color of any pixel on a screen and apply that color to an object.

EZ Answer (PN)~ A Ticket deflection feature that automatically performs a Knowledgebase search using text from specific Fields on the Ticket submission form.

F ~

F Sharp (PN)~ A strongly typed, multi-paradigm programming language that encompasses functional, imperative, and object-oriented programming techniques, most often used as a cross-platform CLI language, but also to generate JavaScript and GPU code.

F# Tools for Visual Studio Express 2013 for Web (n)~ The tools related to F#, which is a strongly-typed, functional-first programming language for writing simple code to solve complex problems using Visual Studio and the .NET Framework. F# is designed to reduce the time-to-deployment and complexity of software components such as calculation engines and data-rich analytical services in the modern enterprise.

F12 Developer Tools (PN)~ Web development tools that are accessible in Internet Explorer by pressing F12 or clicking Developer Tools on the Tools menu.

fabric (n)~ In VMM, the infrastructure resources (for example, virtual machine hosts, networking, and storage) that are used to create and deploy virtual machines and services to a private cloud.

fabric (n)~ The network of interconnected nodes consisting of servers, high-speed connections, switches, and load balancers that collectively makes up the physical underpinnings of the Microsoft Azure platform. Conceptually, the repetitive pattern of nodes and connections suggests a woven or fabric-like nature.

fabric controller (n)~ The service that acts as the kernel of the Microsoft Azure distributed cloud operating system, providing scheduling, resource allocation, device management, and fault tolerance for nodes in the fabric. It also manages the complete application lifecycle including service deployment, health monitoring, service healing, upgrading, and deactivation.

face (n)~ A set of characters that share common characteristics, such as stroke width and the presence or absence of serifs (short lines at the upper and lower edges of characters).

face down (oth)~ An orientation of printed paper where the printed side is against a surface. For example, paper is face down when it is placed in a copier with the printed side against the copying surface.

face recognition ~ A biometric technique that uses the geometry of a person's face to authenticate identity. Limited deployments, such as those for check cashing, are in place.

face scanner (n)~ A biometric sensor that analyses data points on your face to recognize or authenticate identity.

face up (oth)~ An orientation of printed paper where the printed side is away from a surface. For example, paper is face up when it is placed in a copier with the printed side away from the copying surface.

face value (n)~ The stated value that is displayed on the face of a monetary unit, such as a bill, coin, or gift card. For gift cards, the face value is the starting balance, which was paid when the gift card was issued.

Facebook post (n)~ A text message that can contain a link to multimedia content, that functions as opinion or comment, and that's published in a user's space or a common area of the online social-networking service named Facebook.

facet (PN)~ A set of logical pre-defined properties that model the behavior or characteristics for certain types of managed targets (such as a database, table, login, view,etc) in policy-based management.

Facet (PN)~ A set of logical pre-defined properties that model the behavior or characteristics for certain types of managed targets (such as a database, table, login, view,etc) in policy-based management.

facet (n)~ A constraint, such as Nullable, MaxLength, or Precision, that limits the allowable values for a property.

facet property (n)~ A predefined property that applies to a specific facet in Policy-Based Management.

faceted navigation (n)~ The process of refining a search for information by filtering on individual properties or facets of the items being searched.

facility (n)~ A physical space, such as a room or hall, where a service activity can be performed.

facility field (n)~ One of four fields of an SCODE that indicates the system service responsible for the error. It consists of a unique number that is assigned to represent the error or warning.

fact (n)~ User data to which rule conditions are applied. At design time, a fact is a reference to that data.

fact (n)~ A row in a fact table in a data warehouse. A fact contains values that define a data event such as a sales transaction.

fact base (n)~ A collection of facts against which rule conditions are evaluated.

fact data (n)~ Measures of facts that exist in context with one or more dimensions. A fact is a result of an event.

fact dimension (n)~ A relationship between a dimension and a measure group in which the dimension main table is the same as the measure group table.

Fact pane (PN)~ A feature in the Desktop Viewer that displays the comments in a report and any charts that were created from report data.

fact retriever (n)~ A component that implements an IFactRetriever interface to retrieve user-specific fact information from a custom store.

fact store (n)~ The database that stores information, including role and attributes, about actors. The fact store also provides hierarchy navigation so that actions can determine the relative positions of actors within an organization.

fact store manager (n)~ The component that retrieves the fact information from the various FactRetriever objects.

fact table (n)~ A central table in a data warehouse schema that contains numerical measures and keys relating facts to dimension tables.

FactBox (PN)~ A UI part on the right-side of a list place or task page that can contains graphs, lists, details or links. It provides an at-a-glance view of relevant information in a convenient way, helping to provide insights and intelligence about customer accounts, supplies, shipping status, financial status of an account, etc.

factor (n)~ In mathematics, an item that is multiplied in a multiplication problem; for example, 2 and 3 are factors in the problem 2 x 3. The prime factors of a number are a set of prime numbers that, when multiplied together, produce the number.

factor depreciation method (n)~ A method of depreciation that uses a progressive or digressive factor. For example, if the factor is >50, the depreciation is progressive, which means that the amount of depreciation increases each depreciation period. If the factor is <50, the depreciation is digressive, and the amount of depreciation decreases each depreciation period.

factorial (n)~ Expressed as n! (n factorial), the result of multiplying the successive integers from 1 through n; n! equals n x (n - 1) x (n - 2) x … x 1.

factory (n)~ A server component that instantiates other server components.

factory image (n)~ The original Windows operating system image file or the OEM custom Windows operating system image.

factory method (n)~ A method, usually defined as static, whose purpose is to return an instance of a class.

fade (n)~ The period between the central, or sustain, portion of a effect and its end.

Fade (n)~ An option that allows the user to specify the degree of transparency of an image.

Fade, Bounce Wipe (n)~ A title animation in Windows Movie Maker.

Fade, Ellipse Wipe (n)~ A title animation in Windows Movie Maker.

Fade, In and Out (n)~ A credit or title animation in Windows Movie Maker.

Fade, Slow Zoom (n)~ A title animation in Windows Movie Maker.

Fade, Wipe (n)~ A title animation in Windows Movie Maker.

fail fast exception (n)~ An exception that cannot be caught by any exception handler and that immediately causes the application to terminate and launch error reporting.

failback (n)~ In a failover cluster or server cluster, the process of returning a clustered service or application to its preferred node after the node has failed and then come back online.

failback policy (n)~ A set of parameters that an administrator can set for a failover cluster or server cluster that affect failback operations.

failed (n)~ A state that applies to a resource or a node in a failover cluster or server cluster. A resource or a node is placed in the failed state after a specified number of unsuccessful attempts to bring it online.

failed function (n)~ The function call from the call stack that actually caused an exception, for example, the last method called from the user code or a call to a web service or .NET Remoting call.

failed transaction (n)~ A transaction that encountered an error and was not able to complete.

failover (n)~ In a failover cluster or server cluster, the process of taking a clustered service or application offline on one node and bringing it back online on another node.

failover ~ Failover is a backup operational mode in which the functions of a system component are assumed by secondary system components when the primary component becomes unavailable through either failure or scheduled down time.

Failover Cluster Management snap-in (PN)~ A Microsoft Management Console (MMC) snap-in that is used to validate failover cluster configurations, create and manage failover clusters, and migrate certain settings to a cluster running the Windows Server 2008 operating system.

Failover Cluster Manager (PN)~ A Microsoft Management Console (MMC) snap-in that is used to validate failover cluster configurations, create and manage failover clusters, and migrate certain settings to a cluster running the Windows Server 2008 R2 operating system.

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failover cluster snap-in (n)~ A Microsoft Management Console (MMC) snap-in that is used to validate failover cluster configurations, create and manage failover clusters, and migrate certain settings to a cluster.

failover clustering (n)~ A high availability process in which an instance of an application or a service, running over one machine, can fail-over onto another machine in the failover cluster in the case the first one fails.

Failover Manager (PN)~ A Windows Fabric system service responsible for failure detection and failover of services, for coordinating the placement of replicas across failure domains, for reconfiguration of the replica-set based on complaints in the system, for balancing the load across all the nodes, and for ensuring availability and reliability of the services.

failover partner (n)~ The server used if the connection to the partner server fails.

failover relationship (n)~ The configuration assigned to two DHCP servers that provide for continuous availability of DHCP service to clients.

failover time (n)~ The amount of time it takes a resource, either individually or in a group, to complete the failover process.

failover unit (PN)~ A set of consistency units that will failover together and that can be split and merged for load balancing reasons without requiring co-ordination with the service.

fail-safe operator (n)~ A user who receives the alert if the designated operator cannot be reached.

failure (n)~ The inability of a computer system or related device to operate reliably or to operate at all.

failure notification (n)~ A type of cache notification triggered when the cache client misses one or more cache notifications.

Fair Usage Policy (n)~ The policy that states the rules of acceptable use, determined by Skype.

fallback action (n)~ The action that an Exchange Server 2007 transport rule takes if a disclaimer cannot be applied to an e-mail message as, for example, when a message is encrypted.

fallback element (n)~ An alternate code to run if the XSL processor does not support an XSL element.

fallback form (n)~ A form that is displayed when another form option isn't explicitly set. An example would be if an administrator fails to define a form for a particular security group that has access to the application.

fallback site (n)~ The site in the hierarchy that clients are assigned to when they are

installed by using automatic site assignment and they are not in a boundary group that has an assigned site.

fallback status point (n)~ A Configuration Manager site system role that helps you monitor client installation and identify clients that are unmanaged because they have problems communicating with their management point.

fallback trading partner agreement (n)~ A collection of settings that BizTalk Server uses for business-to-business message handling, when no explicit agreement is present.

false positive (n)~ A positive test or filter result in a subject or body of data that does not possess the attribute for which the filter or test is being conducted.

false-positive submission copy (n)~ The capability for users to enter a specific e-mail address to receive a copy of every message submitted as a false positive

familiar Office program (n)~ One of the classic Microsoft applications that can be considered to be easily recognizable by consumers. For example, Word, Excel, and PowerPoint.

family (n)~ A series of hardware or software products that have some properties in common, such as a series of personal computers from the same company, a series of CPU chips from the same manufacturer that all use the same instruction set, a set of 32-bit operating systems based on the same API (for example, Windows 95 and Windows 98), or a set of fonts that are intended to be used together, such as Times New Roman.

family (n)~ An account holder who is the primary administrator (parent) and the family members they manage.

family (PN)~ A game category designed for children or all-ages family play.

Family (PN)~ A section of account.microsoft.com where people can manage their Microsoft family.

Family & kids (PN)~ A game category designed for children or all-ages family play.

family history (n)~ Information about the diseases that run on the patient's family.

family member (n)~ An account holder who is a parent or a child.

Family Room (PN)~ The default room name in the Rooms feature of the People Hub. Based on the concept of the family room' in many homes

Family Safety (n)~ An item in the Windows Control Panel that enables users to access Parental Controls and other third-party parental control features, such as web filters.

Family Safety (n)~ Software that enables parents and guardians to customize children's web experiences in order to help protect their safety and privacy online.

Family Safety (PN)~ The link to the site to manage online access rights for, and monitor internet usage of, family members on Windows Live Family Safety.

family-friendly content (n)~ Text or images appropriate for all users including children; often selected via a UI element, such as a dictionary parental control.

fan out (v)~ To split a message for routing purposes to deliver to multiple recipients.

fan-out query (n)~ A technique for querying data across many members of a database federation. Fan-out queries are composed of member queries and summary queries.

fan-out thread (n)~ A thread that creates multiple message copies and places them in the appropriate link queues. The dispatcher then triggers XFER OUT threads to process the fan-out message copies.

Fantasy Violence (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the Entertainment Software

Rating Board (ESRB).

fantasy violence (n)~ A label in a voluntary content-based rating system used by TV networks in the United States to indicate to viewers if a particular show has higher levels of sex, violence or adult language.

FAQ (n)~ A document listing common questions and answers on a particular subject.

FAQ ~ (Frequently Asked Questions). A document on a website or in a newsgroup which gives answers to common problems and questions. Look for an FAQ if you have a problem with something, before you email or phone support.

far clipping plane (n)~ The far boundary of a viewing frustum or camera beyond which objects are not rendered.

fast card (n)~ An NFC-enabled card (like a credit card) that users can use for payments or other transactions even when the phone is locked.

fast first logon (n)~ A folder redirection functionality that frees users from waiting while files are copied to the server the first time they log on after a Folder Redirection policy has been applied that redirects the path of a user folder to a network location. It also optimizes network usage on WAN links by synchronizing files as a background task.

fast forward (n)~ To advance audio or video playback at a speed that is faster than normal.

Fast Forward (PN)~ This function quickly injects content hosted by Parature into the specified field.

Fast Fusion (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 84.

fast inventory (n)~ The reading of the barcode of each tape in the library.

fast page mode DRAM (n)~ An older form of DRAM, used in personal computers before EDO RAM was introduced, with typical clock timings of 6-3-3-3.

fast page-mode RAM (n)~ A specially designed dynamic RAM that supports access to sequential memory locations with a reduced cycle time.

fast roaming (n)~ A subset of the IEEE 802.11k and 802.11v protocols that provides the wireless client with a more detailed understanding of nearby Wi-Fi access points and does not require the client to undergo complete re-authentication when transitioning from one access point to the other.

Fast Start (PN)~ A feature in Bit Rate Throttling that delivers a maximum amount of data to a client's buffer before throttling is applied. Fast Start reduces startup latency in the client.

fast startup (n)~ A method of starting the computer that speeds boot time by ending the user session and hibernating the computer, rather than shutting down all running services.

Fast User Switching (n)~ A feature in Windows that allows you to switch to a different computer user account without closing programs and files first.

FastIP ~ An IP switching protocol developed by 3Com. Fast IP differs from other IP switching in that the end user initiates the process, not a router or switch.

FastTab (n)~ A container for label and control pairs and for complex controls such as grids. It groups and organizes complex information into simple, manageable groups. As it displays the information that makes up the form it cannot be removed from the page.

FastTabs are used on task pages and they can be collapsed and expanded. The FastTab is an essential part of the form it is on and is the evolution of the tabs in Navision.

FAT (n)~ A file system used by MS-DOS and Microsoft Windows operating systems to organize and manage files.

FAT ~ (File Allocation Table; pr. 'fat') A sort of index of where data is stored on a hard disk, used by the operating system.

FAT32 (n)~ A derivative of the file allocation table (FAT) file system. FAT32 supports smaller cluster sizes and larger volumes than FAT, which results in more efficient space allocation on FAT32 volumes.

fatal error (n)~ An error that causes the system or a program to fail abruptly with no hope of recovery. An example of a fatal error is an uncaught exception that cannot be handled.

fault (n)~ A physical defect, such as a loose connection, that prevents a system or device from operating as it should.

fault (n)~ A programming error that can cause the software to fail.

Fault Detection and Isolation (n)~ A technique for monitoring a system, identifying when a fault has occurred, and pinpointing the type of fault and its location.

fault domain (n)~ The physical point of failure in a data center for a cloud service role. For roles with more than one instance, Microsoft Azure deploys the instances in different fault domains to guard against outages due to physical computer failures in the data center.

fault injection (n)~ A technology allowing users to inject faults into an executable without requiring rebuilding the binary or modifying the source code; thus, providing a means of simulating errors and testing recovery.

fault tolerance (n)~ The ability of computer hardware or software to ensure data integrity when hardware failures occur. Fault-tolerant features appear in many server operating systems and include mirrored volumes, RAID-5 volumes, and server clusters.

fault tolerant heap (n)~ A heap manager that can tolerate some types of programming errors (faults) which in the default Windows heap manager would result in crashes.

fault tree analysis diagram (n)~ A type of diagram commonly used to illustrate events that might lead to a failure so the failure can be prevented.

Fault-tolerance ~ Ability of a system or component to continue normal operation despite equipment failures, power outages or other catastrophic events.

favorite (n)~ A user-defined shortcut to the most commonly used forms, reports, websites, etc.

favorite (n)~ A webpage link saved as a .url file in someone's Favorites' folder on Windows OneDrive. Favorites can be created directly within OneDrive

favorite (v)~ To add something to one's Favorites folder.

favorite contact (n)~ A contact that someone has tagged in Messenger to appear in the group of favorite contacts' that appears at the top of the Messenger display window.'

Favorite Folders (n)~ A pane located on top of the Navigation Pane that has copies of your Inbox, Sent Items, and so on. You can add, remove, and arrange folders in this pane. Collapse or expand the pane by clicking the arrow in the Favorite Folders header.

Favorite view (PN)~ A view available from the My Workspace area of the Operations console where you can save views that you regularly use, similar to how you save a Web page to your Favorites list in Internet Explorer

favorites (n)~ The list of shortcuts to frequently-accessed websites.

Favorites (PN)~ A user-specified list of people who can be accessed quickly across Office communication and collaboration products.

favorites (n)~ The pictures that you can select to appear in the animated Pictures tile on Start, and in the Photos hub.

Favorites (PN)~ The Design feature that allows users to save particular Designs, Styles, or Structures for easy use or access later.

fax (n)~ An activity that tracks call outcome and number of pages. Optionally stores the electronic copy of the actual document.

fax account (n)~ A collection of settings for sending and receiving faxes using a particular fax modem or fax server. Before you can send or receive faxes in Windows, you must set up a fax account.

fax call (n)~ An attempt to send a fax to a computer (or to an external fax modem) via an analog phone line.

fax machine (n)~ A device that scans pages, converts the images of those pages to a digital format consistent with the international facsimile standard, and transmits the image through a telephone line. A fax machine also receives such images and prints them on paper.

fax modem (n)~ A modem that sends (and possibly receives) data encoded in a fax format (typically CCITT fax format), which a fax machine or another modem decodes and converts to an image.

fax server (n)~ A network server that receives incoming faxes and sends them directly to the intended recipient. A fax server can also accept outgoing faxes from the network and transmit them to their intended recipients.

fax-enabled (adj)~ Able to send or receive fax messages.

FCI (PN)~ A Windows Server feature that automates classification processes to manage data more effectively, reduce costs and mitigate risks. File Classification Infrastructure automatically classifies files, runs reports, and applies policies based on the data's business value.

FCS (n)~ The extra checksum characters added to a frame in a communication protocol for error detection and correction. Source: Wikipedia

FDA (n)~ A U.S. governmental agency that is responsible for protecting public health by regulating things such as food, drugs, medical devices, and biological products.

FDD ~ (Fixed Disk Drive, Floppy Disk Drive). The slot on the PC which accepts- floppy disks, almost always referred to as 'Drive A:' by the computer. Now obsolete.

FDI (n)~ A technique for monitoring a system, identifying when a fault has occurred, and pinpointing the type of fault and its location.

FDI server (n)~ A software program for detecting, isolating, and, when possibile, resolving errors in a Windows-based system.

FDN (PN)~ A mode that restricts outgoing calls to a fixed set of numbers.

Fear (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the Pan European Gaming Information (PEGI) and the British Board of Film Classification (BBFC).

feature (n)~ A set of logically related functional requirements that provides a capability to the user and enables the satisfaction of a business objective.

feature (n)~ A set of software functionality designed to solve a specific problem or to provide a new functionality to the user.

feature (n)~ In Server Manager, a software program or logical collection of software programs that, though not part of a role, can support the functionality of one or more roles, or enhance the functionality of an entire server, regardless of which roles are installed. For example, the Failover Clustering feature augments the functionality of other roles, such as File Services and DHCP Server, by enabling them to join server clusters for increased redundancy and improved performance.

feature (n)~ In a computing system, the functional part of Windows that can be enumerated, indirectly detected, or measured, such as Wi-Fi support.

feature activation dependency (n)~ A relationship in which a feature is activated automatically when another feature is activated or a feature must be activated manually before another feature can be activated.

feature delegation (n)~ The process of granting access to feature areas. Access is granted to a particular user at a particular scope. For example, user -€œPeter-€? has access to the -€œLogging-€? feature at scope -€?Default Web Site.-€?

feature dissatisfaction (n)~ A condition where users believe that a feature does not meet the expectations set by the market, competitors, previous experiences, or promises.

feature event receiver (n)~ A server-side code routine that is called when a feature is activated, deactivated, installed, uninstalled, or upgraded on a computer, server farm, or server cluster.

feature selection (n)~ The process of choosing the attributes that are most relevant to analysis, or most valuable. Some data mining algorithms can perform automatic feature selection, or recommend the columns that contain useful features.

feature stapling (n)~ The process of associating a feature with a site definition, without modifying the site definition itself or using code routines. The associated feature is added automatically to new sites that are based on that site definition.

Feature Upgrade (PN)~ A feature that allows IT pros and developers to upgrade features such as UI, lists, content types, actions, and workflows.

Featured (PN)~ The collection title for items emphasized by the store through placement on the site.

Featured albums (PN)~ The collection title for music albums emphasized by the store through placement on the site.

Featured artists (PN)~ The collection title for musical artists emphasized by the store through placement on the site.

Featured badges (PN)~ The group label for badges that are elevated as part of a promotion or business arrangement.

Featured Chefs (PN)~ Selected top celebrity chefs or star cooks currently featured on MSN site.

Featured Cocktails (PN)~ Selected or favorite cocktails currently featured on MSN site.

featured content (n)~ A photo or video in Photos that appears as one of the initial five pieces of content that appear when Photos first starts.

Featured emoticons (PN)~ The group label for emoticons that are elevated as part of a promotion or business arrangement.

Featured Ingredients (PN)~ Selected or favorite ingredients currently featured on MSN site.

Featured movies (PN)~ The collection title for movies emphasized by the store through placement on the site.

Featured music (PN)~ The collection title for music items emphasized by the store through placement on the site.

Featured Partners (PN)~ Selected Food & Drink providers currently featured on MSN site.

Featured pictures (PN)~ The group label for pictures that are elevated as part of a promotion or business arrangement.

Featured Recipes (PN)~ Selected or favorite recipes currently featured on MSN site.

Featured scenes (PN)~ The group label for scenes that are elevated as part of a promotion or business arrangement.

Featured selection (PN)~ The collection title for items chosen by merchandizers.

Featured sets (PN)~ The collection title for boxed sets of movies or TV series emphasized by the store through placement on the site.

Featured TV (PN)~ The collection title for TV shows emphasized by the store through placement on the site.

Features (PN)~ A hub where users can learn about the different features of Windows Phone.

Federal Information Processing Standard (n)~ A system of standards, guidelines, and technical methods for information processing within the U.S. federal government.

federal tax ID (n)~ In the United States, a 9-digit number that identifies a business entity to the government. A business must have an EIN if it has employees or meets other criteria specified by the federal government.

federal tax identification number (n)~ In the United States, a 9-digit number that identifies a business entity to the government. A business must have an EIN if it has employees or meets other criteria specified by the federal government.

federated (n)~ Pertaining to a contact who is external to the user's organization or enterprise but with whom the user's organization or enterprise is linked.

federated application (n)~ A Web-based application that is AD-FS-enabled, meaning that it can be accessed by federated users.

federated conference (n)~ A conference with federated partners.

federated contact (n)~ A contact who is not part of the user's enterprise but with whom the user's enterprise is linked.

federated database servers (n)~ A set of linked servers that shares the processing load of data by hosting partitions of a distributed partitioned view.

federated domain (n)~ A domain that is engaged in a trust relationship with another domain, which is also called a federation. This relationship is between two federation servers, and allows a system to provide controlled access to its resources or services to a user that belongs to another security realm without requiring the user to authenticate directly to the system and without the two systems sharing a database of user identities or passwords.

federated IM (n)~ An instant message with a federated contact.

federated instant messaging (n)~ Instant messaging with federated contacts.

federated location definition (n)~ The configuration settings that describe how to issue a query for a given federated location and display the search results.

federated search (n)~ A type of search that provides users with results from multiple search and retrieval systems.

federated table (n)~ A table that contains data that is distributed by the federation.

federated user (n)~ An external user who has valid credentials from a federated partner, which is a trusted outside organization that is enabled for access to your Lync Server or Office Communications Server deployment.

federated user (n)~ A user whose account resides in an account partner organization and who can access federated applications that reside in a resource partner organization. In the context of Office 365, a federated user is one that is sourced (mastered, authenticated, created, and managed) in an organization's on-premises Active Directory. The on-premises Active Directory has a trust relationship with the cloud that allows authenticated Active Directory users to access cloud resources (or ‑€œservices,‑€? such a SharePoint Online, Exchange Online, etc).

federation (n)~ A trust relationship between two or more SIP domains that permits users in separate organizations to communicate in real time across network boundaries.

federation (n)~ A pair of realms or domains that have established a federation trust.

Federation ~ A technical approach where one security domain has a system to authenticate users and another security domain has a system that trusts the authenticating system

federation member (n)~ A database that contains parts of the federation's data and is there to provide the computational and storage capacity for parts of the federation's workload and data.

federation server (n)~ A computer that has been configured to host the Federation Service component of Active Directory Federation Services (AD- FS). Federation servers can authenticate or route requests from user accounts in other organizations and from clients that can be located anywhere on the Internet.

federation server proxy (n)~ A computer that has been configured to host the Federation Service Proxy component of Active Directory Federation Services (AD- FS). Federation server proxies provide intermediary proxy services between an Internet client and a federation server that is located behind a firewall on the corporate network.

Federation Service (n)~ An installable role service of Active Directory Federation Services (AD- FS) that is used to create a federation server. When it is installed, the Federation Service provides tokens in response to requests for security tokens. Multiple federation servers can be configured to provide fault tolerance and load balancing for a single Federation Service.

Federation Service Proxy (n)~ An installable role service of Active Directory Federation Services (AD- FS) that is used to create a federation server proxy. When it is installed, the Federation Service Proxy role service uses WS-Federation Passive Requestor Profile (WS-F PRP) protocols to collect user credential information from browser clients and Web applications and send the information to the Federation Service on their behalf.

fee transaction (n)~ A transaction that registers revenue with no matching cost.

feed (n)~ A distribution mechanism for frequently-updated content that is aggregated by an RSS reader and delivered or published in a standard XML format. The content is often summarized, with links to a more complete version.

Feed Discovery (n)~ A feature of Internet Explorer in Windows Vista that finds XML feeds on a webpage. User can view the feeds and subscribe to them.

feedback (n)~ The return of a portion of system output as input to the same system. Often feedback is deliberately designed into a system, but sometimes it is unwanted. In electronics, feedback is used in monitoring, controlling, and amplifying circuitry.

Feedback (PN)~ A UI element that provides access to a site or process for submitting feedback on the product or service being used.

feedback (n)~ A color-coded status, which is displayed on the Seating Chart, that a user can set to communicate with the meeting presenter.

feedback (n)~ Comments about a completed assignment that an educator makes during review and grading and that are available to the student once the grade is posted.

feedback (n)~ Comments or opinions about and reactions to something, intended to provide useful information for future business decisions and development.

Feedback Client 2013 (n)~ The name of application, which can help your development team gather both solicited and unsolicited feedback about your software projects, from your customers and other stakeholders.

Feedback Client 2013 Language Pack (n)~ Language Pack is a free add-on that you can use to switch the language that's displayed in the Feedback Client user interface.

feedback document (n)~ A document which is sent from Navision to Outlook as a response for a synchronization query. The feedback document contains all errors or conflicts detected by the C/AL code at the Navision Service Tier during the synchronization.

feedback form (n)~ An online form that allows its users to submit their questions, comments and suggestions with a view to enabling improvements.

feedback hub (n)~ A remote server that supports generating and aggregating the response to feedback requests.

Feedback Tool (PN)~ A Windows tool that users may use to report their issues to Microsoft.

feeder flow (n)~ A production flow that can- supply other downstream production flows.

feeding tube (n)~ A tube used to provide nutrition to patients who are unable to obtain nutrition by mouth.

FEFO (n)~ A method used for determining the order in which goods should be taken out of inventory, so that items with the earliest expiration dates are taken first.

female connector ~ A cable connector that has holes and plugs into a port or interface to connect one device to another.

fencing (n)~ The process of isolating a failed node from shared resources to assure data integrity.

fetch (v)~ To retrieve an instruction or an item of data from memory and store it in a register. Fetching is part of the execution cycle of a microprocessor; first an instruction or item of data must be fetched from memory and loaded into a register, after which it can be executed (if it is an instruction) or acted upon (if it is data).

Fetch (PN)~ A proprietary XML-based query language that is used in Microsoft Dynamics CRM to retrieve information.

fetch (v)~ To remotely view, stream, or copy files stored on a PC running OneDrive from any other device.

fetch ~ The process of 'fetching' a data or instruction item from memory and writing it to a register. The 'fetched' item is then either executed (instruction), or acted upon (data).

FetchXML (PN)~ A proprietary XML-based query language that is used in Microsoft Dynamics CRM to retrieve information.

FEV (n)~ The volume of air coming out of the lung under forced conditions.

FF (n)~ A printer command that tells a printer to move to the top of the next page. In the ASCII character set, the form-feed character has the decimal value 12 (hexadecimal 0C). Because its purpose is to begin printing on a new page, form feed is also known as the page-eject character.

FFL (n)~ The process of creating an event log that is written to a UTF-8 formatted text file.

FFS ~ (For F***'s Sake)- Internet slang, not suitable for polite company.

FFU (PN)~ A tool that can be used to apply Windows images to multiple devices at once. This can be used on the manufacturing floor.

FIB (n)~ A focused beam of gallium ions that can be used to image the surface of a PCB or other object.

fiber mode (n)~ A situation where an instance of SQL Server allocates one Windows thread per SQL scheduler, and then allocates one fiber per worker thread, up to the value set in the max worker threads option.

fiber optics (n)~ A technology for the transmission of light beams along optical fibers. A light beam, such as that produced in a laser, can be modulated to carry information. Because light has a higher frequency on the electromagnetic spectrum than other types of radiation, such as radio waves, a single fiber-optic channel can carry significantly more information than most other means of information transmission. Optical fibers are thin strands of glass or other transparent material, with dozens or hundreds of strands housed in a single cable. Optical fibers are essentially immune to electromagnetic interference.

fiber optics ~ A technology that transmits infrared and visible light frequencies through strands of glass or plastic fiber.

Fibre Channel (n)~ A networking standard developed to connect devices that require the transmission of large volumes of data at a very high speed. A leading implementation of Fibre Channel technology has been in storage area networks (SANs). Although the term Fibre Channel implies the use of fiber-optic technology, copper coaxial cable is also supported.

Fiction (PN)~ The Books & reference subcategory containing apps with fictional stories and other content.

fidelity (n)~ The accuracy with which an image is reproduced on your personal computer.

fidelity (n)~ The degree of precision and exactness with which one entity represents another.

field (n)~ An area in a window or record that stores a single data value.

field (n)~ A member that represents a variable associated with an object or class.

Field (n)~ An area where CSRs or Customers may enter data that will be stored by Parature.

field access profile (n)~ The set of field-level access permissions that have been granted to a user or users.

field button (n)~ A button that identifies a field in a PivotTable or PivotChart report. You can drag the field buttons to change the layout of the report, or click the arrows next to the buttons to change the level of detail displayed in the report.

field code (n)~ Placeholder text that shows where specified information from your data source will appear; the elements in a field that generate a field's result. The field code includes the field characters, field type, and instructions.

field data type (n)~ A property of a field that defines the kinds of data the field can store.

field data types (n)~ A characteristic of a field that determines what kind of data it can store. For example, a field whose data type is Text can store data consisting of either text or number characters, but a Number field can only store numerical data.

Field Dependency (n)~ A relationship between two Parature Fields where a Child Field or Child Field Option is not available until a Parent Field or Parent Field Option has been selected.

Field Explorer (PN)~ A UI section that displays the fields available for customizing a form.

field internal name (n)~ A string that uniquely identifies a field in a content type or a SharePoint list.

field length (n)~ In bulk copy, the maximum number of characters needed to represent a data item in a bulk copy character format data file.

Field List pane (n)~ A pane that lists all the fields in the underlying record source or database object.

field mapping (n)~ A relationship created between a field value in one document and a possibly different field in another document.

field marshaller (n)~ A SQL Server feature that handles marshaling for fields.

field name (n)~ The name of a category of information in a mail-merge data source. For example, City

field results (n)~ Text or graphics inserted in a document when Microsoft Word carries out a field's instructions. When you print the document or hide field codes, the field results replace the field codes.

field selector (n)~ A small box or bar that you click to select an entire column in a datasheet.

field terminator (n)~ In bulk copy, one or more characters marking the end of a field or row, separating one field or row in the data file from the next.

field type (n)~ The name that identifies the action or effect the field has in the document. Examples of field types are AUTHOR, COMMENTS, and DATE.

field value (n)~ The contents of a database field displayed inside a database results region, as shown in a Web browser.

field-level access (n)~ The permission that is assigned to a user or users that allow them to read, update, or create a specific field.

field-level synchronization (n)~ The ability to select specific fields for an entity (record

type) and specify how they should synchronize between CRM and Exchange, either in both ways or in one direction (from CRM to Exchange or from Exchange to CRM).

FIF (n)~ The speed of air coming into the lung under forced inspiration.

FIFO (n)~ A method for processing a queue in which items in the queue are removed in the same order in which they were added.

FIFO inventory valuation method (n)~ A method of inventory valuation in which inventory is assumed for accounting purposes to move in the order it was received, regardless of its actual physical movement.

Fighting (PN)~ The Games subcategory containing games that simulate fighting, such as martial arts or boxing.

figures (n)~ A Windows feature (in CSS) that allows web designers and developers to wrap text and other inline content around specified elements and fragments. This way, they can create complex and intricate layouts. For example, in Digital Publishing this capability allows text to wrap around objects such as images. Figures can be absolutely positioned on a web page while still remaining part of the document flow. Figures can be positioned some specified distance from the top, bottom, left or right sides of the containing block.

file (n)~ A collection of information that is stored on a computer or device under a single name.

File (n)~ The name of a menu in a conversation window from which the user can save the text of the current conversation, open received files, or close the conversation window.

File ~ All information on a computer is stored in files, whether it is part of a program, a document created by a user, a picture, or anything else. Most software is made up of dozens, sometimes hundreds, of different files.

file adapter (n)~ An adapter that can read messages from the file system and submit them to the server, as well as write messages from the server to a file on the file system.

file allocation table (n)~ A file system used by MS-DOS and Microsoft Windows operating systems to organize and manage files.

File and Registry Virtualization (PN)~ A feature that allows standard users to run applications that normally write to per-computer files and registry keys. If these write operations fail, they are automatically redirected to equivalent per-user locations.

File as Printout (n)~ A command that will use a print driver installed by OneNote to create an image of a wide variety of filetypes. Files are printed to the print driver and inserted as images into OneNote.

file association (n)~ For a particular file name extension, the association array elements that define where handlers and other attributes can be registered.

file attachment control (n)~ A control that allows users to attach files to their form when they fill it out.

file backup (n)~ A backup of all the data in one or more files or filegroups.

File Block (PN)~ A feature that allows end users and IT admins to control which file types and versions can be opened and saved in the application.

file buffer (n)~ A reserved portion of memory used to temporarily store data, pending an instruction to complete its transfer to or from a file.

file cache (n)~ File-based storage that is created on the client computer when the client

components are installed.

File Classification Infrastructure (PN)~ A Windows Server feature that automates classification processes to manage data more effectively, reduce costs and mitigate risks. File Classification Infrastructure automatically classifies files, runs reports, and applies policies based on the data's business value.

file collection (n)~ The process of copying specified files from SMS/Configuration Manager clients to the site server during a software inventory cycle.

file compression (n)~ The process of reducing the size of a file for transmission or storage.

file control block (n)~ A small block of memory temporarily assigned by a computer's operating system to hold information about an opened file. A file control block typically contains such information as the file's identification, its location on a disk, and a pointer that marks the user?s current (or last) position in the file.

file conversion (n)~ The process of transforming the data in a file from one format to another without altering the data—for example, converting a file from a word processor's format to its ASCII equivalent. In some cases, information about the data, such as formatting, may be lost. Another, more detailed, type of file conversion involves changing character coding from one standard to another, as in converting EBCDIC characters (which are used primarily with mainframe computers) to ASCII characters.

file copy (n)~ The first of the three stages of Setup, where the Windows program files and any additional files specified are copied to the computer's hard disk.

file differential backup (n)~ A backup of one or more files containing only changes made to each file since its most recent file backup. A file differential backup requires a full file backup as a base.

file DSN (n)~ file Data Source Names. File-based data sources shared among all users with the same drivers installed. These data sources are not dedicated to a user or local to a computer.

File Explorer (PN)~ A utility that enables the user to locate and open files and folders.

File extension ~ .gif .txt .doc .log etc. are all examples of file extensions. These are the letters after the period in a file name that indicates the type of file.

file filter (n)~ A DLL that controls the transfer of data between devices.

file filter (n)~ A file mask through which files are passed to separate specified items.

file fork (n)~ One of the two parts of a file recognized by the Mac OS. A Macintosh file has a data fork and a resource fork. Most or all of a typical user-produced document is in the data fork; the resource fork usually contains application-oriented information, such as fonts, dialog boxes, and menus.

file format (n)~ The structure or organization of data in a file.

file format escape (n)~ In regular expressions, the usual C language character escape sequences, \'

file group (n)~ A File Server Resource Manager option that is used to define a namespace for a file screen, file screen exception, or storage report. It consists of a set of file name patterns, which in turn determine whether files are included or excluded from a group.

file handle (n)~ In MS-DOS, OS/2, and Windows, a token (number) that the system uses to identify or refer to an open file or, sometimes, to a device.

File History (PN)~ A Windows feature designed to help users avoid data loss by automatically saving versions of files and copies of deleted files so that users can recover them.

file license (n)~ A license that authorizes protection of file resources on a single server.

file list (n)~ The list of files in the current project, located in the file pane of Visual SourceSafe Explorer.

file lock (n)~ An operating system mechanism that prevents a file that is used in one process from being accessed, modified, or deleted from another process.

File management (PN)~ The Business subcategory containing apps to help businesses manage their computer files.

file manager (n)~ A module of an operating system or environment that controls the physical placement of and access to a group of program files.

File managers (PN)~ The Utilities & tools subcategory containing apps to help you manage your computer files.

file mapping (n)~ The association of a file's contents with a portion of the virtual address space of a process.

File menu (n)~ A common drop-down menu that includes commands for file operations, such as Open, Save, and Print.

file mode (n)~ The mode -€"Input, Output, Append, Random, or Binary-€" that determines which methods can be used to read and write files.

file name (n)~ The set of letters, numbers, and allowable symbols assigned to a file to distinguish it from all other files in a particular directory on a disk. A file name is the label under which a computer user saves and requests a block of information.

file name extension (n)~ A set of characters added to the end of a file name that identifies the file type or format.

File Open Picker contract (PN)~ A contract that enables developers to- create apps that- use the file picker to offer files to other apps.

file pair (n)~ A unit of a data file and the corresponding delta file.

file picker (n)~ A UI element that enables users to locate and select files.

file port (n)~ An application-specific location that includes extra information that the application requires.

file property (n)~ A detail about a file that helps identify it, such as a descriptive title, the author name, the subject, or a keyword that identifies topics or other important information in the file.

file protection (n)~ A process or device by which the existence and integrity of a file are maintained. Methods of file protection range from allowing read-only access and assigning passwords to covering the write-protect notch on a disk and locking away floppy disks holding sensitive files.

file replication schedule (n)~ The schedule by which Directory Services user lists that are newly uploaded are added to the Administration Center and to e-mail servers worldwide.

file replication service (n)~ A service that provides multimaster file replication for designated directory trees between designated servers running Windows Server 2003. The designated directory trees must be on disk partitions formatted with the version of NTFS used with the Windows Server 2003 family. FRS is used by Distributed File System (DFS)

to automatically synchronize content between assigned replicas and by Active Directory to automatically synchronize content of the system volume information across domain controllers.

file restore (n)~ An operation that restores one or more files of a database.

file rollover (n)~ The process when a program closes a file, based on a certain event, and creates a new file.

File Save Picker contract (PN)~ A contract that- enables devs to set up their app as a save location that the user can choose when they use the file picker to save files.

file screen (n)~ A File Server Resource Manager option that is used to block certain files from being saved on a volume or in a folder tree. A file screen is applied at the folder level and affects all folders and subfolders in the designated path.

file screen exception (n)~ A file screen that overrides any file screening that would otherwise apply to a folder, and all its subfolders, in a designated exception path. That is, it creates an exception to any rules derived from a parent folder.

File Screening Audit (n)~ A storage report that lists file screening audit events on the server for a specified period. Use this report to identify users or applications that violate screening policies.

File server ~ A type of computer used on- networks- to provide files and other services to other computers. Often just called a server.

File Server for Macintosh (n)~ A service that allows users of Macintosh computers to store, access, and share files on servers running Services for Macintosh.

File Server Resource Manager (n)~ A suite of tools that allows administrators to understand, control, and manage the quantity and type of data stored on their servers.

file share witness (n)~ A new type of Majority Node Set (MNS) quorum in Windows Server 2003. In Exchange Server 2007, cluster continuous replication (CCR) uses the MNS quorum with file share witness instead of the traditional voter node.

file sharing program (n)~ A peer-to-peer file sharing client used to connect to file sharing networks in order to download or share files.

file size (n)~ The length of a file, typically given in bytes.

file specification (n)~ The path to a file, from a disk drive through a chain of directory files to the file name that serves to locate a particular file.

file system (n)~ In an operating system, the overall structure in which files are named, stored, and organized. NTFS, FAT, and FAT32 are types of file systems.

file system cache (n)~ An area of physical memory that holds frequently used pages. It allows applications and services to locate pages rapidly and reduces disk activity.

File tab (n)~ A tab on the ribbon that takes users to Microsoft Office Backstage view.

file to exclude (n)~ A file that is not included in the file group.

file to include (n)~ A file that is included in the file group.

file transfer (n)~ The process of moving or transmitting a file from one location to another, as between two programs or over a network.

File Transfer Protocol (PN)~ A member of the TCP/IP suite of protocols, used to copy files between two computers on the Internet. Both computers must support their respective FTP roles: one must be an FTP client and the other an FTP server.

file type (n)~ The format of a file, commonly indicated by its file name extension. The file

type indicates which program the file was created in and can be opened with.

file type association (n)~ For a particular file name extension, the association array elements that define where handlers and other attributes can be registered.

file/registry virtualization (PN)~ A feature that allows standard users to run applications that normally write to per-computer files and registry keys. If these write operations fail, they are automatically redirected to equivalent per-user locations.

file-based imaging (n)~ The process of capturing information at the file level into a single volume, with metadata describing the files.

file-based storage (n)~ Storage that takes place in local files (as opposed to a database), which are copies of the metadata in the client computer. It is used when the client is working offline.

filegroup (n)~ A named collection of one or more data files that forms a single unit of data allocation or for administration of a database.

file-mapping object (n)~ An object that maintains the association of a file's contents with a portion of the virtual address space of a process.

filer (n)~ A user who regularly files mailbox items into folders.

filer user (n)~ A user who regularly files mailbox items into folders.

Files (PN)~ An optional downloadable app that allows a person to browse the files stored in the phone using a file explorer like interface.

Files by File Group (n)~ A storage report that lists files that belong to specified file groups. Use this report to identify file group usage patterns and to identify file groups that occupy large amounts of disk space. This can help you determine which file screens to configure

Files by Owner (n)~ A storage report that lists files, grouped by owner. Use this report to analyze usage patterns on the server and to identify users who use large amounts of disk space.

filestream (n)~ A sequence of bytes used to hold file data.

FileTable (PN)~ A feature that provides internal storage to the core SQL Server product.

FileZilla ~ FileZilla is free, open source, cross-platform FTP software, consisting of FileZilla Client and FileZilla Server. Binaries are available for Windows, Linux, and Mac OS X. It supports FTP, SFTP, and FTPS (FTP over SSL/TLS).- http://filezilla-project.org/

fill (n)~ In computer graphics, the colored or patterned paint' inside an enclosed figure

fill (v)~ To add color or a pattern to the enclosed portion of a circle or other shape.

fill effect (n)~ An effect that applies to the appearance of the interior of an enclosed text character or other shape.

fill factor (n)~ An attribute of an index that defines how full the SQL Server Database Engine should make each page of the index.

fill handle (n)~ The small black square in the lower-right corner of a selected cell that can be used to copy data and to fill adjacent cells with a series of data.

fill in the blank question (n)~ A type of question (for example, in a poll, survey or test) where the user must enter a response in the blank space or spaces provided.

fill out (v)~ To enter information into a form.

fill rate (n)~ The percentage of ad requests where an ad is displayed to the user.

fill series (v)~ A sequence of data such as numbers, number and text combinations, dates,

or time periods, based on an established pattern and used to automatically fill data into worksheet cells.

Fill Transform (PN)~ A tool that lets you alter the appearance of a gradient or pattern fill. For example, you can use the Fill Transform tool to rotate or scale a pattern fill inside a path or shape.

Fill With Color tool (n)~ A tool that allows the user to change the color of a group of pixels at once.

filled map (n)~ A chart type for geographic data using color progression for numeric values or discrete colors for categorical values and relationships on locations over a map.

filler ingredient (n)~ A type of ingredient in a formula that is used to increase the total quantity of a product. The filler ingredient has no chemical influence on any of the active ingredients in the formulation.

Film Age, Old (n)~ A filter effect in Windows Movie Maker.

Film Age, Older (n)~ A filter effect in Windows Movie Maker.

Film Age, Oldest (n)~ A filter effect in Windows Movie Maker.

Film Grain (n)~ A filter effect in Windows Movie Maker.

filmstrip (n)~ A form of Launcher that scrolls from right to left and displays both a strip of smaller application icon images on the sides, and a single larger application preview image in the center.

filter (n)~ A pattern or mask through which data is passed to separate specified items.

filter (n)~ A set of conditions and associated actions that may be applied to certain tasks. For example, an email rule might stipulate that all messages from a particular sender be placed into a specific folder.

filter (v)~ To display only the rows in a list that satisfy the conditions you specify. You use the AutoFilter command to display rows that match one or more specific values, calculated values, or conditions.

filter (v)~ To display files that meet certain criteria. For example, you might filter files by a particular author so that you only see the files written by that person. Filtering does not delete files, it simply changes the view so that you only see the files that meet your criteria.

filter (v)~ To define the types of UI Automation elements to be included in a view of the UI Automation tree.

filter (n)~ A tool that you can use to categorize inventory items for quick searching. Filters also restrict the availability of items to customers, vendors, and warehouse processes.

filter (n)~ Words, phrases, sources, languages, time frame, authors, or an author's reach that the data set does or doesn't contain.

Filter ~ 1) A device which allows you to use an ordinary phone over a telephone line set up for an- ADSL- internet connection. Also called a micro-filter. 2) A program or set of programs that automatically removes- spam- from your- email.

filter area (n)~ The part of PivotTable or PivotChart view that contains filter fields.

Filter By Form (v)~ A technique for filtering data that uses a version of the current form or datasheet with empty fields in which you can type the values you want the filtered records to contain.

Filter By Selection (v)~ A technique for filtering records in a form, datasheet, or data access page in which you retrieve only records that contain the selected value.

filter criteria (n)~ Conditions that users specify to limit which records are included in the result set of a query.

Filter Excluding Selection (v)~ A technique in which you filter records in a form, datasheet, or data access page to retrieve only those records that don't contain the selected value.

filter field (n)~ A field in the filter area that you can use to filter data displayed in PivotTable or PivotChart view. Filter fields perform the same functions as page fields in Microsoft Excel PivotTable reports.

Filter For Input (v)~ A technique for filtering records that uses a value or expression you enter to find only records that contain the value or satisfy the expression.

filter handler (n)~ A handler that scans documents for text and properties.

filter icon (n)~ The icon that appears next to filtered data in a form.

filter link (n)~ An association between a filter control and a parameter. This association is defined on a report or scorecard in a dashboard. Items with links to a filter change when the filter is modified.

filter section (n)~ Area below the nav bar where users define and edit filters.

Filter Web Part (PN)~ A feature that enables users to modify dashboard views by changing the subset of data that is displayed in reports or scorecards.

filtered access token (n)~ An access token with the least administrative privileges required for the session. It is a restricted access token where all elevated privileges have been filtered out. A filtered access token is created by default for all interactive users that are not standard users, except the built-in administrator.

filtered group (n)~ A local security group that is removed from an access token. When User Account Control (UAC) creates the filtered access token, the filtered groups are removed.

filtered HTML (n)~ An HTML format with Microsoft Office-specific tags removed.

filtered view (n)~ A view to which a set of conditions have been applied to reduce the total number of displayed objects.

FilterKeys (n)~ A Windows 9x accessibility control panel feature that enables users with physical disabilities to use the keyboard. With FilterKeys, the system ignores brief and repeated keystrokes that result from slow or inaccurate finger movements.

final assembly (n)~ Final end-item product assembly before customer fulfillment.

final state (n)~ In a statechart or activity diagram, a representation of the completion of activity in the enclosing state or action state. The final state is indicated by a bull's eye.

finalizer (n)~ A method that frees resources and performs other cleanup operations.

Finance (PN)~ An app category that facilitates management of personal finances.

Finance and Accounting System Implementation (n)~ A template that outlines the steps needed to implement a finance and accounting system. It assumes an existing system or process is in place and a new system will be replacing it. It also assumes that the new application software system has already been chosen.

financial dimension (n)~ A financial data classifier created from the parties, locations, products, and activities in an organization and used for management reporting.

financial dimension value (n)~ A data element in the domain of a financial dimension.

financial dimension value constraint (n)~ A hierarchical financial dimension relationship that restricts the set of all possible financial dimension value combinations to a set of valid financial dimension value combinations.

financial information (n)~ A tab on a record that lists the Account or Business Contact's financial information, which was retrieved from Small Business Accounting.

Financial Integration (n)~ A feature that enables the user to access information from an accounting system from within Business Contact Manager for Outlook.

Financial Modernization Act of 1999 (n)~ A U.S. law containing financial provisions that require all financial institutions to disclose to consumer customers their policies and practices for protecting the privacy of non-public personal information. Non-public personal information includes any PII provided by a customer, resulting from transactions with the financial institution or obtained by a financial institution through providing products or services.

Financial Reporting Instance Standard (oth)~ A standard that places additional constraints on instance documents that are used for financial reporting. All instance documents that are valid under FRIS are valid XBRL documents. However, not all XBRL documents are valid under FRIS.

Financial Reporting Taxonomy Architecture (oth)~ A standard that places additional constraints on XBRL taxonomies that are intended to express information used in financial reporting. All taxonomies that are valid under FRTA are valid XBRL documents. However, not all XBRL documents are valid under FRTA.

financial statement (n)~ A statement of a company's financial state as of the end of a defined period. A financial statement may include an operating statement (an income statement showing the results in terms of profit and loss of normal business activities), a balance sheet (assets and liabilities), and other financial information.

financial statement (n)~ A report that documents the financial information and financial position of an organization.

financial template document (n)~ An XML schema that contains all the necessary elements that are needed to capture awizard selection and to drive the screens in the wizard.

find (v)~ To seek specific data within a file or data structure.

Find (v)~ A field in the main Communicator window where a user can search for a person by name or e-mail address. Communicator searches the corporate address book.

find (v)~ To locate text or a specific item on a Web page or in a document.

find (v)~ To locate or come upon through action.

Find (PN)~ A UI element that enables the user to locate text, and go to other locations wherever the text occurs in a document.

Find Message view (n)~ A reporting view that enables users to find messages based on tracked message properties.

Find My Phone (PN)~ A feature that lets you ring, lock, erase, or show your Windows phone on a map from account.microsoft.com.

Find similar picture or video (v)~ A feature that searches the Library to find and group pictures and videos with similar color, tone, and intensity.

fine tune (v)~ To manually edit and make adjustments to your photos.

fine tuning setting (n)~ A setting that shifts all inserted images by the same amount to align them properly on a full sheet of labels or stickers.

fine-grained lock (n)~ A lock that applies to a small amount of code or data.

Fine-Grained Permissions (n)~ A security feature that allows for greater granularity and customization of user permissions.

finger (n)~ An Internet utility, originally limited to UNIX but now available on many other platforms, that enables a user to obtain information on other users who may be at other sites (if those sites permit access by finger). Given an e-mail address, finger returns the user's full name, an indication of whether or not the user is currently logged on, and any other information the user has chosen to supply as a profile. Given a first or last name, finger returns the logon names of users whose first or last names match.

Finger ~ A program that you point at the username of someone on a networked system. It uncovers that person's full name, most recent log-in time, and other information. It's also used as a verb, meaning to apply the program to the user name.

Finger ~ A Unix command that provides information about users logged in; and it can also be used to retrieve the .plan and .project files from a user's home directory.

Finger ~ A gesture by a programmer to another person that has ripped off his code without even recognition.

finger input (n)~ A specific type of touch input in which fingertips only are used to touch the Surface screen.

fingerprint reader (n)~ An authentication device that digitally scans an individual's fingerprint, records the unique pattern of the individual's ridges and valleys, and determines if the pattern matches the pattern of the person who has access permission to a particular device, such as a computer or a phone, or to a Web site.

Finish (PN)~ A navigation button used to complete and close a wizard.

finish date (n)~ The date that a project or task is scheduled to be completed. This date is based on the task's start date, duration, calendars, predecessor dates, task dependencies, and constraints.

finished good (n)~ An item assembled for sale using a bill of materials.

finished unit (n)~ A Surface developer unit that has acrylic panels on all sides. You have to remove the appropriate end panel to access the I/O connections.

finite capacity (n)~ The capability of a resource (worker, machine, work center, plant, or organization) to produce output within a specified period of time without exceeding the available capacity.

finite loading (n)~ A scheduling method that assumes that limited capacity for labor and machines is available.

finite material (n)~ A method for scheduling resources that assumes that all the component materials needed for production are available when the production process starts.

finite property (n)~ A method for scheduling resources that considers limits to the type of work a work center can perform at a given time. Finite property specifies the type of products or operations to be carried out at the same time at a work center.

finite scheduling (n)~ A scheduling method that assumes that limited capacity for labor

and machines is available.

FIPS (PN)~ A system of standards, guidelines, and technical methods for information processing within the U.S. federal government.

Fire- Fighting ~ Desperately working to fix bugs to avoid being fired.

Firefox ~ A popular alternative- browser, available free from- Mozilla, which you can use instead of Internet Explorer.

firewall (n)~ A security solution that segregates one portion of a network from another portion, allowing only authorized network traffic to pass through according to traffic filtering rules.

Firewall ~ Originally a dedicated computer between you and the internet, preventing hackers, spammers and similar undesirables from taking over your PC. Now often just a program running on your PC, performing the same task. Recent versions of Windows have one built-in.

firewall rule (n)~ A rule permitting or blocking communication through Windows Firewall via a particular protocol and port or range of ports.

firewall traversal (n)~ A technology that provides secure pathways through a firewall and enables multiple data streams to pass thru the firewall on the same port (e.g., audio and video data on the same port).

Firewire ~ A standard for very fast data transfer, created by- Apple, popular for applications that use very large files, particularly video editing. Requires special hardware, generally added to a computer as an- expansion card.

firewire ~ technology that allows a computer to have an almost unlimited number of devices running without using up all the hardware interrupts. the registered trademark of Apple's IEEE 1394 digital connection.

firm planned order (n)~ An order that is generated to fulfill an item requirement and that cannot be modified as to quantity or time.

firmware (n)~ The software that is embedded in a hardware device and controls how the device interacts with the operating system.

Firmware ~ A computer program or software stored permanently in PROM or ROM or semi-permanently in EPROM.

Firmware ~ Software stored in PROM, ROM or EPROM; essential programs that remain even when the system is electrically turned off. Firmware is considerably easier to modify than hardware but more permanent than software stored on disk or volatile memory.

firmware system binary (PN)~ A feature that enables partners to place a system binary from firmware into Windows without modifying a Windows binary or executable file. OEMs can use this to make sure that, even after a user has removed or reinstalled the operating system, features such as theft-recovery applications, remote data-deletion software, or the ability to provide a missing device driver are still available to the user.

first boot (n)~ A phase of Windows Setup that starts the first time an end user boots Windows.

First Expiry First Out (oth)~ A method used for determining the order in which goods should be taken out of inventory, so that items with the earliest expiration dates are taken first.

first in, first out (n)~ A method for processing a queue in which items in the queue are

removed in the same order in which they were added.

first in, first out inventory valuation method (n)~ A method of inventory valuation in which inventory is assumed for accounting purposes to move in the order it was received, regardless of its actual physical movement.

first match (n)~ A matching criteria used in regular expressions that chooses the subsequence that was found first when the regular expression is matched.

First Name (n)~ In the Add a Contact Wizard, one of the fields by which you can search for a contact.

first name (n)~ The given name for an individual.

fiscal period (n)~ A division of a fiscal year that is reflected on financial statements.

fiscal period (n)~ A time period division of a fiscal year.

fiscal printer (n)~ A printer with security features for tax authorities to confirm the taxes collected by the retailer.

fiscal year (n)~ A span of time during which the financial activities of an organization are calculated. A fiscal year is divided into fiscal periods, typically defined as semesters, quarters, or months. The organization determines the dates that begin and end its fiscal year, which may not correspond to a traditional calendar year.

fiscal year (n)~ An approximate 12-month fiscal period used by an organization that prepares annual financial statements.

fishbone diagram (n)~ A type of diagram that documents all the factors that contribute to or affect a given situation (all the causes that lead to a certain effect).

fit (n)~ One of the criteria used for evaluating the success of a data mining algorithm. Fit is typically represented as a value between 0 and 1, and is calculated by taking the covariance between the predicted and actual values of evaluated cases and dividing by the standard deviations of the same predicted and actual values.

fit (n)~ Something that fits, or is suitable or appropriate, for a situation.

five 9s ~ The five 9s of accuracy: 99.999% accuracy

fix (n)~ A single cumulative package composed of one or more files used to address a problem in a product. Hotfixes address a specific customer situation and may not be distributed outside that customer organization.

Fix it button (n)~ A UI element that allows the user to have an automated step through a resolution to a problem.

Fix pane (n)~ An area in Windows Photo Gallery that includes an assortment of picture editing tools for common editing tasks. The Fix pane is opened by clicking the Fix button on the toolbar in Photo Gallery.

fixed amount off (n)~ The exact amount subtracted from the list price to arrive at a custom price.

fixed asset (n)~ An accounting classifier used to classify any long-term asset whose cost expiration is recognized over more than one year.

fixed asset addition (n)~ An add-on item to a fixed asset that is considered part of the fixed asset and is not tracked as its own fixed asset, such as an extra battery for a laptop. Typically, an add-on item is maintenance or an improvement and relates to a write-up adjustment.

fixed asset group (n)~ A set of characteristics that are assigned to a fixed asset. The fixed

asset inherits the characteristics (such as type, number sequences, and default value models) from the group.

fixed compensation (n)~ Compensation, independent of performance, that is awarded to an employee by an organization.

fixed compensation plan (n)~ A compensation structure that is used to determine fixed compensation levels (bands, grades, or steps) and the compensation ranges associated with each level. This plan is often used for employees of the same employee type that are within a specific geographical area.

fixed cost (n)~ A cost that does not vary with changes in product delivery throughput or output.

fixed currency (n)~ A currency that has a fixed exchange rate in relation to another currency.

fixed database role (n)~ A predefined role that exists in each database. The scope of the role is limited to the database in which it is defined.

fixed date (n)~ A date to which a task is tied either because the date was entered in the Actual Start or Actual Finish field or because the task is constrained by an inflexible constraint.

fixed dialing (n)~ A feature that allows a user to restrict the device to dial only the numbers or area codes that are specified.

Fixed Dialing Number (PN)~ A mode that restricts outgoing calls to a fixed set of numbers.

fixed distribution allocation method (n)~ A method for calculating allocations based on a specified percentage.

fixed document (n)~ One instance of an XPS document in an XPF document package. A fixed document has the extension .fdoc, is listed in the FixedDocumentSequence element, its root element is <FixedDocument> and it is comprised of fixed pages.

fixed exchange rate (n)~ An exchange rate that pegs one currency's value to another currency's value.

fixed file location (n)~ The full or absolute address of a file - for example, www.microsoft.com/location/sublocation/filename.htm.

fixed grid (n)~ Grid lines on the drawing page that stay the same distance apart when you zoom in or zoom out of a drawing.

fixed layout (n)~ A layout that does not change as the screen size, aspect ratio, app size, or orientation changes.

fixed location (n)~ A permanent location that is assigned to an item in a warehouse. Multiple items can have the same fixed location, and a single item can have multiple fixed locations.

fixed markup (n)~ The exact amount added to the list price to arrive at a custom price.

fixed material consumption (n)~ Absolute quantity of a material resource to be used to complete an assignment. A fixed consumption rate indicates that the amount of material used will be constant, regardless of changes to task duration or assignment length.

fixed page (n)~ A page in an XPS fixed document. A fixed page has the extension .fpage, is listed in the FixedDocument element, its root element is FixedPage and it contains text, layout information, and references to images, fonts, and other custom resources.

fixed percentage allocation method (n)~ A method for calculating allocations based on a specified percentage.

fixed positioning (n)~ Placement of an element relative to either the element's parent or, if there isn't one, the body. Values for the element's Left and Top properties are relative to the upper-left corner of the element's parent.

fixed quantity kanban (n)~ A type of kanban that is used when the number of kanbans that are assigned to a kanban rule is constant.

fixed rate (n)~ The multiplier used for converting the base currency of the Web site to the buyer currency or supplier currency.

fixed server role (n)~ A predefined role that exists at the server level. The scope of the role is limited to the SQL Server instance in which it is defined.

fixed value (n)~ A user-entered value or value from a static source that does not change unless manually altered by the user.

fixed version (n)~ A file version that prohibits the viewer from making edits.

fixed weight allocation method (n)~ A method for calculating allocations by using weighted values.

fixed-duration task (n)~ A task in which the duration is a fixed value and any changes to the work or the assigned units [that is, resources] don't affect the task's duration. This is calculated as follows: Duration x Units = Work.

fixed-length (adj)~ Pertaining to anything whose size is predetermined and constant.

fixed-price project (n)~ A type of project in which the customer pays a predetermined amount for the entire project.

fixed-price project estimate (n)~ The estimated total cost to complete a fixed-price project.

fixed-rate agreement (n)~ An exchange rate that is frozen for the entire project period.

fixed-size virtual hard disk (n)~ A virtual hard disk with a fixed size that is determined and for which all space is allocated when the disk is created. The size of the disk does not change when data is added or deleted.

fixed-width text file (n)~ A file containing data, where each field has a fixed width.

flag (n)~ Broadly, a marker of some type used by a computer in processing or interpreting information; a signal indicating the existence or status of a particular condition. Flags are used in such areas as communications, programming, and information processing.

flag (v)~ To associate a flag with a message or other item.

flag (n)~ A graphic that indicates follow-up action is required, or otherwise identifies an important item.

flagged (adj)~ Marked with a flag.

Flame ~ Internet slang for an email, forum or newsgroup post insulting or telling someone off.

Flamewar ~ A public trading of insults in a- newsgroup- or forum. Sometimes flamewars get so out of hand that there are hundreds of flames in the newsgroup and almost nothing else.

Flash (n)~ A Macromedia development environment containing video, multimedia, and application development features to help create rich user interfaces, online advertising, e-learning courses, and enterprise application front-ends.

flash (v)~ To alternate between calls when there is an active call and a call on hold.

Flash ~ A technology for displaying animations and videos on webpages, created by the Macromedia Corporation. The Flash Player is a plugin which enables internet browsers to display the animations.

flash ~ Flash memory (FLEXIBLE ARCHITECTURE for SHARED MEMORY):- This type of non-volatile memory has the ability to retain its information even when there is no power source.

flash ~ FLASH is erased (or bulk erased) electrically erasable programmable read-only memory (EEPROM). FLASH has the electrically erasable benefits of EEPROM but the small, economical cell size of EPROM technology

flash ~ A bandwidth friendly and browser independent vector-graphic animation technology. As long as different browsers are equipped with the necessary plug-ins, Flash animations will look the same. As of late 2005, Macromedia is now owned by- Adobe

flash auto (n)~ A flash mode used to set off the flash automatically according to the ambient light conditions.

Flash drive ~ A removable data storage device, usually thumb sized and plugged into a- USB- port.

Flash Fill (PN)~ A feature that extends AutoComplete functionality to show a live preview of suggested values for an entire range of cells based on what the user is typing.

flash memory card (n)~ A device used by many digital cameras to store pictures and video. Flash memory cards store computer information such as text, pictures, and music, and can be copied, erased, and used many times.

flash off (n)~ A flash mode when the phone's built-in camera flash is set to off.

flash on (n)~ A flash mode when the phone's built-in camera flash is set to on.

Flashing (n)~ A title animation in Windows Movie Maker.

Flashpix (n)~ A multi-resolution, tiled file format for digital images.

flat appearance (n)~ The recommended visual display of a control when it is nested inside another control or scrollable region.

flat cap (n)~ For paths that contain unconnected ends, the end of the stroke that is left as a flat edge.

flat file (n)~ A file consisting of records of a single record type in which there is no embedded structure information that governs relationships between records.

flat file format (n)~ An image file format in which individual objects cannot be edited. Files stored in JPEG, GIF, and BMP formats are all flat files. The PhotoDraw MIX file format is not a flat file format.

flat list (n)~ A result set in which any member hierarchies are ignored and all members are presented as equal. Regardless of how the members are presented however, hierarchical information is always maintained in the member metadata.

flat namespace (n)~ A namespace that is unstructured and cannot be partitioned, such as the network basic input/output system (NetBIOS) namespace. In a flat namespace, every object must have a unique name.

flat navigation pattern (n)~ The navigation structure recommended to be used for Windows Store apps that contain a small number of pages and its information is not organized in a hierarchy, i.e., the pages, tabs, and modes are logical peers.

flat structure (n)~ The navigation structure recommended to be used for Windows Store apps that contain a small number of pages and its information is not organized in a hierarchy, i.e., the pages, tabs, and modes are logical peers.

flat-file logging (n)~ The process of creating an event log that is written to a UTF-8 formatted text file.

flatrate ~ pricing plan for Telco

flatten (v)~ In digital graphic creation and manipulation programs, to combine all layers of text, images, and other graphic elements into a single layer. Elements cannot be edited after the graphic is flattened, so a graphic is not usually flattened until the final step when all adjustments have been made to the individual layers. Flattening an image significantly reduces its file size and allows it to be saved in a wider range of formats. Flattening is similar to grouping in that both actions combine a set of objects. However, flattening is a permanent action, whereas a group of objects can be ungrouped.

flatten (v)~ To convert a nested structure into a flat structure.

flattened interface (n)~ An interface created to combine members of multiple interfaces.

flattened rowset (n)~ A multidimensional data set presented as a two-dimensional rowset in which unique combinations of elements of multiple dimensions are combined on an axis.

flexbox (n)~ A control that- allows designers and developers to position and align child elements within a parent container and can be used to create flexible containers that proportionally expand to fill any remaining space in an HTML layout.- These capabilities allow immersive application developers to build key application layouts, such as toolbars of navigation elements.

FlexGo (PN)~ The technology and business model behind a Microsoft licensing program that enables low-entry-cost personal computing through subscription and pay-as-you-go software licensing.

FlexGo Management Portal (PN)~ A Web site used by customer service representatives and support personnel to perform administrative functions such as updating information for computers that are already in the system or creating batch updates.

FlexGo technology (PN)~ The technology and business model behind a Microsoft licensing program that enables low-entry-cost personal computing through subscription and pay-as-you-go software licensing.

flexible authentication (n)~ An authentication process where users in a variety of identity management systems can be authenticated.

flexible constraint (n)~ A constraint that does not tie a task to a single date. Flexible constraints are As Soon As Possible, As Late As Possible, Finish No Earlier Than, Finish No Later Than, Start No Earlier Than, and Start No Later Than.

flexible ID (n)~ An identifier that is assigned to various synchronization entities, such as replicas. The identifier can be of fixed or variable length.

flexible identifier (n)~ An identifier that is assigned to various synchronization entities, such as replicas. The identifier can be of fixed or variable length.

flick (v)~ A quick, straight stroke of a finger or pen on a screen. A flick is recognized as a gesture, and interpreted as a navigation or an editing command.

flick (v)~ To put your finger on a touchscreen and then swipe it quickly, lifting your finger

off the screen, in the direction you want.

flicker (n)~ Rapid, visible fluctuation in a screen image, as on a television or computer monitor. Flicker occurs when the image is refreshed (updated) too infrequently or too slowly for the eye to perceive a steady level of brightness. In television and raster-scan displays, flicker is not noticeable when the refresh rate is 50 to 60 times per second. Interlaced displays, in which the odd-numbered scan lines are refreshed on one sweep and even-numbered lines on the other, achieve a flicker-free effective refresh rate of 50 to 60 times per second because the lines appear to merge, even though each line is actually updated only 25 to 30 times per second.

flicks set (n)~ A collection of gestures you can make with a tablet pen to quickly navigate and perform shortcuts.

Flight Search (PN)~ A feature that allows a user to search for flights on airlines.

Flight Status (PN)~ A feature that allows a user to check the status of a given airline flight.

flip (v)~ To change the orientation of a selected object horizontally, vertically, or in both directions.

flip ahead (v)~ To go to the next page on a site quickly by swiping across the page or clicking the Forward button.

flip ahead (n)~ A feature in Internet Explorer that enables users to go to the next page on a site quickly by swiping across the page or clicking the Forward button.

flip bar (n)~ The list of documents that are currently open displayed in the order which you opened them.

flip chip packaging (n)~ A packaging technique that connects die bond pads to a package substrate without using wire bonds. The bumped die is placed on the package substrate where the bumps connect to the package pins.

FlipView (PN)~ The control for Windows Store apps that enables users to flip through content.

float (n)~ A data type that holds floating-point number data from -1.79E + 308 through 1.79E + 308. float, double precision, and float(n) are SQL Server float data types.

float (v)~ To manipulate an interface element, such as a panel or a toolbar, in order to make it a window separate from the application window.

floating (adj)~ Able to move freely as its own window. A floating window is always on top. Toolbars, menu bars, the toolbox, and palettes can float.

floating column chart (n)~ A stacked column chart that creates the effect of floating columns by making the first data series invisible. The result is a chart that depicts mininum and maximum values.

floating object (n)~ A graphic or other object that is inserted in the drawing layer so that you can position it precisely on the page or in front of or behind text or other objects.

floating point (n)~ A number represented by a mantissa and an exponent according to a given base. The mantissa is usually a value between 0 and 1. To find the value of a floating-point number, the base is raised to the power of the exponent, and the mantissa is multiplied by the result. Ordinary scientific notation uses floating-point numbers with 10 as the base. In a computer, the base for floating-point numbers is usually 2.

floating toolbar (n)~ A toolbar that is not attached to the edge of the program window.

You can change the shape of some floating toolbars.

floating version rights (n)~ The categories of software licenses that are available for purchase from Microsoft and that grant the purchaser the right to use the latest version of a software title as it becomes available, throughout the term of the customer's volume license agreement.

floating-point number (n)~ A number represented by a mantissa and an exponent according to a given base. The mantissa is usually a value between 0 and 1. To find the value of a floating-point number, the base is raised to the power of the exponent, and the mantissa is multiplied by the result. Ordinary scientific notation uses floating-point numbers with 10 as the base. In a computer, the base for floating-point numbers is usually 2.

floating-point unit (n)~ A circuit that performs floating-point calculations.

flood attack (n)~ A denial-of-service attack in which a server is flooded' with requests that cannot be completed. Once flooded

Flood Mitigation (n)~ A feature in the General Configuration Settings that enables the user to specify how ISA Server will prevent flood attacks.

flooding ~ An attack that attempts to cause a failure in (especially, in the security of) a computer system or other data processing entity by providing more input than the entity can process properly.

Floor Is Stock-Out Threshold (n)~ A site-level setting that overrides the Stock-Out Threshold value of each product.

floor plan (n)~ A drawing that shows the layout of individual rooms or entire floors of a building including the wall structure, building core, and electrical symbols. A type of building plan.

floppy disk (n)~ A reusable magnetic storage medium. The floppy disk used today is the rigid 3.5-inch microfloppy that holds 1.44 MB. It is called floppy because the first varieties were housed in bendable jackets.

Floppy disk ~ Also known as a- diskette. Now obsolete. Originally called floppy disks because they were round and non-rigid, but later the actual floppy disk was enclosed inside a rigid, near-square protective casing. Most programs used to be released on floppy disks, but modern programs are so large that they are now released on CD ROM or DVD instead.

floppy disk drive (n)~ A hardware device that reads data from and writes data to floppy disks.

FLOPS (n)~ A measure of the speed at which a computer can perform floating-point operations.

flow (n)~ Any of the different members of the Flow dimension.

flow (n)~ A content processing or query processing pipeline that contains operators that determine how the content or the query is processed.

flow control (n)~ The management of data transmission between two devices, such as between the CPU and a peripheral device or between nodes in a network. It ensures that the receiver can handle all the incoming data and usually depends on a set of protocols established at the beginning of the transmission session that define how and when a sender may transmit. Flow control also enables slower-speed devices to communicate with

higher-speed ones.

Flow dimension member (n)~ Any of the different members of the Flow dimension.

flow layout (n)~ A way of designing a form in which all elements are positioned one immediately after the other.

flowchart (n)~ A graphic map that can document procedures, analyze processes, indicate work or information flow, or track cost and efficiency.

flowchart symbol (n)~ An icon that illustrates one of the various flowcharting functions.

Fluent (adj)~ Characterized by design and functional elements introduced in the 2007 Microsoft Office suite user interface.

Fluent user interface (PN)~ The user interface introduced with the 2007 Microsoft Office suite. It includes components and features such as the Ribbon, Galleries, Live Preview, the Mini Toolbar, and Contextual Tabs.

fluid application model (n)~ A model that enables secure, cross-domain, integration between external applications and SharePoint Foundation deployments.

flush (adj)~ Aligned in a certain way on the screen or on paper. Flush left, for example, means aligned on the left side; flush right means aligned on the right side.

flushing principle (n)~ The method that is used to register item consumption for a BOM line against a production order.

Fly In, Fades (v)~ A title animation in Windows Movie Maker.

Fly In, Fly Out (v)~ A title animation in Windows Movie Maker.

Fly In, Left and Right (v)~ A credit or title animation in Windows Movie Maker.

Fly In, Top Left (v)~ A title animation in Windows Movie Maker.

Fly Out (v)~ A title animation in Windows Movie Maker.

flyer (n)~ A circular or pamphlet for distribution, normally used for advertisements.

flyout (n)~ A control to expose lightweight, contextual UI.

flyout anchor (n)~ A button-like control in the Ribbon that pops up a menu with more options when clicked.

flyout control (n)~ A control that developers use to create a flyout.

flyweight patching (n)~ A process that reduces the time that is required to apply updates to installed applications whereby only the parts of an application that are modified by an update actually change.

FM (PN)~ A Windows Fabric system service responsible for failure detection and failover of services, for coordinating the placement of replicas across failure domains, for reconfiguration of the replica-set based on complaints in the system, for balancing the load across all the nodes, and for ensuring availability and reliability of the services.

FMP (PN)~ A Web site used by customer service representatives and support personnel to perform administrative functions such as updating information for computers that are already in the system or creating batch updates.

f-number (n)~ In photography, the diameter of the aperture expressed in terms of the focal length of the camera lens. The greater the f-number, the less light reaches the film and the more in focus the objects in the foreground and the background will be. For example, with an f-number = 16 the objects in the far background will be in focus. Whereas, with an f-number = 2 the background will be blurry (while foreground objects are in focus).

FOAD ~ (Off And Die)- Internet slang. Pretty self-explanatory really.

FOB (oth)~ A shipping method that establishes the point at which ownership of goods passes to the buyer. The FOB can establish ownership when an item is damaged in transit.

focal length (n)~ The distance between the camera's lens and the image plane.

Focus (n)~ A feature of Lync Server or Office Communications Server that manages conference state.

Focus (PN)~ The search topic selector menu from which you can select an item that an analysis focuses on.

Focus Factory (n)~ A feature of Lync Server or Office Communications Server that helps to manage conferences and schedule meetings.

focus of control (n)~ In a sequence diagram, the time period during which an object or actor is performing an action. Activation is represented by a thin rectangle.

focusable (adj)~ Pertaining to anything (e.g. elements) that can receive focus.

Focused Ion Beam (n)~ A focused beam of gallium ions that can be used to image the surface of a PCB or other object.

fold count (n)~ A value that represents the number of partitions that will be created within the original data set.

folder (n)~ A named storage area on a computer or device containing files and other folders. Folders are used to organize information electronically, the same way actual folders in a filing cabinet do.

folder (n)~ In Distributed File System (DFS), an object in a namespace that virtualizes multiple shared folders (referred to as folder targets), or in the case of folders without targets, adds hierarchy to the namespace.

folder (n)~ A feature that allows users to group tiles and Live Tiles on the Start Screen and keep apps better organized.

Folder ~ An area on a disk for storing- files- in. Folders can also contain other folders, which in turn can contain more folders, and so on almost to infinity.

folder hierarchy (n)~ A bounded namespace that uniquely identifies all reports, folders, shared data source items, and resources that are stored in and managed by a report server.

folder home page (n)~ An Internet Web page or intranet page that is associated with an Outlook folder. If a page has been associated with the folder and the option is set, the Web page appears in the Outlook window whenever you select the folder.

Folder List (n)~ A menu option that displays the folders available in your mailbox.

Folder List (PN)~ The list of folders that appears in the Navigation Pane when viewing mail in Outlook for Mac.

Folder Pane (PN)~ A pane in the Outlook window that contains folders for each view, such as Mail or Calendar.

folder picker (n)~ A UI element that enables users to locate and open folders.

Folder Redirection (n)~ A Group Policy option that allows you to redirect designated folders to the network.

folder tree (n)~ A hierarchy of folders in the Exchange store very similar in structure to the standard file system. A single folder can contain child folders, which, in turn, can contain other child folders.

folder watching (n)~ A feature that instructs the application to monitor folders for newly added content.

Folders view (n)~ The view of a web site that shows how the content of the site is organized. You can create, delete, copy, and move folders and files in Folders view.

Folk (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 80.

Folklore (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 115.

Folk-Rock (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 81.

follow (v)~ To track content, people or other entities by adding them to a list of things that you care about and for which you would like to surface updates about changes and activities.

Follow Up (PN)~ A button on the toolbar that opens the Form Assistant pane, where a user can create a related activity.

follow up (adj)~ To act on or make further investigations on a contact or lead, on the basis of information received.

followed hyperlink (n)~ A hyperlink on a Web page that a site visitor has activated by using a mouse device, keyboard, or other type of pointing device.

follower (n)~ A person who subscribes to receive updates of another person's activities.

follow-up activity (n)~ An activity created using the Follow Up form in the Form Assistant.

font (n)~ A graphic design applied to a collection of numbers, symbols, and characters. A font describes a certain typeface, along with other qualities such as size, spacing, and pitch.

Font ~ Another word for typeface, ie the style of lettering.

Font Cache Service (PN)~ A Win32 service process that optimizes performance of applications by caching commonly used font data. Applications will start this service if it is not already running. It can be disabled, though doing so will degrade application performance.

font cartridge (n)~ A plug-in unit available for some printers that contains fonts in several styles and sizes. As with downloadable fonts, printers using font cartridges can produce characters in sizes and styles other than those created by the fonts built into it.

Font choices (PN)~ The option that shows the set of fonts that can be applied to a sway.

font embedding (n)~ The act of inserting font information into the publication or the compiled application. Once the font is embedded, the information becomes part of the publication or the application.

font family (n)~ The set of available fonts representing variations of a single typeface. For example, Times Roman and Times Roman Italic are members of the same font family. When the user indicates italic, the system selects the correct italic font for the font family, with its characteristic appearance. If there is no italic font in the family, the system simply slants, or obliques'

font manager (n)~ A software program that helps you increase or decrease the sets of

available fonts.

font previewer (n)~ A tool or feature that allows users to see different fonts, typography formats, and lettershapes that display on the computer and/or on Web sites.

font resource (n)~ A graphic design applied to a collection of numbers, symbols, and characters. A font describes a certain typeface, along with other qualities such as size, spacing, and pitch.

font resource file (n)~ A file that contains information about a font.

font scheme (n)~ A pre-designed combination of fonts that work well together.

font size (n)~ The point size of a set of characters in a particular typeface.

font style (n)~ The stylistic attributes of a font -€" such as bold, italic, and underline.

font subsetting (n)~ Embedding a limited number of characters specific to one font, reducing file size.

font substitution (n)~ A substitution that occurs when Windows or your printer uses a font similar to the one you used in your publication to display or print your publication.

font weight (n)~ An indication of the amount of vertical thickness in the characters of a font.

Food & Dining (PN)~ A list of restaurants and bars in a specific neighborhood.

Food & Drink (PN)~ An application that provides recipes and tools for meal-planning, instructional views, and an extensive wine guide.

Food and Drug Administration (n)~ A U.S. governmental agency that is responsible for protecting public health by regulating things such as food, drugs, medical devices, and biological products.

foot (v)~ To total amounts vertically. The resulting sum can be checked against a total obtained by cross-footing (adding amounts horizontally).

footer (n)~ One or more lines of text in the bottom margin area of a page. A footer may contain elements such as the page number, the name of the file, or the date.

footer ~ A formatting style designated in HTML by a specific tag and used at the end of an HTML file.

force feedback (n)~ A technology that generates push or resistance in an input/output device. Force feedback enables an input/output device, such as a joystick or a steering wheel, to react to the user's action in appropriate response to events displayed on the screen. For example, force feedback can be used with a computer game to react to a plane rising in a steep ascent or a race car turning a tight corner.

Force Removal (v)~ A link that allows the user to trigger removal of a database from a group of databases.

forced expiratory volume (n)~ The volume of air coming out of the lung under forced conditions.

forced failover (n)~ For an availability group, a form of failover (with possible data loss) that can be initiated by a database administrator in response to the loss of the primary replica when automatic failover did not occur.

forced inspiratory flow (n)~ The speed of air coming into the lung under forced inspiration.

forced manual failover (n)~ For an availability group, a form of failover (with possible data loss) that can be initiated by a database administrator in response to the loss of the

primary replica when automatic failover did not occur.

forced quorum (n)~ The process to start a WSFC cluster even though only a minority of the elements that are required for quorum are in communication.

forced rename state (n)~ The state that a Windows Live ID takes when the user account with which it is associated is deleted from Outlook Live, but the Windows Live ID for the account isn't deleted. The credentials for that Windows Live ID are still valid and recognized, but the Windows Live ID is put into a forced rename state. If someone tries to sign in using that Windows Live ID and its password, they're asked to rename the Windows Live ID. They can rename the Windows Live ID, but because the new e-mail address can't exist in the Outlook Live domain, the Windows Live ID is no longer functional in Outlook Live.

forced service (n)~ In a database mirroring session, a failover initiated by the database owner upon the failure of the principal server that transfers service to the mirror database while it is in an unknown state. Data may be lost.

forced vital capacity (n)~ The volume of air that can forcibly be blown out after full inspiration, measured in liters.

forecast (n)~ A prediction of future events, such as income, sales, or weather.

forecast dimension (n)~ A dimension that is used to characterize the level of detail for which a forecast is defined.

forecast plan (n)~ A long-range plan for estimating capacity, quantities of finished goods to be sold, and quantities of components needed, and for establishing financial priorities.

forecasting (n)~ A planning tool that helps management in its attempts to cope with the uncertainty of the future, relying mainly on data from the past and present and analysis of trends. Forecasting starts with certain assumptions based on the management's experience, knowledge, and judgment.

foreground (n)~ The brush color of displayed characters and graphics, for example, the color of the text that is displayed in a TextBox control.

foreground color (n)~ The color that is currently selected for drawing or displaying text on the screen. In monochrome displays, the foreground color is the color of a bitmap or other graphic.

foreground page (n)~ The top page of a drawing.

foreground program (n)~ The program that runs in the active window (the uppermost window with the highlighted title bar). The foreground program responds to commands issued by the user.

foreign address (n)~ Any address type that the MS Mail postoffice does not have a gateway or access component installed for routing.

foreign computer (n)~ A computer that uses another message queuing system but, through a connector application, can exchange messages with computers that run Message Queuing.

Foreign connector (PN)~ An Exchange Server 2007 connector that uses a Drop directory on a Hub Transport server to send messages to a local messaging server that doesn't use the Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) as its primary transport mechanism.

foreign currency (n)~ Any form of money in public circulation that is not your base (local) currency.

foreign currency revaluation (n)~ A procedure for recording revalued assets and liabilities that account for differences in exchange rates between an original transaction currency unit and accounting currency unit conversion and a period end transaction currency and accounting currency conversion.

foreign currency translation (n)~ The process of restating foreign currency accounts of subsidiaries into equivalent currency (usually the reporting currency of the parent company), in order to prepare consolidated financial statements in the native currency of the parent company.

foreign currency translation (n)~ A procedure for recording revalued functional currency account balances when restating account balances in a reporting currency.

foreign currency unit (n)~ A currency unit of a country/region that is not the functional currency unit of the primary legal entity.

foreign key (n)~ A key in a database table that comes from another table (also know as the referenced table') and whose values match the primary key (PK) or unique key in the referenced table.'

foreign key (n)~ A set of fields whose values are migrated from a primary key or an alternate key from a parent table.

foreign key association (n)~ An association between entities that is managed through foreign key properties.

Foreign Principal Group (n)~ A type of group within a forest (B) that enables that group to access the resources of a different forest (A) by assigning the FPG group with the same ID as a group within the A forest and enabling it to mimic the access permissions of the group with the same ID of Forest A.

foreign table (n)~ A table that contains a foreign key.

foreign-address (n)~ A deprecated function in List Processor (Lisp), specifying the location of a foreign object which takes the form of a Lisp integer, a Lisp vector, or a foreign-pointer instance.

foreseeable loss (n)~ An expected loss on a project that is treated as an expense transaction because it is likely that the total project cost will exceed the total project revenue or capitalization limit.

forest (n)~ One or more Active Directory domains that share the same class and attribute definitions (schema), site and replication information (configuration), and forest-wide search capabilities (global catalog). Domains in the same forest are linked with two-way, transitive trust relationships.

forest ~ A collection of one or more- domain- trees with a common schema and implicit trust relationships between them.

forest configuration (n)~ A configuration object used to model Active Directory forests.

forest root domain (n)~ The first domain created in a new forest. The forest-wide administrative groups, Enterprise Admins and Schema Admins, are located in this domain. As a best practice, new domains are created as children of the forest root domain.

forest trust (n)~ A trust between two Windows Server 2003 forests that forms trust relationships between every domain in both forests. A forest trust can be created only between the forest root domains in each forest. Forest trusts are transitive, and they can be one-way or two-way. An administrator must manually establish a forest trust, unlike an

automatically established trust, such as a parent-child trust.

fork ~ A stream of data that can be opened and accessed individually under a common filename. The Mac OS Standard and Extended file systems store a separate data fork and resource fork as part of every file.

fork ~ In BSD, fork is a system call that creates a new process.

form (n)~ In some applications (especially databases), a structured window, box, or other self-contained element that serves as a visual filter for the underlying data it is presenting.

form (n)~ A structured document or template with spaces reserved for entering information and often containing special coding (e.g. to trigger data processing).

form (n)~ A form targeted at either the Web or the console.

form area (n)~ The area of the InfoPath workspace that displays the form you are working with.

form assignment (n)~ Assignment of responsibility, by a contributor, to submit data, review data, or approve data on a data entry form.

form control (n)~ On a Web site, an individual box or button with which you enter information on an electronic form.

form definition file (n)~ An XML file with an .xsf extension that contains information about all other files and components used within a form, including user interface customizations, XML Schemas, views, business logic, events, and deployment settings.

form editor (n)~ The user interface control in Microsoft Dynamics CRM where you can create and edit forms for an entity.

form factor (n)~ The size, shape, and configuration of a piece of computer hardware. The term is often applied to subcomponents such as disk drives, circuit boards, and small devices, such as handheld PCs. It can also be used more broadly to include the arrangement and positioning of external switches, plugs, and other components of the device, or it can refer to the footprint of an entire computer.

form factor (n)~ A category of devices that share a property or properties relating to size, aspect ratio, input mechanisms, and other physical characteristics.

form feed (n)~ A printer command that tells a printer to move to the top of the next page. In the ASCII character set, the form-feed character has the decimal value 12 (hexadecimal 0C). Because its purpose is to begin printing on a new page, form feed is also known as the page-eject character.

form field (n)~ A data-entry field on a page. A site visitor supplies information in a field either by typing text or by selecting a field.

form files (n)~ A collection of files that are used to implement a form. File types can include .html, .xml, .xsd, .xslt, script, and other file types that are necessary to support the functionality of the form.

form footer (n)~ Use to display instructions for using a form, command buttons, or unbound controls to accept input. Displays at the bottom of the form in Form view and at the end of a printout.

form handler (n)~ A program on a server that runs when a site visitor submits a form.

form header (n)~ Use to display a title for a form, instructions for using it, or command buttons that open related forms or carry out other tasks. Displays at the top of the form in Form view and at the beginning of a printout.

form instance (n)~ An instance, or copy, of a PerformancePoint Planning form template that is pushed to a PerformancePoint Add-in for Excel contributor, reviewer, or approver via an assignment.

form library (n)~ A folder in which a collection of forms based on the same template is stored and shared. Each form in a form library is associated with user-defined information that is displayed in the content listing for that library.

Form Library URL Repair Tool (PN)~ A feature that updates absolute URLs in form templates associated with SharePoint Form Libraries (i.e., InfoPath XSNs) as well as Universal Data Connection files.

Form Mode (n)~ The option that lets users choose, be default, what mode they will view records in forms in.

form module (n)~ A module that includes code for all event procedures triggered by events occurring on a specific form or its controls.

form properties (n)~ Attributes of a form that affect its appearance or behavior. For example, the DefaultView property is a form property that determines whether a form will automatically open in Form view or Datasheet view.

form region (n)~ A customizable extension to Microsoft Office Outlook forms.

form selector (n)~ The box where the rulers meet, in the upper-left corner of a form in Design view. Use the box to perform form-level operations, such as selecting the form.

form template (n)~ A file or set of files that defines the data structure, appearance, and behavior of a form.

form template library (n)~ The location, in the top-level site of a site collection, where the form templates that have been activated by an administrator are stored.

Form view (n)~ A window that displays a form to either show or accept data. Form view is the primary means of adding and modifying data in tables. You cannot change the design of a form in this view.

formal agent (n)~ An agent who may be signed in into UC throughout the day, and they may sign in and out of the ACD system during the day. They are fully aware of their role as an agent and want to be able to see the numbers of calls in the queues they are serving, and so on.

format (n)~ The overall layout or pattern of a document.

format (v)~ To prepare a disk for use by organizing its storage space into a collection of data compartments'

format (v)~ To arrange objects in a specified form or layout.

format (n)~ The attributes of a cell in a spreadsheet, such as its being alphabetic or numeric, the number of digits, the use of commas, and the use of currency signs.

format (n)~ The structure or organization of data in a file.

format (n)~ The structure or appearance of a unit of data, such as a field, or text in a message body.

format bar (n)~ A toolbar within an application used for modifying the format of the document being displayed, such as changing font size or type.

format file (n)~ A file containing meta information (such as data type and column size) that is used to interpret data when being read from or written to a data file.

Format Object task pane (PN)~ A task pane that provides functionality for formatting

objects.

Format Painter (v)~ A feature that replicates formatting from a source item -€" such as text in Word, a cell in Excel, a control in Access, or a shape in Publisher -€" to one or more target items.

format switch (n)~ A switch (*) or instruction that specifies the capitalization, numeral style, and character formatting that Microsoft Word uses in a field result.

formatting (n)~ The elements of style and presentation that are added to documents through the use of margins, indents, and different sizes, weights, and styles of type.

formatting dimension (n)~ The dimension that numeric formatting is applied to.

Formatting Palette (PN)~ A free floating utility in Microsoft Office for Mac that puts the right formatting options at users' fingertips when they need them.

forms cache (n)~ A location on a computer's hard drive to store a local copy of a form to improve performance when opening a form subsequent times.

forms-based authentication (PN)~ A service that enables applications to provide their own logon UI and to verify credentials independently.

formula (n)~ A sequence of values, cell references, names, functions, or operators in a cell that together produce a new value.

formula (n)~ A numeric relationship among production process inputs and production process outputs.

Formula AutoComplete (PN)~ An AutoComplete feature for Excel formulas.

formula bar (n)~ A bar at the top of the Excel window that you use to enter or edit values or formulas in cells or charts. Displays the constant value or formula stored in the active cell.

Formula Builder (PN)~ A tool that helps you create or edit a formula and also provides information about functions and their arguments.

formula item (n)~ An output of a batch process controlled by a formula.

Formula Palette (n)~ A tool that helps you create or edit a formula and also provides information about functions and their arguments.

Forum ~ A public or semi-public area on a website or bulletin board where you can read and post messages on a particular topic, allowing public debate.

forward (v)~ To send a received e-mail message or calendar item, either modified or in its entirety, to a new recipient.

forward (v)~ To move a call to another phone before the call is answered.

Forward (adj)~ A navigation button used to return to a page from which the user has navigated away via the Internet Explorer Back command.

forward lookup (n)~ In DNS, a query process in which the friendly DNS domain name of a host computer is searched to find its IP address. In DNS Manager, forward lookup zones are based on DNS domain names and typically hold host address (A) resource records.

forward mailbox (n)~ A mailbox used by the E-mail Router to route incoming Microsoft Dynamics CRM e-mail messages and create activities for individual users.

forward planning (n)~ A method for determining a production schedule by beginning with the production start date and working forward to determine the production completion date.

forward proxy (n)~ An intermediate server that sits between the client and the origin

server. To retrieve content from the origin server, the client sends a request to the proxy naming the origin server as the target. The proxy then requests the content from the origin server and returns the content to the client.

forward scheduling (n)~ A method for determining a production schedule by beginning with the production start date and working forward to determine the production completion date.

forward slash (n)~ The / character.

forwarding proxy (n)~ An Office Communications Server used to forward SIP traffic within an organization.

forward-only cursor (n)~ A cursor that cannot be scrolled; rows can be read only in sequence from the first row to the last row.

foster (v)~ To encourage or facilitate.

four character code (n)~ A 32-bit unsigned integer that is created by concatenating four ASCII characters to identify a data format.

FOURCC code (n)~ A 32-bit unsigned integer that is created by concatenating four ASCII characters to identify a data format.

four-headed arrow (n)~ Two arrows in shape of a cross, with two heads each pointing in opposite directions.

Fourier transform (n)~ A mathematical method, developed by the French mathematician Jean-Baptiste-Joseph Fourier (1768-1830), for signal processing and signal generation tasks such as spectral analysis and image processing. The Fourier transform converts a signal value that is a function of time, space, or both into a function of frequency. The inverse Fourier transform converts a function of frequencies into a function of time, space, or both.

FPM DRAM (n)~ An older form of DRAM, used in personal computers before EDO RAM was introduced, with typical clock timings of 6-3-3-3.

FPM RAM (n)~ A specially designed dynamic RAM that supports access to sequential memory locations with a reduced cycle time.

FPS (n)~ The number of video frames displayed per second. Higher frame rates generally produce smoother movement in the picture.

FPS ~ 1- (Frames Per Second)- A measure of the smoothness and quality of animations, particularly in computer games. The more frames per second, the better the quality.

FPS ~ 2- (First Person Shooter)- A computer game where you shoot things, played from a first person perspective, ie with you standing behind the gun(s). Also known as
a- shoot-'em-up.

FPSE (PN)~ A set of programs you can use to administer, author, and browse a FrontPage-extended Web site.

FPU (n)~ A circuit that performs floating-point calculations.

FQDN (n)~ A DNS name that has been stated to indicate its absolute location in the domain namespace tree. In contrast to relative names, an FQDN has a trailing period (.) to qualify its position to the root of the namespace (host.example.contoso.com).

fraction (n)~ A number that is not a whole number, such as -½ (vulgar fraction) or 0.5 (decimal fraction), formed by dividing one quantity into another.

fraction (n)~ A small part, amount, or proportion of something.

fraction bar (n)~ A line that separates the numerator and denominator of a fraction.

frag ~ Shoot someone in a computer game.

fragment (n)~ A subtree of UI Automation elements within a host framework such as a window.

fragment (n)~ A concrete sequence of media samples of a track that correspond to a particular interval in an IIS Smooth Streaming presentation.

fragment caching (n)~ The process of storing only parts of a Web page. You accomplish this by caching the output of a user control, such as navigation bars, headers, and footers.

fragmentation (n)~ The breaking apart of files as they are stored by the operating system into small, separate segments on disk.

frame (n)~ In synchronous communications, a package of information transmitted as a single unit. Every frame follows the same basic organization and contains control information, such as synchronizing characters, station address, and an error-checking value, as well as a variable amount of data.

frame (n)~ One of many sequential images that make up video or animation.

frame (n)~ An independent section on a webpage. Each frame is actually a separate webpage and can have its own scrollbars.

frame (n)~ In asynchronous serial communications, a unit of transmission that is sometimes measured in elapsed time and begins with the start bit that precedes a character and ends with the last stop bit that follows the character.

frame (n)~ A space, shown onscreen as a box, that contains a particular element of your publication.

frame ~ A packet of data including start and end of frame delimiters.

frame ~ An HTML feature that allows web designers to segment the window of a web browser into distinct sections.

frame buffer (n)~ A portion of a computer's display memory that holds the contents of a single screen image.

frame check sequence (n)~ The extra checksum characters added to a frame in a communication protocol for error detection and correction. Source: Wikipedia

frame format (n)~ The way in which a network type, such as Ethernet, formats data to be sent over a network. When multiple frame types are allowed for a particular network type, the packets are structured differently and are, therefore, incompatible. All computers on a network must use the same frame type to communicate.

frame grabber (n)~ A device used in computer graphics that uses a video camera, rather than a scan head, to capture a video image and then stores it in memory with the aid of a special-purpose circuit board.

frame rate (n)~ The number of video frames displayed per second. Higher frame rates generally produce smoother movement in the picture.

frame type (n)~ The way in which a network type, such as Ethernet, formats data to be sent over a network. When multiple frame types are allowed for a particular network type, the packets are structured differently and are, therefore, incompatible. All computers on a network must use the same frame type to communicate.

Frame Zoom Control (n)~ A control that contains a slider.

frames page (n)~ A page that divides a Web browser's window into different areas called

frames that can independently display Web pages.

frames per second (n)~ The number of video frames displayed per second. Higher frame rates generally produce smoother movement in the picture.

frameset (n)~ A page that divides a Web browser's window into different areas called frames that can independently display Web pages.

framework (n)~ In object-oriented programming, a reusable basic design structure, consisting of abstract and concrete classes, that assists in building applications.

Framework (n)~ An integral Windows component that supports building, deploying, and running the next generation of applications and XML Web services. It provides a highly productive, standards-based, multilanguage environment for integrating existing investments with next generation applications and services, as well as the agility to solve the challenges of deployment and operation of Internet-scale applications. The .NET Framework consists of three main parts: the common language runtime, a hierarchical set of unified class libraries, and a componentized version of ASP called ASP.NET.

framework package (n)~ A package that can be used by other packages.

fraudulent (n)~ Engaging in fraud or deceptive.

free (adj)~ Free time appears with a clear availability indicator and is seen as available when others view your Calendar. An appointment of zero duration, while visible in the selected block of time when viewing days, shows as free time to others.

Free (adj)~ An Azure Web site hosting tier, used for pricing calculation.

Free App Service (PN)~ The new name for Free Websites, a resource of the Azure App Service service ideal for experimenting with the platform and for development and test scenarios.

free cell (n)~ In the FreeCell game, the four card locations in the upper-left corner of the screen. Each cell holds one card.

Free Database (Hours) (n)~ A resource of the 'MySQL Database on Azure' service type of the 'Data Services' service for 'Pay-As-You-Go' billing based on the number of usage hours.

free media pool (n)~ A logical collection of unused data-storage media that can be used by applications or other media pools. When media are no longer needed by an application, they are returned to a free media pool so that they can be used again.

Free Mobile Services unit (n)~ A unit of measure for the Free tier of the Microsoft Azure Mobile Services service.

Free Notification Hub unit (n)~ A unit of measure for the Free tier of the Microsoft Azure Notification Hubs service.

Free On Board (oth)~ A shipping method that establishes the point at which ownership of goods passes to the buyer. The FOB can establish ownership when an item is damaged in transit.

free slack (n)~ The amount of time that a task can slip before it delays another task.

free space (n)~ The space available on a hard disk for creating primary partitions and extended partions, on which logical drives can be created, formatted, and assigned drive letters.

free tape (n)~ A tape that is available to be written to by operations such as backup or copy.

Free tier (n)~ An Azure offer for Windows 10 store developers who can get access to cloud services (including Application Insights) at no cost.

free trial (n)~ A version of a product that can be used at no cost for a limited period of time for purposes of evaluation.

free/busy information (n)~ Information regarding the availability of a user.

free/busy status (n)~ Information regarding the availability of a user.

free/busy time (n)~ In Calendar, time status and user defined labels are indicated by colors and patterns.

freeform (n)~ Any shape that you draw by using the Curve, Freeform, and Scribble tools. Freeform shapes can include straight lines and freehand curves. They can be drawn opened or closed and can be edited by using the drawing tools.

freeform curve (n)~ A curved line, made up of segments and defined by control points.

freeform path (n)~ A line that is drawn as if by a pencil. A pixel is placed everywhere that the mouse cursor moves, so long as the mouse button is pressed. All paths can be stroked or filled.

FreeLibrary (n)~ A function that processes call after they explicitly linked to a DLL module when that module is no longer needed, decrements the module's reference count and, if the reference count is zero, unmaps it from the address space of the process.

Freestyle (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 119.

free-text searchable (n)~ A Yes/No flag in a property definition that indicates whether the property can be found through a free-text search. To set this flag to Yes, the property type must be string or enumerated. A free-text search locates exact matches and words that are inflectionally generated from the one(s) you specified. For example, the word drive' would return matches for drives

free-threaded component (n)~ A COM component that can reside on multiple threads of execution. Free-threaded components support access by multiple clients and do not rely on COM to synchronize calls to them.

freeze (v)~ In I/O operations, to prevent execution of a thread.

freeze (v)~ To lock specific rows or columns in place in order to keep them in view while scrolling in a worksheet.

freeze horizontal (v)~ To hold a row of a report in a static position so that the row continues to be displayed as you scroll up or down in the report.

freeze vertical (v)~ To hold a column of a report in a static position so that the column continues to be displayed as you scroll right or left in the report.

freight (n)~ An amount paid to a carrier for transporting goods.

freight forwarder (n)~ A person or company contracted by a customer to consolidate loads into shipments and then transport and deliver those loads to specified destinations.

Freight term (n)~ A field label on the accounts form. It provides the choices No Charge or FOB for the Freight Term.

freight terms (n)~ The agreed-upon method for handling shipping costs. Freight terms identify the party responsible for the payment of freight charges.

frequency (n)~ The measure of how often a periodic event occurs, such as a signal going

through a complete cycle. Frequency is usually measured in hertz (Hz), with 1 Hz equaling 1 occurrence (cycle) per second. Frequency is also measured in kilohertz (kHz, or 1,000 Hz), megahertz (MHz, or 1,000 kHz), gigahertz (GHz, or 1,000 MHz), or terahertz (THz, or 1,000 GHz).

frequency (n)~ In Windows Media Player, the number, such as 88.5 or 101.7, used to locate a radio station.

frequency (n)~ The number of events divided by the reach of the events.

frequency hopping (n)~ The switching of frequencies within a given bandwidth during a point-to-point transmission.

Frequent Restart Mode (PN)~ A state that the computer goes into when it has used up all usage time, including borrowed usage time or reserve time. In this mode, the computer is restarted with a set amount of additional borrowed usage time or reserve time and restarts again every time that the borrowed usage time or reserve time is used up.

friend (n)~ A person with whom a Windows Live user has established a mutual social connection.

friend (n)~ A person someone has established a mutual connection with. The connection could have been made on Windows Live or in any connected social networking service.

friend assembly (n)~ An assembly that can access another assembly's internal types and members. Ordinarily, types and members with internal scope (in C#) and friend scope (in Visual Basic) are visible only in the assembly in which they are defined. In the .NET Framework, you can make the types and members visible to additional (friend) assemblies by using the InternalsVisibleToAttribute attribute.

friend assembly (n)~ A collection of types and resources forming a logical unit of functionality and built to work together that is permitted to access types and members of another collection of the same kind.

friendly (adj)~ Referring to features built into hardware or software that make a computer or computer program easy to learn and easy to use. Friendliness is emphasized by most developers and sought after by most users.

friendly name (n)~ A way of displaying contact names that uses the first and last name instead of the email address or sign-in name, for each contact in the user's contact list.

friendly name (n)~ A name the developer provides to help them recognize each Client ID.

friends (PN)~ The webpage subheading for the view in Messenger that displays someone's friends and contacts that aren't friends but that can be interacted with in Messenger (those are often legacy entries).

Friends (PN)~ The UI label for a permissions setting that indicates an item is being shared with (made available to) all of someone's friends.

Friends and Family (PN)~ A privacy relationship setting that allows the most amount of information to be viewed.

friends list (n)~ A list of people, invited by the user, that includes the display picture, notes, and tags for each friend.

Friends module (n)~ A module that shows a photo list of your friends and provides for adding, editing, and deleting people from your friends list.

FRIS (oth)~ A standard that places additional constraints on instance documents that are used for financial reporting. All instance documents that are valid under FRIS are valid

XBRL documents. However, not all XBRL documents are valid under FRIS.

Frixo ~ UK road travel reporting website, that provides our users with the most up-to-date road traffic information. Our data is updated every 5 minutes using sensors placed on motorways and common A / B roads.- www.frixo.com

From clause (n)~ The clause that introduces a data source and a range variable in a query expression.

front (n)~ A camera on the front of an electronic device (such as a smartphone), which faces the user. This allows the user to video chat with another person also using a front-facing device. It may also be used to take videos and pictures.

front clipping plane (n)~ The near boundary of a viewing frustum or camera. Any object closer to the camera than this clipping plane is not rendered.

front end (n)~ In applications, software or a feature of software that provides an interface to another application or tool. Front ends are often used to supply a common interface for a range of tools produced by a software manufacturer. A front end generally offers a more user-friendly interface than that of the application running behind' it.'

Front End pool (n)~ A set of Front End Servers, configured identically, that work together to provide services for a common group of users.

Front End Server (PN)~ The principal server role in Lync Server and Office Communications Server. The Front End Server runs services for instant messaging, presence, web conferencing, audio/video conferencing, and telephony.

front side bus (n)~ The bus within a microprocessor that connects the CPU with main memory. It is used to communicate between the motherboard and other components in a computer system.

FrontBridge (PN)~ The company that originally owned the Microsoft spam and virus filtering service that is now part of Exchange Hosted Services. The word FrontBridge' still appears in URLs

front-end database (n)~ In a two-database approach, the client-side database that contains all the forms, queries, reports, macros, and modules, and that links to a back-end database containing the tables.

front-end server (n)~ A server that accepts requests from clients and sends them to the appropriate back-end server for processing.

front-end Web server (n)~ A server that hosts Web pages, performs processing tasks, and accepts requests from protocol clients and sends them to the appropriate back-end server for further processing.

front-end/back-end application (n)~ An application consisting of a back-end' database file that contains tables

front-loaded contour (n)~ A contour that begins at its highest point, and then slopes downward.

FrontPage Server Extensions (PN)~ A set of programs you can use to administer, author, and browse a FrontPage-extended Web site.

FRS (n)~ A service that provides multimaster file replication for designated directory trees between designated servers running Windows Server 2003. The designated directory trees must be on disk partitions formatted with the version of NTFS used with the Windows Server 2003 family. FRS is used by Distributed File System (DFS) to automatically

synchronize content between assigned replicas and by Active Directory to automatically synchronize content of the system volume information across domain controllers.

FRTA (oth)~ A standard that places additional constraints on XBRL taxonomies that are intended to express information used in financial reporting. All taxonomies that are valid under FRTA are valid XBRL documents. However, not all XBRL documents are valid under FRTA.

FS (PN)~ An installable role service of Active Directory Federation Services (AD- FS) that is used to create a federation server. When it is installed, the Federation Service provides tokens in response to requests for security tokens. Multiple federation servers can be configured to provide fault tolerance and load balancing for a single Federation Service.

FSA (n)~ A service that is used to grant or restrict user access to items in a search index.

FSB (n)~ The bus within a microprocessor that connects the CPU with main memory. It is used to communicate between the motherboard and other components in a computer system.

FSP (PN)~ An installable role service of Active Directory Federation Services (AD- FS) that is used to create a federation server proxy. When it is installed, the Federation Service Proxy role service uses WS-Federation Passive Requestor Profile (WS-F PRP) protocols to collect user credential information from browser clients and Web applications and send the information to the Federation Service on their behalf.

FsPathMerge (PN)~ A command-line tool that removes extraneous path information from data that has been restored to a protected file server from tape.

FSRM (n)~ A suite of tools that allows administrators to understand, control, and manage the quantity and type of data stored on their servers.

f-stop (n)~ In photography, a unit on a scale used on camera lenses to indicate a sequence of f-numbers where each stop corresponds to an f-number and with each stop the light that reaches the film is halved.

FTH (n)~ A heap manager that can tolerate some types of programming errors (faults) which in the default Windows heap manager would result in crashes.

FTP (n)~ A member of the TCP/IP suite of protocols, used to copy files between two computers on the Internet. Both computers must support their respective FTP roles: one must be an FTP client and the other an FTP server.

FTP ~ (File Transfer Protocol). A way of transferring files to or from an internet server. Often how you- upload- webpages to the internet.

FTP adapter (n)~ An adapter that enables exchange of files between BizTalk Server and FTP servers.

FTP Logon Attempt Restrictions (PN)~ An IIS feature that restricts the number of failed logon attempts that can be made to an FTP account in a specified time period.

FTP over SSL (n)~ An extension to the File Transfer Protocol (FTP) that supplies secure data communication through data encryption and decryption.

FTP server (n)~ A server that uses the FTP protocol to enable clients to upload and downlaod files.

FTP Service for IIS 7.0 (n)~ An industry-standard server-side implementation of the File Transfer Protocol (FTP) that was designed for Windows Server 2008.

FTPS (n)~ An extension to the File Transfer Protocol (FTP) that supplies secure data communication through data encryption and decryption.

full access (n)~ A privilege on a computer system that allows a user to read, write, and delete data.

full access token (n)~ An access token with the maximum privileges authorized for the account. Used by User Account Control (UAC).

Full Administrator (n)~ A security role that grants all permissions in Configuration Manager to an administrative user.

full backup (n)~ A backup of an entire database.

full calibration (n)~ The calibration process to capture the blank reference image and white reference image for a Surface unit and to properly align the infrared cameras within the Surface unit.

full computer name (n)~ A fully qualified domain name (FQDN). The full computer name is a concatenation of the computer name (for example, client1) and the primary DNS suffix of the computer (for example, reskit.com.).

full crawl (n)~ A crawl that scans a content source in its entirety and refreshes the index to reflect new, changed or deleted content, as well as existing, unchanged content.

full delegation (n)~ A delegation in which a layout behavior requests complete control over the visual layout of elements.

full differential backup (n)~ A backup of all files in the database, containing only changes made to the database since the most recent full backup. A full differential backup requires a full backup as a base.

full duplex (n)~ A system capable of simultaneously transmitting information in both directions over a communications channel.

full enforcement mode (n)~ The enforcement mode in which client computers immediately have their network access restricted if they are not in compliance with network health requirements.

full import (n)~ An import of all data from a file, or a scoped view, of a connected data source to the connector space. Data from the connected data source is compared with data in the connector space. If there are no attribute changes, the object is not changed in the connector space.

full installation (n)~ A type of update installation in which all the files needed to complete the installation are in a single package.

full logging (n)~ A type of logging available to capture information about mailbox searches that includes information about all results that meet the search criteria.

full mode (n)~ The default operational state of Windows Media Player in which all of its features are displayed. The Player can also appear in skin mode.

full name (n)~ A user's complete name, usually consisting of the last name, first name, and middle initial. The full name is information that Local Users and Groups or Active Directory Users and Computers can maintain as part of the information identifying and defining a user account.

full outer join (n)~ A type of outer join in which all rows in all joined tables are included, whether they are matched or not. For example, a full outer join between titles and publishers shows all titles and all publishers, even those that have no match.

full path (n)~ In a hierarchical filing system, a path name containing all the possible components of a pathname, including the network share or drive and root directory, as well as any subdirectories and the file or object name.

full PIDL (n)~ A PIDL that uniquely describes an object relative to the desktop folder.

full privilege access token (n)~ An access token with the maximum privileges authorized for the account. Used by User Account Control (UAC).

full recovery model (n)~ A database recovery mode that fully logs all transactions and retains all the log records until after they are backed up. The database can be recovered to the point of failure if the tail of the log is backed up after the failure. All forms of recovery are supported.

full screen (adj)~ Capable of using or being displayed on the full area of a display screen. Applications running in windowing environments, although they might use the entire area of the screen, commonly allocate different areas to different windows, any of which can be enlarged to fill the entire screen.

full server (n)~ A single physical or virtual server that contains all the server roles.

full trust (n)~ A code access security (CAS) state assigned to managed assemblies. The level of trust granted to an application or Web service affects its ability to use system resources while executing. Assemblies that have full trust can access any resource that is subject to operating system security, and all privileged operations are supported.

full version (n)~ The default version that includes drag-and-drop functionality, right-click menus, and a reading pane.

full version (n)~ A software package that includes all features and does not require a previous version of the relevant software to be installed on the user's computer.

full volume encryption (n)~ The process of converting volumes into a coded form so they cannot be read without first authenticating to Windows; or, if on different hardware, without an escrowed recovery key.

full volume encryption key (n)~ The algorithm-specific key that is used to encrypt (and optionally, diffuse) data on disk sectors. Currently, this key can be either 128 bits or 256 bits advanced encryption standard (AES). The default encryption algorithm that BitLocker Drive Encryption uses is AES 128 bit with diffuser.

full zone transfer (n)~ The standard query type supported by all DNS servers to update and synchronize zone data when the zone has been changed. When a DNS query is made using AXFR as the specified query type, the entire zone is transferred as the response.

full-height number (n)~ A number represented in a style where all numeric glyphs are the same height and position and do not extend below the baseline.

full-screen mode (n)~ A display mode that shows as much content as possible by hiding elements such as navigation and toolbars.

full-screen program (n)~ A program that displays in the entire computer screen.

full-text catalog (n)~ A collection of full-text index components and other files that are organized in a specific directory structure and contain the data that is needed to perform queries.

full-text enabling (n)~ The process of allowing full-text querying to occur on the current database.

full-text index (n)~ An index that enables full-text search for a group of managed

properties.

full-text query (n)~ As a SELECT statement, a query that searches for words, phrases, or multiple forms of a word or phrase in the character-based columns (of char, varchar, text, ntext, nchar, or nvarchar data types). The SELECT statement returns those rows meeting the search criteria.

full-text search (n)~ A search for one or more documents, records, or strings based on all of the actual text data rather than on an index containing a limited set of keywords.

full-text search index (n)~ An index that enables full-text search for a group of managed properties.

Full-Text service (n)~ The SQL Server component that performs the full-text querying.

full-width character (n)~ In a double-byte character set, a character that is represented by 2 bytes and typically has a half-width variant.

fully localized language (n)~ A language in which 100 percent of Windows resources have been translated. Fully localized languages are always included in full language packs.

fully qualified (adj)~ Pertaining to a name, identifier, etc., that is unique. For example, the fully qualified name of an interface member consists of the name of the interface in which the member is declared, followed by a dot, followed by the name of the member.

fully qualified account number (n)~ A ledger account number in which all segments of an account structure are entered and validated.

fully qualified domain name (n)~ A DNS name that has been stated to indicate its absolute location in the domain namespace tree. In contrast to relative names, an FQDN has a trailing period (.) to qualify its position to the root of the namespace (host.example.contoso.com).

fully qualified path (n)~ A path to a file that begins with the drive identifier and root directory or with a network share and ends with the complete file name (for example, C:\docs\work\contract.txt or \netshare\docs\work\contract.txt).

fully trusted (adj)~ Pertaining to applications or forms that have greater security permissions and complete access to the system resources and other components on a user's computer.

fully-featured site (n)~ A Web site that has a lot of content and is visually attractive.

function (n)~ A piece of code that operates as a single logical unit. A function is called by name, accepts optional input parameters, and returns a status and optional output parameters. Many programming languages support functions.

function (n)~ A component which can be included in a synchronization rule or a workflow definition to process data values.

function (n)~ A prewritten formula that simplifies the process of entering calculations and enables the user to use formulas that might be difficult to build from scratch.

function (n)~ A data service operation that is bound to a URI that does not have a side-effect on data exposed by the data service.

function activity (n)~ A workflow activity for simple data manipulations as a result of a request, e.g. concatenating the first name and last name of a user to produce the display name.

function call (n)~ A program's request for the services of a particular function.

function declaration (n)~ A statement consisting of a return type, followed by the function name, followed by a list of the names and types of formal parameters enclosed in parentheses.

function key (n)~ Any of the 10 or more keys labeled F1, F2, F3, and so on, that are placed along the left side or across the top of a keyboard (or both) and are used for special tasks by different programs. The meaning of a function key is defined by a program or, in some instances, by the user. Function keys are used in application programs or the operating system to provide either a shortcut for a series of common instructions (such as calling up a program's on-screen help facility) or a feature that is not otherwise available.

function library (n)~ A collection of routines compiled together.

function offset (n)~ Permits using Ildasm.exe to locate the actual line of source code corresponding to the particular stack frame. Function offsets appear in the event detail stack area (at the end of each stack frame).

Function procedure (n)~ A procedure that returns a value and that can be used in an expression. You declare a function with the Function statement and end it with the End Function statement.

Function tablet button (oth)~ A tablet button that you can use in combination with other tablet buttons to do a task. This is similar to using a key combination on a standard keyboard.

functional band (n)~ A shape that represents a functional unit, such as a department, in which process steps occur. You use either horizontal or vertical functional band shapes depending on the orientation you want for your diagram.

functional currency unit (n)~ A currency unit of a country/region in which a primary legal entity locates its business activities and in which it generates most of its revenue and expenses.

functional specification (n)~ A document that describes a solution, product feature set, or other final project deliverable in explicit detail. It includes the conceptual, logical and physical designs.

functional test (n)~ A test that verifies that all of the functions of a feature are correctly implemented.

functionality (n)~ The features, operations, functions, or capability supported by a program or program component.

functoid (n)~ An executable module that performs a specific calculation or data manipulation, and that is used graphically when constructing BizTalk Server maps to provide the basis for richer transformations than what is provided by XSLT on its own.

Functoid IntelliSense (n)~ A BizTalk Mapper functionality in which visual cues are provided on the grid surface, when there are errors in functoid configuration.

functoid toolbox (n)~ A dockable window in Visual Studio that serves as the palette of functoids available for use during map construction. Functoids are organized into different toolbox tabs based on their intended purpose.

funding limit (n)~ A limit set on a funding source so that it is not invoiced more than a specified amount toward a project.

funding rule (n)~ Rules that contain the criteria for how to allocate charges to different funding sources for a project.

funding source (n)~ In projects that have multiple funders, these are the parties that contribute to the funding of an advanced funding project.

Funk (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 5.

Funnel (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show the filtering of information or how parts merge into a whole. Emphasizes the final outcome. Can contain up to four lines of Level 1 text; the last of these four Level 1 text lines appears below the funnel and the other lines correspond to a circular shape. Unused text does not appear, but remains available if you switch layouts.

FUP (n)~ The policy that states the rules of acceptable use, determined by Skype.

furigana (n)~ Tiny Japanese kana characters written above or next to kanji characters. The kana characters indicate the correct pronunciation of the word written in kanji.

Fusion (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 30.

futures date (n)~ An order due date, generated by master scheduling, that is based on lead times for all levels of an item.

fuzz testing (n)~ A testing process that supplies structured but invalid input to software application programming interfaces (APIs) and network interfaces to maximize the likelihood of detecting errors that might lead to software vulnerabilities.

fuzzing (n)~ A testing process that supplies structured but invalid input to software application programming interfaces (APIs) and network interfaces to maximize the likelihood of detecting errors that might lead to software vulnerabilities.

fuzzy grouping (n)~ In Integration Services, a data cleaning methodology that examines values in a dataset and identifies groups of related data rows and the one data row that is the canonical representation of the group.

fuzzy logic ~ a formal system of reasoning developed by Lotfi Zadeh in which the values -€œtrue-€? and -€œfalse-€? are replaced by numbers on a scale from 0 to 1.

fuzzy matching (n)~ In Integration Services, a lookup methodology that uses an approximate matching algorithm to locate similar data values in a reference table.

FVC (n)~ The volume of air that can forcibly be blown out after full inspiration, measured in liters.

G (n)~ A game rating symbol developed by the Office of Film and Literature Classification (OFLC).

G ~

G.7xx ~ A series of- ITU- standards for voice and data communications. e.g. G.703: Specifications for plesiochronous digital hierarchy

GAAP (n)~ A widely accepted set of accounting conventions, rules, and standards for United States companies.

gadget (n)~ A lightweight and task-specific add-in program that integrates with applications to expose data at a glance.

gain ~ Gain refers to the ratio of the output amplitude of a signal to the input amplitude of a signal. This ratio typically is expressed in dBs.

gain adjustment (n)~ A microphone feature that allows your input to be amplified so that it is made louder for use by the system.

gain insight (v)~ To attain deeper knowledge or a clearer perception of a given situation.

gain sharing (n)~ A variable compensation plan that rewards employees based on their achievement of a predetermined goal which is usually associated with a program or project that promotes cost-cutting or other productivity improvements.

GAL (n)~ An Address Book that contains entries for every group, user, and contact within an organization's implementation of Exchange Server.

GAL synchronization (n)~ The process of synchronizing the global address list from one Exchange deployment with another.

gallery (n)~ A window or menu that presents an array or grid of visual choices to a user for selection.

Gallery (PN)~ An area of the user interface that displays the available templates and recently used files within an Office for Mac applications. The gallery opens automatically when you open an application. You can also open the gallery from the File menu and a toolbar button.

gallery (n)~ The location in Azure where new services and resources can be evaluated and purchased.

gallery item (n)~ A service or resource that can be evaluated or purchased from the gallery.

Gallery View (PN)~ A view that displays a profile photo of everyone who is part of an e-mail thread or calendar item.

Gambling (n)~ A content descriptor developed by Microsoft.

Gambling (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the Computer Entertainment Rating Organization (CERO).

Gambling (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB).

game (n)~ A class of computer program in which one or more users interact with the computer as a form of entertainment. Computer games run the gamut from simple alphabet games for toddlers to chess, treasure hunts, war games, and simulations of world events. The games are controlled from a keyboard or with a joystick or other device and are supplied on disks, on CD-ROMs, as game cartridges, on the Internet, or as arcade devices.

Game (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 36.

Game bar (PN)~ ?The menu invoked with a shortcut key (Windows + G) when gaming that allows users to take a screenshot, take a 30 second clip of a game, and adjust volume controls.

game controller (n)~ A device used to control a video game. For example, a joystick, mouse, or gamepad.

game hub (n)~ A feature that lets customers extend their gaming experience across multiple devices, play with other users, and show off scores and achievements.

game pad (n)~ An action-control device used with arcade-type games played on PCs and game consoles such as the Nintendo 64 and Sony PlayStation. A game pad, unlike a joystick, is meant to be held in the player's hands.

game port (n)~ An input/output connector to which you attach a joy stick or other game device to your computer. It is typically a 15-pin socket on the back of a PC.

game provider (n)~ A digital distribution provider of games such as MSN Games, Yahoo Games, Steam, Stardock, GameTap, and so on.

game rating system (n)~ A rating system for online games.

game ratings board (n)~ An organization that establishes age-based game ratings for video game content for different regions and countries.

Game trailers (PN)~ The collection title for Game merchandizing.

gamertag (n)~ An Xbox Live online profile name.

Games (PN)~ The service on the phone where you can purchase and download games.

Games (PN)~ An application that includes free games, deluxe downloads, puzzle games, word and trivia games, multiplayer and board games, action and arcade games, poker and casino games.

Games (PN)~ A category in the Store that shows games the user can download.

Games Store (PN)~ The service on the phone where you can purchase and download games.

gamma ~ The curve that describes how the middle tones of your images appear. Often incorrectly referred to as 'brightness' and/or 'contrast', gamma is a non-linear function. Changing the value of the gamma affects middle tones while leaving the white and black of the image alone. Used to compensate for differences between Macintosh and PC monitors.

gamma correction (n)~ The process of adjusting an image input signal to correctly display on a particular device.

gamma ramp (n)~ A lookup table (LUT) of numeric values that is used to compensate for a particular monitor's color response. The table has three parts (one each for red, green, and blue), and each part has 256 lookup values. A gamma ramp is used to map the range of possible intensities for each color to a limited number (256) of values. An independent hardware vendor (IHV) chooses these values so that the transition from one color intensity to the next is as smooth as possible (since the eye perceives changes in light intensity nonlinearly).

GAMP (n)~ Guidelines, originally developed for the pharmaceutical industry and used in

the healthcare industry, for validating that automated systems meet agreed-upon specifications and comply with regulations.

gamut (n)~ The particular range of colors that a device or color model is able to produce.

Gangsta (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 59.

Gantt bar (n)~ A graphical element on the chart portion of the Gantt Chart view representing the duration of a task.

Gantt chart (n)~ A type of bar chart that typically shows the timing of tasks or activities as they occur over time.

GAP (PN)~ A Windows feature that helps administrators tune their audit policies at a more detailed level by using numerous subcategories, and better control what events are recorded in the event log.

gap density (n)~ The fraction of RTP data packets in the gaps between bursts since the beginning of reception that were either lost or discarded.

gap depth (n)~ A measure that specifies the distance between data series that are displayed along distinct rows, as a result of clustering.

gap duration (n)~ The mean duration, expressed in milliseconds, of the gap periods that have occurred since the beginning of reception.

gap length (n)~ The mean duration, expressed in milliseconds, of the gap periods that have occurred since the beginning of reception.

gapless (oth)~ Existing in reference to the removal of silences or clicks between tracks when they are burnt to an audio CD or when they are played back from the CD.

gapless burning (n)~ A feature of Windows Media Player that allows users to remove gaps between tracks that they burn to audio CDs.

gapless CD burning (n)~ A feature of Windows Media Player that allows users to remove gaps between tracks that they burn to audio CDs.

garbage collection (n)~ A process for automatic recovery of heap memory. Blocks of memory that had been allocated but are no longer in use are freed, and blocks of memory still in use may be moved to consolidate the free memory into larger blocks.

garbage collection interval (n)~ A measurement of time indicating how often a domain controller examines its database for expired tombstones that can be collected.

garbage collector (n)~ The part of the operating system that performs garbage collection.

gate (n)~ A data structure used by 80386 and higher microprocessors to control access to privileged functions, to change data segments, or to switch tasks.

gate (n)~ A workflow activity that is used in the authentication phase of request processing.

gated check-in (n)~ A feature that enables you to validate changes before you check them in. Gated check-in builds the code and runs the necessary tests. If the build succeeds, it lets you check in your changes. Otherwise, it rejects them.

gateway (n)~ A device that connects networks using different communications protocols so that information can be passed from one to the other. A gateway both transfers information and converts it to a form compatible with the protocols used by the receiving network.

gateway ~ A hardware or software set-up that translates between two dissimilar protocols

gateway ~ A link from one computer system to a different computer system.

gateway hour (n)~ A unit of measure for connection hours provisioned and available between a VPN gateway and on-premises servers.

gateway hours (n)~ A unit of measure to charge for the Windows Azure Virtual Network resource based on the amount of time that the VPN gateway that connects to on-premises and other VNETs in Azure is provisioned and available.

Gateway script (n)~ A standard method of extending Web server functionality by executing programs or scripts on a Web server in response to Web browser requests, such as in form processing. Use of a common gateway interface can make a web page more dynamic.

gateway server (n)~ A server role in Operations Manager that enables the monitoring of computers that lie outside of the Kerberos trust boundaries (Kerberos realm) of the management group.

gatherer (n)~ Software that manages the content crawling process and has rules that determine what content is crawled.

gatherer log (n)~ A log that is updated each time Microsoft Office SharePoint Portal Server updates a content index. Log entries contain data about URLs accessed while creating an index.

gather-write operation (n)~ A performance optimization where the Database Engine collects multiple modified data pages into a single write operation.

Gaussian Blur (PN)~ A production effect that simulates looking at an object through an out-of-focus lens. Edges are softened using a mathematical formula based on the radius setting. The larger the Radius setting, the more blurry the objects or images will become.

GB (n)~ A unit of computer or device memory equal to 1,024 megabytes (1,024 1,048,576, [230] bytes).

GB ~ See- Gigabyte.

GBO (oth)~ The Netherlands government agency that is responsible for the management and development of the OTP and related IT infrastructure.

GBP (n)~ The official currency of the United Kingdom.

GC (n)~ A process for automatic recovery of heap memory. Blocks of memory that had been allocated but are no longer in use are freed, and blocks of memory still in use may be moved to consolidate the free memory into larger blocks.

GCC (PN)~ A compiler system produced by the GNU Project supporting various programming languages.

GCP (n)~ A standardized set of best practices and principles for the design, conduct, performance, monitoring, auditing, recording, analysis, and reporting of clinical trials.

GDI (PN)~ An executable program that processes graphical function calls from a Windows-based application and passes those calls to the appropriate device driver, which performs the hardware-specific functions that generate output. By acting as a buffer between applications and output devices, GDI presents a device-independent view of the world for the application while interacting in a device-dependent format with the device.

GDI+ (n)~ A class-based API for C/C++ programmers that enables applications to use graphics and formatted text on both the video display and the printer. Applications based

on the Microsoft Win32 API do not access graphics hardware directly. Instead, GDI+ interacts with device drivers on behalf of applications. GDI+ is also supported by Microsoft Win64.

GDPdU (oth)~ A German law that requires tax authorities to be capable of digitally checking data from electronic bookkeeping systems.

GDR (n)~ A release process used internally at Microsoft to track the extra processes, such as additional testing, required to post a hotfix on Microsoft public Web sites or to allow a third party the ability to distribute a hotfix, such as an OEM pre-installing a hotfix prior to shipping to a customer.

GDT (n)~ A memory segment that contains descriptors for code, data, and descriptor table segments. All processor tasks have access to a common GDT.

Gear (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show interlocking ideas. Each of the first three lines of Level 1 text corresponds to a gear shape, and their corresponding Level 2 text appears in rectangles next to the gear shape. Unused text does not appear, but remains available if you switch layouts.

GEIN (oth)~ A joint project by the Ministries of Economic Affairs and Justice in the Netherlands to create one standard taxonomy and IT infrastructure (portal) to improve communications between businesses and the government.

Gemeenschappelijke Beheerorganisatie (oth)~ The Netherlands government agency that is responsible for the management and development of the OTP and related IT infrastructure.

General (adj)~ The tab that presents the most basic information about an entity/record type or instance/record in the system.

General alignment (n)~ A format that normally left aligns text and right aligns numbers. When right-to-left features are active, General alignment is extended to include Text mode (always available) and Interface mode (sometimes available).

general budget reservation (n)~ A document that is often used by public sector entities to set aside or earmark budgeted funds so that those funds are not available for other purposes.

general distribution release (n)~ A single, cumulative package composed of one or more files used to address a problem in a product. It is intended for public use and is made available on external websites.

general distribution release fix (n)~ A single, cumulative package composed of one or more files used to address a problem in a product. It is intended for public use and is made available on external websites.

general ledger (n)~ The register of debit and credit entries classified using accounts listed in a chart of accounts.

General Packet Radio Service (n)~ A third-generation enhancement to the Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM), which supports non-voice applications such as Web browsing and other servicing requiring transfer of data packets without limits in message size.

general protection fault (n)~ The error condition that occurs in an 80386 or higher processor running in protected mode (such as Windows 3.1) when an application attempts to access memory outside of its authorized memory space or when an invalid instruction is

issued.

General Purpose Batch Instances (PN)~ The service type of the Batch service for general batch processing.

General tab (n)~ In the Exchange Server user interface, the main tab on the properties page.

generalized image (n)~ A software image that you can apply and restore to any computer with similar hardware.

Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (n)~ A widely accepted set of accounting conventions, rules, and standards for United States companies.

generated allocation (n)~ A method of allocating posted amounts to destination accounts based on a set of predefined rules.

generated code (n)~ Code that is automatically generated for the client project based on operations and entities exposed in the middle tier when a RIA Services link exists between the server and client projects.

generation (n)~ A category that distinguishes products, such as computers or programming languages, according to the technological advances they represent.

generator (n)~ The component of Notification Services that matches events to subscriptions and produces notifications.

generic application (n)~ A user-defined application that supports user definable settings only.

Generic Application (PN)~ A resource type in a failover cluster or server cluster that supports an application that was not originally designed to run on a cluster.

Generic C++ Class Wizard (PN)~ A wizard that adds a C++ class to a project. This generic C++ class does not inherit from ATL or MFC.

generic delegate (n)~ A delegate method that is declared with type parameters.

generic engine (n)~ An engine that determines the apportionment of freight charges by weight.

generic method (n)~ A method whose definition has placeholders, called generic type parameters, for one or more types used in the body of the method or as the types of the method's parameters. A user specifies real types (generic type arguments) for the type parameters when calling the generic method. Note that a method is not generic just because it is declared in a generic type. A method is generic only if it has type parameters of its own.

generic programming (n)~ Programming using parametric polymorphism.

generic resource (n)~ A placeholder resource that is used to specify the skills required for a specific task.

Generic Script (PN)~ A resource type in a failover cluster or server cluster that supports an application controlled by a script that runs in Windows Script Host.

Generic Security Services Application Programming Interface (n)~ A generic API for performing client-server authentication that can be implemented over any authentication system. GSS-API makes it possible for applications to use the same API with different authentication mechanisms.

Generic Service (PN)~ A resource type in a failover cluster or server cluster that supports a service that was not originally designed to run on a cluster.

generic test (n)~ A known Visual Studio test type that encapsulates an unknown test or tool and allows Visual Studio to treat it as a known type.

generic type (n)~ A class, interface, or structure whose definition has placeholders, called generic type parameters, for one or more types that are used in its member definitions. A user specifies real types (generic type arguments) for the type parameters when creating an instance of a generic type.

generic type argument (n)~ The type that the user specifies when creating instances of a generic type or when calling a generic method.

generic type definition (n)~ The definition of a generic type, in which type parameters act as placeholders for types that the user supplies when creating instances to use. These instances are not instances of the generic type definition, but of the constructed type formed by specifying type arguments.

generic type parameter (n)~ In a generic type definition, a placeholder for a type that the user specifies (generic type argument) when creating instances of a generic type or when calling a generic method.

generic type parameter constraint (n)~ A way of limiting the types that can be specified for a generic type parameter. For example, types substituted for the type parameter can be constrained to inherit from a particular type, to implement a specific interface, to provide a parameterless constructor, and so on.

generic type parameter list (n)~ The list of generic type parameters of a generic type or method, specified as part of the definition of the generic type or generic method.

generics (n)~ A feature of the common language runtime, conceptually similar to C++ templates, that allows classes, structures, interfaces, and methods to have placeholders (generic type parameters) for the data types they store and manipulate. Generic types are a form of parameterized types.

Generieke Infrastructuur (n)~ A joint project by the Ministries of Economic Affairs and Justice in the Netherlands to create one standard taxonomy and IT infrastructure (portal) to improve communications between businesses and the government.

genlocking (n)~ The repeated rendering of a 3-D primitive while blending on a texture with each pass. This technique is widely used to achieve a variety of special effects.

genre (n)~ A category for grouping or describing multimedia or games, such as music categorized as classical' or 'jazz'.'

genre (n)~ In Windows Media Technologies, the type of music, such as rock or classical.

genuine (adj)~ Pertaining to Microsoft software which is published by Microsoft, properly licensed, and fully supported by Microsoft or a trusted partner.

Genuine Microsoft label (PN)~ A label designated by Microsoft that is attached to a computer and represents physical evidence that the operating system on the device is genuine.

Genuine Microsoft Software (PN)~ Software that is published by Microsoft, properly licensed, and fully supported by Microsoft or a trusted partner.

genuine validation (n)~ A process that verifies whether installed software is genuine.

geo (n)~ A large geopolitical area in Azure region taxonomy.

geofence (n)~ A virtual perimeter around a real-world geographic area.

GeoFlow (PN)~ A 3D geospatial and temporal visualization tool that enables users to

map, explore, and interact with information across multiple dimensions, allowing them to draw new insights from large data sets.

geographic (adj)~ Pertaining to data types in an ellipsoidal coordinate system.

geographic data (n)~ A type of spatial data that stores ellipsoidal (round-earth) data, such as GPS latitude and longitude coordinates.

geography (n)~ An abstract data type that is the base type for all geospatial data types in ellipsoidal coordinate systems.

Geolocation (PN)~ A SharePoint field type that enables annotation of a SharePoint list with latitude and longitude.

geometric (adj)~ Pertaining to data types in a planar coordinate system.

geometric data (n)~ A type of spatial data that supports planar, or Euclidean (flat-earth), data.

geometry (n)~ An abstract data type that is the base type for all geospatial data types in planar coordinate systems.

geo-redundant storage (n)~ Storage of data in two locations within the same geo.

geo-replication (n)~ A storage account feature that automatically replicates blobs, tables, and queues to a secondary location and fails over to that location in the event of a problem in the primary location.

geospatial (adj)~ Pertaining to the relative position of things in an area on Earth.

geospatial collection (n)~ A shape representing a union of all the positions in a set of disjoint regions.

geotag (n)~ A metadata tag that includes GPS latitude and longitude coordinates to specify a location. Geotags are typically used to find and organise photos and videos.

geotagging (n)~ The process of adding geospatial metadata (e.g. longitude, latitude) to media (e.g. Websites, RSS feeds, or images).

gesture (n)~ A quick movement of a finger or pen on a screen that the computer interprets as a command, rather than as a mouse movement, writing, or drawing.

Gesture Engine (PN)~ An engine that specifically recognizes and processes touch input and multi-touch input as commands.

gesture recognition (n)~ A feature of the Pencil tool. As you begin to move the mouse, Visio quickly calculates the path the mouse pointer travels. If the path of the mouse is straight, the Pencil tool draws a straight line segment.

Gesture Recognition ~ involves determining the movement of a user's fingers, hands, arms, head or body in three dimensions through the use of a camera; or via a device with embedded sensors that may be worn, held or body-mounted.

Gesture Recognition Engine (PN)~ An engine that specifically recognizes and processes touch input and multi-touch input as commands.

gesture recognizer (n)~ An engine that recognizes and processes ink input as either system or application commands.

Get Genuine Windows (PN)~ An application that comes with a product key and DVD that allows users them to purchase Windows and activate their current copy of Windows from the client.

get operation (n)~ An operation in a source-controlled database that replaces the workspace version of a file with the specified repository version. By default, the

repository version is the latest version.

Get Started (PN)~ ?The built-in app that teaches customers the basic tasks of getting started with Windows 10 and what's new in each update.

Get started page (n)~ The first page that IWs (end users) see when they sign in to Office 365. Admins (both P and E) can also see this page, but they don't see it first.

Get Windows 10 (PN)~ ?An app that assists customers in upgrading from Windows 7 Service Pack 1 (SP1) or Windows 8.1 Update 1- to Windows 10.- It notifies them of the option to upgrade, checks their PC for compatibility, and allows them to reserve a free upgrade.

Getting Started (n)~ A drop-down item under the Help menu that opens up a quick overview help file.

Getting Started (n)~ The title of instructions for setting up and preparing the device for first use.

Getting Started (n)~ A page in the Shared Computer Toolkit which provides an overview of the tools and resources available in the Toolkit and advice to help you start using the Toolkit quickly.

Getting Started (PN)~ A feature that serves as a launching point for several optional Windows tasks and OEM-defined tasks.

Getting Started CD (n)~ The title of a CD that contains ActiveSync and additional programs.

Getting Started pane (n)~ A UI element that displays Help topics that describe basic Live Meeting concepts and procedures.

Getting Started pane (n)~ The upper portion of the Office 365 Small Business Premium admin landing page, which contains links to -€œGetting started-€? tasks for the P admins when they sign in to Office 365 for the first time. After exploring the -€œGetting started-€? tasks, the admin can hide the pane.

ghost (v)~ To produce a duplicate, such as duplicating an application in memory.

ghost record (n)~ Row in the leaf level of an index that has been marked for deletion, but has not yet been deleted by the database engine.

ghost row (n)~ Row in the leaf level of an index that has been marked for deletion, but has not yet been deleted by the database engine.

Ghost site ~ a Web site that remains live but is no longer updated or maintained or only done so very infrequently.

ghosting (n)~ The process of turning a regular file-backed item into a ghosted item.

ghosting (n)~ A Desktop Window Manager feature that lets the user minimize, move, or close the primary window of an application that is not responding.

GHz ~ Gigahertz - billions of cycles per second. Often used as a measurement of a PC processor chip's speed and power, with bigger numbers meaning a bit more speed, and a higher price. 1000 MHz = 1.0 GigaHertz. See also- MHz.

GID (n)~ An identifier in UNIX that associates a user with a group of other users that have something in common. A user can be a member of one or more groups.

GIF (n)~ A graphic stored as a file in the GIF format.

GIF ~ (Graphics Interchange Format)- A popular type of compressed graphics (picture) file, widely used on the WWW. Best for artwork with 256 colours or less. See

also- jpg,- compression.

GIF animation (n)~ A file containing a series of graphics that are displayed in rapid sequence in a Web browser.

gift card (n)~ A physical or electronic card storing currency that customers can use to buy apps and similar items.

gift card reload (n)~ A point of sale (POS) operation that is used to add money to an empty gift card or to the open balance of a gift card.

gifted badge (n)~ A badge that is awarded to a member at the discretion of the community owner or moderators rather than being granted automatically based on that member's earned points in the reputation system.

gigabyte (n)~ A unit of computer or device memory equal to 1,024 megabytes (1,024 1,048,576, [230] bytes).

Gigabyte (or Gig) ~ Unit of measurement for pieces of information : approximately 1 billion bytes, 1 million kilobytes, or 1000 megabytes.- Hard disk sizes are usually measured in gigabytes. Often shortened to 'GB', 'Gig' or just G.

GIGO ~ (Garbage In Garbage Out;- pr. 'guy-go') A fundamental principle of computing, that if you feed a computer bad data, you will get bad results, even if the program is working perfectly.

giro (n)~ An electronic funds transfer system available in the European Union that permits a payer to transfer funds from their bank account to a payee's bank account.

GIT (PN)~ A distributed revision control system with an emphasis on speed, data integrity, and support for distributed, non-linear workflows.

GIT branch (n)~ An independent line of development serving as an abstraction for the edit/stage/commit process in the GIT system.

git push origin master (n)~ A statement in the GIT system to transfer commits from a local repository to a remote repository and publish changes.

Give Control (v)~ A Sharing slide option that allows the presenter to give application control to another meeting participant.

Give us feedback (v)~ A UI element that provides access to a site or process for submitting feedback on the product or service being used.

GKDS (PN)~ An Active Directory Domain Services service that provides cryptographic keys that correspond to arbitrary sets of security principals in AD DS to users who are authorized to access those keys.

GL (n)~ The register of debit and credit entries classified using accounts listed in a chart of accounts.

glass (n)~ A visual effect that imparts a quality of translucency to windows.

glassiness (n)~ The appearance of the Start menu and the taskbar after the glass visual style has been applied to customize the color, intensity, and opacity of window borders.

GLB (n)~ A U.S. law containing financial provisions that require all financial institutions to disclose to consumer customers their policies and practices for protecting the privacy of non-public personal information. Non-public personal information includes any PII provided by a customer, resulting from transactions with the financial institution or obtained by a financial institution through providing products or services.

gleam (n)~ A small, star-shaped insignia that indicates new or changed content, as when a

contact has posted new photos. It is also can be used to indicate conditions that may require action, as when someone's online storage is running out.

global (adj)~ Pertaining to an entire document, file, or program rather than to a restricted segment of it.

Global (PN)~ A privilege level that specifies the user has access to objects anywhere within the organization. The application refers to this level as Organization.

global account (n)~ In an Active Directory network, a normal user account in a user's domain.

global address book (n)~ A complete list of party records.

global address list (n)~ An Address Book that contains entries for every group, user, and contact within an organization's implementation of Exchange Server.

Global Address List (n)~ An Address Book that contains entries for every group, user, and contact within an organization's implementation of Exchange Server.

global address list synchronization (n)~ The process of synchronizing the global address list from one Exchange deployment with another.

global administrator (n)~ The chief administrator of Microsoft Online Services for a customer. The global administrator appoints any subordinate administrative roles.

global administrator role (n)~ An administrative role for PerformancePoint Server that allows members to configure settings on the entire PerformancePoint Server system and on all computers running PerformancePoint Server within the system.

global assembly cache (n)~ A computer-wide code cache that stores assemblies specifically installed to be shared by many applications on the computer.

global assumption (n)~ An assumption that can be referenced by all models within a PerformancePoint Server application.

global attribute (n)~ An attribute associated with a skin definition file as a whole, which can be accessed from any element.

global conditions (n)~ A setting or an expression that is used to define rules that specify how an application is deployed on client devices.

global data (n)~ A set of administrator-created objects that are replicated to all sites throughout the hierarchy. Secondary sites receive a subset of this data.

global default (n)~ A default that is defined for a specific database and is shared by columns of different tables.

global descriptor table (n)~ A memory segment that contains descriptors for code, data, and descriptor table segments. All processor tasks have access to a common GDT.

global domain identifier (n)~ An identifier that specifies the country/region, the administration management domain (ADMD), and the private management domain (PRMD) of an X.400 e-mail address. For example c=us; a=MCI; p=msft.

global file (n)~ A Project file [Global.mpt] that contains information you can use for different projects. Information in a global file can include views, calendars, forms, reports, tables, filters, toolbars, menu bars, macros, and options settings.

global group (n)~ A security or distribution group that can contain users, groups, and computers from its own domain as members. Global security groups can be granted rights and permissions for resources in any domain in the forest.

global ID (n)~ A unique identifier that is assigned to a data item. The identifier must be

unique across all clients. A global identifier is a flexible identifier and so can be any format, but it is typically a GUID and an 8-byte prefix.

global identifier (n)~ A unique identifier that is assigned to a data item. The identifier must be unique across all clients. A global identifier is a flexible identifier and so can be any format, but it is typically a GUID and an 8-byte prefix.

global menu bar (n)~ A special custom menu bar that replaces the built-in menu bar in all windows in your application, except where you've specified a custom menu bar for a form or report.

Global mode (PN)~ A network selection mode that enables the phone to bounce between CDMA and GSM network types.

global policy (n)~ An Office Communications Server policy that applies to all SIP users in an Active Directory forest.

Global Positioning System (PN)~ A radio navigation system developed by the U.S. Department of Defense that uses a constellation of 24 earth satellites, which are monitored by ground-based control stations, to provide precise, continuous worldwide positioning and timing information.

global replica (n)~ A replica in which changes are fully tracked and can be exchanged with any global replica in the set. A global replica can also exchange changes with any local or anonymous replicas for which it becomes the hub.

global resource (n)~ A resource that is available for use by all sites. Such global resources might also be referenced and used by other sites.

global resource pointer (n)~ A resource object exposed at the site level that serves to reference a global resource being used by that site.

global roaming (n)~ Roaming to lower-level sites, higher-level sites, and sibling sites. This roaming method requires Active Directory and the SMS/Configuration Manager Active Directory schema extensions and applies only to the Advanced Client.

global rule (n)~ A rule that is defined for a specific database and is shared by columns of different tables.

global rule (n)~ In Exchange Server 2007, a journal rule that processes all e-mail messages that pass through a Hub Transport server. This includes e-mail messages that were already processed by the external and internal rules.

global search (n)~ A search operation that finds a desired string or record located anywhere in an application, document, or set of files.

Global Service Monitor (PN)~ A cloud-based service that monitors the availability of external web-based applications from multiple locations around the world.

global shortcut menu (n)~ A custom shortcut menu that replaces the built-in shortcut menu for the following objects - fields in table and query datasheets; forms and form controls in Form view, Datasheet view, and Print Preview; and reports in Print Preview.

global subscription (n)~ A subscription to a merge publication with an assigned priority value used for conflict detection and resolution.

global system key (n)~ A tool used to configure the startup key, a random, 128-bit, symmetric cryptographic key created at system startup and used to encrypt all of the user`s symmetric cryptographic keys.

global template (n)~ An add-in that stores macros, AutoText entries, and custom toolbar,

menu, and shortcut key settings that you can use while you work with documents based on any template. By default, the Normal template is a global template.

global term set (n)~ A term set that is created by using the term store management tool.

Global text direction (n)~ Defines the flow of text in text entry boxes and edit controls. You can choose a left-to-right or right-to-left direction, or base the direction on the context of the first strong character that is detected.

global theme (n)~ A collection of control properties, stylesheets, and images that can be applied as a unit to a page or Web site to define an overall appearance.

global trade identification number (n)~ A 14-digit data structure used to uniquely identify trade items, products, and services at a unit level.

Global Universal Identification (n)~ A 16-byte value generated from the unique identifier on a device, the current date and time, and a sequence number. It is used to identify a particular device, component, user, or session.

global variable (n)~ A variable that is accessible from anywhere in a program.

globalization (n)~ The process of designing and developing a software product to function in multiple locales. Globalization involves identifying the locales that must be supported, designing features that support those locales, and writing code that functions equally well in any of the supported locales.

Globalization API (PN)~ An API that contains features enabling apps for a global audience.

globally routable user agent URI (n)~ A URI that a SIP program can use to route a call to a specific agent.

globally unique identifier (n)~ A 16-byte value generated from the unique identifier on a device, the current date and time, and a sequence number. It is used to identify a particular device, component, user, or session.

globally-unique identifier (n)~ A 16-byte value generated from the unique identifier on a device, the current date and time, and a sequence number. It is used to identify a particular device, component, user, or session.

globbing (n)~ In DNS, the supported use of wildcard characters such as the asterisk (*) in domain names for DNS queries that resolve to multiple names. When wildcarding is used, DNS servers must support resolving name queries that use wildcard characters, and resolvers must be able to parse multiple records from any resource record sets (RRsets) issued in wildcard query responses.

gloss optimizer (n)~ A pigment ink/cartridge used in digital printing which provides resistance to water, fading and smudging, thus producing photographic prints with uniform gloss coverage.

glossary (n)~ An alphabetical list of technical terms in some specialized field of knowledge, generally used in the context of a specific project or with a specific text.

glow (n)~ An effect that applies a halo of color around the perimeter of an object.

glow effect (n)~ An effect that applies a halo of color around the perimeter of an object.

GLP (n)~ A standardized set of best practices and principles for conducting non-clinical laboratory studies.

glue (v)~ To connect shapes such that they remain connected even when one of the shapes is moved.

glue chasing (n)~ The process of performing follow-up queries or successive lookups to resolve glue records in a zone to other remote DNS servers that are authoritative for a derivative zone.

glue record (n)~ A delegation resource record used for locating the authoritative DNS servers for a delegated zone. These records are used to connect zones together and provide an effective delegation and referral path for other DNS servers to follow when resolving a name.

glyph (n)~ A graphical representation of either a character, a part of a character, or a sequence of characters.

glyph run (n)~ A continuous sequence of characters that share a common format.

GML (PN)~ A label designated by Microsoft that is attached to a computer and represents physical evidence that the operating system on the device is genuine.

GMP (n)~ Current good manufacturing practices for the manufacture, packaging, and holding of finished pharmaceuticals and drugs.

GN (n)~ Personal Area Networks (PAN) that communicate directly between one or more Bluetooth-enabled computers or devices.

Gn SQL Server DW VM (n)~ A service type of the Virtual Machines service in Azure Data Warehouse. Gn (1 to 5) refers to the size of the virtual machine.

GNU Compiler Collection (PN)~ A compiler system produced by the GNU Project supporting various programming languages.

Go (v)~ A button on the address bar that enables the user to navigate to the specified location (such as a folder path or web address).

go back (v)~ To return to Windows 7 after upgrading to Windows 10.

Go Daddy ~ Go Daddy is an Internet domain registrar and Web hosting company that also sells e-business related software and services.- http://www.godaddy.com/

Go To Tab (PN)~ An item on the View menu that opens the selected tab in the current window.

go/no go (adj)~ A determination to proceed with or abandon a plan or project.

Goa (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 126.

goal (n)~ An objective that the persona is attempting to achieve. A system helps the persona reach these goals.

goal (n)~ A value that is defined in the assessment manifest and that establishes the points at which a metric is rated.

goal seek (n)~ A method to find a specific value for a cell by adjusting the value of one other cell. When goal seeking, Excel varies the value in a cell that you specify until a formula that's dependent on that cell returns the result you want.

goal template (n)~ A set of default goals that have predefined descriptions to help an organization create specific goals for employees.

goaling (n)~ Determining the number of ads to deliver in a specified amount of time. You can goal by any event, such as clicks or amount sold.

Gold (adj)~ The highest level of service that can be allocated to a case. The service contract a customer purchases determines the service level for its associated cases.

gold competency (n)~ A qualification that distinguishes a Microsoft partner company that has demonstrated the highest level of expertise within a specific skill set. A gold competency indicates that a company is within the top 1 percent of Microsoft partners worldwide.

golden release (n)~ A release candidate that has been accepted as the final release of the product.

good (n)~ A tangible item for sale or use, often produced for later consumption.

Good Automated Manufacturing Practice (n)~ Guidelines, originally developed for the pharmaceutical industry and used in the healthcare industry, for validating that automated systems meet agreed-upon specifications and comply with regulations.

good clinical practice (n)~ A standardized set of best practices and principles for the design, conduct, performance, monitoring, auditing, recording, analysis, and reporting of clinical trials.

good laboratory practice (n)~ A standardized set of best practices and principles for conducting non-clinical laboratory studies.

good manufacturing practice (n)~ Current good manufacturing practices for the manufacture, packaging, and holding of finished pharmaceuticals and drugs.

Goods and Services Tax (PN)~ A value-added tax levied in some countries/regions.

goods in transit (n)~ Items that have been dispatched from the shipping location but have not yet arrived at the delivery location.

goods transport agency (n)~ A provider of services that are related to the transportation of goods by road. The GTA issues a consignment note.

goodwill (n)~ The difference between the perceived value and the book value of an asset.

goodwill (n)~ An intangible asset that arises as a result of the acquisition of one company by another for a premium value, including brand name, solid customer base, good customer relations, good employee relations and any patents or proprietary technology.

Google ~ Started out as search engine and rapidly became so much better at it than everyone else that 'to google' was (and is) widely used to mean 'to look up via the internet'. Now a huge, rich and influential corporation with fingers in many pies, owners of theAndroid- operating system for- smartphones- and- tablets. Its headquarters are in California and it has offices and data centers all over the world.

googling ~ searching through the- Google- search engine

Googol ~ 1 googol = 10 raised to the power 100. The number was named in 1983 by Milton Sirotta after his uncle (the mathematician Edward Kasner) asked him to think up a name for the number. The search engine- Google- is rumoured to be named as a play on the word Googol.

GOP (n)~ A group of successive pictures, starting with an I-frame and followed by zero or more predicted (P and B) pictures.

Gopher (oth)~ An Internet utility for finding textual information and presenting it to the user in the form of hierarchical menus, from which the user selects submenus or files that can be downloaded and displayed.

Gopher ~ A consistent user interface and gateway into many on-line white pages and other address databases.

Gopher server (n)~ The software that provides menus and files to a Gopher user.

Gospel (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 38.

Gothic (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 49.

Gothic Rock (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 91.

Government (PN)~ An app category that facilitates engagement with government or politics.

Government & politics (PN)~ An app category that facilitates engagement with government or politics.

government + politics (PN)~ An app category that facilitates engagement with government or politics.

Government Pricing (n)~ Pricing of Office 365 offers applicable to Government entities only.

GP fault (n)~ The error condition that occurs in an 80386 or higher processor running in protected mode (such as Windows 3.1) when an application attempts to access memory outside of its authorized memory space or when an invalid instruction is issued.

GPF (n)~ The error condition that occurs in an 80386 or higher processor running in protected mode (such as Windows 3.1) when an application attempts to access memory outside of its authorized memory space or when an invalid instruction is issued.

GPF ~ (General Protection Fault)- An common error message in early versions of- Windows, seen when a program tried to do something Windows thought it shouldn't, often locking up the PC.

GPMC (n)~ An administrative tool used to manage and edit domain-based Group Policy objects.

GPO (n)~ A collection of Group Policy settings.

GPRS (n)~ A third-generation enhancement to the Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM), which supports non-voice applications such as Web browsing and other servicing requiring transfer of data packets without limits in message size.

GPS (n)~ A radio navigation system developed by the U.S. Department of Defense that uses a constellation of 24 earth satellites, which are monitored by ground-based control stations, to provide precise, continuous worldwide positioning and timing information.

GPS receiver (n)~ A device that includes an antenna, a radio receiver, and a processor for use with the worldwide GPS (Global Positioning System). A GPS receiver uses position and time information from four GPS satellites to calculate precise information about its current location, its speed of travel, and the current time.

GPS Tracker (PN)~ A feature that allows the users to compute the distance they have run or walked and the calories they have burned.

GPT (n)~ A disk-partitioning scheme that is used by the Extensible Firmware Interface (EFI). GPT offers more advantages than master boot record (MBR) partitioning because it allows up to 128 partitions per disk, provides support for volumes up to 18 exabytes in

size, allows primary and backup partition tables for redundancy, and supports unique disk and partition IDs (GUIDs).

GPU (n)~ A processor on a graphics card that is used as a video encoding accelerator.

GPU (n)~ A dedicated, heavily parallelized processor used to perform graphics or other floating point-€"intensive calculations.

GPU overlay scaling (n)~ A feature that draws two frame buffers at different resolutions and efficiently composites them into a single frame buffer for display.

grab (v)~ To command or capture.

grace days (n)~ A period of days added to a due date during which a customer can delay a payment without incurring interest or a late fee.

grace period (n)~ A period of days added to a due date during which a customer can delay a payment without incurring interest or a late fee.

grace period (n)~ The time period during which a product or service will remain functional before the user or customer must license, register, renew, or otherwise (re)activate their product or subscription.

grace period (n)~ The time period beyond a specified date during which an obligation can be fulfilled without penalty.

grace time (n)~ The time period during which a product or service will remain functional before the user or customer must license, register, renew, or otherwise (re)activate their product or subscription.

graceful recovery (n)~ Termination of a process that allows the operating system or parent process to regain normal control. Does not crash the machine or result in a general protection default (GPF) or blue screen. The user is not required to close the application, and can continue to use the other functionality.

graceful shutdown (n)~ The shutdown of a cache host in Windows Server AppFabric that first moves all cached items off of that host to other running hosts before completing the shutdown.

grade (n)~ A rank or category assigned to a material resource that denotes functional use but not level of quality. A low-grade resource is not necessarily a low-quality resource.

grade (n)~ A numeric or non-numeric score that represents a student's performance on an assignment.

Grade Values (PN)~ An assignment property that indicates whether grades for the assignment are numeric or non-numeric.

Gradebook (PN)~ A worksheet that contains the collection of grades for all students enrolled in a particular class.

graded question (n)~ A question for which an educator has scored a student's response.

gradient (n)~ A gradual progression. For example, a progression from one color to another color, or from one shade to another shade of the same color.

gradient brush (n)~ A brush that paints an area in a gradual progression from one color to another or from one shade to another shade of the same color.

gradient slider (n)~ A user interface control (typically a slider bar) that lets you select a color for a gradient stop and where the color appears in the gradient spectrum that is applied to a brush.

gradient stop (n)~ A marker on a gradient spectrum that denotes where a different color is

introduced. The color (and alpha) values can be unique to each stop along the gradient that a user creates.

Gradient Transform (PN)~ A tool that lets you alter the appearance of a gradient fill or stroke. For example, you can use the Gradient Transform tool to change where the first and last points of a gradient should appear in an object.

grain (n)~ Visible particles in a photographic image, often considered undesireable.

grammar checker (n)~ A software accessory that checks text for errors in grammatical construction.

Grammar pane (PN)~ A pane that provides functionality to correct grammar errors in your document.

grandchild (n)~ In a tree structure, the relationship of a node to its predecessor's predecessor.

granted permissions (n)~ The permissions, determined by security policy, that code will be given, allowing it access to resources and giving it identity. The granted permissions are determined by both the requested permissions and what is allowed by the security policy configuration.

Granular Audit Policy (PN)~ A Windows feature that helps administrators tune their audit policies at a more detailed level by using numerous subcategories, and better control what events are recorded in the event log.

granularity (n)~ A description, from coarse' to 'fine'

granularity attribute (n)~ The single attribute is used to specify the level of granularity for a given dimension in relation to a given measure group.

Graph (PN)~ A capability of Microsoft Azure Active Directory that accesses user, group, and role objects within a social enterprise graph to easily surface user information and relationships.

Graph API (PN)~ A set of RESTful web services that provides access to the entire identity system that is running in Microsoft's cloud (Microsoft Azure Active Directory - WAAD).

graph index (n)~ An index that stores graph nodes and edges and their associated data.

Graph Query Language (PN)~ A query language used to query the graph index.

graphic (n)~ A visual representation such as a picture, chart or table.

graphic filter (n)~ A program that transforms a picture stored in one file format to another format so that it can be displayed in a specific graphics program.

graphic region (n)~ The area on a Web page where graphics overlap.

graphical query designer (n)~ A query designer provided by the Reporting Services that allows the user to interactively build a query and view the results for data source types SQL Server, Oracle, OLE DB, and ODBC.

graphical user interface (n)~ A display format, like that of Windows, that represents a program's functions with graphic images such as buttons and icons. GUIs enable a user to perform operations and make choices by pointing and clicking with a mouse.

graphics (n)~ An API that facilitates rendering for geometry, images, bitmaps, text, color, and special effects.

Graphics ~ A catch-all term for anything involving drawing images on a PC screen. A game with great graphics is one that is visually spectacular.

graphics accelerator (n)~ A video card that contains a graphics coprocessor. A graphics accelerator can update the video display much more quickly than the CPU can, and it frees the CPU for other tasks. A graphics accelerator is a necessity for modern software such as graphical user interfaces and multimedia applications.

Graphics Device Interface (PN)~ An executable program that processes graphical function calls from a Windows-based application and passes those calls to the appropriate device driver, which performs the hardware-specific functions that generate output. By acting as a buffer between applications and output devices, GDI presents a device-independent view of the world for the application while interacting in a device-dependent format with the device.

graphics filter (n)~ A program that transforms a picture stored in one file format to another format so that it can be displayed in a specific graphics program.

Graphics Frame Analysis (PN)~ A component of the Visual Studio Graphics Diagnostics toolset that can be used to analyze and optimize the rendering performance of a Direct3D game or app.

Graphics Interchange Format (n)~ A graphic stored as a file in the GIF format.

Graphics Interchange Format (n)~ A graphics file format developed by CompuServe and used for transmitting raster images on the Internet. An image may contain up to 256 colors, including a transparent color. The size of the file depends on the number of colors actually used. The LZW compression method is used to reduce the file size still further.

graphics memory (n)~ A type of memory used by video cards to store information that will be displayed on a monitor. The amount of video memory dictates the maximum resolution and color depth available for the display.

graphics method (n)~ A method in code that performs a graphics-related function such as drawing a line or shape or repainting a background with a solid color.

graphics platform (n)~ The foundation technology by which a computer displays graphic images.

graphics primitive (n)~ A basic shape (a point, a line, circle, curve, or polygon) that a graphics adapter can manipulate as a discrete entity.

graphics processing unit (n)~ A processor on a graphics card that is used as a video encoding accelerator.

graphics processing unit (n)~ A dedicated, heavily parallelized processor used to perform graphics or other floating point-€"intensive calculations.

grave accent (n)~ The ` character.

GRAVE ACCENT (n)~ The ` character.

Gray Hues (PN)~ One of the background colors on the Screen Saver Settings dialog box that consists of a range of gray colors.

grayscale (n)~ A sequence of shades ranging from black through white, used in computer graphics to add detail to images or to represent a color image on a monochrome output device.

Grayscale (PN)~ A filter effect in Windows Movie Maker.

greater than or equal to sign (n)~ The ? character.

greater than sign (n)~ The > character.

GREATER-THAN OR EQUAL TO (n)~ The ? character.

GREATER-THAN SIGN (n)~ The > character.

great-looking (adj)~ Impressive or compelling in appearance.

greedy repetition (n)~ A matching criteria used in regular expresions where quantifiers match as many characters as they can.

Green Hues (PN)~ One of the background colors on the Screen Saver Settings dialog box that consists of a range of green colors.

green IT ~ Technology assets, services, and operational best practices that allow organizations to reduce harmful environmental impacts while at the same time achieving their financial and risk imperatives within and outside of IT.

greenfield deployment (n)~ An Enterprise Voice deployment in an environment where no legacy PBX system exists. A new company or new facility are typical examples.

greeting (n)~ ?The string that appears on Cortana home to greet you. If Cortana knows the user's name, she may use it.

Gregorian calendar (n)~ A calendar in widespread use. It was introduced in 1582 A.D. as a revision to the Julian calendar.

grep (n)~ A UNIX command used to search a file or files by keyword.

grid (n)~ A set of intersecting lines or linear elements at right angles to each other.

Grid (PN)~ The Sway card that places content into a tighter arrangement, aligning content by rows and/or columns.

Grid computing ~ applying the resources of many computers in a network to a single problem at the same time - usually to a scientific or technical problem that requires a great number of computer processing cycles or access to large amounts of data.

grid lines (n)~ The faint vertical and horizontal lines that appear in the drawing window when the grid is turned on. You can use grid lines to help position shapes precisely.

Grid Matrix (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show the placement of concepts along two axes. Emphasizes the individual components rather than the whole. The first four lines of Level 1 text appear in the quadrants. Unused text does not appear, but remains available if you switch layouts.

grid origin (n)~ The point that defines the layout of grid lines on the drawing page. A vertical grid line and a horizontal grid line pass through the grid origin, and all other grid lines are drawn at specified intervals from these reference lines.

grid panel (n)~ A layout container that arranges its child elements in rows and columns that form a grid.

gridline (n)~ A line added to a chart that makes it easier to view and evaluate data. Gridlines extend from the tick marks on an axis across the plot area.

gripper (n)~ A handle (often, a tall, thin rectangle) that appears on a rebar or command band. By touching and dragging a gripper bar with a stylus or mouse, a user can reposition or resize a rebar or command band.

gripper bar (n)~ A handle (often, a tall, thin rectangle) that appears on a rebar or command band. By touching and dragging a gripper bar with a stylus or mouse, a user can reposition or resize a rebar or command band.

groom (v)~ To permanently remove data from the data warehouse.

Groove (PN)~ An app, delivered in-box with Windows, that can be used to buy, stream, store, and sync music.

Groove Calendar Tool (PN)~ A tool that lets the user mark important dates and build collaborative schedules with other members of a workspace.

Groove Documents Tool (PN)~ A tool in Groove for storing and sharing files; primary use is intended to be as connection to SharePoint (via Site Client).

Groove Meetings Tool (PN)~ A tool in Microsoft Office Groove that helps users to organize, conduct, and record meetings.

Groove Music (PN)~ An app, delivered in-box with Windows, that can be used to buy, stream, store, and sync music.

Groove Music Pass (PN)~ A Microsoft paid subscription service (monthly or yearly) that offers streaming and download access to millions of songs in the Groove music catalog.

gross amount (n)~ The total amount of anything before any deductions or additions are applied.

gross amount (n)~ An amount excluding deductions, charges, and adjustments.

gross margin (n)~ The difference between the sales and the direct costs of the products sold.

gross margin (n)~ The ratio of gross profit to sales revenue.

gross profit (n)~ The ratio of gross profit to sales revenue.

group (v)~ In a drawing program, to transform a number of objects into a group.

group (n)~ A collection of elements that can be treated as a whole.

group (v)~ To arrange or associate one or more resources.

group (n)~ A labeled collection of commands and controls that are grouped together on a ribbon tab.

group (n)~ A collection of users, computers, contacts, and other groups that is used as security or as e-mail distribution collections. Distribution groups are used only for e-mail. Security groups are used both to grant access to resources and as e-mail distribution lists.

group (n)~ A set of agents who handle calls. Each group defines a routing method (how should the agents be contacted) and some presence policies (when should the agents be contacted, or whether agents are formal or informal agents).

group (n)~ To join query two clauses with a Boolean operator in the work item query builder.

group (n)~ A collection of users, computers, contacts, and other groups that is used only for e-mail distribution, and addressed as a single recipient.

group (n)~ A collection of e-mail addresses that is treated as a single recipient for e-mail distribution purposes, and that is created by and available to an individual Outlook user.

group (n)~ In Microsoft Azure Connect, an exclusive set of endpoints whose members have network connectivity with other groups of either on-premises IT resources or Microsoft Azure role instances.

group (n)~ A set of objects that share a common relation.

Group (PN)~ The Sway button that allows the user to change a set of cards into a group of cards.

group account (n)~ A collection of user accounts in a workgroup, identified by group name and personal ID (PID). Permissions assigned to a group apply to all users in the group.

Group Ad-hoc Network (n)~ Personal Area Networks (PAN) that communicate directly

between one or more Bluetooth-enabled computers or devices.

group box (n)~ A standard Windows control that groups a set of controls.

group calendar (n)~ A calendar for a group.

Group Calendar (PN)~ The shared calendar that you can create in Office for a group of users to schedule events, track milestones, create meetings, and engage in conversations around events. Users can add events from a group calendar to their personal calendars.

group call (n)~ A call to a call group that rings the group owner and call group simultaneously. When a member of the group answers the call, the other members get a notification with the status of the call.

group call (n)~ A voice call with up to 25 participants in Skype.

group card (n)~ A Sway card that takes a set of cards and creates a group out of them with a particular visualization pattern.

group chat (n)~ An instant message session with multiple parties, exchanged via IM (not through your mobile operator).

Group Contacts by Availability (PN)~ An item on the View menu that rearranges the user's contacts based on each contact's current status.

group conversation (n)~ An instant message session with multiple parties, exchanged via IM (not through your mobile operator).

group expansion (n)~ Expansion of an Exchange Distribution Group for the purpose of inviting some or all of its members to a conference.

Group Expansion service (n)~ A service that expands distribution groups so that members of a group can be viewed individually.

group filter control (n)~ A drop-down list box control on a data access page that retrieves records from an underlying recordset based on the value you select from the list. On a grouped page, the control retrieves a specific group of records.

Group Filtering (PN)~ A feature of Directory Services that provides the ability for different groups of users to have their own sets of filtering rules, even if all users share the same domain. -

group footer (n)~ Use to place information, such as group name or group total, at the end of a group of records.

group header (n)~ A place for information, such as group name or group total, at the beginning of a group of records.

group identifier (n)~ An identifier in UNIX that associates a user with a group of other users that have something in common. A user can be a member of one or more groups.

group IM (n)~ An instant message session with multiple parties, exchanged via IM (not through your mobile operator).

group inheritance (n)~ A means of defining the permissions of a group role within the Safe Editing feature. Administrators can create user groups and the authoring rights of each group member will be restricted according to the group permission.

group instant message (n)~ An instant message session with multiple parties, exchanged via IM (not through your mobile operator).

group instant messaging (n)~ A feature that allows instant messages to be sent to a group of contacts.

Group Key Distribution Service (PN)~ An Active Directory Domain Services service

that provides cryptographic keys that correspond to arbitrary sets of security principals in AD DS to users who are authorized to access those keys.

group level (n)~ The depth at which a group in a report or data access page is nested inside other groups. Groups are nested when a set of records is grouped by more than one field, expression, or group record source.

group member (n)~ A contact within a group in the Contacts list.

group metrics (n)~ Data about the size of a distribution group and whether the recipients include people who are out of office or external to the organization.

group moderator (n)~ A person who is assigned the ability to approve and reject any messages sent to a public group or a dynamic distribution group.

group name (n)~ A unique name identifying a local group or a global group to Windows. A group's name cannot be identical to any other group name or user name in its own domain or computer.

group name (n)~ A unique name that identifies a group of contacts in the Contacts list.

group naming policy (n)~ A template applied to the distribution group names in your Microsoft Exchange organization. Specifically, you can specify that a prefix, a suffix, or both be applied to all distribution group names. You can also block certain words from being used in the names.

group nesting (n)~ A field of a group definition that specifies whether the group will contain the names of other groups as members of the current group.

group of pictures (n)~ A group of successive pictures, starting with an I-frame and followed by zero or more predicted (P and B) pictures.

group owner (n)~ A person authorized to manage and make certain changes to a group, such as to approve a membership request.

Group Policy (n)~ A feature introduced with Windows 2000 that allows administrators to enforce computer-specific and user-specific settings to domain-based computers.

Group Policy Client (n)~ A local service that queries Active Directory at policy application time (at boot/logon or scheduled intervals) for the policy objects which pertain to it and applies them.

group policy engine (n)~ The framework that handles common functionalities across client-side extensions including scheduling of Group Policy application, obtaining GPOs from relevant configuration locations, and filtering and ordering of GPOs.

Group Policy Management (PN)~ An administrative tool designed to manage Group Policy across an enterprise. This includes day-to-day tasks, such as creating, deleting, linking, and copying Group Policy objects (GPOs), as well as setting security on GPOs. The Group Policy Management snap-in also provides reporting of GPO policy settings, as well as extended lifecycle functions such as backup and restore of GPOs.

Group Policy Management Console (n)~ An administrative tool used to manage and edit domain-based Group Policy objects.

Group Policy Management Editor (PN)~ The editor window used to edit domain-based Group Policy in the Group Policy Management Console.

Group Policy Modeling (PN)~ A tool in Group Policy Management console that simulates what Group Policy settings are applied, given a specific set of criteria, including location of user or computer object in the directory, security group membership, and status

of Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) filters. You can use Group Policy Modeling to test new policy deployments before you deploy them. Also known as Resultant Set of Policy-€"Planning Mode.

Group Policy Object Editor (PN)~ The Microsoft Management Console snap-in used to edit Group Policy objects.

Group Policy object link (n)~ A method of applying settings in a Group Policy object (GPO) to an Active Directory container (site, domain, or organizational unit). Linking a GPO applies the settings of that GPO to the users and computers in a site, domain, or organizational unit and, by default, to the users and computers in all child containers.

Group Policy Results (PN)~ A tool in Group Policy Management console that gathers information about which Group Policy settings have actually been applied to a specific computer, user, or both. You can use this tool to troubleshoot the application of Group Policy settings. Also known as Resultant Set of Policy — Logging Mode.

Group Policy Security Settings (PN)~ The subtrees of the Group Policy Object Editor that allow a security administrator to manually configure security levels assigned to a Group Policy object (GPO) or local computer policy.

Group Policy Software Installation (PN)~ An extension to the editor that accompanies the Group Policy Management Console (GPMC). The extension is used to deploy software packages by using a domain-based Group Policy object.

group prefix (n)~ A group name that appears to the left of the @ symbol followed by the Windows- domain name. For example, in the group name allusers@fabrikam.com'

group scope (n)~ The value of the Active Directory property that determines the allowed membership in the group, and the resources that may be secured by the group. The allowed values are global, universal, and domain local.

group screen sharing (n)~ A feature that enables users to share their desktops with several contacts at one time.

group text (n)~ A text message thread between a group of people (usually more than 2). It allows you to keep all the replies from people in one thread, so that you can see the whole conversation.

group theming (n)~ A feature that enables group owners to change their group's image and colors for a better representation.

group transition (n)~ An outgoing transition segment with an outgoing arrow that begins on the state context and has no chained incoming transition.

group type (n)~ The value that specifies whether the group is used for e-mail distribution, securing resources, or both.

group validation activity (n)~ A workflow activity that determines whether a group management request would violate the ILM or Active Directory configuration or policy.

group video (n)~ A feature that allows calls with at least three Skype users where at least one participant shows video.

group video calling (n)~ A feature that allows calls with at least three Skype users where at least one participant shows video.

group window (n)~ A drawing window you can open to edit individual components of a group. The group appears unrotated in the group window even if it is rotated on the drawing page.

Group Work Site (PN)~ A team site template that provides group collaboration capabilities based on standard business practices. Integrated functions include a group calendar, Whereabouts, Announcements, Phone Call Memo, and Schedule and Reservations.

grouped controls (n)~ Two or more controls that can be treated as one unit while designing a form or report. You can select the group instead of selecting each individual control as you're arranging controls or assigning properties.

Grouped Grid (PN)~ A grouped and ordered list of HTML blocks in ListView.

Grouped List (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show groups and sub-groups of information, or steps and sub-steps in a task, process, or workflow. Level 1 text corresponds to the top-level horizontal shapes, and Level 2 text corresponds to vertical sub-steps under each related top-level shape. Works well for emphasizing sub-groups or sub-steps, hierarchical information, or multiple lists of information.

grouping (n)~ A set of data that is grouped together in a report.

grouping (n)~ The process of collapsing search results that share the same value for a given managed property or group identifier.

grouping pane (n)~ The area of the grouping window in which most user interaction takes place.

GroupLens (PN)~ A commonly used dataset for movie recommendation in a Mahout compatible format provided by GroupLens Research, headed by faculty from the department of computer science and engineering at the University of Minnesota and partially funded by the National Science Foundation.

group-level setting (n)~ One of the settings that BizTalk administrators can modify in the BizTalk Settings Dashboard. Examples include properties like the configuration refresh interval, maximum message batch size, and group-level tracking.

Groups (PN)~ The link to the online communities on Windows Live Groups.

Groups (PN)~

groupware (n)~ Software intended to enable a group of users on a network to collaborate on a particular project. Groupware may provide services for communication (such as e-mail), collaborative document development, scheduling, and tracking. Documents may include text, images, or other forms of information.

groupware ~ Software tools and technology to support groups of people working together on a project, often at different sites

groupware ~

growth rate (n)~ The amount of growth of an account within a set amount of time.

GRS (n)~ Storage of data in two locations within the same geo.

Grundsätze zum Datenzugriff und zur Prüfbarkeit digitaler Unterlagen (oth)~ A German law that requires tax authorities to be capable of digitally checking data from electronic bookkeeping systems.

Grunge (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 6.

GRUU (n)~ A URI that a SIP program can use to route a call to a specific agent.

GSM (n)~ A digital cellular phone technology (standard) first deployed in 1992. GSM

uses narrowband TDMA, which allows eight simultaneous calls on the same radio frequency.

GSM network (n)~ A network used by phones that have SIM cards.

GSS-API (n)~ A generic API for performing client-server authentication that can be implemented over any authentication system. GSS-API makes it possible for applications to use the same API with different authentication mechanisms.

GST (PN)~ A value-added tax levied in some countries/regions.

GTIN (n)~ A 14-digit data structure used to uniquely identify trade items, products, and services at a unit level.

g-tube (n)~ A tube used to provide nutrition to patients who are unable to obtain nutrition by mouth.

guard (n)~ In a statechart or activity diagram, a condition that specifies when an event can take place. Whenever its event fires, a guard is evaluated only once.

guard (n)~ A clause that specifies an additional condition that the variable must satisfy to match a pattern.

guard clause (n)~ A clause that specifies an additional condition that the variable must satisfy to match a pattern.

guest (n)~ A user who does not have a user account or who does not provide a password.

guest (n)~ The software that is running within a virtual machine (i.e., guest operating systems and guest applications).

guest access (n)~ A type of access that allows visitors to use their own desktop computers on limited resources (such as the Internet or LAN printers) without compromising a company's internal network security.

Guest account (n)~ A built-in account used to log on to a computer running Windows when a user does not have an account on the computer or domain or in any of the domains trusted by the computers domain.

guest link (n)~ A unique link that provides external users anonymous access to selected documents stored in SharePoint Online, with no sign in required.

Guest Mode (PN)~ An account attribution that allows users to use the computer in the exploratory mode which will automatically discard changes and actions upon logoff. Guest Mode can be applied to the standard user account in Windows 7 enabling PC owners to safely share the computer with guests, children, or other family member, with a peace of mind knowing no damaging changes or unauthorized disk writes will be made to their computer.

guest operating system (n)~ The operating system running on a virtual machine.

guest operating system profile (n)~ A library resource containing the most common settings from a Sysprep.inf file, including the computer name and domain or workgroup settings, which can be applied to a virtual machine template.

guest OS (n)~ The operating system running on a virtual machine.

guestbook (n)~ A module in Spaces where visitors can leave comments.

Guestbook (PN)~ The checkbox customers select to include their guestbook in the updates that they share about themselves. This text links to Spaces.

GUI (n)~ A display format, like that of Windows, that represents a program's functions with graphic images such as buttons and icons. GUIs enable a user to perform operations

and make choices by pointing and clicking with a mouse.

GUI ~ (Graphical User Interface; pr. 'gooey')- means that a program's controls are represented pictorially, with symbols, buttons and so forth, and mostly controlled by pointing and clicking with a mouse rather than having to type in text commands. Almost all modern software is GUI controlled. (see also- Windows,WYSIWYG).

GUID (n)~ A 16-byte value generated from the unique identifier on a device, the current date and time, and a sequence number. It is used to identify a particular device, component, user, or session.

GUID partition table (n)~ A disk-partitioning scheme that is used by the Extensible Firmware Interface (EFI). GPT offers more advantages than master boot record (MBR) partitioning because it allows up to 128 partitions per disk, provides support for volumes up to 18 exabytes in size, allows primary and backup partition tables for redundancy, and supports unique disk and partition IDs (GUIDs).

guide (n)~ A non-printing line or point that can be used to help position or align objects or text.

guide point (n)~ A guide consisting of two short, intersecting lines that can be placed anywhere on a drawing page or on a shape.

Guided Help (n)~ An interactive help topic that not only describes how to accomplish a task, but also completes it. Guided Help can either perform the task automatically or show users how to do it by leading them through each step.

guideline award (n)~ For increases in fixed pay rate or variable awards, the calculated award after performance factors (or leverages) are applied to the budgeted or target award.

guideline increase (n)~ For increases in fixed pay rate or variable awards, the calculated increase after performance factors (or leverages) are applied to the budgeted or target award.

Gumdrop Button (n)~ A button on the Comfy Cakes game interface that allows the player to select a gumdrop decoration for their cake.

gutter (n)~ The blank area between two or more columns of text or between two facing pages in a publication.

gutter margin (n)~ A margin setting that adds extra space to the side or top margin of a document you plan to bind. A gutter margin ensures that text isn't obscured by the binding.

GxP critical record (n)~ An electronic record considered critical by the FDA.

GxP Predicate Rules (n)~ FDA rulings that are observed within the pharmaceutical industry.

gyroscope (n)~ A sensor for measuring rotational velocity, or orientation.

H ~

H.264 (PN)~ An International Telecommunications Union (ITU) digital video standard with a high level of data compression that can potentially provide full-motion video over wireless, satellite, and ADSL Internet connections.

H.x ~ A series of computing standards from the- ITU. e.g. H.323: a standard in 1996 to promote compatibility in videoconference transmissions over- IP- networks.

haa (n)~ Name of the 26th letter in the Arabic alphabet. The sound is similar to that of the letter H in English.

HAB (n)~ A feature of Outlook that allows members of an organization to be displayed in a tree view control, grouped by department.

Hack / hacker ~ Term used to describe the unauthorised access of a computer as a means to gain information that the hacker is not entitled to or to access services and facilities for malicious purposes.

Hack / hacker ~ Originally used to describe a computer enthusiast who pushed a system to its highest performance through clever programming. More commonly it is becoming synonymous with 'cracker' which is used to describe people who break into secured computer systems.

Hack / hacker ~ An expert programmer who likes to spend a lot of time figuring out the finer details of computer systems or networks, as opposed to those who learn only the minimum necessary.

hacker (n)~ A programmer or computer user who attempts illegal access to a computer system or network.

Hacker ~ Person who uses computers to access ('hack') systems they are not supposed to have access to, eg other people's financial details, personnel files, military secrets etc. Hacking can get you arrested.

haemophilus influenzae type b vaccine (n)~ A vaccine for immunization against serious infections caused by a type of bacteria called Haemophilus influenzae type b, such as meningitis and pneumonia.

HAL (n)~ A thin layer of software provided by the hardware manufacturer that hides, or abstracts, hardware differences from higher layers of the operating system. By means of the filter provided by the HAL, different types of hardware look alike to the rest of the operating system. This enables the operating system to be portable from one hardware platform to another. The HAL also provides routines that enable a single device driver to support the same device on all platforms.

half-duplex (adj)~ Of or pertaining to two-way communication that takes place in only one direction at a time.

half-duplex (n)~ Two-way electronic communication that takes place in only one direction at a time.

halftone (n)~ A printed reproduction, typically of a photographic image, that uses a screen of dots whose size varies depending on the density of the image.

half-width character (n)~ In a double-byte character set, a character that is represented by one byte and typically has a full-width variant.

Halo ~ A light line around object edges in an image, produced by the USM (sharpening) technique.

hammering attack (n)~ A key search attack in which an unauthorized user guesses at a PIN or password many times.

HAND ~ (Have A Nice Day)- Internet slang, often used ironically.

handheld (n)~ A single handed device used in a number of industries, including retail, hospitality, healthcare, manufacturing, and automotive.

handheld scanner (n)~ A type of scanner used as follows: the user passes the scan head, contained within a handheld unit, over the medium being scanned, such as a piece of paper.

hand-held scanner (n)~ A type of scanner used as follows: the user passes the scan head, contained within a handheld unit, over the medium being scanned, such as a piece of paper.

handle (n)~ A user interface control that facilitates modification of an object's appearance, position, or behavior.

handle (n)~ A pointer to a pointer; that is, a variable that contains the address of another variable, which in turn contains the address of the desired object.

handle (n)~ Any token that a program can use to identify and access an object such as a device, a file, a window, or a dialog box.

handle count (n)~ In Task Manager, the number of object handles in a process`s object table.

handler (n)~ A routine that manages a common and relatively simple condition or operation, such as error recovery or data movement.

handler (n)~ A COM object that provides functionality for a Shell item.

handling unit (n)~ A uniquely identifiable logistics unit of material that can be transferred, stored, received, and shipped.

handoff (n)~ A process by which an administrator can manually move a clustered mailbox server between nodes in a cluster. A handoff should only be performed by using the Move-ClusteredMailboxServer cmdlet in the Exchange Management Shell.

handoff animation (n)~ A method of blending animation storyboards together so that the transition is smooth. For example, if one animation is running when interrupted by a second animation that modifies the same property, the second animation picks up at the current value of the animated property instead of jumping to a static starting point. This is achieved by not setting a keyframe at the 0-second mark of the second animation.

handout (n)~ A printed version of a presentation that can include multiple slides per page and space for audience notes.

handouts folder (n)~ Storage allocated on a per-meeting basis on the conference center server for handouts.

Hands Free (PN)~ A feature that allows hands-free communication by using a headset.

handset (n)~ The part of a telephone that includes a speaker and a voice transmitter and that you hold with your hand up to your ear.

hands-free installation (n)~ An installation that runs unattended and does not require any user input after it has been started.

hands-free kit (n)~ Wireless phone accessory that allows users to make calls without

holding the phone. A basic kit includes a headset or an earpiece with a microphone. More elaborate sets for use in automobiles may include a power amplifier, dashboard microphone, phone cradle, and speakers.

hands-free setup (n)~ An installation that runs unattended and does not require any user input after it has been started.

handshake (n)~ A process that two devices use to begin communicating. One device sends a message to the other, signaling that it wants to communicate. A number of messages are exchanged to establish the rules they will use for communication.

Handshake ~ Exchange of predetermined signals between two devices establishing a connection.

handwriting (n)~ Text that is entered by drawing or writing on a screen, rather with a keyboard.

handwriting dictionary (n)~ A large dictionary of common words and handwriting samples. There is a separate handwriting dictionary for each person who logs on to a Tablet PC. Tablet PC Input Panel can convert your handwriting to the words and characters that are in the handwriting dictionary. You can add your own words, such as names and acronyms, to your dictionary.

handwriting panel (n)~ The input panel where users can input text through handwriting. The system converts the handwriting to text that users can insert into the active text area.

handwriting recognition (n)~ The ability of a program to interpret handwritten text and convert it into computer-readable text. Handwriting recognition programs accept input from a pen or other handwriting input device, not from a keyboard.

Handwriting recognition personalization tool (n)~ A feature of Windows Vista for Tablet PC that allows users to tailor handwriting recognition results to their own personal handwriting style.

handwriting recognizer (n)~ A feature that converts writing into typed text.

handwriting sample (n)~ An example of the user's handwriting that is used in handwriting recognition.

hang up (v)~ To end a call.

Hang Up (v)~ A button on Audio Controls and Phone Controls that disconnects the current call.

hanging indent (n)~ Paragraph formatting in which the second and subsequent lines of a paragraph are indented more than the first line.

Haptic ~ Haptic is the science and physiology of the sense of touch.- more…

hard affinity (n)~ A mechanism by which a thread can only run on a fixed set of one or more processors.

hard booking (n)~ A project booking that commits a resource to a project or activity, usually for a specified period of time on a project schedule.

hard copy (n)~ Printed output on paper, film, or other permanent medium.

hard delete (n)~ The process of permanently removing an item from the store or moving it to the dumpster when dumpster functionality is enabled. The dumpster is enabled/disabled by means of a registry setting on the computer running Exchange.

hard disk (n)~ An inflexible platter coated with material in which data can be recorded magnetically with read/write heads.

Hard disk ~ A computer's main (and fastest and most convenient) storage for programs and data. Originally named to distinguish it fromfloppy disks. Almost all PCs are fitted with hard disks, sometimes more than one. The first (or only) hard disk is usually called C: by the computer, for historical reasons.

hard disk drive (n)~ A hardware device, or a logical partition of it, that reads data from and writes data to hard disks.

hard link (n)~ A directory entry for a file.

hard mount (n)~ The processes during which an NFS client will infinitely try to mount a file system to make it available for access. NFS clients which hard mount a file system could encounter problems if the NFS server becomes unavailable.

hard page-break renderer (n)~ A rendering extension that maintains the report layout and formatting so that the resulting file is optimized for a consistent printing experience, or to view the report online in a book format.

hard quota (n)~ A quota that prevents users from saving files after the space limit is reached, and generates notifications when the volume of data reaches each configured threshold.

hard recovery (n)~ The process that changes a restored database back to a consistent state by playing transactions into the database from transaction log files.

hard reset (n)~ A type of reset on a mobile device that clears all installed software and restores the device to its original factory configuration.

hard return (n)~ A character input by the user to indicate that the current line of text is to end and a new line is to begin. In word-processing programs that automatically break lines within the margins of a page, a hard return indicates the end of a paragraph. In text-entry programs that lack wordwrap, on the other hand, a hard return is required to end each line, and often two or more hard returns are needed to end a paragraph.

Hard Rock (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 79.

hard-coded ~ Referring to instructions that are written directly into a program and therefore cannot be easily modified, rather than instructions that can be modified by a user.

hard-coding (n)~ The process of putting string or character literals in the main body of code, instead of in external resource files.

hard-coding (n)~ Basing numeric constants on the assumed length of a string; assumptions about language or culture-specific matters fixed in the code - e.g., string length, date formats, etc.

Hardcore (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 129.

hardening (n)~ The use of physical and firmware modifications that make the hardware more difficult to alter without damaging the hardware. These modifications can also prevent hacking that can disable the metering of a prepaid or subscription computer.

Hardening ~ Hardening is the process of identifying and fixing vulnerabilities on a system.

hardware (n)~ The physical components of a computer system, including any peripheral equipment such as printers, modems, and mouse devices.

Hardware ~ The physical parts of a computer.

hardware abstraction layer (n)~ A thin layer of software provided by the hardware manufacturer that hides, or abstracts, hardware differences from higher layers of the operating system. By means of the filter provided by the HAL, different types of hardware look alike to the rest of the operating system. This enables the operating system to be portable from one hardware platform to another. The HAL also provides routines that enable a single device driver to support the same device on all platforms.

hardware acceleration (n)~ The use of computer hardware designed to accelerate computer functions.

Hardware and Devices troubleshooter (n)~ A troubleshooter that helps find and fix problems about hardware and devices.

hardware branch (n)~ The hardware archive root key in the registry that is a superset of the memory-resident hardware tree. Although the hardware tree contains information only about those devices currently detected and running in the system, the registry contains a complete list of all hardware ever installed on the particular computer. The hardware root key is \HKEY-LOCAL-MACHINE\Hardware.

hardware button (n)~ A button on a piece of hardware.

Hardware Compatibility List (n)~ A registry of products that have been tested by Microsoft Windows Hardware Quality Labs (WHQL). These products passed Windows compatibility testing.

Hardware Compatibility Test kit (n)~ A collection of tests that verify hardware and device driver operations under a specific operating situation on Microsoft Windows operating systems. The tests exercise the combination of a device, a software driver, and an operating system under controlled conditions and verify that all components operate properly.

hardware compression (n)~ A feature available on some tape devices that automatically compresses the data that is being stored on the device. This is usually an option that is turned on or off in a backup program.

hardware configuration (n)~ Resource settings that have been allocated for a specific device. Each device on your computer has a hardware configuration, which can consist of interrupt request (IRQ) lines, direct memory access (DMA), an input/output (I/O) port, or memory address settings.

hardware dashboard account (n)~ An account that is required to submit hardware certification packages, device metadata, service metadata, and drivers for Windows.

hardware failure (n)~ A malfunction of a physical component such as a disk head failure or memory error.

hardware history (n)~ Historical hardware inventory data of a client. You can browse a client's hardware history by opening its Hardware History folder in Resource Explorer.

hardware ID (n)~ The most specific device identifier that the vendor of the device defines.

hardware interface (n)~ A card, plug, or other device that connects pieces of hardware with the computer so that information can be moved from place to place. For example,

standardized interfaces such as RS-232-C standard and SCSI enable communications between computers and printers or disks.

Hardware Inventory Client Agent (PN)~ A component of the SMS/Configuration Manager hardware inventory feature. It is a program running on an SMS/Configuration Manager client that gathers detailed information- about the hardware in use on the client.

Hardware Locked Mode (n)~ A mode in which the computer is not under the control of the operating system; rather, the boot sequence is halted at a firmware screen and the user is told to call customer support.

hardware overlay (n)~ A method to render images to a display with a dedicated memory buffer inside video hardware.

hardware profile (n)~ Data that describes the configuration and characteristics of specific computer equipment. This information can be used to configure computers for using peripheral devices.

hardware profile (n)~ A library resource containing hardware specifications that can be applied to a new virtual machine or a virtual machine template. A hardware profile can contain specifications for CPU, memory, network adapters, a DVD drive, afloppy drive, COM ports, and the priority given the virtual machine when allocating resources on a virtual machine host.

hardware router (n)~ A router that performs routing as a dedicated function and has specific hardware designed and optimized for routing.

hardware security module (n)~ A secure device that provides cryptographic capabilities, typically by providing private keys used in Public-key cryptography.

hardware thread (n)~ A hardware element that executes a stream of instructions.

hardware token (n)~ A secure device that provides cryptographic capabilities, typically by providing private keys used in Public-key cryptography.

hardware tree (n)~ A record in RAM of the current system configuration based on the information for all devices in the hardware branch of the registry. The hardware tree is created each time the system is started or whenever a dynamic change occurs to the system configuration.

hardware type (n)~ A classification for similar devices. For example, Imaging Device is a hardware type for digital cameras and scanners.

hardware version (n)~ A number that identifies the type of computer hardware that is responsible for metering and securing a computer.

hardware-assisted virtualization (n)~ A virtualization method that takes advantage of the processor assisted virtualization support that is available with recent processor technology.

Harmonised Sales Tax (PN)~ A value-added tax (VAT) levied in some Canadian provinces that combines the Goods and Services Tax (GST) and the provisional sales tax.

Has Floor status (v)~ A status given by the presenter to a meeting participant who has asked a question by using the Questions and Answers pane so that an online chat session between the participant and presenter is displayed to all meeting participants.

hash (n)~ In many FTP client programs, a command that instructs the FTP client to display a pound sign (#) each time it sends or receives a block of data.

hash (n)~ A fixed-size result that is obtained by applying a one-way mathematical

function (sometimes called a hash algorithm) to an arbitrary amount of data. If there is a change in the input data, the hash changes. The hash can be used in many operations, including authentication and digital signing.

hash ~ A scrambled, or encrypted, form of a password or other text.

hash algorithm (n)~ An algorithm that produces a hash value of some piece of data, such as a message or session key. With a good hash algorithm, changes in the input data can change every bit in the resulting hash value; for this reason, hashes are useful in detecting any modification in a data object, such as a message. Furthermore, a good hash algorithm makes it computationally infeasible to construct two independent inputs that have the same hash. Typical hash algorithms include MD2, MD4, MD5, and SHA-1.

hash bucket (n)~ A bucket which contains all index keys and corresponding rows that hash to the same value.

hash code (n)~ A fixed-size result that is obtained by applying a one-way mathematical function (sometimes called a hash algorithm) to an arbitrary amount of data. If there is a change in the input data, the hash changes. The hash can be used in many operations, including authentication and digital signing.

hash function (n)~ An algorithm that produces a hash value of some piece of data, such as a message or session key. With a good hash algorithm, changes in the input data can change every bit in the resulting hash value; for this reason, hashes are useful in detecting any modification in a data object, such as a message. Furthermore, a good hash algorithm makes it computationally infeasible to construct two independent inputs that have the same hash. Typical hash algorithms include MD2, MD4, MD5, and SHA-1.

hash join (n)~ A join algorithm that implements a join using a hash table to compare rows from the two sources.

hash partitioning (n)~ A way of partitioning a table or index by allowing SQL Server to apply an internal hash algorithm to spread rows across partitions based on the number of partitions specified and the values of one or more partitioning columns.

hash table (n)~ A data structure that carries out a mathematical calculation on a field identifier to determine where a data element in a large table or index is located.

hassle-free (adj)~ Without difficulty, trouble or aggravation.

HAT (n)~ A user interface that enables specified data to be tracked. This interface can be used to monitor the health of the BizTalk server farm and to track and view specific events and messages.

hat switch (n)~ Movement pad on a joystick that gives 3D games players the ability to pan the view with a touch of the thumb.

hatch (n)~ Shading made up of regularly spaced, intersecting lines.

hate speech (n)~ Words or phrases that convey hatred or contempt or is intended to intimidate or cause harm to a group of people based on race, religion, ethnic origin, sexual orientation or disability.

Hate speech (n)~ A content descriptor developed by Microsoft.

HCK (PN)~ The test automation framework used to certify devices or systems for Windows.

HCL (n)~ A registry of products that have been tested by Microsoft Windows Hardware Quality Labs (WHQL). These products passed Windows compatibility testing.

HCT kit (n)~ A collection of tests that verify hardware and device driver operations under a specific operating situation on Microsoft Windows operating systems. The tests exercise the combination of a device, a software driver, and an operating system under controlled conditions and verify that all components operate properly.

HD (PN)~ A high definition optical disc format which uses a smaller focus blue-violet 405 nm laser allowing higher precision and storage density. A competitor to Blu-ray Disc.

HD DVD (n)~ A high definition optical disc format which uses a smaller focus blue-violet 405 nm laser allowing higher precision and storage density. A competitor to Blu-ray Disc.

HD movie (n)~ A high definition optical disc format which uses a smaller focus blue-violet 405 nm laser allowing higher precision and storage density. A competitor to Blu-ray Disc.

HD, HDD ~ (Hard Disk Drive)- The main data storage unit in a computer. Seehard disk.

HDCD (n)~ A patented encode/decode process that improves the quality of all forms of digital audio recording and playback by increasing resolution and reducing distortion that occurs during analog-to-digital (A/D) and digital-to-analog (D/A) conversion, digital pro

HDCD Low Level Extension (n)~ A compressor/expander algorithm that produces a dynamic range and resolution beyond the capability of the 16-bit standard.

HDCD Peak Extension (n)~ A soft peak limiter algorithm applied to the audio signal that allows encoding of peak signal levels up to 6 decibels (dB) above 0 decibels full scale (dBfs) without clipping.

HDInsight (PN)~ The Microsoft Azure big-data service based on Apache Hadoop that allows you to manage, analyze, and report on structured or unstructured data.

HDL (n)~ A class of lipoproteins that carry cholesterol from the body's tissues to the liver.

HDLC (n)~ A protocol for information transfer adopted by the ISO. HDLC is a bit-oriented, synchronous protocol that applies to the data-link (message-packaging) layer (layer 2 of the ISO/OSI reference model) for computer-to-microcomputer communications.

HDMI (n)~ A digital interface specification for delivering digital content and connecting consumer electronic devices.

HDTV (n)~ A type of television that provides much higher resolution, sharpness, sound quality, and picture quality than traditional televisions. HDTVs can usually be used as computer monitors.

head (n)~ In HTML, a section of coding that precedes the body of a document and is used to describe the document itself (title, author, and so on) rather than the elements within the document.

head node (n)~ A server that provides management and job scheduling services to compute nodes in an HPC cluster.

header (n)~ One or more identifying lines printed at the top of a page. A header may contain a page number, a date, the author's name, and the document title, the name of chapter.

header (n)~ An information structure that precedes and identifies the information that follows.

Header (PN)~ The Sway card that allows the user to select one or more pieces or types of content and change what is selected into a heading.

header ~ A formatting style designated in HTML by a specific tag and used to set titles and subtitles apart from plain text.

header file (n)~ A file that is identified to be included at the beginning of a program in a language such as C and that contains the definitions of data types and declarations of variables used by the functions in the program.

header row (n)~ The first row in a spreadsheet. The header row contains category labels that describe the contents of the columns.

header source (n)~ A document that contains the header row (or header record) to be used with the data source specified for a mail-merge main document.

headered control (n)~ A control that includes a child element that labels the control. Headered controls can either include content (headered content control), or a collection of items (headered items control).

heading (n)~ A paragraph style that displays text in a font that is larger than normal text.

heading style (n)~ Formatting applied to a heading. Microsoft Office Word has nine different built-in styles: Heading 1 through Heading 9.

headless (adj)~ Not requiring a keyboard, pointing device, or monitor for display or input.

headless queue (n)~ A queue type used for reports that are reported silently. It is utilized when a user is not to be notified when the event occurs or prior to reporting the event.

headless server (n)~ A server that you can administer by using a different computer. You typically access this type of server by using a network connection. A remotely administered server can have a local keyboard, mouse, or video card and monitor.

Headphone Virtualization mode (n)~ An audio effect setting that allows users with stereo headphones to experience stereo and multi-channel content without the need to set up an extensive multi-channel speaker system.

headroom (n)~ Additional capacity that allows a network to accommodate an increase in traffic.

headset (n)~ Combined earphone and microphone set that enables hands-free communication.

health (n)~ Information about a client computer that Network Access Protection (NAP) uses to allow or deny access to a network and which is encapsulated in a statement of health (SoH), which is issued by a system health agent (SHA) on the client computer.

Health & Fitness (PN)~ An application that includes exercise and workout videos; nutritional and medical references; and a tracker for diet, exercise, and health.

Health & Fitness (PN)~ An app category that facilitates nutrition, fitness, or general well-being.

health + fitness (PN)~ An app category that facilitates nutrition, fitness, or general well-being.

health analyzer (n)~ An administrative tool that examines a computer, server farm, or server cluster and provides statistics that indicate the degree to which the configuration meets expected demands.

Health and Activity Tracking tool (n)~ A user interface that enables specified data to be tracked. This interface can be used to monitor the health of the BizTalk server farm and to track and view specific events and messages.

Health Assessment (n)~ A subtab under System Health in Centro Admin Console that

helps the user monitor applications, components, and servers for the purposes of preempting or fixing problems.

health certificate (n)~ An X.509 certificate that asserts the health of a client computer. Client computers can use this certificate to prove their identities and health through security services and mechanisms such as Internet Protocol security (IPsec) and Internet Key Exchange (IKE), which recognize the X.509 standard.

health device (n)~ A variety of health and fitness devices that can be connected with HealthVault, including blood pressure monitors, peak flow meters, blood glucose meters, pedometers, and scales.

Health Explorer (PN)~ A feature of Operations Manager that allows you to view and then take action on alerts, state changes, and other significant issues generated by monitoring objects on your network.

health history (n)~ An assessment of all components affecting a patient's health status, including information about psychologic, social, cultural, familial, and economic aspects of the patient's life.

Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (n)~ A US federal law that provides rights and protections for participants and beneficiaries in group health plans.

Health Monitor (PN)~ An application included with Windows Small Business Server which provides a view of data collected from the Event Viewer and System monitor.

health monitoring (n)~ The process of monitoring applications, components, and servers on which a BizTalk Server solution is implemented for the purposes of preempting or fixing problems.

health packet (n)~ A data structure containing health information about pseudo and physical logical unit numbers (LUNs).

health policy (n)~ A collection of software requirements, security update requirements, and required configuration settings for NAP client computers.

health policy validation (n)~ The process of verifying that a NAP client computer meets your defined health requirements.

health provider (n)~ An individual or institution that provides preventive or curative health care services to individuals or families.

health record (n)~ A chronological written record of a patient's examination and treatment, including the patient's medical history.

Health Registration Authority (n)~ A component of Network Access Protection (NAP) that validates statements of health (SoHs) and approves the issuance of a health certificate to clients that pass health policy verification.

Health Service (PN)~ The Windows-based service responsible for executing management packs as part of the Operations Manager agent and server components.

health state (n)~ In reference to Health column in Results pages, indicates whether thresholds for devices or transactions are exceeded. Health is indicated by health alert icons in simulation results.

health status (n)~ A collection of statistics that indicates the degree to which a computer, server farm, or server cluster meets security, capacity, performance, usage, and other demands.

health tracking indicator (n)~ A statistic that indicates the degree to which a computer,

server farm, or server cluster meets a specific demand for that configuration. It also indicates which log information to copy to a central location for review.

healthcare provider (n)~ An individual or institution that provides preventive or curative health care services to individuals or families.

HealthKit (PN)~ Apple software platform for collecting data from various health and fitness apps.

HealthVault Connection Center (n)~ HealthVault Connection Center is a utility you can use to add data to health records in your HealthVault account from personal health devices such as heart-rate monitors, blood pressure monitors, and so on.

heap (n)~ A portion of memory reserved for a program to use for the temporary storage of data structures whose existence or size cannot be determined until the program is running.

heap corruption (n)~ A type of corruption that affects the data in the Windows heap, such as damages caused by a buffer overrun, writing to a stray pointer or a double-free.

heap manager (n)~ A form of memory manager that is invoked by applications to allocate and free memory (heaps) dynamically.

heap or B-tree (PN)~ A table structure whose index configuration can be either a heap or a b-tree.

heap pointer (n)~ An address of a memory location within the locations managed by the system and belonging to a heap. All Win32 and NT level heap interfaces take as first parameter a pointer to the heap where the operation should happen.

Heart Button (n)~ A button on the Comfy Cakes game interface that allows the player to select a heart decoration for their cake.

Heart Pan Button (n)~ A button on the Comfy Cakes game interface that allows the player to select a heart-shaped pan to bake their cake in.

heart rate monitor (n)~ A device for observation of the heart function.

heartbeat (n)~ A message generated by an agent that tells its management server that the agent is functioning. It also informs Operations Manager about the current rules that are evaluated by the agent, and if it is necessary, it requests updates.

heartbeat checking (n)~ The process of checking the heartbeat. The user can specify how and how often the heartbeat of an agent is checked.

Heartbeat Discovery method (n)~ A Configuration Manager discovery method that is used to update data discovery records (DDRs) for each Configuration Manager client on a set schedule to ensure that they remain current in the site database.

heartbeat interval (n)~ The amount of time that can elapse before the Exchange server asks a mobile device running Exchange ActiveSync to connect again.

heat (n)~ A measure of the relative frequency with which data is accessed.

heat map (n)~ A type of map presentation where the intensity of color for each polygon corresponds to the related analytical data. For example, low values in a range appear as blue (cold) and high values as red (hot).

heat sink ~ A metal plate on some processors that helps dissipate heat.

heaviest resource (n)~ The resource call or calls that exceeded its threshold more than other resources.

heavy (adj)~ Having a font weight that corresponds to a weight class value of 900 according to the OpenType specification.

heavy event (n)~ A performance event that occurs regularly and for which detailed information is collected.

Heavy metal (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 137.

heijunka (n)~ A method of production scheduling that levels the production flow and that places the production schedule in a visible location so that any production issues can be seen at an early stage.

Hekaton database engine (PN)~ The memory-optimized OLTP engine of SQL Server.

Hekaton engine (PN)~ The memory-optimized OLTP engine of SQL Server.

Hello (PN)~ The ability to unlock your device by detecting your face, iris, or fingerprint.

help (n)~ The capability of many programs and operating systems to display advice or instructions for using their features when so requested by the user, as by a screen button or menu item or a function key.

Help (n)~ A UI element that provides access to online Help or other forms of user assistance.

Help and how-to (PN)~ A section of windowsphone.com containing procedural topics, videos, and links to support information about Windows Phone and related technologies.

Help and Support Center (n)~ A unified place where a user can access all Help and Support content and services from Microsoft, the OEM, and the corporation.

Help bubble (n)~ A bubble that appears when a user clicks in a field or on a control in the user interface. The Help bubble contains information that helps the user know what to do.

Help Central (PN)~ The centralized Windows Live Help system.

Help Collection (n)~ A collection of help files about a particular topic.

Help Desk (PN)~ The role group that gives users the permissions to reset passwords for users and manage settings on the Options page for users' Outlook Live account. To help troubleshoot user issues, members can also view, but not modify, all mailboxes, public groups, and external contacts in the organization.

help desk (n)~ An individual or team of support professionals that provide technical assistance for an organization's network, hardware devices, and software.

Help Documentation for Team Foundation (n)~ The Help resources designed for Team Foundation, which is a collection of collaborative technologies that support a team effort to deliver a product.

Help improve this product (v)~ A button related to the Customer Experience Improvement Program.

Help Improvement program (n)~ A feature that helps Microsoft identify trends in the way Help is used so that Microsoft can improve the search results and the relevancy of the content.

help topic (n)~ The primary unit of information in a Help (.HLP) file. A topic is a self-contained body of text and graphics, similar to a page in a book.

Help Topics (n)~ An item on the Help menu that opens online Help for Communicator.

Help viewer (PN)~ The tool or window that contains the Help content.

Help window (n)~ A separate program window that displays Help information.

Help+Tips (PN)~ The app that provides easy access to Help and how-to content as well as

helpful tips for users.

helpdesk (n)~ An individual or team of support professionals that provide technical assistance for an organization's network, hardware devices, and software.

helper (n)~ An application intended to be launched by a Web browser when the browser downloads a file that it is not able to process itself. Examples of helper applications are sound and movie players. Helper applications generally must be obtained and installed by users; they usually are not included in the browser itself.

helper (n)~ A component used in ASP.NET MVC and ASP.NET Web Pages that packages a typical programming task and lets developers carry out the task using a single line of code.

helper application (n)~ An application intended to be launched by a Web browser when the browser downloads a file that it is not able to process itself. Examples of helper applications are sound and movie players. Helper applications generally must be obtained and installed by users; they usually are not included in the browser itself.

helper DC (n)~ A supporting domain controller used to source SYSVOL from the restored backup media if only one domain controller is installed in the domain (SYSVOL has not replicated at least once between two domain controllers in the domain).

HepA (n)~ A vaccine for immunization against hepatitis A virus infection.

hepatitis A vaccine (n)~ A vaccine for immunization against hepatitis A virus infection.

hepatitis B vaccine (n)~ A vaccine for immunization against hepatitis B virus infection.

HepB (n)~ A vaccine for immunization against hepatitis B virus infection.

heterogeneous data (n)~ Data stored in multiple formats.

heterogeneous selection (n)~ A selection that includes objects of different types or with different properties.

heuristic (n)~ An approach or algorithm that leads to a correct solution of a programming task by non-rigorous or self-learning means. One approach to programming is first to develop a heuristic and then to improve on it.

Heuristics ~ Heuristics means 'rule based'. Normally, for an Anti-Virus product to detect a virus, the virus must have been seen before, analyzed and detection added to the signature update files.

hex (adj)~ Pertaining to the base-16 number system represented by the digits 0 through 9 and the uppercase or lowercase letters A (equivalent to decimal 10) through F (equivalent to decimal 15). Hexadecimal values are commonly used in HTML code to identify colors.

hex dump ~ a hexadecimal view of computer data, from RAM or from a file or storage device.

hex val (n)~ A value that follows a format of 4 channels—including an alpha channel—and is composed in the following format: #AARRGGBB. Hex is commonly used for Web and screen design as many browsers render colors based upon hex values.

hexadecimal (adj)~ Pertaining to the base-16 number system represented by the digits 0 through 9 and the uppercase or lowercase letters A (equivalent to decimal 10) through F (equivalent to decimal 15). Hexadecimal values are commonly used in HTML code to identify colors.

hexadecimal escape sequence (n)~ In regular expressions, a backslash followed by the letter 'x' followed by a sequence of hexadecimal digits. It matches a character in the target

sequence that has the value that is specified by the two digits.

hexadecimal value (n)~ A value that follows a format of 4 channels—including an alpha channel—and is composed in the following format: #AARRGGBB. Hex is commonly used for Web and screen design as many browsers render colors based upon hex values.

Hey Cortana (PN)~ A feature that provides the ability to invoke Cortana using your voice (Hey Cortana') to put her in listening mode.'

HFS (n)~ A tree-structured file system used on the Apple Macintosh in which folders can be nested within other folders.

hi5 ~ hi5 is a social networking website based in San Francisco, California.- http://hi5.com/

Hib (n)~ A vaccine for immunization against serious infections caused by a type of bacteria called Haemophilus influenzae type b, such as meningitis and pneumonia.

hibernate (v)~ For a computer system, to be in an inactive state, but not shut off. When the computer is switched back on, the desktop is restored exactly as it was.

hibernation (n)~ A power-saving state that saves your open documents and programs to your hard disk and then turns off your computer. When you're ready to use the computer again, it comes out of hibernation in seconds and restores all of your open programs and documents that were saved. Of all the power-saving states that Windows uses, hibernation uses the least amount of power.

hibernation file (n)~ A file created during hibernation that contains all CPU memory and registers information.

Hibernation File Cleaner (n)~ A feature that allows deletion of the files created during hibernation.

HID minidriver (n)~ A minidriver that abstracts the operation of a hardware bus or port that a HID device is attached to. After the HID minidriver registers with the HID class driver, the HID class driver communicates with the minidriver by calling the minidriver's standard driver routines.

hidden (adj)~ Not visible to the user.

Hidden field (n)~ A form field that is invisible to a site visitor but supplies data to a form handler. When a form is submitted, hidden fields are passed to the form handler along with name-value pairs for each visible form field.

hidden helper (n)~ An input element used to store information about the state of a webpage.

hidden network (n)~ An Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) 802.11 wireless network in which Service Set Identifier (SSID) suppression is enabled.

hidden partition (n)~ A partition that is not visibly exposed to the user. To create a hidden partition, set the partition type to one not recognized by Windows.

hidden text (n)~ Text that does not display in the normal view of a document's content.

hide (v)~ To temporarily remove the onscreen display of an object on the design surface at design time.

hide (v)~ To temporarily remove the onscreen display of an application's active window while leaving the application running. Windows that have been hidden are returned to active display by issuing the appropriate command to the operating system.

hierarchical (adj)~ Of, relating to, or organized as a hierarchy.

hierarchical address book (n)~ A feature of Outlook that allows members of an organization to be displayed in a tree view control, grouped by department.

hierarchical menu (n)~ A type of drop-down menu that appears when a user points to a command on a higher-level menu.

hierarchical namespace (n)~ A namespace, such as the DNS namespace or Active Directory namespace, that is hierarchically structured and provides rules that allow the namespace to be partitioned.

hierarchy (n)~ A logical structure that organizes the members of a set into parent-child relationships.

Hierarchy (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout type that includes layouts designed to show a hierarchical structure, such as an organization chart, or a decision tree.

Hierarchy (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show hierarchical relationships progressing from top to bottom.

hierarchy branch (n)~ A group of sites, interconnected via child/parent site connections, that report up to the same primary site.

hierarchy diagram (n)~ A diagram that shows the hierarchical relationships among objects/nodes (for example, an organization chart).

hierarchy level (n)~ A classification that applies to members within a hierarchy.

Hierarchy List (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show hierarchical relationships progressing across groups. Can also be used to group or list information.

hierarchy provider (n)~ A code structure that defines a hierarchy.

hierarchy tree (n)~ A structure in which elements are related to each other hierarchically.

high availability (n)~ The ability of a system or device to be usable when it is needed. When expressed as a percentage, high availability is the actual service time divided by the required service time. Although high availability does not guarantee that a system will have no downtime, a network often is considered highly available if it achieves 99.999 percent network uptime.

high availability (n)~ A Windows Server AppFabric feature that supports continuous availability of cached data by storing copies of that data on multiple cache hosts.

High Contrast (n)~ A feature that heightens the color contrast of some text and images on your computer screen, making those items more distinct and easier to identify.

High Definition Compatible Digital (n)~ A patented encode/decode process that improves the quality of all forms of digital audio recording and playback by increasing resolution and reducing distortion that occurs during analog-to-digital (A/D) and digital-to-analog (D/A) conversion, digital pro

high density lipoprotein (n)~ A class of lipoproteins that carry cholesterol from the body's tissues to the liver.

high importance (n)~ A flag that can be set for Lync and Communicator calls or instant messages to indicate the urgency of the conversation.

high memory (n)~ Memory locations addressed by the largest numbers.

high performance computing (n)~ The type of computing that uses supercomputers or computer clusters to address computation problems which require high bandwidth, low latency networking, very high compute capabilities, etc.

High Precision Event Timer (n)~ A hardware timer used in personal computers .

high priority (n)~ A priority level that indicates that a task needs to be executed before other tasks that are assigned a normal or a low priority level.

high priority update (n)~ A classification used on the Windows Update web site and by the Windows Update Service to recommend Microsoft software updates and drivers that help protect against the latest publicly known security threats and reliability issues. All software updates and drivers that can be installed by turning on Automatic Updates on your computer are classified as high priority. These can also be installed by visiting the Windows Update web site.

High Quality Video (n)~ A video call quality standard.

high watermark (n)~ A memory consumption threshold on each cache host that specifies when objects are evicted out of memory, regardless of whether they have expired or not, until memory consumption goes back down to the low watermark.

high-definition DVD (n)~ A high definition optical disc format which uses a smaller focus blue-violet 405 nm laser allowing higher precision and storage density. A competitor to Blu-ray Disc.

high-definition multimedia interface (n)~ A digital interface specification for delivering digital content and connecting consumer electronic devices.

High-Definition Television (n)~ A type of television that provides much higher resolution, sharpness, sound quality, and picture quality than traditional televisions. HDTVs can usually be used as computer monitors.

high-density disk (n)~ A floppy disk that can hold up to 1.44 MB.

high-density multichip interconnect (n)~ A digital interface specification for delivering digital content and connecting consumer electronic devices.

high-DPI (adj)~ Pertaining to a DPI setting with more than 96 DPI.

higher-level site (n)~ A parent site to which the current site reports, directly (via child-parent relationships) or indirectly (via multiple child-parent relationships).

high-impact (adj)~ Having a strong effect or influence.

highlight (v)~ To emphasize displayed characters, as by displaying them in reverse video (light on dark rather than dark on light, and vice versa) or against a colored background.

highlight (oth)~ The points of interest in a given neighborhood.

highlight (n)~ A color formatting option for emphasizing text in a Word document or Excel workbook on the phone.

Highlight Viewer (PN)~ An available button for Windows Live Toolbar that highlights, in color, search words on the search results page. It also highlights the search words on the websites included in the search results.

highlighter (n)~ A tablet pen mode that enables you to apply transparent ink.

highlighter setting (n)~ A setting that you can use to change the appearance of highlighter ink.

Highlighter tool (n)~ An annotation tool that is used to highlight an area of a slide.

highlighting filter (n)~ A filter that displays all information and highlights the data that match the filter criteria.

highlights (PN)~ The UI label in Messenger for the aspect of the social view that displays prioritized recent social activity of friends.

high-low lines (n)~ In 2-D line charts, lines that extend from the highest to the lowest

value in each category. High-low lines are often used in stock charts.

HighMAT (n)~ A recording format that can store audio, video, and pictures on a CD or DVD. HighMat discs play on any Windows computer and on some DVD players.

high-performance computing (n)~ The type of computing that uses supercomputers or computer clusters to address computation problems which require high bandwidth, low latency networking, very high compute capabilities, etc.

High-Performance Media Access Technology (n)~ A recording format that can store audio, video, and pictures on a CD or DVD. HighMat discs play on any Windows computer and on some DVD players.

high-precision currency value (n)~ A currency value represented as a 64-bit integer.

high-privilege workflow (n)~ Any workflow that either uses a tiered activity or contains a high privilege scope, regardless of the contents of that scope.

high-trust app (n)~ An app that uses the server-to-server (S2S) protocol, where the app is responsible for creating the user portion of the access token, and therefore is trusted to assert any user identity.

hint (n)~ An option or strategy specified for enforcement by the SQL Server query processor on SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE statements. The hint overrides any execution plan the query optimizer might select for a query.

hint file (n)~ A file that helps the Visual Studio integrated development environment (IDE) interpret Visual C++ identifiers, such as the names of functions and macros.

HIP challenge (n)~ A challenge meant to be easily solved by humans, while remaining too hard to be economically solved by computers.

HIPAA (n)~ A US federal law that provides rights and protections for participants and beneficiaries in group health plans.

HIPAA Privacy Rule (n)~ A rule issued by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to implement the privacy requirements of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA), a federal law that provides rights and protections for participants and beneficiaries in group health plans. The rule establishes national standards for the protection of certain health information, including standards addressing the use and disclosure of individuals' health information and standards for individuals' privacy rights to understand and control how their health information is used.

Hip-Hop (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 7.

hiring requisition (n)~ A formal request to hire an employee to fill a specific position within the organization.

histogram (n)~ A chart consisting of horizontal or vertical bars, the widths or heights of which represent the values of numerical data.

histogram (n)~ A graphic representation of the range of tones from dark to light in a photo.

history (n)~ A list of the user's actions within a program, such as commands entered in an operating system shell, menus passed through using Gopher, or links followed using a Web browser.

history (v)~ Record of changes to a file or project since it was initially added to a Visual

SourceSafe database. The database can return to any point in the file history and recover the file as it existed at that point.

history (n)~ A record of all the changes to an object's properties and relationships. History exists for all objects, such as configuration items and work items.

history (PN)~ A User Interface (UI) element in various communications apps and in contact cards that provides access to a list of previous communication via that app or with a particular contact.

history (n)~ A catalogue of all activities (calls and IMs) done in Skype.

history chart (PN)~ The visualization of chronologically sorted data points in a defined time frame.

History list (n)~ A list of the last 10 files you jumped to in the current program session using hyperlinks.

History Log (n)~ The section in an Account, Business Contact, or Opportunity record that contains all items (such as phone logs, business notes, and e-mail messages) that are linked to the record.

history point (n)~ A logical navigation point in a Web application that can be represented through state information. The state information can be used to restore the Web application to a previous state, either directly with state data or through some identifier to state information that is stored elsewhere.

History worksheet (n)~ A separate worksheet that lists changes being tracked in a shared workbook, including the name of the person who made the change, when and where it was made, what data was deleted or replaced, and how conflicts were resolved.

hit (n)~ Retrieval of a file from a Web site. Each separate file accessed on a Web page, including html documents and graphics, counts as a hit.

hit (n)~ A successful retrieval of data from a cache rather than from the slower hard disk or RAM.

hit (n)~ A single action (for example, a click on an advertisement) taken by a customer at a Web site that results in one line of data being added to the Web server log file.

hit (n)~ A line of code executed by a test.

hit ~ As used in reference to the world wide web, hit means a single request from a web browser for a single item from a web server

hit count (n)~ The number of times a function or line of source code is called (or hit), as reported by the profiler when analyzing a program at run time.

hive (n)~ A file in which the system stores a portion of the registry (named for their resemblance to the cellular structure of a beehive). A hive is backed by a single file and a .log file, which are in either the systemroot\System32\Config folder or the systemroot\Profiles\username folder.

HKEY (oth)~ In Windows 9x, Windows NT, and Windows 2000, a handle to a Registry key in which configuration information is stored. Each key leads to sub-keys containing configuration information that, in earlier versions of Windows, was stored in .ini files. For example, the handle key HKEY_CURRENT_USERControl Panel leads to the subkey for the Windows Desktop.

HLM (n)~ A mode in which the computer is not under the control of the operating system; rather, the boot sequence is halted at a firmware screen and the user is told to call

customer support.

HLS (oth)~ A color model in which hue is the color itself as placed on a color wheel, where 0-° is red, 60-° is yellow, 120-° is green, 180-° is cyan, 240-° is blue, and 300-° is magenta; saturation is the percentage of the specified hue in the color; and brightness is the percentage of white in the color.

h-node (n)~ A NetBIOS node type that uses a hybrid of b-node and p-node to register and resolve NetBIOS names to IP addresses. An h-node computer uses a server query first and reverts to broadcasts only if direct queries fail.

hoax (n)~ An unsolicited message distributed via the Internet with the intent of misleading recipients. These messages usually arrive in the form of an email and contain misinformation on topics such as new computer viruses and promotions that sounds too good to be true.

Hobbies & toys (PN)~ The Kids & family subcategory containing apps for hobby enthusiasts and people who love toys.

HoBt (PN)~ A table structure whose index configuration can be either a heap or a b-tree.

hold (n)~ A restriction that prevents a document from being posted or transactions from being entered for a specified record.

Hold (PN)~ A button on Phone Controls that places the current phone call on hold.

hold (v)~ To temporarily suspend an active phone call.

Hold and eDiscovery (PN)~ A feature that supports automatic eDiscovery based on matches against a fixed search query.

hold down (v)~ To continue to press a keyboard key or mouse button.

Hold In (v)~ A UI element referring to a descriptor for a type of keyframe, known as discrete keyframe, that does not interpolate to its own value from the value of the keyframe before it (as most keyframes do). A keyframe exists at a keytime. Clicking Hold In causes the keyframe to maintain (or hold), until its own keytime, the value of the keyframe before it. Only when the keyframe's keytime is reached does it apply its own value and it does so instantaneously. The value (or time) curve would therefore be a flat line with an immediate vertical step at the keytime of the Hold In keyframe.

hold status (n)~ The status of a feature to exempt items on SPS from being subject to the policy set on the site.

hold tone (n)~ The sound that the caller hears when he or she is placed on hold.

holding company (n)~ A company that owns enough voting stock in another company to control management and operations by influencing or electing its board of directors.

holdout (n)~ A percentage of training data that is reserved for use in measuring the accuracy of the structure of the data mining model.

holdout data (n)~ A percentage of training data that is reserved for use in measuring the accuracy of the structure of the data mining model.

holdout store (n)~ The data mining structure that is used to cache the holdout data. It contains references to the holdout data.

hole (n)~ An unspecified part of an F# expression that must be provided later for the expression to be usable.

holiday (n)~ A date on which a hunt group is not available to take phone calls, regardless of whether that date would normally be part of business hours.

Holiday Schedule (PN)~ Section of Service Management where you can configure holidays, times when services won't be performed, to be used as part of a service level agreement (SLA).

home (n)~ A beginning position, such as the upper left corner of a character-based display, the left end of a line of text, cell A1 of a spreadsheet, or the top of a document.

Home (n)~ Root folder in report server folder namespace.

Home (n)~ An item that appears on the Forwarding Calls To menu. When the user selects Home, Communicator automatically forwards incoming calls to the number the user has published for his home phone.

Home (PN)~ A button that directs the user to the Home section of an application.

Home (n)~ A menu command on the Go To menu. It returns you to the CRM 3.0 Mobile start page.

Home (n)~ The default tab on the ribbon interface that provides the basic features that users need most frequently for each application.

Home (PN)~ A field for a contact's home telephone number.

Home (PN)~ The navigation heading that links to the main entry page.

Home (PN)~ The link to the main landing/start page on Windows Live.

Home (n)~ An icon that directs users to their customized home page.

Home (PN)~ ?The place where Cortana shows cards to the user that include suggestions, questions, feedback, etc.

Home & garden (PN)~ The Lifestyle subcategory containing apps to help you plan and do improvements to your house or outdoor areas.

home automation (n)~ The process of programmatically controlling appliances, lighting, heating and cooling systems, and other devices in a home network.

home automation controller (n)~ A software or device that helps control your home smart devices automatically.

home cell (n)~ One of the four card locations in the upper-right corner of the screen.

home folder (n)~ A folder (usually on a file server) that administrators can assign to individual users or groups. Administrators use home folders to consolidate user files onto specific file servers for easy backup. Home folders are used by some programs as the default folder for the Open and Save As dialog boxes.

home network (n)~ Home devices that are connected together. A home network consists of a home computer or home server that controls other (non-computer) devices such as lighting, media services, appliances, etc. A home network can include a home computer network.

home network (n)~ A mobile operator's default network connection.

home page (n)~ A document that serves as a starting point in a hypertext system. On the World Wide Web, an entry page for a set of Web pages and other files in a Web site. The home page is displayed by default when a visitor navigates to the site using a Web browser.

Home Phone (PN)~ A button in the Options dialog box, on the Phones tab, that the user clicks to enter his or her home phone number.

home phone (PN)~ An Outlook contact's residential telephone number (usually a land line).

home plan (n)~ A drawing that shows the layout of a house. It can be used to draw new house plans or remodeling plans, kitchen and furniture arrangements, or plans to add a new room to your home. A type of building plan.

home realm URL (n)~ The URL where the user is originally authenticated.

Home Screen (PN)~ The main or default (start-up) screen.

home screen (n)~ The main or default (start-up) screen.

home server (n)~ The Exchange server that contains a user's mailbox.

home server (n)~ An Office Communications Server that hosts users.

Home service (PN)~ A status message displayed for the current network when a user changes the network selection to something other than the network of the main provider.

Home Use Program (n)~ A Microsoft software licensing option for employers that enables employees to obtain and use a copy of Microsoft Office applications at home.

Home Use Rights (PN)~ A Microsoft software licensing option for employers that enables employees to obtain and use a copy of Microsoft Office applications at home.

homegroup (n)~ A group of computers on a home network that can share pictures, music, videos, documents, and printers. A homegroup is created by using the HomeGroup feature; it is protected with a password.

HomeGroup (PN)~ A Windows feature that enables users to share pictures, music, videos, documents, and printers with other people on a home network.

homegroup computer (n)~ A computer that belongs to a homegroup.

homegroup password (n)~ A password that helps prevent unauthorized access to homegroup files and printers.

HomeGroup troubleshooter (n)~ A troubleshooter that helps find and fix problems with viewing computers or shared files in a homegroup.

homepage (n)~ A document that serves as a starting point in a hypertext system. On the World Wide Web, an entry page for a set of Web pages and other files in a Web site. The home page is displayed by default when a visitor navigates to the site using a Web browser.

Homepage ~ A page on the- World Wide Web. Confusingly 'homepage' is used indiscriminately to describe several slightly different things : an amateur's website; the front or main page of any website; or the page which your browser first goes to when you start it up.

homework app (n)~ An app chosen by a parent that a child can use at any time and for as long as necessary outside of curfew hours.

homework list (n)~ A list of apps and websites of any type that a parent chooses which a child can use at any time and for as long as necessary outside of curfew hours.

homework website (n)~ A website that a child has permission to use anytime outside of curfew hours.

homogeneous data (n)~ Data that comes from multiple data sources that are all managed by the same software.

homogeneous selection (n)~ A selection that includes objects of the same type or with the same properties.

honeypot ~ a trap for people who tamper with computers maliciously through the Internet, just as a pot of honey traps flies.

honored bill (n)~ A bill of exchange that has been settled.

hook (n)~ A location in a routine or program in which the programmer can connect or insert other routines for the purpose of debugging or enhancing functionality.

hook (v)~ The telephone switch on a desk telephone that opens or closes the call connection. If the telephone has a handset, hanging up the handset depresses the switch so that the call is disconnected.

hop (n)~ In data communications, one segment of the path between routers on a geographically dispersed network.

hop count (n)~ The value in the Transport Control field that indicates the number of Internetwork Packet Exchange (IPX) routers that have processed the IPX packet.

hopping window (n)~ A type of window in which consecutive windows hop' forward in time by a fixed period. The window is defined by two time spans: the period P and the window length L. For every P time unit a new window of size L is created.'

horizontal axis (n)~ The horizontal reference line on a grid, chart, or graph that has horizontal and vertical dimensions.

Horizontal Bullet List (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show non-sequential or grouped lists of information. Works well with large amounts of text. All text has the same level of emphasis, and direction is not implied.

horizontal cone chart (n)~ A variation on a bar chart that uses cone shapes instead of horizontal rectangles.

horizontal cylinder chart (n)~ A variation on a bar chart that uses cylinder shapes instead of horizontal rectangles.

HORIZONTAL ELLIPSIS (n)~ The -€¦ character. Can also be represented by entering three dots with no spaces in between (…). Used to convey incompleteness.

Horizontal Hierarchy (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show hierarchical relationships progressing horizontally. Works well for decision trees.

Horizontal Labeled Hierarchy (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show hierarchical relationships progressing horizontally and grouped hierarchically. Emphasizes heading or level 1 text. The first line of Level 1 text appears in the shape at the beginning of the hierarchy, and the second and all subsequent lines of Level 1 text appear at the top of the tall rectangles.

Horizontal Line (n)~ A Web page editor command that inserts a horizontal line onto a Web page.

horizontal offset (n)~ The distance, in device independent pixels, that the viewport has been scrolled from its left side.

horizontal partitioning (n)~ To segment a single table into multiple tables based on selected rows.

Horizontal Picture List (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show non-sequential or grouped information with an emphasis on related pictures. The top shapes are designed to contain pictures.

horizontal pyramid chart (n)~ A variation on a bar chart that uses pyramid shapes instead of horizontal rectangles.

horizontal ruler (n)~ A bar marked off in units of measure (such as inches) that is displayed across the top of the document window.

horizontal solution (n)~ An add-on software solution that complements the functionality of a product and that focuses on specific business processes.

horizontal split (n)~ A horizontal orientation of the CIDER shell.

Horror (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the Computer Entertainment Rating Organization (CERO).

host (n)~ A computer that acts as a source of information or signals. The host computer provides services, such as news, mail, or data, to computers that connect to it. The term can refer to almost any kind of computer, from a centralized mainframe that is a host to its terminals, to a server that is host to its clients, to a desktop PC that is host to its devices, such as printers and scanners.

host (n)~ A physical computer that is running virtualization software, such as Hyper-V, on which virtual machines can be deployed.

host (n)~ In the .NET Framework add-in programming model, a host application assembly that communicates with an add-in over the communication pipeline.

host (n)~ Any device on a TCP/IP network that has an Internet Protocol (IP) address. Examples of hosts include servers, workstations, network-interface print devices, and routers. Sometimes used to refer to a specific network computer that is running a service used by network or remote clients., For Network Load Balancing, a cluster consists of multiple hosts connected over a local area network (LAN).

host (n)~ A UI element, such as a window or control, that contains other UI elements. A host performs UI automation services on behalf of the hosted elements.

host ~ Any computer on a network that is a repository for services available to other computers on the network.

host ~ The ISP's computer complex. The host process members' requests and keeps track of members' online experience.

host adapter (n)~ An hardware device for connecting a peripheral to the main computer, typically in the form of an expansion card.

host adapter (n)~ A software component that lets you run tests in a specific environment. This hosting environment may be a specific process such as sqprsqext or a process with particular traits such as limited security or custom environment variables.

host address (n)~ The portion of the IP address that identifies a computer within a particular network ID.

host application (n)~ An application that has some sort of customization, such as an application-level add-in or a document-level customization, for which the application acts as a host.

host bus adapter (n)~ An hardware device for connecting a peripheral to the main computer, typically in the form of an expansion card.

host compatibility check (n)~ An action that is performed in VMM that determines whether the hardware of a destination host is compatible with the virtual machine that you are migrating to the host.

host computer (n)~ A computer that acts as a source of information or signals. The host computer provides services, such as news, mail, or data, to computers that connect to it. The term can refer to almost any kind of computer, from a centralized mainframe that is a host to its terminals, to a server that is host to its clients, to a desktop PC that is host to its

devices, such as printers and scanners.

host control (n)~ An object that is native to a host application (such as Microsoft Office Word or Microsoft Office Excel) to which data binding and events have been added. Examples of host controls include Bookmark controls and ListObject controls.

host distribution rule (n)~ A rule that applies to a specific host and a specific crawl component. It is used to ensure that documents from that host are crawled by that crawl component.

host domain (n)~ The domain in which a DFS namespace has been configured.

host group (n)~ A custom group of virtual machine hosts, which an administrator can create in Virtual Machine Manager for ease of monitoring and management. Host groups can be used to determine the resources reserved for host operating systems and to administer virtual machine self-service.

host header (n)~ A piece of information that enables IIS to resolve a request based on the domain name specified by the browser, rather than one based only on the IP address and port number. For example, the host header name for the URL http://www.microsoft.com is www.microsoft.com. By using host headers, you can use the same IP address and port for multiple IIS Web sites.

host ID (n)~ The portion of the IP address that identifies a computer within a particular network ID.

host instance-€"level setting (n)~ One of the settings that BizTalk administrators can modify in the BizTalk Settings Dashboard. Examples include .NET CLR settings and properties related to an orchestration memory throttling. Specific to a given host instance, host-level settings essentially govern the use of a computer's resources (such as RAM or I/O). An example is Max. I/O Threads.

host item (n)~ An object that is native to a host application (such as Microsoft Office Word or Microsoft Office Excel) to which you can add host controls. Examples of host items include Document and Worksheet.

Host key (n)~ The key (right ALT key by default) that must be pressed with Virtual Server to move keyboard and mouse focus from a guest operating system back to the host operating system.

host machine (n)~ A physical computer that is running virtualization software, such as Hyper-V, on which virtual machines can be deployed.

host name (n)~ The DNS name of a device on a network, used to locate computers on the network.

host operating system (n)~ The operating system of the physical computer running the Virtual Server or Virtual PC software.

host path (n)~ A sequence of host group names that specifies the location of a virtual machine host or host group within the hierarchy of host groups. All host paths begin with the root host group, Managed Computers.

host priority (n)~ For Network Load Balancing, a host's precedence for handling default network traffic for TCP and UDP ports. It is used if a host within the cluster goes offline, and it determines which host within the cluster will assume responsibility for the traffic previously handled by the offline host.

host profile (n)~ A Virtual Machine Manager library resource that contains hardware and

operating system configuration settings to convert a bare-metal computer to a managed Hyper-V host.

host rating (n)~ A rating, consisting of zero through five stars, that is assigned to each host during virtual machine placement to indicate the host's suitability for hosting the virtual machine. The host rating is based on the virtual machine's hardware and software requirements and anticipated resource usage. Host ratings also take into consideration the placement goal: either resource maximization on hosts or load balancing among hosts. The metrics for rating hosts can be customized for Virtual Machine Manager, for host groups, and for individual virtual machines.

host reserve (n)~ A resource that is set aside on the physical host computer for the use of the host operating system.

host type (n)~ A property that determines whether the host is controlled within or outside of the BizTalk Server process. Host types are In-process or Isolated.

host view of the add-in (n)~ In the .NET Framework add-in programming model, an assembly that contains interfaces or abstract base classes, and represents the host's view of the methods and types used to communicate with an add-in.

host web (n)~ A SharePoint site to which an app is installed.

hosted (adj)~ Pertaining to an application on Microsoft Dynamics Live CRM and partner-hosted versions of Microsoft Dynamics CRM. Deployments where the Microsoft Dynamics CRM server is maintained for an organization by a third-party, such as Microsoft or a partner.

Hosted BlackBerry service (n)~ A separately-purchased service available to Exchange Online and Business Productivity Online Standard Suite customers who need support for a range of BlackBerry(R) Enterprise Server capabilities, including wireless access to people and information on the go, and advanced security features.

hosted cache (n)~ A server or WAN appliance in a branch office which aggregates all data cached by peers to ensure higher availability.

hosted control (n)~ A configured .NET component or CRM window in the Contact Center Desktop (CCD) for CRM that is hosted, usually in a tab, in the Agent Desktop.

hosted management agent (n)~ An Identity Lifecycle Management (ILM) component that consists of properties, rules, and rule extensions that determine how an object is processed and that provides services to client computers or organizations that connect from remote locations.

hoster (n)~ A service provider that offers shared or dedicated space on servers for websites, in data centers, etc.

hosting (n)~ In the .NET Framework, the loading and activation of the common language runtime in a process, and the subsequent communication between the loaded runtime and the host application.

hosting environment (n)~ A Web or desktop application, such as a Windows Forms application, into which an InfoPath form is embedded.

hosting process (n)~ An application that is designed to host services. These include Internet Information Services (IIS), Windows Process Activation service (WAS), and Windows services. In these hosted scenarios, the host controls the lifetime of the service. For example, using IIS you can set up a virtual directory that contains the service

assembly and configuration file. When a message is received, IIS starts the service and controls its lifetime.

hosting relationship (n)~ In a model, the relationship according to which one object exists only within the context of a parent object. In this relationship there can be a one to many ratio of parent objects to child objects, but only a 1:1 ration between a child object and its parent. For example, any given logical drive can only belong to one computer, though a single computer may have multiple logical drives. Also, the logical drive must have a computer on which it exists, if the computer that hosts the logical drive ceases to exist, so does the logical drive itself.

hosting service provider (n)~ A service provider that offers shared or dedicated space on servers for websites, in data centers, etc.

host-level setting (n)~ One of the settings that BizTalk administrators can modify in the BizTalk Settings Dashboard. Examples include host tracking, and properties related to resource-based throttling, rate-based throttling, and orchestration throttling. Host-level settings tweak the way all instances of host behave in a given deployment. For example, if for Host1 the setting Max. engine threads is changed to 200, all instances of Host1 will work with a maximum of 200 engine threads.

hostname (n)~ The DNS name of a device on a network, used to locate computers on the network.

Hot (n)~ An option on the Ratings drop-down list on the General tab that indicates that a lead or opportunity has high interest.

hot (adj)~ Pertaining to the highest rating of perceived interest that an account, opportunity, or lead has in a product or service.

hot docking (n)~ The process of attaching a laptop computer to a docking station while the computer is running, and automatically activating the docking station's video display and other functions.

hot file (n)~ A file that is frequently accessed and frequently stored in memory.

hot line (n)~ In a profiler performance report, a source code line that is marked as a code segment that performed the most work.

Hot Path view (oth)~ The Profiler Performance Report view that helps to automate the process of locating a performance bottleneck.

hot plugging (n)~ A feature that allows equipment to be connected to an active device, such as a computer, while the device is powered on.

hot potato routing ~ A form of routing in which the nodes of a network have no buffer to store packets in before they are moved on to their final predetermined destination.

hot spot (n)~ In the cursor, a pixel that marks the exact screen location that is affected by a mouse event, such as clicking a mouse button.

hot spot (n)~ An area on an object containing a hyperlink. An entire object can be a single hot spot, or an object can contain multiple hot spots.

hot standby (n)~ A standby server that can support rapid failover without a loss of data from committed transactions.

hot standby server (n)~ A standby server that can support rapid failover without a loss of data from committed transactions.

Hot Swap ~ A hot swap is the replacement of a hard drive, CD-ROM drive, power supply,

or other device with a similar device while the computer system using it remains in operation. The replacement can be because of a device failure or, for storage devices, to substitute other data.

hot swapping (n)~ A feature that allows equipment to be connected to an active device, such as a computer, while the device is powered on.

hot zone (n)~ The interaction area of a particular object or location with which a pointer or pointing device's hot spot must come in contact.

Hotel Search (PN)~ A feature that allows a user to search for hotels at a given location.

Hotels (PN)~ The Travel subcategory containing apps to help you book a hotel room.

hotfix (n)~ A single cumulative package composed of one or more files used to address a problem in a product. Hotfixes address a specific customer situation and may not be distributed outside that customer organization.

hotfix package (n)~ A single cumulative package composed of one or more files used to address a problem in a product. Hotfixes address a specific customer situation and may not be distributed outside that customer organization.

Hotmail (PN)~ The web email service for domains supported by Microsoft account, including @hotmail.com and @live.com.

Hotmail (PN)~ An app that enables use of Hotmail accounts on mobile devices.

Hotmail ~ Windows Live Hotmail, formerly known as MSN Hotmail and commonly referred to simply as Hotmail, is a free web-based email service operated by Microsoft.http://www.hotmail.com/

hotpatching (n)~ The process of installing updates onto computers without having to restart the server.

hotspot (n)~ A public place (such as a coffee shop, airport, or hotel) with a wireless network that you can use to connect to the Internet.

hotspot (n)~ An area on an object containing a hyperlink. An entire object can be a single hot spot, or an object can contain multiple hot spots.

hotspot (n)~ An object that a user can create to add runtime click navigation to Deep Zoom Composer.

Hotspot ~ A location where a computer can connect to a wireless network (see- Wi-Fi).

hotspot ~ A wireless Internet connection available for public use. Beyond mere convenience, hotspots offer broadband Internet access with connection speeds similar to cable and DSL. While some hotspots charge for access, more and more are opening their networks for free.

hot-swap (v)~ To replace an assembly file with a revised assembly file in a running system. In-progress sessions continue to access the original assembly from active memory.

hot-swapping (n)~ The replacement of an assembly file with a revised assembly file in a running system. In-progress sessions continue to access the original assembly from active memory.

HotSync (PN)~ Software application from Palm that permits data synchronization between a Palm handheld computing device and another computing device, such as a laptop or personal computer. The synchronization occurs via a cable connection or wirelessly (for example, via infrared signals).

hour transaction (n)~ A transaction that registers employee costs based on number of

hours.

hourglass ~ In computing, especially by means of the Windows operating system, an icon that replaces the pointer when the computer is performing a function and cannot receive new input.

hourglass cursor (n)~ A cursor displayed in the form of an hourglass that indicates that the program is performing a lengthy task. The cursor can be displayed as a large hourglass, or as a smaller hourglass with an arrow.

House (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 35.

house ad (n)~ An ad that is served when paid ads are ahead of their Need of Delivery (NOD) schedule.

hover (v)~ To move the pointer over a UI element for a specified duration with the intent of interacting with that element.

hover fill (n)~ A design property in Project Siena that determines the background color of a control to which a user is pointing with a mouse, a trackpad, or a similar device.

hover rectangle (n)~ The specified area around a control that activates the display of a tooltip when the mouse pauses on it.

hover selection (n)~ A selection technique designed to optimize selection and activation of an object. Selection is initiated when the user moves the pointer over the object for a length of time that is longer than a time-out.

How do I (PN)~ A page that presents a categorical view of select Help content that the user can browse. Depending on the edition, multiple How Do I pages might be available for use.

How to Tell (PN)~ A marketing initiative to assist consumers in identifying genuine Microsoft software.

How-to (PN)~ A hub where users can read Help and How-to topics, FAQs, and other guides.

how-to video (n)~ An instructional video showing how to perform certain functions on Windows Phone.

HPC (n)~ The type of computing that uses supercomputers or computer clusters to address computation problems which require high bandwidth, low latency networking, very high compute capabilities, etc.

HPET (n)~ A hardware timer used in personal computers .

HPFS (n)~ A fixed-disk file system that organizes the disk into volumes, rather than partitions and logical drives. HPFS supports long, mixed-case filenames and extended attributes, and implements several levels of caching, for improved operating-system performance. The IBM OS/2 operating system supports HPFS.

HPV vaccine (n)~ A vaccine for immunization against infection with certain species of human papillomavirus associated with the development of cervical cancer and genital warts.

HRA (n)~ A component of Network Access Protection (NAP) that validates statements of health (SoHs) and approves the issuance of a health certificate to clients that pass health policy verification.

HREF (n)~ An attribute in an HTML document that defines a link to another location within a document, a document on the Web, or an e-mail address.

HSB (n)~ A color model in which hue is the color itself as placed on a color wheel, where 0-° is red, 60-° is yellow, 120-° is green, 180-° is cyan, 240-° is blue, and 300-° is magenta; saturation is the percentage of the specified hue in the color; and brightness is the percentage of white in the color.

HSL (n)~ A color model that defines a color by three values: Hue, the color itself; Saturation, the purity of the color; and Luminance, the amount of light that is either reflected or absorbed by the color.

HSM (n)~ A secure device that provides cryptographic capabilities, typically by providing private keys used in Public-key cryptography.

HST (PN)~ A value-added tax (VAT) levied in some Canadian provinces that combines the Goods and Services Tax (GST) and the provisional sales tax.

HT (n)~ A technology that uses a high-speed, low latency, point-to-point link to increase the communication speed between integrated circuits in computers, servers, embedded systems, and networking and telecommunications equipment up to 48 times faster than some existing technologies.

HTH ~ (Hope This Helps)- Internet slang, often added at the end of an email or newsgroup post answering a question.

HTML (n)~ An application of the Standard Generalized Markup Language that uses tags to mark elements, such as text and graphics, in a document to indicate how Web browsers should display these elements to the user and should respond to user actions.

HTML ~ (HyperText Markup Language)- The system used for creatingWorld Wide Web- pages, ordinary text with commands for special effects like pictures, colour and links enclosed between < > symbols. You can add the various HTML commands to ordinary text by hand - it's not difficult, see- Absolute Beginner's HTML- - or have it generated for you by software, either one of the many specialist editors or even a word processing program like Microsoft Word (although Word isn't very good at it).

HTML attribute (n)~ A value used within an HTML tag to assign additional properties to the element being defined.

HTML Bridge (PN)~ In Silverlight, an integrated set of types and methods that enable you to expose managed types to JavaScript and call JavaScript event handlers from managed types.

HTML code (n)~ The code that is used to create web pages.

HTML code fragment (n)~ HTML code that you add to your Web page to create features such as a script, a counter, or a scrolling marquee.

HTML element (n)~ A unit of information specific to HTML that includes everything from the start tag to the end tag.

HTML extension (n)~ A feature or setting that is an extension to the formal HTML specification. Extensions may not be supported by all Web browsers, but they may be used widely by Web authors. An example of an extension is marquee scrolling text.

HTML file (n)~ A file format that can be viewed using a Web browser. With this file format, you can publish your reports directly to your Intranet or web site.

HTML notification (n)~ An HTML e-mail reminder that gives users a snapshot of the

new spam messages delivered to their Spam Quarantine mailbox since their last notification, or since the last time they logged in to Spam Quarantine, whichever is most recent. From this reminder e-mail, users can scan the list of messages that have been filtered and salvage messages or report them as false positives directly from the notification.

HTML server control (n)~ An ASP.NET server control that belongs to the System.Web.UI.HtmlControls namespace. An HTML server control maps directly to an HTML element and is declared on an ASP.NET page as an HTML element marked by a runat=server' attribute

HTML source (n)~ The unrendered HTML code including tags and syntax.

HTML tag (n)~ A text string used in HTML to identify a page element's type, format, and appearance. Many elements have start and end tags that define where the element starts and stops.

HTML template (n)~ A ready-made or pre-designed web page that can be modified for a custom design.

HTML Viewer (n)~ UI element consisting of a report toolbar and other navigation elements used to work with a report.

HTML viewing service (n)~ A service that automatically converts native Office file formats to HTML, enabling users to view file content in a Web browser, even if the original applications are not installed on their computer.

http (n)~ The Internet protocol used to deliver information over the World Wide Web.

HTTP (n)~ The Internet protocol used to deliver information over the World Wide Web.

http ~ (HyperText Transfer Protocol)- The- protocol- or 'language' computers use to send web pages over the internet. Almost every WWW address starts 'http://', though many browsers understand if you omit it.

HTTP adapter (n)~ An adapter that enables exchange of messages between BizTalk Server and any application using the HTTP or HTTPS protocol.

HTTP handler (n)~ A component registered with ASP.NET (typically with an .axd extension) that produces Web output dynamically.

HTTP method (n)~ A remote method invocation sent from a client (typically a web browser) to a web server over the HTTP protocol. Examples include GET, POST, PUT, etc.

HTTP module (n)~ A component that can be registered as part of the ASP.NET request lifecycle and that can read or change the request or response as it is processed. HttpModules are often used to perform special tasks that need to monitor each request, such as security or site statistics.

HTTP request (n)~ A request to an Internet site that asks for content to be retrieved.

HTTP reverse proxy (n)~ A proxy server that forwards incoming requests to one or more servers.- To a client, the reverse proxy appears as the final destination regardless of whether the client's requests are forwarded to one or more servers.

HTTP server (n)~ A server computer that hosts Web pages and responds to requests from browsers.

HTTP verb (n)~ An instruction sent in a request message that notifies an HTTP server of the action to perform on the specified resource. For example, GET' specifies that a

resource is being retrieved from the server. Common verbs include 'GET'

HTTPS (n)~ A message transfer protocol used by the World Wide Web to service page requests, and which adds a security layer using Secure Socket Layer (SSL) technology.

hub (n)~ A device used to connect computers on a network that sends information received from one computer to all other computers on the network.

Hub (n)~ A place to access a set of related content and experiences. A Hub brings together apps, services and content of the same theme. A Hub weaves apps, services and content together in a way that makes sense, so that everyday tasks are easier, with fewer steps.

Hub (PN)~ A feature that brings together browser history and favorite content into one place for fast and easy access.

Hub ~ A basic device for connecting computers together to form anetwork. See- Router.

hub ~ Generally, a term used to describe a device that serves as the center of a star-topology network.

hub computer (n)~ The computer that manages the OneCare settings for all computers in a OneCare circle.

hub control (n)~ A control that developers use to create apps with hub-like navigation patterns when data is arranged in multiple ListViews.

hub database (n)~ In a hub-spoke topology, a database joining communication lines at a central location, providing a common connection to all databases on the network.

hub member (n)~ In replication topology, a member to which spoke members are connected. Files replicate from the hub member to the spoke members and vice versa.

hub PC (n)~ The computer that manages the OneCare settings for all computers in a OneCare circle.

hub server (n)~ A server that sends out data to a spoke server.

Hub Transport server role (n)~ An Exchange Server 2007 server role that provides routing within a single organizational network by using the Active Directory directory service site. Deployed inside the Active Directory forest, computers that have the Hub Transport server role installed handle all mail flow inside the organization, apply transport rules, apply journal rules, and deliver messages to recipients' mailboxes. Messages that are sent to the Internet are relayed by the Hub Transport server to the Edge Transport server role that is deployed in the perimeter network. Messages that are received from the Internet are processed by the Edge Transport server before they are relayed to the Hub Transport server. The Hub Transport server role stores all its configuration information in Active Directory. This information includes transport rules settings, journal rule settings, and connector configurations.

hubbed mode (n)~ A mode in which the Address Resolution Protocol/multicast address resolution service (ARP/MARS) provides asynchronous transfer mode (ATM) addresses to requesting clients in the form of a multicast server (MCS) list value. In this mode, ARP/MARS acts as a multicast server, providing active forwarding of all multicast and broadcast traffic destined for IP addresses contained within the ranges specified in the list.

Hubot (PN)~ A virtual agent modeled after GitHub's Campfire to automate a company's chat room and create work items, queue builds, recall the last worked item, and more.

hub-spoke topology (n)~ A topology based on a central hub, from which nodes radiate in

a star-shaped pattern.

hue (n)~ In the HSB color model, one of the three characteristics used to describe a color. Hue is the attribute that most readily distinguishes one color from other colors. It depends on the frequency of a light wave in the visible spectrum.

Hue, Cycles Entire Color Spectrum (n)~ A filter effect in Windows Movie Maker.

hue-lightness-saturation (n)~ A color model in which hue is the color itself as placed on a color wheel, where 0-° is red, 60-° is yellow, 120-° is green, 180-° is cyan, 240-° is blue, and 300-° is magenta; saturation is the percentage of the specified hue in the color; and brightness is the percentage of white in the color.

hue-saturation-brightness (n)~ A color model in which hue is the color itself as placed on a color wheel, where 0-° is red, 60-° is yellow, 120-° is green, 180-° is cyan, 240-° is blue, and 300-° is magenta; saturation is the percentage of the specified hue in the color; and brightness is the percentage of white in the color.

Huffman coding (n)~ An entropy encoding method for lossless data compression. It uses a variable length code table for encoding a source symbol (such as a character in a file) where the variable-length code table has been derived in a particular way based on the estimated probability of occurrence for each possible value of the source symbol.

Huffman tree (n)~ A binary tree that minimizes the product of a leaf's weight and its distance from the root, for all leaves.

Human Augmentation ~ sometimes referred to as 'Human 2.0', creating cognitive and physical improvements as an integral part of the human body.

human capital management cycle (n)~ A recurring set of recruitment, hiring, training, compensation, and performance evaluation activities performed by parties that compensate employees and contractors in exchange for services.

human papillomavirus vaccine (n)~ A vaccine for immunization against infection with certain species of human papillomavirus associated with the development of cervical cancer and genital warts.

Human Resources Information System Implementation (n)~ A template that outlines the steps, from an HR perspective and at a very high level, needed to implement a Human Resources Information System (HRIS).

Human Workflow Services (n)~ A set of workflow services consisting of actors that create or participate in an action, an activity flow, or an activity model that performs some process for an actor.

Human Workflow Services Administration (n)~ A set of activities including the installation, configuration, and deployment of HWS actions, and activity models. It also includes adding, removing, and updating constraints, and stopping, deleting, and archiving action instances or activity flows.

Human Workflow Services workflow (n)~ Any action, activity flow, or activity model that performs a process for an actor.

Humour (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 100.

Hung ~ If a computer (or sometimes just a program) gets completely stuck and refuses to do anything, it has hung. See also- lockup.

hunt group (n)~ A set of telephone extensions that are organized into a group, over which the Private Branch eXchange (PBX) hunts' to find an available extension. A hunt group is used to direct calls to identically-capable endpoints or to an application

hunt group (n)~ A set of addresses that can be treated as a logical unit so that calls of a specific type (for example, support calls as opposed to sales calls) can be routed to it.

hunting ~ Automatic routing of calls to an idle circuit in a prearranged group when the circuit called is busy.

hunting ~ The movement of a call as it progresses through a group of lines.

HVAC plan (n)~ A drawing that shows the layout of heating, ventilation, and cooling ductwork. A type of building plan.

HWS (n)~ A set of workflow services consisting of actors that create or participate in an action, an activity flow, or an activity model that performs some process for an actor.

HWS Administration (n)~ A set of activities including the installation, configuration, and deployment of HWS actions, and activity models. It also includes adding, removing, and updating constraints, and stopping, deleting, and archiving action instances or activity flows.

HWS workflow (n)~ Any action, activity flow, or activity model that performs a process for an actor.

hybrid cloud (n)~ The cloud infrastructure is a composition of two or more distinct cloud infrastructures (private, community, or public) that remain unique entities, but are bound together by standardized or proprietary technology that enables data and application portability (e.g., cloud bursting for load balancing between clouds).

hybrid disk (n)~ A hard disk that contains a small amount of solid-state nonvolatile memory which, when used as a cache, can realize significant benefits such as faster booting, extended battery life, and a more rugged PC.

hybrid drive (n)~ A hard disk that contains a small amount of solid-state nonvolatile memory which, when used as a cache, can realize significant benefits such as faster booting, extended battery life, and a more rugged PC.

hybrid hard disk (n)~ A hard disk that contains a small amount of solid-state nonvolatile memory which, when used as a cache, can realize significant benefits such as faster booting, extended battery life, and a more rugged PC.

Hybrid network ~ A hybrid network is one that doesn't just rely on a singly type of bearer or leased line.

hybrid OLAP (n)~ A storage mode that uses a combination of multidimensional data structures and relational database tables to store multidimensional data.

Hybrid Runbook Worker (n)~ A feature of Azure Automation to designate one or more computers in a local data center to access resources in that data center, and then store, manage, and deliver them to one or more on-premise machines where they are run.

hybrid sleep (n)~ A power-saving sleep state in which any open documents and programs are saved to your hard disk, in addition to being saved to memory, before the computer enters the low-power state.

Hybrid Worker (n)~ A role in Azure to store runbooks in the cloud but execute them in an on-premise environment.

Hype Cycle ~ A Gartner model designed to help clients make intelligent decisions about

when to implement emerging technologies.

hyperlink (n)~ A connection between an element in a hypertext document, such as a word, phrase, symbol, or image, and a different element in the document or in another location, a webpage, file, or script.

Hyperlink ~ Any kind of link on a webpage. Unless you typed this page's URL in by hand, you got here by clicking on a hyperlink.

hyperlink address (n)~ The path to a destination such as an object, document, or Web page. A hyperlink address can be a URL (address to an Internet or intranet site) or a UNC network path (address to a file on a local area network).

hyperlink base (n)~ When a relative link is based on a path you specify (the first part of the path that is shared by the file containing the hyperlink and the destination file), that path is the hyperlink base.

Hyperlink data type (n)~ A data type for an Access database field that stores hyperlink addresses. An address can have up to four parts and is written using the following format: A data type for an Access database field that stores hyperlink addresses. An address can have up to four parts and is written using the following format: displaytext#address#subaddress#.

hyperlink display text (n)~ The part of a hyperlink in a document or Web page that displays as text on the screen.

hyperlink field (n)~ A field that stores hyperlink addresses.

Hypertext ~ A way of presenting text so that you can click on a link within it, say a cross-reference, and instantly be transported to the relevant text, whether it is elsewhere in the current document or in another document entirely. The most obvious examples are- World Wide Web- pages.

Hypertext ~ Generally, any text that contains links to other documents - words or phrases in the document that can be chosen by a reader and which cause another document to be retrieved and displayed.

Hypertext Markup Language (PN)~ An application of the Standard Generalized Markup Language that uses tags to mark elements, such as text and graphics, in a document to indicate how Web browsers should display these elements to the user and should respond to user actions.

Hypertext Transfer Protocol (n)~ The Internet protocol used to deliver information over the World Wide Web.

Hypertext Transfer Protocol over Secure Sockets Layer (n)~ A message transfer protocol used by the World Wide Web to service page requests, and which adds a security layer using Secure Socket Layer (SSL) technology.

Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure (n)~ A message transfer protocol used by the World Wide Web to service page requests, and which adds a security layer using Secure Socket Layer (SSL) technology.

hyperthreading (n)~ Microprocessor technology that enables the concurrent execution of multiple separate threads on a single physical processor.

Hyper-Threading Technology (PN)~ Intel's implementation of simultaneous multithreading that allows a single physical processor to execute multiple threads (instruction streams) simultaneously.

HyperTransport (n)~ A technology that uses a high-speed, low latency, point-to-point link to increase the communication speed between integrated circuits in computers, servers, embedded systems, and networking and telecommunications equipment up to 48 times faster than some existing technologies.

HyperTransport technology (n)~ A technology that uses a high-speed, low latency, point-to-point link to increase the communication speed between integrated circuits in computers, servers, embedded systems, and networking and telecommunications equipment up to 48 times faster than some existing technologies.

Hyper-V Extensible Switch (PN)~ A feature that provides extensibility capabilities to the virtual switch. It enables independent software vendors (ISVs) to create extensible plug-ins (known as Virtual Switch Extensions) that can provide enhanced networking and security capabilities.

Hyper-V Network Virtualization (PN)~ A feature that enables scalable, multi-tenancy for datacenters via policy-based, software-controlled network virtualization providing for flexible virtual machine placement, overlapping IP addresses, reducing the management overhead of IaaS clouds.

Hyper-V Replica (PN)~ A feature that transmits changes that occur on the primary virtual machine running on the primary server to the Replica virtual machine, which is stored on the Replica server. This enables the Replica virtual machine to smoothly assume operations if the primary virtual machine must go offline for any reason.

Hyper-V Replica Broker (PN)~ An entity that represents a clustered server to Hyper-V Replica. Because a clustered server comprises more than one physical server, each with a different name, and because Replica requires a physical server name in order to configure replication, the Hyper-V Replica Broker provides a single name that Hyper-V Replica can use to make reference to the Replica server -€" without having to keep track of which physical server is actually running, even after a (clustering) failover. The Hyper-V Replica Broker is configured using Failover Cluster Manager prior to setting up Hyper-V Replica.

Hyper-V Server 2012 (PN)~ A Windows Server 2012 product.

hypervisor (n)~ A layer of software that exists above the hardware and below one or more operating systems. It creates partitions to provide isolated execution environments and manages each partition's access to hardware resources.

hypervisor ~ a form of control software layer that enables multiple operating systems to run on the same physical hardware. The oldest hypervisor is IBM's VM -€" but this only runs on S/370-style hardware (where it hosted MVS, VSE, and other operating systems).

hyphen (n)~ The ? character, used to break a word between syllables at the end of a line or to separate the parts of a compound word.

HYPHEN (n)~ The ? character, used to break a word between syllables at the end of a line or to separate the parts of a compound word.

hyphenation (n)~ The process of breaking a word between syllables at the end of a line or to separate the parts of a compound word.

I ~

I/E port (n)~ A port in a library that transports tapes to and from library slots.

I/O (n)~ The complementary tasks of gathering and distributing data. Input is data that is acquired from a device or entered by the user through a device. Output is data that is sent to a device.

I/O port (n)~ A channel through which data is transferred between a device and the microprocessor. The port appears to the microprocessor as one or more memory addresses that it can use to send or receive data.

I/O request packet (n)~ Data structures that drivers use to communicate with each other.

I/O stack location (n)~ The part of an I/O request packet (IRP) that is allocated for each driver in a chain of layered drivers. Each driver owns one of the stack locations in the packet and obtains driver-specific information about what input/output (I/O) operation to perform on the specified device. The driver must use the supplied parameters.

I/O Unit Hours (n)~ The unit of measure to compute the total CPU time of a Data Lake workload.

IaaS (n)~ The capability provided to the consumer of provisioning processing, storage, networks, and other fundamental computing resources where the consumer is able to deploy and run arbitrary software, which can include operating systems and applications. The consumer does not manage or control the underlying cloud infrastructure but has control over operating systems, storage, and deployed application, and possibly has limited control of select networking components (e.g., host firewalls).

IANAL ~ (I Am Not A Lawyer)- Internet slang. Amazing how often this one comes up.

IAP (n)~ A business that supplies Internet connectivity services to individuals, businesses, and other organizations. An ISP provides a telephone number, a user name, a password, and other connection information so that users can access the Internet through the ISP's computers.

IAP (n)~ A supplementary item that can be purchased by a user from within an app, and for use with that app.

IA-PC (n)~ Any computer built with a processor that conforms to the architecture defined by the Intel processor family based on the 486 instruction set and has an industry-standard computer architecture.

IAS (n)~ A part of an IrDA infrared communication protocol used so that devices can learn about the services offered by another device.

IAS Server (n)~ A server component that coordinates the output from all the system health validators (SHVs) and determines whether Quarantine Enforcement Server (QES) components should isolate a client from the network or not based on health policy compliance.

IB (oth)~ An income tax on profits used in the Netherlands.

IBAN (n)~ An account number scheme that is recognized by banks internationally to facilitate credit transfers across national/regional borders.

I-beam (n)~ A mouse cursor used by many applications, such as word processors, when in text-editing mode. The I-beam cursor indicates sections of the document where text can be

inserted, deleted, changed, or moved. The cursor is named for its I shape.

I-beam pointer (n)~ A mouse cursor used by many applications, such as word processors, when in text-editing mode. The I-beam cursor indicates sections of the document where text can be inserted, deleted, changed, or moved. The cursor is named for its I shape.

IBM ~ (International Business Machines)- The company that designed and built the first PCs, and still a giant of the industry. Standard PCs were originally referred to as 'IBM compatible', although IBM no longer controls the PC standard, nor even builds PCs.

IBS (n)~ A process that uses installation technologies that install Windows images (.wim files).

iCalendar (n)~ The file name extension of a file containing calendar information that can be shared among different calendar programs.

ICF (n)~ A Network Connections feature that is used to set restrictions on what traffic is allowed to enter your network from the Internet.

ICM (PN)~ Microsoft's implementation of device-independent color management support, as defined by the International Color Consortium (ICC).

ICMP (n)~ A required maintenance protocol in the TCP/IP suite that reports errors and allows simple connectivity. ICMP is used by the Ping tool to perform TCP/IP troubleshooting.

ICO file (n)~ The file for the icon on the client's desktop used to launch a sequenced application.

icon (n)~ A small picture that represents a file, folder, program, or other object or function.

Icon ~ Small pictogram either representing a- file, or providing shortcuts for carrying out common tasks such as- saving- and printing inside an- application.

icon ~ Symbols or illustrations on the desktop or computer screen that indicate program files, documents, or other functions.

icon ~

icon character (n)~ The animated icon from the Help and Support Center that guides users through their first-run experience or Windows Welcome.

icon overlay (n)~ An image superimposed on an icon in MMC to indicate a condition or status.

icon overlay (n)~ An icon that appears on top of the taskbar button icon, used to communicate alerts, notifications, and status. Icon overlays are a feature of pinned sites in Internet Explorer 9.

Icon Source Root (n)~ A registry key that allows specification of a source location for icon retrieval for a sequenced application package during publication. Icon Source Roots support UNC formats only (not URLs).

Icon view (n)~ A UI element that enables a user to display Works tasks as icons with text available on mouseover.

ICRA (n)~ An international nonprofit group that has developed a content advisory service for the Internet. ICRA's aim is to protect children from potentially harmful material on the Internet.

ICS (n)~ A Microsoft Windows technology that provides home and small-office computer users who have networked computers with the ability to share a single connection to the

Internet.

ICT (PN)~ A window that, by default, opens immediately after operating system installation is complete and each time a member of the Administrators group logs on to the computer. By using commands in the Initial Configuration Tasks window, you can complete the configuration required to identify the computer to other computing resources on your network, secure the computer, enable administrators to perform tasks on the computer, and customize the computer by adding roles or features.

ICU (n)~ A section of a hospital that provides comprehensive care for critically ill patients requiring immediate and continuous attention.

ID (n)~ A unique identifier of an object or person.

ID number (n)~ An ID that consists of one or more numbers.

ID selector (n)~ In a cascading style sheet style definition (or style rule), a selector that is used to define a style for an individual page element, usually as an inline style.

IDC/HTX files (n)~ Microsoft Internet Information Server uses an IDC file and an HTX file to retrieve data from an ODBC data source and format it as an HTML document.

IDE (n)~ A type of disk-drive interface in which the controller electronics reside on the drive itself, eliminating the need for a separate adapter card. IDE offers advantages such as look-ahead caching to increase overall performance.

IDE (n)~ A set of integrated tools for developing software. The tools are generally run from one user interface and consist of a compiler, an editor, and a debugger, among others.

IDE ~ (Integrated Drive Electronics)- A type of PC hard disk, now obsolete, the foreunner of- EIDE.

Idea management ~ a structured process of generating, capturing, discussing and improving, organizing, evaluating and prioritizing valuable insight or alternative thinking that would otherwise not have emerged through normal processes.

IDEF1X (n)~ A specification language for describing data structures. Visio includes an IDEF1X template. You can use the IDEF1X entity and relationship shapes to diagram the structure of databases.

idempotency check (n)~ A check to ensure that each unique document is received once and only once.

idempotent (n)~ An initialization subroutine that completes an action only once, even if the routine is called more than once.

idempotent (adj)~ Characteristic of an action that has the same effect, whether performed once or multiple times.

identification (n)~ The process of mapping an object onto the supported identification schemas or getting the unique user identifier (UID). The operating system, IIS, or Commerce Server usually provides this identification.

identification (n)~ A unique identifier of an object or person.

identification (n)~ Proof or evidence that supports an identity claim.

identifier (n)~ Any text string used as a label, such as the name of a procedure or a variable in a program or the name attached to a hard disk or floppy disk.

identifier (n)~ An element of an expression that refers to the value of a field, control, or property.

identifier (n)~ A distinguishing label assigned to data entities.

identifier type character (n)~ A character that that forces a literal to assume a data type other than the one its form indicates. You do this by appending the character to the end of the literal. For example, %' forces the Integer data type of the literal 'L' in the following declaration: Dim L%.'

identifying field (n)~ A field or group of fields that identify an entity as a unique object.

identifying relationship (n)~ A relationship where the primary key of the principal entity is part of the primary key of the dependent entity. In this kind of relationship, the dependent entity cannot exist without the principal entity.

identity (n)~ A person or entity that must be verified by means of authentication, based on criteria such as password or a certificate.

identity (n)~ The digital persona' by which other users recognize and interact with you.'

identity (n)~ A set of attributes that define a user's access to a given service or application.

identity (n)~ The category of services in Microsoft Azure that includes Microsoft Azure Active Directory.

identity column (n)~ A column in a table that has been assigned the identity property.

identity escape (n)~ In regular expressions, a backslash followed by a single character. It matches that character and is required when the character has a special meaning; by using the identity escape, the special meaning is removed.

identity federation (n)~ A process in Microsoft Online Services that uses Active Directory Federation Services 2.0 and Microsoft Federation Gateway to securely represent identities in the cloud and tie those identities to corporate credentials (user name and password). Users can then use their corporate credentials to sign in once to access the services in Microsoft Online Services.

identity increment (n)~ The incremental value that is added to the identity value of the previous row that was loaded.

identity life cycle (n)~ The stages an identity goes through from the time it is conceived until the time it is destroyed.

identity management (n)~ The the management of the identity life cycle of entities (e.g. people, computers) during which the identity is created, documented and destroyed.

Identity Management for UNIX (n)~ A feature of Windows that integrates computers running Windows into an existing UNIX enterprise.

identity property (n)~ A property that generates values that uniquely identify each row in a table.

identity provider (n)~ A service that authenticates user or client identities and issues consumable security tokens.

identity service (n)~ The category of services in Microsoft Azure that includes Microsoft Azure Active Directory.

identity store (n)~ An area on a computer where identities are stored.

Identity synchronization (PN)~ The service underlying the process of reconciling a user's credentials that define his/her access to a given service or application from an Active Directory directory service and keep them up to date automatically.

identity tag (n)~ A tag on a physical object that defines two 64-bit values that can be read by the Surface Vision System and used to interact with Surface applications. The two 64-

bit values represent a series and a value. The intent is to have several values associated with a single series.

identity verification (n)~ The process of confirming the identity of an individual or business who is applying to the store as a developer/vendor.

ideograph (n)~ A character in an Asian writing system that represents a concept or an idea, but not a particular word or pronunciation.

ideographic character (n)~ A character in an Asian writing system that represents a concept or an idea, but not a particular word or pronunciation.

IDL (n)~ In object-oriented programming, a language that lets a program or object written in one language communicate with another program written in an unknown language. An IDL is used to define interfaces between client and server programs. For example, an IDL can provide interfaces to remote CORBA objects.

idle (adj)~ Operational but not in use.

idle loop (n)~ A loop in which no statement is being executed.

idle sleep (n)~ A sleep state that occurs when a system or device remains idle for a predefined length of time, as specified by the user in Power Options.

idle time (n)~ The period during which the application has an empty message queue. Idle time permits the processing of background tasks.

IDMIF file (n)~ A type of Management Information Format (MIF) file that can be used to add new architectures or updates to existing architectures in the SMS/Configuration Manager site database to accommodate custom hardware inventory properties.

IDN (n)~ An Internet domain name that can accommodate non-ASCII characters such as the diacritical marks of European language or non-Latinate characters such as those found in Chinese, Korean or Arabic.

IDP (n)~ An extension that indicates if the CRL is limited to revocations for end-entity certificates or for CA certificates.

IDR (n)~ The official currency of Indonesia.

IE ~ (Internet Explorer)- Microsoft's web browser, included free in Windows. If followed by a number (IE9, IE8 etc), it refers to a particular version of that browser.

IEAK (n)~ A set of tools that enables corporate administrators, ISPs, and ICPs to create, distribute, and manage customized Internet Explorer packages across an organization. The IEAK contains the Internet Explorer Customization Wizard, the IEAK Profile Manager and the IEAK Toolkit.

IEC (n)~ One of two international standards bodies responsible for developing international data communications standards. The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) works closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) to define standards of computing. They jointly published the ISO/IEC SQL-92 standard for SQL.

IECE (PN)~ A compatibility evaluator that works with Internet Explorer 7 to verify whether a Web application or Web site will have compatibility issues when used on a new operating system, such as Microsoft Windows- Vista. IECE also works with Internet Explorer to create and process log files regarding visited Web sites and applications. The log files show compatibility issues for both the user and the ACT Log Processing Service.

IEEE (n)~ A society of engineering and electronics professionals based in the United

States but boasting membership from numerous other countries/regions. The IEEE (pronounced eye triple ee') focuses on electrical

IEEE 1394 (n)~ A standard for high-speed serial devices such as digital video and digital audio editing equipment.

IEEE 1394 connector (n)~ A type of connector that enables you to connect and disconnect high-speed serial devices. An IEEE 1394 connector is usually on the back of your computer near the serial port or the parallel port.

IEEE 1394 port (n)~ A port that supports either a 6-pin plug whose size is 11 mm by 5.4 mm or a 4-pin plug whose size is 5.35 mm by 3.45 mm.

IEEE 1667 (PN)~ The IEEE industry standard that defines methods for authenticating transient removable storage devices (e.g. USB flash drives, memory cards, and portable hard disks) when they are mounted to host computers in corporate, government, academic, and other environments.

IEEE 1667 compatible silo (n)~ A silo that is defined outside of the IEEE 1667 Working Group but uses the IEEE 1667 protocol to provide extensibility to allow people outside the IEEE 1667 Working Group (e.g. other standards, individuals, companies) to define a silo that uses the IEEE 1667 protocol for host to device communication.

IEEE 802.1X security standard (n)~ An Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) standard that defines port-based network access control which either allows or denies connection requests to IEEE 802.3 wired Ethernet networks or IEEE 802.11 wireless networks.

IEEE Standard Protocol for Authentication in Host Attachments of Transient Storage Devices (PN)~ The IEEE industry standard that defines methods for authenticating transient removable storage devices (e.g. USB flash drives, memory cards, and portable hard disks) when they are mounted to host computers in corporate, government, academic, and other environments.

IETF (n)~ A worldwide organization of individuals interested in networking and the Internet. Managed by the IESG (Internet Engineering Steering Group), the IETF is charged with studying technical problems facing the Internet and proposing solutions to the IAB. The work of the IETF is carried out by various Working Groups that concentrate on specific topics, such as routing and security.

IF/THEN/ELSE statement (PN)~ A text statement that can be used for calculations, and that specifies certain conditions for the data and the resulting behavior for when those conditions are met. The statement uses the terms If, Then, and Else to identify the conditions and results.

IFD (n)~ A method of deploying on-premises CRM so that remote users can connect to the application from the Internet.

IFRS (n)~ Accounting standards that must be used as of January 1, 2005 for European Union-based companies with publicly traded shares or debt, subsidiaries for which consolidated accounts must be prepared, or companies with subsidiary or associate companies of a European Union-listed company.

IFS (n)~ A file system that is accessed through a file system driver (FSD) that is loaded onto a device by the user, rather than accessed by the built-in file system. An installable file system may be implemented differently from the built-in file system. For example, an

installable file system may prevent a user from deleting files, provide automatic compression of files, or use a structure for internal information different from that used by the built-in file system.

IFSC code (n)~ A series of 11 alphanumeric characters used by the Indian Financial System to identify banks participating in the NEFT system and to route transactions between banks.

IGMP (n)~ A protocol used by Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4) hosts to report their multicast group memberships to any immediately neighboring multicast routers.

IGN ~ IGN is an entertainment website that focuses on video games, films, music and other media.- http://www.ign.com/

ignore (v)~ To take action to not answer a call. The call goes to voice mail if that service is available.

ignore (v)~ To mark an e-mail conversation so that all current and future messages in the conversation are automatically moved to the Deleted Items folder.

IGP (n)~ A protocol used for distributing routing information among routers (gateways) in an autonomous network-that is, a network under the control of one administrative body. The two most often used interior gateway protocols are RIP (Routing Information Protocol) and OSPF (Open Shortest Path First).

IHV (n)~ A company that manufactures hardware devices and the associated device drivers.

IIRC ~ (If I Recall Correctly)- Internet slang.

IIS (n)~ Microsoft Web server software, utilizing the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) to deliver World Wide Web documents. Supports the Common Gateway Interface (CGI), the File Transfer Protocol (FTP), and Gopher.

IIS 7 Deployment Handler (PN)~ A deployment handler that integrates with the Web Management service (WMSVC) and enables non-administrators or administrators to perform remote operations.

IIS 7 Manager (PN)~ The tool that manages services that are hosted in the Windows Process Activation service (WAS).

IIS 7 Manager for Remote Administration (PN)~ A software product that provides the ability to securely manage remote IIS 7 servers from Windows 7, Windows Vista, Windows XP, and Windows Server 2003.

IIS Admin Objects (n)~ A set of methods, provided by Internet Information Services (IIS), that allow applications to access and modify configuration settings in the metabase.

IIS Advanced Logging (PN)~ An extension for IIS 7 that provides flexibility in logging user requests and client data. The extension can be managed by using IIS Manager and other tools that can work with the IIS- 7 configuration system.

IIS CPU Throttling (PN)~ An IIS feature that limits CPU, memory, and bandwidth consumption by a single application pool in a multitenant deployment.

IIS Database Manager (PN)~ An extension to IIS for managing local and remote databases from within IIS Manager.

IIS instance (n)~ A system for organizing sites on a server. Each server can have more than one IIS instance, and each IIS instance can have more than one top-level site.

IIS Manager module (n)~ A set of extension to IIS Manager. Windows Server AppFabric

extensions to IIS Manager allow you to configure, control, query, and monitor WCF and WF services (in .NET Framework 4).

IIS Media Pack 1.0 (PN)~ Media-specific extensions that make delivering media from IIS simple and cost-effective. Built on IIS 7, the IIS Media Pack supports all media file types, protects media assets, and increases scalability by supporting more concurrent users per server.

IIS Media Services (PN)~ A set of media-related extensions for IIS 7 that provides an integrated HTTP-based media delivery platform.

IIS Media Services 2.0 (PN)~ A set of media-related extensions for IIS 7 that provides an integrated HTTP-based media delivery platform. IIS Media Services 2.0 contains three extensions: smooth streaming, bit rate throttling, and Web playlists.

IIS Site Analyzer (PN)~ A Search Engine Optimization Toolkit that performs detailed analysis and provides recommendations to improve a Web site's relevance in search results.

IIS Transform Manager (PN)~ An extension for Internet Information Services (IIS) 7 that batch-converts on-demand media files to alternate file and container formats.

IIS Web Management Service (PN)~ A service that enables remote and delegated management of a Web server and its Web sites and applications.

IKE (n)~ A protocol that establishes the security association and shared keys necessary for computers to communicate by using Internet Protocol security (IPsec).

IL (n)~ A number that represents how trustworthy a particular process, application, or object is.

iLink ~ iLink is the registered trademark of Sony's IEEE 1394 digital connection.

illustrated audio (n)~ A stream that combines audio with synchronized still images to make up an online slide show that runs at low bandwidths.

Illustration & graphic design (PN)~ The Multimedia design subcategory containing apps to help with creating designs.

ILM (n)~ A product for managing the entire lifecycle of user identities and their associated credentials. It provides identity synchronization, certificate and password management, and user provisioning in a single solution that works across Microsoft Windows and other organizational systems.

ILS server (n)~ A computer that lists the names and e-mail addresses of people who are running NetMeeting and who are logged on to the server. This information is used to connect to their computers.

IM (n)~ Pertaining to a message sent in real time through a network to a private chat area.

IM (n)~ A message sent in real time through a network to a private chat area.

IM (n)~ A method of real-time communication over the Internet in which a sender types a message to one or more recipients and the recipient immediately receives the message in a chat area.

IM ~ (Instant Messenging)- A program that allows you to 'chat' live via keyboard over the internet. Both parties must be running the same IM software - there are several different brands, mostly incompatible with each other.

IM Conferencing Server (n)~ A service that runs on a Lync Server or Office Communications Server front-end server to mix and manage inputs from multiple clients

in a multiparty instant messaging (IM) session.

IM Conferencing service (n)~ A service that runs on a Lync Server or Office Communications Server front-end server to mix and manage inputs from multiple clients in a multiparty instant messaging (IM) session.

IM Requests (n)~ An area on the app bar that displays requests from other users to see your presence and requests to start a conversation in Lync.

IM service provider (n)~ A public or private organization that provides instant messaging services for multiple domains.

IM service providers table (n)~ A table configured on an Access Edge Server or Access Proxy containing the names and FQDNs (fully qualified domain names) of IM service providers, including public IM service providers, allowed to connect to that Access Edge Server or Access Proxy. These providers typically are responsible for routing to multiple domains.

image (n)~ A pictorial graphic such as a digital photograph or illustration.

image (n)~ A collection of files and folders (sometimes compressed into one file) that duplicates the original file and folder structure of an operating system. It often contains other files added by the OEM or corporation.

Image Annotator (PN)~ The app that enables users to quickly annotate images, create simple drawings, and share them.

image brush (n)~ A tile brush that paints an area with an image source, such as a bitmap image.

image codec (n)~ Software or an algorithm that converts images to a specified file format (encoder) or from file format to displayed image (decoder).

image editing (n)~ The process of changing or modifying a bitmapped image, usually with an image editor.

image editor (n)~ A computer program that enables users to adjust a photo to improve its appearance.

image encoder/decoder (n)~ Software or an algorithm that converts images to a specified file format (encoder) or from file format to displayed image (decoder).

image file (n)~ A file containing graphics (illustrations, photographs, etc.) or other visual information.

Image Flashing Tool (PN)~ A tool that can be used to apply Windows images to multiple devices at once. This can be used on the manufacturing floor.

Image Gallery (n)~ A repository for storing and managing visual resources, such as images and themes.

image group (n)~ A collection of Windows image files in the Windows Deployment Services image store that share security options and file resources.

image map (n)~ An image that contains more than one hyperlink on a Web page. Clicking different parts of the image links the user to other resources on another part of the Web page or a different Web page or in a file.

image object (n)~ An object defined by pixels.

Image Picker (n)~ The dialog box in Microsoft Office Live that contains the images users have uploaded to Image Gallery and from which users can select images to place on their Web pages.

image pyramid (n)~ A construct of an image loading process in which a pyramid-like shape is created out of an image.

image resolution (n)~ The fineness or coarseness of an image as it is digitized, measured in dots per inch (DPI), typically ranging from 200 to 400 DPI.

image sensor (n)~ A device used in digital cameras to capture visual information.

image sequence (n)~ A consecutive series of images created from consecutive video frames.

image stabilization (n)~ A technique that increases sharpness and fidelity by compensating for some effects that camera movement has on images in videos.

image store (n)~ The repository where Windows image files used for deployment are stored.

image well (n)~ A collection of images of the same size and color depth that are stored as a row of images in a single bitmap.

image-based setup (n)~ A process that uses installation technologies that install Windows images (.wim files).

imagesetter (n)~ A high resolution output device that prints to paper or film, or directly to a press plate.

imaging (n)~ The process of capturing an installation of Windows for deployment to one or more destination computers.

imaging device (n)~ A hardware type for digital cameras and scanners.

IMAP (n)~ A method computers use to send and receive e-mail messages. It allows you to access e-mail without downloading it to your computer or device.

IMAP ~ (Internet Message Access Protocol)- A system for checking email that leaves the email on the server instead of deleting it after it has been downloaded, widely used in tablets and phones and becoming more popular on desktop and laptop computers.

IMAP4 (n)~ A standard client/server protocol for receiving e-mail. The user (or the user's e-mail client) can view just the heading and the sender of the letter and then decide whether to download the mail.

IMDB (n)~ A COM service that maintains durable state information and transient state information in a consistent manner. It is an in-memory, fully transactional database system designed to provide extremely fast access to data on the machine on which it resides.

IMDB catalog (n)~ A COM service that maintains durable state information and transient state information in a consistent manner. It is an in-memory, fully transactional database system designed to provide extremely fast access to data on the machine on which it resides.

IME (PN)~ A tool that lets you enter complex characters and symbols, such as those used in East Asian written languages, using a standard keyboard.

immediate query (n)~ A LINQ query that is evaluated immediately. Any query that returns a single value, as opposed to a sequence of values, or that is terminated by a call to ToList, ToArray, ToDictionary, or ToLookup.

immediate updating subscription (n)~ A subscription to a transactional publication for which the user is able to make data modifications at the Subscriber. The data modifications are then immediately propagated to the Publisher using the two-phase commit protocol (2PC).

immersive (adj)~ Pertaining to the chrome-free UI presentation mode that fills all or a portion of the display.

immutable ID (n)~ A unique user identifier that must not change for the user over the lifetime of the user being in the system.

IMO, IMHO ~ (In My (Honest) Opinion)- Internet slang.

imperative security check (n)~ A security check that occurs when a security method is called within the code that is being protected. This type of check can be data-driven and can be isolated to a single location within an object or method. For example, if the name of a file to be protected is known only at run time, an imperative security check can be invoked by passing the file name as a parameter to a security method.

impersonation (n)~ The ability of a thread to run in the security context of a security principal different from the security principal that started the process. This is usually so that a process can gain access to resources on behalf of a user.

impersonation token (n)~ An access token that captures the security information of a client process, allowing a service to impersonate' the client process in security operations.'

implementation class (n)~ In a static structure diagram, a class that defines the physical data structures and procedures of an object as implemented in a traditional programming language, such as C++. An object may have only one implementation class.

implicit cursor conversion (n)~ The return of a different type of cursor than the user had declared.

implicit intersection (n)~ A reference to a range of cells instead of a single cell that is calculated like a single cell. If cell C10 contains the formula =B5: B15*5, Excel multiplies the value in cell B10 by 5 because cells B10 and C10 are in the same row.

implicit keyframe (n)~ A type of keyframe that is present when one animation is interrupted by another, and the second animation has no keyframe set at the 0 second mark. The resulting transition is called handoff animation.

implicit profiling (n)~ An information collection process in which the actions and behaviors of a user visiting a Web site are recorded as the user moves around in and interacts with the Web site.

implicit selection (n)~ A selection that is the result of inference or the context of some other operation.

implicit targeting (n)~ The process of delivering targeted content by using existing user data to extrapolate unknown information about users who browse your site.

implicit transaction (n)~ A connection option in which each SQL statement executed by the connection is considered a separate transaction.

implicitly typed local variable (n)~ A local variable whose type is inferred from the expression that initializes the variable.

implied permission (n)~ Permission to perform an activity specific to a role.

import (v)~ To bring information from one system or program into another. The system or program receiving the data must somehow support the internal format or structure of the data.

Import Data Wizard (PN)~ A wizard used to import multiple records from a comma-delimited text file into Microsoft Dynamics CRM as records.

Import Document (PN)~ The Sway option button under -€œAdd Content-€? that allows

users to select an office document and import it into Sway.

Import File Parse (PN)~ A system job that parses a file used in data migration or import.

import format (n)~ The file format for the import of payments.

Import from a device (v)~ An option that allows user to import images from a device as opposed to some form of media. Device denotes an electronic device capable of showing or transmitting digital images.

import media pool (n)~ A logical collection of data-storage media that has not been cataloged by Removable Storage. Media in an import media pool is cataloged as soon as possible so that they can be used by an application.

import process (n)~ The process of provisioning new users using a CSV file.

Import users (v)~ The name of the administrator user interface in Outlook Live used to import new users with a CSV file.

Import Video (n)~ A Windows wizard that helps the user import digital video to the computer from digital video cameras and other sources.

Import XML Wizard (n)~ A feature in Microsoft CRM Customization that imports customized forms and views.

Import/Export (PN)~ The Microsoft Azure service which allows users to import or export large amounts of data to or from Blob storage via a physical disk.

imported tape (n)~ A tape that contains content that was created by another DPM server.

impression (n)~ An opportunity to deliver an advertising element to a Web site visitor. Requests are generated by events on the site, such as a request for a particular page or the purchase of a specific item. The ad used to fulfill the request is determined by the Need of Delivery.

impression (n)~ An ad that is served to a user's screen either as a pushed (sent by e-mail) or pulled ad (requested by a user's browser). This includes measurement of responses from an ad delivery system to a user's browser.

Improve This Product (v)~ Menu item related to the Customer Experience Improvement Program

in a call (Adverb) ~ Pertaining to a user engaged in a phone conversation.

In a conference (PN)~ The status label that indicates that a user is speaking with more than one person via phone.

In a meeting (PN)~ The status label that indicates that a user has an accepted current meeting, marked Busy, on his or her calendar.

in a meeting (oth)~ Pertaining to a user who has an accepted meeting on his or her calendar that is marked Busy.

in call volume (n)~ The volume that can be changed during a call.

in collection (oth)~ The title of a screen showing a list of all digital media (including music and videos) from Xbox Music that can be played on the phone.

in progress (oth)~ Pertaining to a scheduled service activity status that denotes that the service activity is being performed.

inactive (adj)~ Pertaining to the state of an object when it is not the focus of a user's input.

Inactive (adj)~ Pertaining to a user who hasn't used his or her mouse, keyboard, computer, mobile phone, or communications device for a specified time.

inactive data source (n)~ A data source that has been backed up on the DPM server but is no longer being actively protected.

inactive window (n)~ In an environment capable of displaying multiple on-screen windows, any window other than the one currently being used for work. An inactive window can be partially or entirely hidden behind another window, and it remains inactive until the user selects it.

Inactivity (n)~ A time-out setting in Web playlists after which a user session is terminated if the connected client is not actively downloading content references in the playlist.

in-air packet (n)~ A pen input event which is created when a user moves a pen near the tablet and the cursor is within the ink collector object's window or the user moves a mouse within the ink collector object's associated window.

in-app offer (n)~ A feature that a developer provides in an app for consumers to buy from within the app through an in-app purchase transaction.

in-app product (n)~ A supplementary item that can be purchased by a user from within an app, and for use with that app.

in-app purchase (n)~ A transaction performed by a consumer from within the context of an app to buy additional features for that app.

in-app search (n)~ An end-to-end search functionality in an app.

in-app search control (n)~ A control that developers use to implement the primary entry point for in-app search.

in-app subscription (n)~ An agreement in which a customer prepays for periodic or regular services.

in-app up (n)~ Within a particular app, an affordance that enables the user to navigate back in that app's UI hierarchy.

in-band access (n)~ Access to host via a connection that does use the IP Network.

inbound dock (n)~ An area in a warehouse where items are stored when they are received in inventory.

Inbound Mail Server (PN)~ The IP address that inbound e-mail is delivered to after it has been processed by the Hosted Filtering service. Inbound Mail Server addresses are defined for each domain in your organization.

inbound port (n)~ A port for servicing inbound requests.

inbound router (n)~ An application on a front-end server that manages the routing of inbound messages to unified communications users.

Inbox (n)~ The folder that by default receives new messages.

in-box driver (n)~ A driver contained in the default Windows installation.

Inbox folder (n)~ The folder that by default receives new messages.

Inbox rule (n)~ A rule that is defined by an end-user using Outlook or Outlook Web App. When a message that meets the conditions of the rule is sent or received, the rule triggers an action that is performed automatically.

In-Call (PN)~ The phone's volume mode when in a call.

In-call alert volume (PN)~ An option that allows the user to predetermine the volume of alert sounds generated by the device during a call.

incident (n)~ A way of tracking any event that is not part of the standard operation of a service and that causes, or may cause, an interruption to, or a reduction in, the quality of

that service.

incident report (n)~ A report that is created when a user exceeds a quota threshold or tries to save an unauthorized file.

included column index (n)~ A nonclustered index containing both key and nonkey columns.

inclusion (n)~ Term or sentence that must be found in conjunction with a search phrase.

income statement (n)~ A report that summarizes a company's costs, expenses, and revenues for a specific accounting period.

Incoming (PN)~ A label that indicates a call made to the phone.

incoming area (n)~ A conversation area where incoming conversations, including phone calls, conference calls, and instant messages, are displayed.

incoming call (n)~ A current attempt by a second party to establish communication with a user.

incoming conversation (n)~ A conversation initiated by another user.

incoming conversation alert (n)~ A notification that the user receives when someone is sending an invitation to the user to begin a conversation in Lync or Communicator.

incoming conversation area (n)~ A conversation area where incoming conversations, including phone calls, conference calls, and instant messages, are displayed.

incoming instant message alert (oth)~ A notification that the user receives when someone sends an instant message to that user.

incoming link (n)~ A hyperlink on an outside domain that points into the user's domain.

incoming mail (n)~ A message that has been sent across one or more messaging systems. It may have been sent only to you or to many other recipients. Incoming messages are placed in a receive folder designated to hold messages of a particular class. You can set up a different receive folder for each message class that you handle or use one folder for all of the classes.

incoming message (n)~ A message that has been sent across one or more messaging systems. It may have been sent only to you or to many other recipients. Incoming messages are placed in a receive folder designated to hold messages of a particular class. You can set up a different receive folder for each message class that you handle or use one folder for all of the classes.

incoming URL (n)~ The original URL from the request context or higher level OM call.

incoming video (n)~ A video stream from a source that is external to the user's computer.

incompatible (adj)~ Unable to be used together.

in-country number format (n)~ The string that is used to define how to create an in-country/region number to use when making calls from a dial plan.

in-country/region number format (n)~ The string that is used to define how to create an in-country/region number to use when making calls from a dial plan.

increase (n)~ A transaction where items come into inventory.

increment (n)~ A scalar or unit amount by which the value of an object such as a number, a pointer within an array, or a screen position designation is increased.

increment (v)~ To increase a number by a given amount. For example, if a variable has the value 10 and is incremented successively by 2, it takes the values 12, 14, 16, 18, and so on.

increment operator (n)~ An operator that increases an integer typically by 1.

incremental (adj)~ Increasing gradually by regular degrees or additions.

incremental backup (n)~ A backup that copies only those files created or changed since the last normal or incremental backup. It marks files as having been backed up (in other words, the archive attribute is cleared). If you use a combination of normal and incremental backups to restore your data, you will need to have the last normal backup and all incremental backup sets.

incremental collection evaluation (n)~ A feature that enables you to evaluate new or changed members of a collection.

incremental collection member evaluation (n)~ A process that periodically scans for new or changed resources from the previous collection evaluation and then updates the collection membership with only these resources.

incremental crawl (n)~ A crawl that operates on a defined schedule to scan and index new and modified content from a source.

incremental publish to the Web (oth)~ A feature that allows you to publish updates to a previously published Web site quickly by publishing only those files you have updated.

incremental search (n)~ A type of search that looks for a string in an automatic and progressive way. As the user types a string, possible matches are found, thus enabling the user to stop typing the complete string as soon as the right match is found.

incremental synchronization (n)~ In e-mail migration, the stage when the mailboxes in the on-premises Exchange organization and the corresponding cloud-based mailboxes are synchronized every 24 hours, after the initial synchronization. This means that any new messages sent to the mailboxes on the Exchange server are copied to the corresponding cloud-based mailboxes. Incremental synchronization continues until the administrator completes the overall migration.

incremental update (n)~ The set of operations that either adds new members to an existing cube or dimension, or adds new data to a partition.

incremental zone transfer (n)~ In DNS, a zone transfer request involving only incremental resource record changes between each version of the zone. An IXFR contrasts with a full zone transfer (AXFR) request for all resource records.

indent (n)~ Displacement of the left or right edge of a block of text in relation to the margin or to other blocks of text.

indent (v)~ To displace the left or right edge of a text item, such as a block or a line, relative to the margin or to another text item.

indent (v)~ To move a task to a lower outline level [to the right] in the Task Name field. When you indent a task, it becomes a subtask of the nearest preceding task at a higher outline level.

indentation (n)~ Displacement of the left or right edge of a block of text in relation to the margin or to other blocks of text.

independent animation (n)~ An animation that changes the value of a property and runs on a separate, hardware-accelerated system thread.

independent association (n)~ An association between entities that is represented and tracked by an independent object.

independent composition (n)~ The sequencing of two actions where the second action

does not depend on a sync message from the first action before the second action begins processing business logic; the second action can begin immediately.

independent developer (n)~ A software developer who is working on their own behalf, rather than on the behalf of a company.

independent hardware vendor (n)~ A company that manufactures hardware devices and the associated device drivers.

independent software vendor (n)~ A third-party software developer; an individual or an organization that independently creates computer software.

index (n)~ In programming, a scalar value that allows direct access into a multi-element data structure such as an array without the need for a sequential search through the collection of elements.

index (v)~ In a database, to find data by using keys such as words or field names to locate records.

index (n)~ A listing of keywords and associated data that point to the location of more comprehensive information, such as files and records on a disk or record keys in a database.

index (n)~ A marker produced by the Windows Media Format Software Development Kit (SDK) to enable seeking in a video file.

index (n)~ A value multiplied by the base price to calculate a subscription price.

Index (PN)~ The dynamic alphabet bar that runs along the bottom of the list views in the Microsoft Dynamics CRM Web application window. When a user clicks a letter, the list view filters the available records by that letter.

index (v)~ To create an index.

index (v)~ To locate data based on an index.

index ~ The name on some operating systems for a directory listing of files.

index ~ The starting point of a data set. For example, say a record within a sector of a cylinder of a disk. The first bit of the container does not have user data. It is the pointer to the index of that container.

index ~ A file of information, usually small amounts of the same information in another file that is much larger. The smaller file also keeps track of the exact record number of the record in the large file containing the same information, only in much greater detail.

index allocation (n)~ A NTFS File Attribute Type used to implement folders and other indexes.

Index Allocation Map (PN)~ A page that maps the extents in a 4-GB part of a database file that is used by an allocation unit.

index entry (n)~ A field code that marks specific text for inclusion in an index. When you mark text as an index entry, Microsoft Office Word inserts an XE (Index Entry) field formatted as hidden text.

index page (n)~ A database page containing index rows.

index partition (n)~ A logical portion of the search index.

index propagation (n)~ The process of distributing an index from a content index server to one or more Web servers for the purposes of providing search.

index replica (n)~ A copy of a search index within an index partition.

index role (n)~ The role name of a server that services indexing in the farm topology.

index server (n)~ A server that crawls content and uses that content to create the content index.

index update (n)~ A physical operator that updates rows from its input in the nonclustered index specified in the Argument column.

indexed sequential access method (n)~ A technique for indexing database records that allows sequential or random access of records. When records are accessed sequentially they are accessed in the order in which they were entered in the database, and when records are accessed randomly, the records are accessed through an index.

indexed view (n)~ A view with a unique clustered index applied on it to improve the performance of some types of queries.

indexer (n)~ A class member that permits instances of a class or structure to be accessed in the same way as arrays. Indexers are similar to properties, except that the get and set accessor methods of indexers take parameters, whereas property accessor methods do not.

indexer (n)~ An application that performs or coordinates indexing.

Indexer Input Hours (n)~ A resource of the 'Media Services' service type of the 'Media' service for 'Pay-As-You-Go' billing based on the number of hours for indexer inputs.

India Central (PN)~ An Azure geo/region designation for the Central region states of Indian peninsular boundary.

India West (PN)~ An Azure geo/region designation for the Western region states of Indian peninsular boundary.

indicator (n)~ A set of graphics, text, and colors for defining different levels of performance when comparing an actual value and a target value within a KPI.

indicator (n)~ A graphic that provides information about the state of an assignment, resource, or task. For example, a check mark indicator shows that a task is completed.

indicator margin (n)~ A gray area on the left side of the Visual Studio Code Editor where items such as breakpoints, bookmarks, and shortcuts are displayed.

Indie (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 131.

indirect compensation (n)~ The fixed compensation awarded to an employee in order to promote employee retention.

indirect cost (n)~ A cost that is not directly attributed to the production of an item or the performance of a service.

indirect price (n)~ A price that is associated with a pricing category. The price field in the product record is ignored.

indirect reconciliation method (n)~ A method of deriving the net income provided by operating activities by adjusting for revenue and expense items that do not result from cash transactions.

indirection (n)~ The ability to reference data using a name, reference, or container instead of the value itself. The most common form of indirection is the act of manipulating a value through its memory address.

individual detail (n)~ A detail entered as account information for an individual, rather than a company.

indoor map (n)~ A Maps feature that shows the layout and location of stores in a

shopping mall.

in-doubt transaction (n)~ A transaction that has been prepared but hasn't received a decision to commit or abort because the server coordinating the transaction is unavailable.

Industrial (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 19.

Industry (n)~ The label for a DropDown list of industry types to be associated with an Account.

industry code (n)~ A code used to identify different industries such as automotive, aviation, and beverage. You use industry codes to identify the associated industry of an advertisement, thus preventing two ads from competing companies in the same industry from appearing on the same page.

industry vertical (n)~ A segment of the marketplace, not all of it at once.

infect (v)~ To install malicious software on a computer or insert malicious software code into a file or load malicious code into memory.

inference rule (n)~ The command that runs if the dependency is not current.

inference training (n)~ A time-based assistant (TBA) that parses emails and makes internal inferences based on them. Inferences are used to allow the system to gain insight into a user's mailbox based on user patterns. Those inferences are then used to populate features for users, such as People View in Outlook Web App.

inference training feeder (n)~ A component that feeds data (such as mailbox messages) to the inference training assistant in batches. It controls performance by giving the inference training assistant a fixed amount of work to process at each interval.

infinite loop (n)~ A loop that, because of semantic or logic errors, can never terminate through normal means.

infinite loop (n)~ A loop that is intentionally written with no explicit termination condition but will terminate as a result of side effects or direct intervention.

infinite material (n)~ A method for scheduling resources that assumes that all the component materials needed for production are available at the time they are needed.

infinite scroll (oth)~ A feature that provides image results that are easy to browse without having to click to a new page.

infix pattern (n)~ The middle bytes in a given stream of bytes.

inflation (n)~ The overall price movement (generally upward) of goods and services in an economy.

inflexible constraint (n)~ A constraint that ties a task to a date. The inflexible constraints are Must Finish On and Must Start On.

info (n)~ The meaning of data as it is intended to be interpreted by people. Data consists of facts, which become information when they are seen in context and convey meaning to people. Computers process data without any understanding of what the data represents.

Info Bar (PN)~ An area in a browser or mail program that displays various information or messages for the user.

info mode (n)~ UI state where functionality on widgets is disabled and colored overlays are presented to the user.

info part (n)~ A UI part on the right-side of a list place or task page that can contain

graphs, lists, details or links. On task pages and list places the info part relates specifically to the selected line or lines on the grid. There are two types of info parts, supporting info parts and details info parts.

InfoBar (n)~ Banner near the top of an open e-mail message, appointment, contact, or task. Tells you if a message has been replied to or forwarded, along with the online status of a contact who is using Instant Messaging.

infocode (n)~ A message to the cashier that is triggered by events at the register.

InfoPath 2016 (PN)~ The year 2016 edition of InfoPath.

InfoPath Filler (PN)~ An environment in the InfoPath client that enables users to fill out forms (as opposed to designing them). It must be used if the forms to be filled out are not browser-compatible.

InfoPath Form Web Part (n)~ A Web Part that displays a browser-enabled InfoPath form.

InfoPath Forms Services (PN)~ A server built upon and integrated with the Microsoft Windows SharePoint Services platform to enable Web-based use of InfoPath form templates, by rendering editable InfoPath forms in HTML in the browser.

InfoPath importer for Excel workbooks (PN)~ A feature that creates a new InfoPath form template from an existing Microsoft Excel form.

InfoPath importer for Word documents (PN)~ A feature that creates a new InfoPath form template from an existing Microsoft Word form.

informal agent (n)~ An agent who is not dedicated to contact center activity. An informal agent doesn't see agent information in his or her communications client and may not even be aware that he or she is considered as an agent by the system. On the server side, an informal agent is considered as always signed in.

Information Access Service (n)~ A part of an IrDA infrared communication protocol used so that devices can learn about the services offered by another device.

information alert (n)~ An alert that indicates that the data source and its protected namespace elements are doing well. Examples of these types of messages are the completion (either successful or not) of long running tasks that would normally be followed by further action on the part of the administrator or interesting changes in the namespace (for example, new shares or volumes on protected servers).

Information bar (n)~ An area in a browser or mail program that displays various information or messages for the user.

information card (n)~ In CardSpace, a set of identity information, representing a user.

information control block (n)~ A control node in Universal Disk Format containing metadata describing file and directory structures.

information disclosure (n)~ The exposure of information to individuals who normally would not have access to it.

information model (n)~ An object-oriented schema that defines metadata constructs used to specify the structure and behavior of an application, process, component, or software artifact.

information packet (n)~ A collection of material for the information of a specific audience.

information page (n)~ A type of page that is designed to display detailed information

about one particular entity.

Information Protection and Control (PN)~ A Microsoft technology that is implemented by Azure Rights Management service through a set of methods and capabilities to control how data is used and distributed beyond the use of simple access control and prevent accidental and unauthorized distribution of sensitive information.

Information Rights Management (n)~ A policy tool that gives authors control over how recipients use the documents and e-mails they send.

Information Rights Management Services (PN)~ An information protection technology that works with RMS-enabled applications to help safeguard digital information from unauthorized use.

information systems (n)~ The formal name for a company's data processing department.

information technology (n)~ The formal name for a company's data processing department.

Informational (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB).

informational alert (n)~ An alert that indicates that the data source and its protected namespace elements are doing well.

informational announcement (n)~ An audio message that is played when a user first dials in to a Unified Messaging system that describes some temporary condition of interest to all users.

informational message (n)~ A message from the system or a program to users to provide information that they need to be aware of.

informed decision (n)~ A decision made with up-to-date information.

infotip (n)~ A small pop-up window that describes the object being pointed to, such as a control, icon, or links. It contains more information than a standard tooltip.

infotip (n)~ In BizTalk Mapper, a display of information about the functoid name, the functoid label, the functoid comment, and the input parameters (if existing).

infrared (adj)~ Having a frequency in the electromagnetic spectrum in the range just below that of red light.

infrared connection (n)~ A way to wirelessly connect computers and devices, using infrared light to send information.

Infrared Data Association (n)~ The industry organization of computer, component, and telecommunications vendors who have established the standards for infrared communication between computers and peripheral devices such as printers.

infrared device (n)~ A computer, or a computer peripheral such as a printer, that can communicate using infrared light.

infrared file transfer (n)~ Wireless file transfer between a computer and another computer or device using infrared light.

infrared network connection (n)~ A direct or incoming network connection to a remote access server using an infrared port.

infrared port (n)~ An optical port that can enable communication between computers, peripherals and mobile devices by using infrared light, without cables.

Infrastructure Administrator (n)~ A security role that grants permissions to administrative users so that they can perform migration tasks and create, delete, and

modify the Configuration Manager server infrastructure.

Infrastructure APIs for the Windows Runtime (PN)~ A set of C++ APIs that are used by the Windows Runtime to gain access to operating system functionality. They are primarily designed for the infrastructure of the Windows Runtime, but they could be used in advanced C++ Windows Store app development.

infrastructure architecture (n)~ The topology of the deployment environment including protocols, security levels, and services. This architecture provides a logical mapping to the deployment environment, such as the datacenter.

infrastructure as a service (n)~ The capability provided to the consumer of provisioning processing, storage, networks, and other fundamental computing resources where the consumer is able to deploy and run arbitrary software, which can include operating systems and applications. The consumer does not manage or control the underlying cloud infrastructure but has control over operating systems, storage, and deployed application, and possibly has limited control of select networking components (e.g., host firewalls).

infrastructure layer (n)~ The layer that represents the IT administration of the physical hardware and operating systems that support the services layer.

infrastructure master (n)~ A domain controller that holds the infrastructure operations master role in Active Directory. The infrastructure master updates the group-to-user reference whenever group memberships change and replicates these changes across the domain. At any time, the infrastructure master role can be assigned to only one domain controller in each domain.

ingestion (n)~ The intake of content by a service.

ingress event (n)~ An event marked by an inbound data transfer.

inherit (v)~ To acquire the characteristics of another class, in object-oriented programming. The inherited characteristics may be enhanced, restricted, or modified.

inheritance (n)~ A mechanism that allows a given access control entry (ACE) to be copied from the container where it was applied to all children of the container. Inheritance can be combined with delegation to grant administrative rights to a whole subtree of the directory in a single update operation.

inheritance (n)~ The transfer of the characteristics of a class in object-oriented programming to other classes derived from it. For example, if vegetable' is a class

Inherited (adj)~ An assignment type meaning that the user or group has been granted access at a parent node of the resource hierarchy.

inherited permissions (n)~ Permissions on an object that are automatically inherited from its parent object. Inherited permissions cannot be modified.

inheritor (n)~ The developer who creates a derived class from an existing class in object-oriented programming.

inhibit (v)~ To prevent an occurrence. For example, to inhibit interrupts from an external device means to prevent the external device from sending any interrupts.

in-house (oth)~ Produced or available within one's own company.

Inicis (PN)~ A company that provides payment gateway services for Korean markets.

initial communication (n)~ The first contact, for example by email or telephone, with a lead or customer.

Initial Configuration Tasks (PN)~ A window that, by default, opens immediately after

operating system installation is complete and each time a member of the Administrators group logs on to the computer. By using commands in the Initial Configuration Tasks window, you can complete the configuration required to identify the computer to other computing resources on your network, secure the computer, enable administrators to perform tasks on the computer, and customize the computer by adding roles or features.

initial deployment (n)~ The process of downloading and preparing files for the first time in order to enable use of a software application.

Initial master (n)~ A shared folder whose existing files and folders are replicated to other shared folders when replication is initially configured. After replication is complete, there is no initial master, since any of the replicas can accept changes and propagate them to the other replicas. The initial master then becomes another replica.

Initial page (n)~ The page that is initially displayed in a frame when a site visitor browses to a frames page containing the frame.

initial snapshot (n)~ Files that include schema and data, constraints, extended properties, indexes, triggers, and system tables that are necessary for replication.

initial state (n)~ In a statechart or activity diagram, a representation of the starting point of an object before any events included in the diagram have acted upon it. An initial state is indicated by a solid filled circle.

initial synchronization (n)~ The first synchronization for a subscription, during which system tables and other objects that are required by replication, and the schema and data for each article, are copied to the Subscriber.

initial tape (n)~ In a media set using tape backup devices, the first tape in a media family.

initialization (n)~ The process of assigning initial values to variables and data structures in a program.

initialization file (n)~ A text file used by the operating system and by individual applications to store persistent settings related to applications, drivers, or hardware. Supported for backward compatibility. Use the registry to store these settings.

initialization variable (n)~ A variable whose value determines a desired behavior. For example, Append_EOL Initialization Variable' specifies Yes if all text files must end with an end-of-line character

initialize (v)~ To set a variable to an initial value.

initialize (v)~ To prepare a disk, computer or device for use.

initiator (n)~ A device that creates or initiates requests or events.

initiator role (n)~ A particular user role of your choice that is automatically assigned to users who open your forms for the first time, overriding any other role assignments.

injected source (n)~ Code that an attribute provider or another component of the compiler inserts into the symbol store or that the compiler or linker generates automatically.

Ink (n)~ An option that allows you to enter text in handwritten form. Instead of converting your handwritten text to typed text, the text is converted to an object and displayed exactly as you wrote it.

ink (n)~ The writing or drawing strokes that you make with your stylus.

Ink and Handwriting Services (PN)~ A Tablet PC feature that provides ink support and handwriting recognition.

Ink Art (n)~ A program in the Microsoft Experience Pack for Tablet PC that simulates an

artist's toolset. It enables you to paint with your tablet pen by choosing from different textured canvases, paint brushes, chalks, crayons, and more.

Ink Art (PN)~ A ribbon group that provides options for drawings created with pen and ink tools.

ink cartridge (n)~ A disposable module that contains ink and is typically used in an ink-jet printer.

ink collection mode (n)~ The collection mode that determines whether ink, gestures, or both are recognized as the user writes.

Ink Crossword (n)~ A program in the Microsoft Experience Pack for Tablet PC with 12 crossword puzzles that you complete by using your tablet pen. You can also download a free daily puzzle and purchase more puzzle packs online.

Ink Desktop (n)~ A program in the Microsoft Experience Pack for Tablet PC that you can use to write notes on your Tablet PC screen by using your tablet pen. Any notes you take are automatically saved and remain on your desktop until you delete them.

ink entry mode (n)~ The environment in which you can fill out a form by writing in ink.

ink equation (n)~ An equation written using a stylus on a Tablet PC.

ink guide (n)~ A shaded area that increases in size as you write in a form field with a tablet pen.

ink jet (adj)~ Type of print technology.

Ink Serialized Format (PN)~ A Microsoft format used to store ink data. The format is mainly used for mobile devices.

ink space (n)~ The virtual coordinate space to which the coordinates of the tablet context are mapped.

ink stroke (n)~ The set of data that is captured in a single pen down, up, or move sequence.

ink support (n)~ Support for the use of a pen or stylus on a Tablet PC, including pen flick-support and application programming interfaces (APIs) for calling handwriting recognition.

inking (n)~ The process of using a tablet pen to create drawings or handwriting.

inking gap (n)~ The empty space that can be found between two handwritten words.

inkjet (adj)~ Type of print technology.

Inkjet ~ A very popular colour printer technology, which works by squirting tiny jets of ink onto paper with great precision.

Inkomstenbelasting op winst (n)~ An income tax on profits used in the Netherlands.

inline (adj)~ In HTML code, referring to graphics displayed along with HTML-formatted text. Inline images placed in the line of HTML text use the tag <IMG>. Text within an inline image can be aligned to the top, bottom, or middle of a specific image.

inline (adj)~ In programming, referring to a function call replaced with an instance of the function's body. Actual arguments are substituted for formal parameters. An inline function is usually done as a compile-time transformation to increase the efficiency of the program.

inline alert (n)~ A data validation alert that marks controls that contain invalid or missing data with a dashed red border or red asterisk. Users can display custom error messages by right-clicking the control or by clicking a link for more information.

inline discussion (n)~ Discussion comments that are associated with a particular paragraph, image or table. In Web browsers, inline discussions are displayed in the body of the document; in a Microsoft Word document, they are displayed in the discussion pane.

inline editing (n)~ The process of editing items directly in the list view, rather than navigating to an edit form and submitting changes from there.

inline element (n)~ An HTML element that typically does not start a new line, such as EM, FONT, and SPAN.

inline object (n)~ A picture or other object placed within a line of text that retains its place next to adjacent text when text is added or deleted.

inline positioning (n)~ Placement of an element in the natural HTML flow of a document, but such that its position is offset from the preceding content.

Inline Previews (PN)~ A feature that allows a preview of a webpage or YouTube video. The preview will show a photo, title, and description of the webpage or video.

inline reply (PN)~ An email response that is composed directly in the reading pane.

inline style (n)~ A cascading style sheet rule whose properties and values apply only to a specific element on a Web page, such as a table or a graphic. The style sheet rule is part of the HTML tag for that element.

inline SVG (n)~ SVG markup that is included in the markup for a webpage.

inline warning control (n)~ The ability to control whether warnings are reported for a particular region of code by specifying a compiler directive.

in-memory database (n)~ A COM service that maintains durable state information and transient state information in a consistent manner. It is an in-memory, fully transactional database system designed to provide extremely fast access to data on the machine on which it resides.

in-memory metabase (n)~ An image of the Internet Information Services (IIS) metabase that has been loaded from disk into the computer's random access memory (RAM) and is used while IIS is running.

inner circle (PN)~ A feature in Cortana's Notebook where the user can add the people he cares about most. The user can allow people in the inner circle to contact him even during quiet hours.

inner join (n)~ An operation that retrieves rows from multiple source tables by comparing the values from columns shared between the source tables. An inner join excludes rows from a source table that have no matching rows in the other source tables.

innermost exception (n)~ The handler that is evaluated first.

inode (n)~ A file identifier in UNIX. Each inode is identified by a unique number and contains user and group ownership information, access settings, file type, size, links, and modification information.

inpatient (n)~ A patient who has been admitted to a hospital or other health care facility for treatment that requires an overnight stay.

in-person authentication (n)~ Physical authentication to complete a certificate request transaction. For example, an end user requesting his/her personal identification number (PIN) be unblocked will visit a certificate manager in person to provide in-person authentication with identification, such as an employee badge or drivers license.

in-place activation (n)~ The ability to activate or edit and embedded object from within an OLE control.

In-Place Archive (n)~ An additional mailbox enabled for a mailbox user.

In-Place Archiving (PN)~ In Microsoft Exchange Server 2013, a feature that provides users with an alternate storage location for historical messaging data.

in-place editing (n)~ The ability to activate or edit and embedded object from within an OLE control.

In-Place Hold (n)~ A feature that allows for preservation of content documents, pages, and messages in Exchange and SharePoint so that when they are modified or deleted, the original version can still be accessed for electronic discovery and other legal purposes.

in-place upgrade (n)~ An upgrade that takes place on the same hardware as your previous version installation.

InPrivate (PN)~ An Internet Explorer feature that allows users to surf the Web without leaving a browsing history, cookies or other information on the PC so they can do online banking on a shared computer, for example.

InPrivate Browsing (PN)~ A feature that prevents Internet Explorer from storing data about your browsing session. This helps prevent anyone else who might be using your computer from seeing where you visited and what you looked at on the Web.

InPrivate Feed (PN)~ A list of URLs that you can subscribe to from independent sources on the Web that Internet Explorer should block when InPrivate Blocking is turned on.

InPrivate Filtering (PN)~ The feature that blocks third-party web content that could potentially track someone's web activity.

InPrivate Filtering data (n)~ Saved data used by InPrivate Blocking to detect where Web sites may be automatically sharing details about your visit.

InPrivate Subscription (PN)~ A list of Web sites from which to block or allow content downloads. Users are able to visit these Web sites but content such as images, scripts, and style sheets may be blocked.

in-process (adj)~ A host type that operates within the BizTalk Server process space. Any orchestration can be enlisted to an in-process host, and any send handler can be hosted by it. In-process hosts can only host receive handlers for in-process hosts (File and MSMQT).

in-process (adj)~ Pertaining to Internet Server API (ISAPI) extensions that are hosted in the worker process address space.

in-process server (n)~ An object application that runs in the same process space as the Automation controller.

input adapter (n)~ An adapter that accepts incoming event streams from external sources such as databases, files, ticker feeds, network ports, manufacturing devices and so on.

input cell (n)~ The cell in which each input value from a data table is substituted. Any cell on a worksheet can be the input cell. Although the input cell does not need to be part of the data table, the formulas in data tables must refer to the input cell.

input device (n)~ A peripheral device whose purpose is to allow the user to provide input to a computer system. Examples of input devices are keyboards, mice, joysticks, and styluses.

input endpoint (n)~ The endpoint on which a role instance receives inbound traffic.

input event (n)~ The set of software events that provide applications with information

about changes on the device, computer or Surface screen. There are two types of input events: input primitives and derived input.

input field (n)~ A space in an on-screen form where the user can enter a specific item of information.

input focus (n)~ The location where the user is currently directing input.

input focus appearance (n)~ The visual display of a control or other object that indicates it has the input focus.

input mask (n)~ A format that consists of literal display characters (such as parentheses, periods, and hyphens) and mask characters that specify where data is to be entered as well as what kind of data and how many characters are allowed.

input member (n)~ A member whose value is loaded directly from the data source instead of being calculated from other data.

input method editor (PN)~ A tool that lets you enter complex characters and symbols, such as those used in East Asian written languages, using a standard keyboard.

Input Panel (n)~ A Tablet PC accessory that enables you to use handwriting, speech, or an on-screen keyboard to enter text, symbols, numbers, or keyboard shortcuts. You can use it to interact with any Windows-based program.

input panel (n)~ A software accessory that enables you to use a variety of direct input methods (such as handwriting, speech, touch, stylus, gestures, and so on) to interact with Windows-based programs. An input panel can include a writing pad and a character pad to convert handwriting into typed text or mathematical equations, and an on-screen keyboard to enter individual characters.

input primitive (n)~ The type of input event that serves as a basis from which all other events are derived. Input primitives are the lowest level of input event and are not impacted by application context. Input primitives include ObjectAdded, ObjectRemoved, and ObjectUpdated.

input scope (n)~ The type of handwritten or voice-dictated value being entered in an input control on the TabletPC, for example, Number, Date or Currency. This allows for better and faster recognition by the TabletPC recognizer.

input scope (n)~ A set of words, numbers, punctuation, and syntactical orderings that are allowed within a specific language model.

input set (n)~ The set of data provided to a Multidimensional Expressions (MDX) value expression upon which the expression operates.

input source (n)~ Any table, view, or schema diagram used as an information source for a query.

Input Source Identification API (PN)~ A native API that, when an app gets input, tells the app what kind of hardware it came from.

input stream (n)~ A flow of information used in a program as a sequence of bytes that are associated with a particular task or destination. Input streams include series of characters read from the keyboard to memory and blocks of data read from disk files.

input VAT (n)~ The tax on an organization's purchases or input supplies, which is levied on the purchase price.

input/output (n)~ The complementary tasks of gathering and distributing data. Input is data that is acquired from a device or entered by the user through a device. Output is data

that is sent to a device.

input/output port (n)~ A channel through which data is transferred between a device and the microprocessor. The port appears to the microprocessor as one or more memory addresses that it can use to send or receive data.

INR (n)~ The official currency of India.

In-Role Cache (PN)~ The Microsoft Azure Cache feature that provides caching functionality hosted on a role instance.

In-Role Cache for Microsoft Azure Cache (PN)~ The Microsoft Azure Cache feature that provides caching functionality hosted on a role instance.

in-schema property (n)~ A metabase property predefined in the metabase schema file.

insensitive cursor (n)~ A cursor that does not reflect data modification made to the underlying data by other users while the cursor is open.

insert (n)~ A mode in which any data to the right of the cursor is moved to the right as you type.

insert (v)~ To add new text, objects or cells without overwriting existing data.

insert event (n)~ The event kind used to signify the arrival of an event into the stream. The insert event type consists of metadata that defines the valid lifetime of the event and the payload (data) fields of the event.

Insert Into query (n)~ A query that copies specific columns and rows from one table to another or to the same table.

INSERT key (n)~ A key on the keyboard, labeled Insert' or 'Ins'

Insert Screen Shot (PN)~ A feature that allows the user to insert the contents of an open window or a screen clipping into the current document without the need to utilize external applications.

Insert Values query (n)~ A query (SQL statement) that creates a new row and inserts values into specified columns.

insert/eject port (n)~ A port in a library that transports tapes to and from library slots.

insertion point (n)~ The location where text or graphics will be inserted. Also used for text box controls to indicate input focus.

inset window (n)~ The window in the lower left corner of the screen. The inset window displays currently playing TV, video, DVDs, or the album art for music that is playing.

inside-out activation (n)~ A technique that allows a user to directly interact with the content of an embedded object without executing an explicit activation command.

Insider (PN)~ Promotional newsletter sent to Windows Live customers containing feature tips and links to web content.

Insider Fast (PN)~ An option for getting Insider preview builds first before most Insider users.

Insider Hub (PN)~ The app in the operating system where the user can manage the builds in the Windows Insider- Program.

Insider Program (PN)~ ?An external program that enables participants (called Insiders') to provide feedback on Windows new features.'

Insider Slow (PN)~ An option for getting Insider preview builds after first Insider users.

insourcing ~ The process of separating the IS organization from the enterprise, usually as a business unit measured by its own profit and loss. The insourced IS organization

provides the enterprise with IT services on a business-rules basis.

inspection (n)~ The examination of a good or service to ensure that it complies with specifications.

inspection item (n)~ An itemized product that participates in an inspection process.

Inspection Mode (PN)~ The mode in which Page Inspector provides instantaneous visual mapping between the integrated browser, Source view, and CSS. Selecting an element in the browser shows the exact lines of code or markup that generated the element that was selected.

Instagram (PN)~ An app that users can install on an iPhone or Android device to share photos and videos with other people who have the app or who have accounts on Facebook, Flikr, or Twitter.

Instagram ~ Instagram is an online mobile photo-sharing, video-sharing and social networking service that enables its users to take pictures and videos, and share them on a variety of social networking platforms. The name 'Instagram' is a portmanteau of 'instant camera' and 'telegram'

install (v)~ When referring to hardware, to physically connect the device to your computer, to load device drivers onto your computer, and to configure device properties and settings.

install (v)~ When referring to software, to load the program and installation files onto your computer or device so that the program runs correctly.

Install ~ To transfer a program or programs from CD ROM or DVD onto a PC's hard disk. Most programs need to be installed before they can be used, though a few can be run directly from the floppy or CD.

Install and Configure Mode (PN)~ A mode that enables administrators to configure User Account Control to run in auto-elevation mode (i.e. -€œauto-approval-€?) for specific times.

install point (n)~ A folder on a network or a location that is available to client computers for the installation of a program or application.

installable ISAM (n)~ A driver you can specify that allows access to external database formats such as dBASE, Excel, and Paradox. The Microsoft Access database engine installs (loads) these ISAM drivers when referenced by your application.

installation (n)~ The process of adding software to a computer system.

Installation directory (n)~ The directory where the installer for the application virtualization sequencer places its files.

installation folder (n)~ The location where a software is installed.

installation history (n)~ A chronological list of activities associated with license management.

installation item (n)~ A unit of deployment that can be included in a deployment package. An installation item can include an executable a configuration setting or a data file. For example the GPRS Network Settings installation item configures the GPRS settings on the device.

installation manifest (n)~ The settings and dependency information that ACT Data Collector needs to install and run the compatibility evaluators. The installation manifest includes installation information for every compatibility evaluator.

installation phase (n)~ The phase where one of the three Sequencing Wizards (the Installation Wizard) gathers information for monitoring an application's installation and launch.

Installation Wizard (n)~ The wizard that installs the Windows Server Centro' software.'

Installation Wizard (n)~ The wizard that gathers information for monitoring an application's installation and launch during the installation phase.

installed language (n)~ The base language used that governs how several language characteristics will behave, such as the language of the primary dictionary, and the direction and alignment of text (left-to-right or right-to-left).

installer (n)~ A program, provided with the Apple Macintosh operating system, that allows the user to install system upgrades and make bootable (system) disks.

installer (n)~ A program that unpacks installation data and writes it on the user's hard drive.

instance (n)~ An object in relation to the class to which it belongs. For example, an object myList that belongs to a class List is an instance of the class List.

instance (n)~ A copy of SQL Server running on a computer.

instance (n)~ A copy of a master, which you create by dragging the master from a stencil to a drawing.

instance (n)~ A unique occurrence of a runbook that is running on a runbook server.

instance (n)~ A unique occurrence of an application, such as Microsoft Dynamics CRM or Netbreeze, for online customers.

instance count (n)~ The number of virtual machines to deploy for a given tier of a service.

instance hour (n)~ A unit of measure of time for a resource instance.

instance message (n)~ A discrete unit of run-time data flowing through BizTalk Server, usually representing a particular business document such as a purchase order, and as differentiated from the BizTalk Server schema that defines its structure.

instance provider (n)~ A COM server that supplies instances of classes and implements methods of the IWbemServices interface to support data retrieval, modification, deletion, enumeration, or query processing.

Instance-level Public IP (PN)~ The service type of the Networking service that enables users to obtain and assign public IP addresses to virtual machines so that they become directly addressable.

Instant Answers (PN)~ A feature in Live Search that provides answers to basic search queries, such as What is the population of Mumbai?"

Instant Answers (n)~ A search feature that enables users to instantly find answers on the results page for topics such as weather, reference, celebrities, movies, books, and top local listings without having to hunt for it from link to link.

instant message (n)~ A message sent in real time through a network to a private chat area.

instant message (v)~ To send an instant message.

instant message conversation (n)~ A real-time communication over the Internet in which a sender types a message to one or more recipients and the recipient(s) immediately receives the message in a pop-up window.

instant message session (n)~ A real-time communication over the Internet in which a

sender types a message to one or more recipients and the recipient(s) immediately receives the message in a pop-up window.

instant messaging (n)~ Pertaining to a message sent in real time through a network to a private chat area.

instant messaging (n)~ A method of real-time communication over the Internet in which a sender types a message to one or more recipients and the recipient immediately receives the message in a chat area.

instant messaging session (n)~ A real-time communication over the Internet in which a sender types a message to one or more recipients and the recipient(s) immediately receives the message in a pop-up window.

Instant Search (PN)~ A search feature associated with folders and programs that begins to display results as soon as a keyword is entered. When you enter text, files in the current view are automatically filtered to show only those that match what you typed.

Instant Search (PN)~ A search feature that provides immediate results to users.

Instant Viewer (n)~ A feature that enables instant access to any open window. With a single click, all open windows are scaled down and rearranged to be viewed in a grid fashion.

InstantGo (PN)~ The collection of networking and system components that lets devices turn on instantly, keep apps and data up to date even when devices are sleeping, and use batteries more efficiently.

instantiate (v)~ To create an instance of an object in object-oriented programming.

Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (PN)~ A society of engineering and electronics professionals based in the United States but boasting membership from numerous other countries/regions. The IEEE (pronounced eye triple ee') focuses on electrical

in-stock (adj)~ Describes an item that is in inventory in a quantity above the Stock-Out Threshold.

instruction (n)~ An action statement in any computer language, most often in machine or assembly language. Most programs consist of two types of statements: declarations and instructions.

Instructional tools (PN)~ The Education subcategory containing apps for teachers.

instrument (v)~ To tag the source code in order to measure the amount of time spent in each area.

Instrumental (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 33.

Instrumental pop (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 46.

Instrumental rock (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 47.

instrumentation (n)~ A profiling technique that involves inserting diagnostic probes into the program being profiled.

instrumentation overhead (n)~ An increase in the time it takes code to run when you instrument a binary. The increase is caused by additional code, known as a probe, that is inserted to monitor application performance.

instrumented module (n)~ A binary file that contains profiling probe functions.

intangible cost (n)~ A cost that cannot be physically measured, such as the cost of poor quality.

intangible fixed asset (n)~ A non-physical fixed asset that a company uses to conduct its business.

integer (n)~ A data type representing whole numbers. Calculations involving only integers are much faster than calculations involving floating-point numbers, so integers are widely used in programming for counting and numbering purposes. Integers can be signed (positive or negative) or unsigned (positive). They can also be described as long or short, depending on the number of bytes needed to store them. Short integers, stored in 2 bytes, cover a smaller range of numbers (for example, -32,768 through 32,767) than do long integers (for example, -2,147,483,648 through 2,147,483,647), which are stored in 4 bytes.

integer (n)~ A natural number, zero, or the negative of a natural number.

Integer data type (n)~ A fundamental data type that holds integers. An Integer variable is stored as a 16-bit (2-byte) number ranging in value from -32,768 to 32,767.

integer field (n)~ A type of field whose content is a whole number. Examples include the ID and Unique ID fields.

integral (adj)~ Of or pertaining to a data type representing whole numbers.

integral data type (n)~ A C++ type that represents only whole numbers.

integral type (n)~ A C++ type that represents only whole numbers.

integrated development environment (n)~ A set of integrated tools for developing software. The tools are generally run from one user interface and consist of a compiler, an editor, and a debugger, among others.

integrated device electronics (n)~ A type of disk-drive interface in which the controller electronics reside on the drive itself, eliminating the need for a separate adapter card. IDE offers advantages such as look-ahead caching to increase overall performance.

integrated drive electronics (n)~ A type of disk-drive interface in which the controller electronics reside on the drive itself, eliminating the need for a separate adapter card. IDE offers advantages such as look-ahead caching to increase overall performance.

Integrated mode (n)~ A compatibility mode for managed content. When an application pool is configured to use Integrated mode, the server will use the integrated, request-processing pipelines of IIS and ASP.NET to process the request.

integrated pipeline (n)~ A unified request processing pipeline that is running in Integrated mode. In the integrated pipeline, custom modules and handlers in a Web application can be configured to subscribe to notifications for all requests to the application, not just requests for ASP.NET-specific resources.

integrated security (n)~ A security mode that leverages the Windows authentication process.

Integrated Services Digital Network (n)~ A high-speed digital technology that uses existing telephone lines to provide Internet access.

Integrated Windows authentication (n)~ A configuration setting that enables negotiation

of authentication protocols in Internet Information Services (IIS).

Integration (INT) data center environment (n)~ An environment that is intended for internal testing, integration, evaluations, and demonstration computers. It is also used the first time you complete the process of creating the master image and testing the image and recovery process.

Integration environment (n)~ An environment that is intended for internal testing, integration, evaluations, and demonstration computers. It is also used the first time you complete the process of creating the master image and testing the image and recovery process.

integration pack (n)~ A collection of custom activities that is specific to a product or a technology.

integration service (n)~ The category of services in Microsoft Azure that includes Service Bus, Workflow, and EAI.

integration services (n)~ A collection of services and software drivers that maximize performance and provide a better user experience within a virtual machine. Integration services are only available for supported guest operating systems.

integrity (n)~ The accuracy of data and its conformity to its expected value, especially after being transmitted or processed.

integrity checking (n)~ A task that the Trusted Platform Module (TPM) performs by confirming that the SHA-1 computed hash of each system component that runs during boot matches the values that are stored in platform configuration registers (PCRs) at the time BitLocker Drive Encryption was turned on. If the state of early boot components is different from the static root of trust measurement, BitLocker boots to recovery mode until the authorized user enters the recovery password.

integrity constraint (n)~ A property defined on a table that prevents data modifications that would create invalid data.

integrity level (n)~ A number that represents how trustworthy a particular process, application, or object is.

integrity SID (n)~ A security ID (SID) that represents an integrity level. An object's system access control list (SACL) and access token can contain one or more integrity SIDs. Integrity SIDs in the access token determine the level of access given to a process attempting to access an object.

Intel ~ The Intel Corporation is the leading manufacturer of- processorchips for PCs, most famously the- Pentium.

Intel Active Management Technology (n)~ An Intel networking management technology that is supported by Configuration Manager out of band management, which enables a Configuration Manager administrator to manage desktop computers independently from the Configuration Manager client or the computer operating system.

Intel Architecture Personal Computer (n)~ Any computer built with a processor that conforms to the architecture defined by the Intel processor family based on the 486 instruction set and has an industry-standard computer architecture.

intellectual genre (n)~ A classification that describes the nature of content, e.g. sermon, interview, etc., rather than the content itself.

intelligent drive electronics (n)~ A type of disk-drive interface in which the controller

electronics reside on the drive itself, eliminating the need for a separate adapter card. IDE offers advantages such as look-ahead caching to increase overall performance.

Intelligent IM Filter (n)~ A security feature of Office Communications Server, or Live Communications Server 2005 with SP1, that administrators can configure to prevent specified types of URLs and files from being transferred in an instant message conversation.

Intelligent Instant Message Filter (n)~ A security feature of Office Communications Server, or Live Communications Server 2005 with SP1, that administrators can configure to prevent specified types of URLs and files from being transferred in an instant message conversation.

Intelligent Message Filter (n)~ The underlying technology of the Exchange Server content filter that evaluates inbound mail and assesses the probability that an inbound e-mail message is either a legitimate message or spam.

Intelligent Routing (PN)~ A feature of Group Filtering that routes SMTP addresses to specific delivery locations based on group names and associations, even if all users share the same domain.

Intelligent Systems Service (PN)~ The service type of the App Services service that provides a management service for intelligent systems through Microsoft Azure.

IntelliSense (PN)~ A feature of an integrated development environment (IDE) that provides logical code elements that the user can select from a drop-down menu while coding.

IntelliSense in Zone (n)~ A Visual Basic IntelliSense feature that displays certain items in the statement completion list in a different color if they do not have enough permission to run in the security zone specified. This design-time support allows you to run applications in partial trust.

IntelliTrace (PN)~ A feature for debugging a managed application at specific points in time. It captures and records what the application does while it is running. When an error occurs, you can view the state of the application at any time from the start to the point of the error.

Intellitrace Collection Plan Fragment (n)~ A fragment of the collection plan, which is a set of options that details to the actual IntelliTrace.exe program (which is executed under the covers by Visual Studio or Microsoft Test Manager) exactly what data should be collected, when that data should be collected and how to create the resulting log file.

IntelliTrace Collector for Visual Studio (PN)~ The IntelliTrace collector is a standalone tool that you can use to collect IntelliTrace data from apps that are running in production environments.

IntelliTrace file (n)~ The file containing information that is collected by IntelliTrace. The file name extension is .iTrace.

Intense Violence (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB).

intensive care unit (n)~ A section of a hospital that provides comprehensive care for critically ill patients requiring immediate and continuous attention.

intent lock (n)~ A lock that is placed on one level of a resource hierarchy to protect shared or exclusive locks on lower-level resources.

intent share (n)~ A lock that is placed on one level of a resource hierarchy to protect shared or exclusive locks on lower-level resources.

Inter VNET Data Transfer (PN)~ The resource of the Virtual Network service type of the Networking service for data transfers between virtual networks.

interaction (n)~ A pattern or sequence of message exchanges that accomplishes a purpose, such as performing an operation. Objects in a collaboration interact by exchanging messages. Messages can be signals or calls and can include conditions and time events.

interaction (n)~ The direct manipulation (e.g. a gesture and inertia) of an element.

interaction designer (n)~ A designer who develops user interfaces and determines how a user will interact' with a piece of software (i.e. click through menus

Interaction Role (PN)~ A user role within Social Engagement that defines the permissions a user has in regard to interacting with posts.

interactive (adj)~ Characterized by conversational exchange of input and output, as when a user enters a question or command and the system immediately responds. The interactivity of microcomputers is one of the features that makes them approachable and easy to use.

Interactive Button (n)~ An animated button on a web page that is activated when a mouse pointer is moved over the button or when the button is clicked.

interactive demo (n)~ A demonstration of a product or service that a customer interacts with to see how features work.

interactive desktop (n)~ A Windows desktop session running with an interactive user's access token applied.

interactive dialog box (n)~ A dialog box that requires a response from the user. Intermediary devices such as a security host require such a dialog box as an added layer of security between the client and the remote access server. In such dialog boxes, the user types an access code or a user name and password on the remote access terminal screen.

interactive logon (n)~ The process of logging on to a local computer using a keyboard.

interactive structured query language (n)~ An interactive command prompt utility provided with SQL Server that lets users run Transact-SQL statements or batches from a server or workstation and view the results that are returned.

interactive user (n)~ A user that is interacting directly with the user interface of the computer, by using the local console, Remote Desktop Services, or Remote Desktop.

interactive view gallery (n)~ A gallery of objects that provides different ways of visualizing data.

interactive voice response (n)~ An automated telephone information system that interacts with a caller through fixed voice menus and real-time data from databases.

interactivity (n)~ The quality of a web page that enables an action by the user as an opportunity for the user to interact with the objects and elements on the page.

interceptor (n)~ A mechanism used to extract and store data from processing streams.

interchange (n)~ A collection of one or more document instances that comprises a single transmission and is exchanged from application to application within an organization or from one trading partner to another.

interchange header (n)~ In EDI, a part of an interchange, or group of logically associated

documents, used to indicate the start of the interchange.

interchange trailer (n)~ In EDI, a part of an interchange, or group of logically associated documents, used to indicate the end of the interchange.

intercompany (adj)~ Relating to interactions between two or more internal companies.

intercompany (adj)~ Occurring between or relating two or more legal entities that are part the same organization that consolidates the accounts of all legal entities.

intercompany account (n)~ An account used to post intercompany transactions.

intercompany customer (n)~ An internal company that acts as a customer to another internal company. When a company does not satisfy an original sales order, that company becomes an intercompany customer when it directs a purchase order to another internal company to satisfy the original sales order.

intercompany customer invoice (n)~ A customer invoice that documents a customer payment request from one legal entity to another legal entity that is part of the same organization that consolidates the accounts of both legal entities.

intercompany dimension (n)~ A system-maintained dimension that consists of only those entities that are involved in intercompany transactions with other entities in the system.

intercompany economic transaction (n)~ An economic transaction between legal entities that are part of the same organization that consolidates the accounts of the legal entities.

intercompany elimination (n)~ The elimination of intercompany transactions during preparation of a consolidated balance sheet or income statement. Such transactions can include, for example, intercompany loans or investments between parent and subsidiary.

intercompany master plan (n)~ A master plan that is used for intercompany master scheduling.

intercompany master scheduling (n)~ The process for generating a timetable for two or more legal entities that are part the same organization.

intercompany payment journal (n)~ A journal that is used to post intercompany payments.

intercompany purchase order (n)~ A purchase order that one legal entity generates from a sales order sent by another legal entity that is part of the same organization that consolidates the accounts of both legal entities.

intercompany purchase order invoice (n)~ A purchase order invoice that is created from an intercompany purchase order and posted to an intercompany account.

intercompany reconciliation (n)~ The elimination of intercompany transactions during preparation of a consolidated balance sheet or income statement. Such transactions can include, for example, intercompany loans or investments between parent and subsidiary.

intercompany sales invoice (n)~ A sales invoice that is created from an intercompany sales order and posted to an intercompany account.

intercompany sales order (n)~ A sales order that one legal entity places with another legal entity that is part of the same organization that consolidates the accounts of both legal entities.

intercompany trade (n)~ Trade between subsidiaries or distribution centers within the same enterprise.

intercompany transaction (n)~ A transaction that contains distributions to another

company within the same legal entity.

intercompany vendor (n)~ A legal entity that assumes the role of a vendor that is authorized to supply products to one or more legal entities that are part of the same organization that consolidates the accounts of all of the legal entities.

intercompany vendor invoice (n)~ A vendor invoice that documents a vendor payment request from one legal entity to another legal entity that is part of the same organization that consolidates the accounts of both legal entities.

interconnect (n)~ A private network that connects nodes in a cluster.

interest (n)~ An amount charged for the use of money or credit.

interest (n)~ A subject that Cortana shows the user in Cortana home either because the user explicitly added the subject using the Interests feature or because Cortana inferred this subject interests the user from questions the user answered.

interest note (n)~ A source document that documents an interest payment obligation.

Interest Tracker (PN)~ A Web Part that displays recent activities corresponding to identified areas of interest.

interesting function (oth)~ A function is 'interesting' if APM has been configured to collect it. Operations Manager comes with a predefined list of well known functions; additional methods can be added to customize monitoring.

interests (PN)~ A feature in Cortana's Notebook where the user can add anything he would like to keep track of in Cortana. Tracking an interest means that Cortana will show updates related to that interest whenever the user opens Cortana.

interface (n)~ Software that enables a program to work with the user (the user interface, which can be a command-line interface, menu-driven, or a graphical user interface), with another program such as the operating system, or with the computer's hardware.

interface (n)~ A card, plug, or other device that connects pieces of hardware with the computer so that information can be moved from place to place. For example, standardized interfaces such as RS-232-C standard and SCSI enable communications between computers and printers or disks.

interface (n)~ The point at which a connection is made between two elements so that they can work with each other or exchange information.

interface (n)~ A defined set of properties, methods, and collections that form a logical grouping of behaviors and data.

interface (n)~ A reference type that defines a contract. Other types implement an interface to guarantee that they support certain operations. The interface specifies the members that must be supplied by classes or other interfaces that implement it. Like classes, interfaces can contain methods, properties, indexers, and events as members.

interface ~ Connection between two systems or devices.

interface ~ A display technique, used primarily in the early 1990s, that enables a monitor to provide more resolution inexpensively.

interface ~ The preparation a graphic image so that alternating rows are displayed in separate passes. Interlaced images give a unique effect because the entire image is displayed quickly and then details are filled in gradually.

interface definition language (n)~ In object-oriented programming, a language that lets a program or object written in one language communicate with another program written in

an unknown language. An IDL is used to define interfaces between client and server programs. For example, an IDL can provide interfaces to remote CORBA objects.

interface flapping (n)~ In computer networking and telecommunications, a situation that occurs when an interface on a router experiences a hardware failure that causes the router to announce itself alternately as available or unavailable.

interface implication (n)~ If an interface implies another interface, then any class that implements the first interface must also implement the second interface. Interface implication is used in an information model to get some of the effects of multiple inheritance.

intergroup adapter (n)~ A BizTalk Server adapter that targets intranet/LAN communication between two BizTalk Server groups without requiring intermediate storage.

interim plan (n)~ A set of task start and finish dates that you can save at certain stages of your project. You can compare an interim plan with the baseline plan or current plan to monitor project progress or slippage. You can save up to 10 interim plans.

interior gateway protocol (n)~ A protocol used for distributing routing information among routers (gateways) in an autonomous network-that is, a network under the control of one administrative body. The two most often used interior gateway protocols are RIP (Routing Information Protocol) and OSPF (Open Shortest Path First).

interlace (v)~ To display a video frame in two fields. One field contains the even lines of the frame, the other field contains the odd lines. During playback, the lines in one field are displayed first, then the lines in the second field are displayed.

Interlaced GIF (n)~ A picture in GIF format that is gradually displayed in a Web browser, showing increasingly detailed versions of the picture until the entire file has finished downloading.

interlaced video (n)~ The traditional television system of display in which separate fields of odd-numbered scan lines and even-numbered lines are interlaced between each other.

intermediate CA (n)~ A certification authority that has the ability to issue the intermediate certificates needed to certify the subject identified by the end certificate.

intermediate certificate (n)~ A certificate that authenticates another certificate in a certificate chain.

intermediate certification authority (n)~ A certification authority that has the ability to issue the intermediate certificates needed to certify the subject identified by the end certificate.

intermittent (adj)~ Pertaining to something, such as a signal or connection, that is not unbroken but occurs at periodic or occasional intervals.

internal command (n)~ A routine that is loaded into memory along with the operating system and resides there for as long as the computer is on.

internal company (n)~ A company that is part of an intercompany organization and that is linked to other internal companies within the same organization, either as a customer or as a vendor.

internal context (n)~ In the Concurrency Runtime, a context that the Task Scheduler creates and uses to run tasks.

Internal hyperlink (n)~ A region in text or graphics that you click to access another page

within the same web site.

internal IM (n)~ Instant messaging with internal users.

internal IP address (n)~ An IP address that is assigned for the internal network of an organization.

internal lead time (n)~ The lead time for an intercompany sales order.

internal message (n)~ A message originating within a given domain, where all the recipients are within the same domain.

internal modem (n)~ A modem constructed on an expansion card to be installed in one of the expansion slots inside a computer.

internal movement (n)~ The process that warehouse employees follow to move items from one bin to another bin without using a source document.

internal network number (n)~ A 4-byte hexadecimal number used for addressing and routing purposes. The internal network number identifies a virtual network inside a computer. The internal network number must be unique to the IPX internetwork.

internal note (n)~ A note added by an internal party, such as Support, to use for their own reference. Customers will not see these notes.

internal port (n)~ A port on a computer that is available only on to users who are connected to an organization's network.

internal private queue (n)~ For Message Queuing, a queue that stores various types of administrative messages, or an interim queue for storing and forwarding messages in transit to a destination queue. Internal private queues are not displayed in Microsoft Management Console (MMC) snap-ins, and they cannot be deleted.

internal processing time (n)~ The amount of time a function spends doing internal execution, as opposed to calling other functions.

internal project (n)~ A project without a direct customer relation.

internal release (n)~ The process of getting the product to a known state and incrementally building upon it.

internal release (n)~ An interim milestone of the developing phase, leading to the scope complete milestone.

internal release (n)~ Early or incomplete releases of one's own product, software, or services that aren't final and are put into use to test the viability, compatibility, or stability of a planned release. Although a dogfood release is often thought of as being used only internally, partners or enthusiasts may also be invited to try it.

Internal Revenue Service (PN)~ The federal revenue agency under the United States Department of the Treasury that is responsible for the collection of taxes in addition to the interpretation and enforcement of federal tax laws.

internal router (n)~ A router for which all the networks that it is connected to belong in the same area.

internal self-transition (n)~ A transition segment that begins and ends on the same state context, and that has neither a chained incoming transaction nor a chained outgoing transaction. This transition is a combination of the group and history transitions.

internal style (n)~ A style in an internal style sheet.

internal style sheet (n)~ A style sheet contained in an ASP.NET mobile Web Forms page.

Internal Use Rights (n)~ A benefit for Microsoft Partners that gives partner organizations

firsthand knowledge of product features and capabilities.

internal user (n)~ A user with Active Directory credentials who connects from locations inside the corporate firewall.

internal users only meeting (n)~ A meeting in which all participants have Active Directory credentials and connect from within the corporate firewall.

internal virtual network (n)~ A virtual network that is configured to use no network adapter. Internal virtual networks are used to connect virtual machines running on the same instance of Virtual Server. All network traffic is confined to the computer running Virtual Server.

internal Web site (n)~ A Web site created within an organization and available only on the intranet for that organization. An internal Web site is accessible only to members of that organization.

international access code (n)~ The prefix that is used to direct a call internationally. The International Access Code is 011 in the United States and 00 in much of the rest of the world.

international ACH transaction (n)~ An Automated Clearing House (ACH) funds transfer between an originating party and a receiving party that involves at least one depository financial institution that is not located in the territorial jurisdiction of the United States.

International assist (PN)~ A feature that helps correct some common mistakes while dialing internationally or dialing while abroad.

International Bank Account Number (n)~ An account number scheme that is recognized by banks internationally to facilitate credit transfers across national/regional borders.

International Date Line West (PN)~ A standardized time zone where the local time is 12 hours earlier than Coordinated Universal Time/Greenwich Mean Time.

International Electrotechnical Commission (n)~ One of two international standards bodies responsible for developing international data communications standards. The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) works closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) to define standards of computing. They jointly published the ISO/IEC SQL-92 standard for SQL.

International Financial Reporting Standards (n)~ Accounting standards that must be used as of January 1, 2005 for European Union-based companies with publicly traded shares or debt, subsidiaries for which consolidated accounts must be prepared, or companies with subsidiary or associate companies of a European Union-listed company.

international format (n)~ A phone number format for dialing any call from any location or with a calling card.

International List (n)~ A list that includes two lists. One list allows you to block top-level domain names, including country codes, and the other list allows you to block a language encoding or character set.

international number format (n)~ The string that is used to define how to dial someone from outside of their country/region.

International Organization for Standardization (n)~ An international association of 157 countries/regions, each of which is represented by its leading standard-setting

organization-for example, ANSI (American National Standards Institute) for the United States. The ISO works to establish global standards for communications and information exchange. Primary among its accomplishments is the widely accepted ISO/OSI reference model, which defines standards for the interaction of computers connected by communications networks.

International System of Units (PN)~ The international metric system of units of measurement.

International Telecommunication Union (PN)~ An international organization based in Geneva, Switzerland, that is responsible for making recommendations and establishing standards governing telephone and data communications systems for public and private telecommunications organizations. Founded in 1865 under the name International Telegraph Union, it was renamed the International Telecommunication Union in 1934 to signify the full scope of its responsibilities. ITU became an agency of the United Nations in 1947. A reorganization in 1992 aligned the ITU into three governing bodies: the Radiocommunication Sector, the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-TSS, ITU-T, for short; formerly the CCITT), and the Telecommunication Development Sector.

internationalized domain name (n)~ An Internet domain name that can accommodate non-ASCII characters such as the diacritical marks of European language or non-Latinate characters such as those found in Chinese, Korean or Arabic.

internet (n)~ Two or more network segments connected by routers.

Internet (n)~ The worldwide collection of networks and gateways that use the TCP/IP suite of protocols to communicate with one another.

Internet ~ A vast worldwide network of computers, accessible to anyone with a computer and a phone line. Provides access to e-mail and the World Wide Web. The Internet grew out of the need of academics to swap information with colleagues all over the world, and of the US military's need for a- computer and communications network that couldn't easily be knocked out. As a result it is very difficult to censor, since anything placed on the World Wide Web from anywhere is instantly available everywhere in the world.

Internet ~ The word 'internet' literally means 'network of networks'. In itself, the Internet is comprised of thousands of smaller regional networks scattered throughout the globe.

Internet access (n)~ The capability of a user to connect to the Internet.

Internet access provider (n)~ A business that supplies Internet connectivity services to individuals, businesses, and other organizations. An ISP provides a telephone number, a user name, a password, and other connection information so that users can access the Internet through the ISP's computers.

Internet account (n)~ A generic term for a registered username at an Internet Service Provider (ISP). An Internet account is accessed via username and password. Services such as dial-in PPP Internet access and e-mail are provided by ISPs to Internet account owners.

Internet address (n)~ An address for a resource on the Internet that is used by Web browsers to locate Internet resources. An Internet address typically starts with a protocol name, followed by the name of the organization that maintains the site; the suffix identifies the kind of organization it is.

Internet APN (n)~ An APN (Access Point Name) that determines the cellular data networks to which a phone can connect. It includes information about what kind of

connection, security, and type of IP address the phone should use for the Internet connection.

Internet audio broadcasting (n)~ One-way transmission over the Internet of Live Meeting audio.

Internet Backgammon (PN)~ An Internet game that is played by two players on a virtual board with pieces called stones that move forward according to the roll of dice until the winner removes all of his stones from the board.

Internet Calling (PN)~ A feature that lets you use the Internet to make a phone call.

Internet Checkers (PN)~ An Internet game that is played by two players on a virtual chessboard of 64 squares. Players only play on the dark squares and aim at capturing all of their opponent's pieces by jumping over them.

Internet connection (n)~ A connection between the user's device and a server that provides access to the Internet, typically through an Internet service provider.

Internet Connection Firewall (n)~ A Network Connections feature that is used to set restrictions on what traffic is allowed to enter your network from the Internet.

Internet Connection Sharing (n)~ A Microsoft Windows technology that provides home and small-office computer users who have networked computers with the ability to share a single connection to the Internet.

Internet Connectivity Evaluation Tool (PN)~ An online tool that checks your existing Internet router to see if it supports certain technologies and advanced features, such as improved download speeds and face-to-face collaboration using Windows Meeting Space. This tool is intended to be run from a home network behind a home Internet (NAT) router.

Internet content provider (n)~ An organization that prepares content for posting on the Web.

Internet Content Rating Association (n)~ An international nonprofit group that has developed a content advisory service for the Internet. ICRA's aim is to protect children from potentially harmful material on the Internet.

Internet Control Message Protocol (n)~ A required maintenance protocol in the TCP/IP suite that reports errors and allows simple connectivity. ICMP is used by the Ping tool to perform TCP/IP troubleshooting.

Internet Directory (n)~ Storage place for information such as names, Web addresses, organizations, departments, countries/regions, and locations. Typically, Internet Directories are used to find e-mail addresses that are not in a local address book or a corporate-wide directory.

Internet domain name (n)~ An address of an Internet connection that identifies the owner of that address in a hierarchical format. For example, www.whitehouse.gov identifies the Web server at the White House, which is a government agency.

internet e-mail address (n)~ A string that identifies a user so that the user can receive Internet email. An email address on the Internet typically consists of an account name, followed by the @ (at) symbol, a host name, and a domain name.

Internet Engineering Task Force (n)~ A worldwide organization of individuals interested in networking and the Internet. Managed by the IESG (Internet Engineering Steering Group), the IETF is charged with studying technical problems facing the Internet and proposing solutions to the IAB. The work of the IETF is carried out by various

Working Groups that concentrate on specific topics, such as routing and security.

Internet Explorer (PN)~ The Microsoft web browser.

Internet Explorer 10 (PN)~ The touch-optimized, immersive web browser for Windows.

Internet Explorer 10 Consumer Preview (PN)~ A nonfinal release of Internet Explorer 10.

Internet Explorer 10 Release Preview (PN)~ A nonfinal release of Internet Explorer 10 that follows the consumer preview.

Internet Explorer Administration Kit (n)~ A set of tools that enables corporate administrators, ISPs, and ICPs to create, distribute, and manage customized Internet Explorer packages across an organization. The IEAK contains the Internet Explorer Customization Wizard, the IEAK Profile Manager and the IEAK Toolkit.

Internet Explorer Compatibility Evaluator (PN)~ A compatibility evaluator that works with Internet Explorer 7 to verify whether a Web application or Web site will have compatibility issues when used on a new operating system, such as Microsoft Windows- Vista. IECE also works with Internet Explorer to create and process log files regarding visited Web sites and applications. The log files show compatibility issues for both the user and the ACT Log Processing Service.

Internet Explorer Compatibility Test Tool (PN)~ A tool that provides a user interface that enables you to display data about your Internet Explorer issues in real-time, including allowing you to filter your results and upload your data to your ACT database using the ACT Log Processing Service.

Internet Explorer Developer Toolbar (PN)~ A toolbar for developers in Internet Explorer that provides a variety of tools for quickly creating, understanding, and troubleshooting Web pages.

Internet Explorer for the desktop (PN)~ The web browser component of Windows that provides a traditional and familiar browsing experience.

Internet forum (n)~ A medium provided by an online service for users to carry on written discussions of a particular topic by posting messages and replying to them.

Internet game (n)~ A desktop application that connects to a public game service on the Internet. The game service is hosted by the MSN Gaming Zone.

Internet Group Management Protocol (n)~ A protocol used by Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4) hosts to report their multicast group memberships to any immediately neighboring multicast routers.

Internet Information Services (n)~ Microsoft Web server software, utilizing the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) to deliver World Wide Web documents. Supports the Common Gateway Interface (CGI), the File Transfer Protocol (FTP), and Gopher.

Internet Information Services 7 Manager (PN)~ The tool that manages services that are hosted in the Windows Process Activation service (WAS).

Internet Information Services 7 Manager for Remote Administration (PN)~ A software product that provides the ability to securely manage remote IIS 7 servers from Windows 7, Windows Vista, Windows XP, and Windows Server 2003.

Internet Key Exchange (PN)~ A protocol that establishes the security association and shared keys necessary for computers to communicate by using Internet Protocol security (IPsec).

Internet Locator Service server (n)~ A computer that lists the names and e-mail addresses of people who are running NetMeeting and who are logged on to the server. This information is used to connect to their computers.

Internet Message Access Protocol (n)~ A method computers use to send and receive e-mail messages. It allows you to access e-mail without downloading it to your computer or device.

Internet Message Access Protocol 4 (n)~ A standard client/server protocol for receiving e-mail. The user (or the user's e-mail client) can view just the heading and the sender of the letter and then decide whether to download the mail.

Internet of Things (PN)~ A platform on which the operating system can run on form factors other than PCs, tablets, and phones.

Internet Protocol (n)~ A routable protocol in the TCP/IP protocol suite that is responsible for IP addressing, routing, and the fragmentation and reassembly of IP packets.

Internet Protocol multicasting (n)~ The extension of local area network multicasting technology to a TCP/IP network. Hosts send and receive multicast datagrams, the destination fields of which specify IP host group addresses rather than individual IP addresses. A host indicates that it is a member of a group by means of the Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP).

Internet Protocol security (n)~ A set of industry-standard, cryptography-based services and protocols that help to protect data over a network.

Internet Protocol version 4 (n)~ An Internet Protocol that has 32-bit source and destination addresses. IPv4 is the predecessor of IPv6.

Internet Relay Chat (PN)~ A service that enables an Internet user to participate in a conversation online in real time with other users.

Internet SCSI (n)~ An industry standard developed to enable transmission of SCSI commands over the existing Internet Protocol (IP) network by using the TCP/IP protocol. iSCSI offers the possibility of delivering both messaging traffic and block-based storage over IP networks without installing a separate Fibre Channel network.

Internet Server API (n)~ An application programming interface (API) that resides on a server computer for initiating software services tuned for Windows operating systems. In Microsoft Provisioning System, ISAPI resides on the Web server.

Internet Server Application Programming Interface (n)~ An application programming interface (API) that resides on a server computer for initiating software services tuned for Windows operating systems. In Microsoft Provisioning System, ISAPI resides on the Web server.

Internet service (n)~ One of any of a number of technologies for making information accessible to users over the Internet. Each Internet service is defined by a protocol, such as Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP), and each is enabled using client/server applications, such as Web browsers and Web servers. Internet protocols are defined in the Request for Comments (RFC) documents that are published by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF).

Internet service manager (n)~ A utility included with IIS and Personal Web Server that allows you to configure the Web sites your server supports

Internet service provider (n)~ A business that supplies Internet connectivity services to

individuals, businesses, and other organizations. An ISP provides a telephone number, a user name, a password, and other connection information so that users can access the Internet through the ISP's computers.

Internet Services Manager (n)~ A snap-in for MMC used to manage many IIS 5.0 Web sites from a single location anywhere on the Internet. With this snap-in, you can create Web sites and virtual directories. You can also set levels of permission, fine-tune logging, and enable throttling.

Internet settings file (n)~ A file that provides Windows Update Setup with Internet settings that configure the browser and associated components. You can create multiple versions of your browser package by changing the .ins file used by each package. Use the Profile Manager to create, save, and load .ins files.

Internet Sharing (PN)~ A Microsoft Windows technology that provides home and small-office computer users who have networked computers with the ability to share a single connection to the Internet.

Internet site (n)~ A web site available on the Internet.

Internet Storage Name Service (n)~ A lightweight protocol designed to make the automated discovery, management, and configuration of iSCSI and Fiber Channel Protocol (FCP) devices on a TCP/IP network easier by providing a common mechanism for initiators and targets to discover one another and for handling zoning and authentication of both targets and initiators.

Internet synchronization (n)~ A feature in Microsoft Jet and Microsoft Access that allows replicated information to be synchronized in an environment in which an Internet server is configured with Microsoft Replication Manager, a tool included with Microsoft Office 2000 Developer.

Internet telephony ~ Use of Internet protocols for transmitting two-way audio signals in real time, as an alternative to traditional telephone carriers.

Internet zone (n)~ A security zone in Internet Explorer that contains Web sites that are not on your computer or on your local intranet, or that are not already assigned to another zone.

Internet-based client management (n)~ A feature in Configuration Manager that allows you to manage computers that have the Configuration Manager client agent but do not connect into the network through a VPN or dial-up connection.

Internet-based site system (n)~ A site system role that allows connections from clients when they are managed over the Internet.

Internet-based software update point (n)~ The software update point for a site that accepts communication from only client computers on the Internet. There can be only one active Internet-based software update point.

Internet-facing deployment (n)~ A method of deploying on-premises CRM so that remote users can connect to the application from the Internet.

Internet-facing URL (n)~ A URL that is directly accessible over the Internet and that does not require special credentials or network access to connect to it.

internetwork (n)~ Two or more network segments connected by routers.

Internetwork Packet Exchange (n)~ A network protocol native to NetWare that controls addressing and routing of packets within and between LANs. IPX does not guarantee that

a message will be complete (no lost packets).

Internetwork Packet Exchange/Sequenced Packet Exchange (n)~ Transport protocols used in Novell NetWare networks, which together correspond to the combination of TCP and IP in the TCP/IP protocol suite. Windows implements IPX through NWLink.

InterNIC ~ the entity that controls the registration of most domain names on the Internet. The InterNIC is a cooperative activity between the National Science Foundation, Network Solutions, Inc. and AT&T.- HTTP://WWW.INTERNIC.NET.

interning (n)~ A feature of ASP.NET that enables assemblies that are initially deployed in the Bin folder of individual applications be copied to a central location and then loaded by other applications.

interop (n)~ The technology that one software component uses to interoperate with another software component.

interop assembly (n)~ An assembly containing definitions of COM types described in metadata. An interop assembly is typically produced by the Type Library Importer (Tlbimp.exe).

interop marshaling (n)~ The process of packaging parameters and return values into equivalent data types as they move to and from COM objects.

interoperability (n)~ The ability for two or more software applications to work together with little effort from the user.

interoperating control (n)~ A control whose state affects that of another.

interpolate (v)~ To estimate intermediate values between two known values in a sequence.

interpolation (n)~ A kind of interpolation that animates the property values between successive key times.

interpolation (n)~ A kind of interpolation that averages pixel information when scaling an image. When reducing the size of an image, pixels are averaged to create a single new pixel; when an image is scaled up in size, additional pixels are created by averaging pixels of the smaller image.

interpolation (n)~ A method of estimating (a value or a function) between the values already known or determined.

interprocess communication (n)~ The ability of one task or process to communicate with another in a multitasking operating system. Common methods include pipes, semaphores, shared memory, queues, signals, and mailboxes.

inter-project dependency (n)~ A way to show that your project, or a specific task in your project, requires a deliverable in another project. Your project and task dates are not affected by changes to the dates in the project you are dependent upon.

interrupt (n)~ A signal sent by a device to get the attention of the processor when the device is ready to accept or send information.

interrupt request (n)~ A signal sent by a device to get the attention of the processor when the device is ready to accept or send information.

interrupt request line (n)~ A hardware line over which a peripheral device, bus controller, other processor, or the kernel signals a request for service to the microprocessor.

interrupt service routine (n)~ A kernel-mode interrupt that is small, very fast pieces of

assembly code that map physical interrupts onto logical interrupts. ISRs are used to provide hooks back to the kernel as well as device drivers.

interruptible orchestration (n)~ An orchestration that can be interrupted in mid-process at well-defined points.

intersect (v)~ To combine two or more shapes or paths to result in a single path that shows only the areas where all shapes and paths overlapped.

intersite messaging service (n)~ A service that supports transports for asynchronous, site-to-site messaging. Each transport serves two major roles: send/receive and topology queries (such as, what are the various sites connected by this transport, and at what cost?).

intersite topology generator (n)~ A server in an Active Directory architecture that is responsible for managing the inbound replication connection objects for all the server contact points in the server's site.

interunit accounting (n)~ An accounting process where due-to and due-from account entries are automatically created to ensure that an accounting entry is balanced for one or more specified financial dimensions in a legal entity.

interval (n)~ The number of times a cycle should occur for a given instance of the cycle frequency. An interval value of 1 indicates that the cycle should occur for each instance of the cycle frequency. An interval value of 2 indicates that the cycle should occur every second instance of the cycle frequency.

interval event (n)~ An event whose payload is valid for a given period of time. The metadata of the interval event requires that both the start and end time of the interval be provided in the event metadata. Interval events are valid only for this specific interval.

interval event model (n)~ The event model of an interval event.

intranet (n)~ A network within an organization that uses Internet technologies and protocols, but is available only to certain people, such as employees of a company.

Intranet ~ A private miniature internet, usually belonging to a single company or organization, connecting the organization's computers together while (usually) restricting access from the internet proper.- Often just called 'the network'.

intranet ~ An intranet is a constrained version of the Internet usually owned and controlled by a single company or organisation. Intranets can still be world-wide, use- TCP/IP- protocols, and be structured as a collection of networks but the greatest difference is that access is limited to a set of authorised users using firewalls and other mechanisms.

in-transit lead time (n)~ The lead time required for an item to leave the shipping party and arrive at the receiving party.

Intrastat (n)~ The system for collecting and generating statistics on the trade of items between countries/regions in the European Union.

intravenous line (n)~ A device used to administer medications or other fluids directly into the bloodstream through a vein.

intrinsic constant (n)~ A constant that is part of Microsoft Access or a referenced library.

intrinsic event (n)~ An event that occurs in response to a change in the standard WMI data model. Each intrinsic event class represents a specific type of change and occurs when WMI or a provider creates, deletes, or modifies a namespace, class, or class instance.

intrinsic function (n)~ A function that the compiler generates as inline code, not as function calls.

intrusion detection system (n)~ A type of security management system for computers and networks. Intrusion detection systems (IDS) provide real-time monitoring of network traffic. An IDS can detect a wide range of hostile attack signatures (patterns), generate alarms to alert operations staff and, in some cases, cause routers to terminate communications from hostile sources.

invalid (adj)~ Erroneous or unrecognizable because of a flaw in reasoning or an error in input. Invalid results, for example, might occur if the logic in a program is faulty.

inventoried name (n)~ In software inventory, the name of a company or product exactly as it appears in the header of the product files.

inventory (n)~ A list of software and hardware for each client in a site.

inventory (n)~ Items that an owning organization uses in its product delivery activities. The value of an item is calculated by using an inventory valuation method and is recorded in inventory accounts.

inventory (v)~ To create, maintain, and report a list of clients software and hardware.

Inventory & logistics (PN)~ The Business subcategory containing apps to help businesses with inventory and logistical tasks.

inventory blocking (n)~ Method to restrict on-hand inventory from being issued out of a warehouse.

inventory catalog (n)~ Data storage that holds inventory data for the products and variants for single or multiple product catalogs. Inventory catalogs are one of two types: the default inventory catalog that is always present and custom inventory catalogs which are added by users.

Inventory Collector (PN)~ A component of the ACT that examines each of your organization's computers, identifies the installed applications and system information, and returns the results to the Analyze screen of the Application Compatibility Manager.

Inventory Condition (n)~ The state of items in the inventory. Can be one of four values: Out of Stock, In Stock, Back-Ordered, or Pre-Ordered.

inventory decrease (n)~ A transaction where items go out of inventory.

inventory increase (n)~ A transaction where items come into inventory.

inventory item (n)~ An itemized product that participates in an inventory process.

inventory location (n)~ A functional storage facility where the stock value is recorded in accounting journals using inventory account classifications.

inventory management (n)~ The branch of management that plans and controls the holding of inventory. Inventory management does not manage the inventory itself, but rather plans for such things as levels to maintain.

inventory on hand (n)~ Items that are physically in stock and available to be used or sold.

inventory order (n)~ A request for items from inventory. Items might be requested by a sales order or by production.

inventory period (n)~ A defined interval of time in which users can post inventory transactions. An inventory period can be closed to prevent any value changes to inventory (expected or invoiced) from being posted with a posting date in the closed period. It is, however, possible to apply an item quantity to an open item ledger entry in a closed

period.

inventory receipt (n)~ A transaction for the acceptance of items into inventory. An inventory receipt increases inventory on hand.

inventory registration policy (n)~ A policy that controls when stock that is stored in a supermarket is registered as inventory.

inventory transaction (n)~ A transaction for items moving to inventory (receipts) or from inventory (issues).

inventory turnover (n)~ The number of times in a year that a company turns inventory (sells an amount of product equal to the average investment in the product). Inventory turnover is calculated by dividing the annual cost of goods sold by the average inventory investment. Inventory turnover measures the performance of inventory.

inverse multiplexing (n)~ The process whereby bandwidth enables a call to transmit more information at the same time in the same timeframe than information from a single signal transmitted over a single channel. This is accomplished by splitting a single high-speed channel into multiple signals, transmitting the multiple signals over multiple facilities operating at a lower rate than the original signal, and then recombining the separately transmitted portions into the original signal at the original rate.

inverse telecine (n)~ The process that removes the frames that were added when 24-fps film was converted to 30-fps video.

invert (v)~ To reverse something or change it to its opposite.

Inverted Pyramid (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show proportional, or interconnected, or hierarchical relationships with the largest component on the top and narrowing down. Level 1 text appears in the pyramid segments and Level 2 text appears in shapes alongside each segment.

investment project (n)~ A project that has no immediate earnings and that is used to track and control costs. An investment project includes item, hour, and expense costs.

invisible (adj)~ Not displayed.

Invisible (PN)~ The status that a user selects when they are signed in but want to appear as offline to their contacts. They can send and receive IMs when invisible.

invisible element (n)~ An element that is not displayed on a web page.

invitation (n)~ An email message that a user sends to others to invite them to a meeting.

invitation (n)~ A notification for sharing items, such as calendars, documents or folders, with others.

invitation (n)~ An email message asking someone who is not part of something, such as Yammer, a forum, or a group, to join it.

invite (v)~ To ask someone to engage in an instant conversation.

Invite (PN)~ A UI element, in a conversation window, that accesses the Invite Someone' menu item. The user can then select a contact to add to the current conversation.'

Invite (PN)~ The button in Yammer that allows users to invite colleagues to join Yammer.

invite (n)~ An invitation message to selected persons to join in a service.

Invite Someone (PN)~ A UI element that sends an instant message to the selected person inviting them to join the current conversation.

Invite to New Conversation… (PN)~ An item on the right-click menu for a person in a multi-party conversation that invites the selected person to a new conversation, separate

from the current conversation.

Invited (PN)~ The contact picture label that indicates someone has been invited to do something, but has not responded yet.

invitee (n)~ A person who has been invited to a conference but has not accepted or who has accepted but the conference has not started yet (i.e., he or she is not yet a participant).

inviter (n)~ The user who invites other users to join a shared space.

invoice (n)~ A source document that documents a payment request from another party.

invoice company (n)~ The company that is associated with an invoice transaction.

Invoice ID (PN)~ A text field in the Invoice form. An auto-generated number.

invoice line net amount (n)~ The actual currency amount that is represented by an invoice line, calculated as follows: Purchase order quantity * (Unit price/Price unit) - Trade agreement discount + Item miscellaneous charge

invoice matching (n)~ A practice of matching vendor invoice prices and product quantities to purchase orders and product receipts.

invoice net unit price (n)~ The actual currency amount per unit that is represented by the vendor invoice, calculated as follows: Invoice line net amount / Quantity on the invoice.

invoice PO (n)~ A commercial document or contract, or the number identifying a commercial document or contract, that is issued by a buyer to a seller that identifies agreed upon prices, goods, payments, and services.

invoice price variance (n)~ The difference between the price on a packing slip and the invoice line price. The invoice price variance is determined when purchase invoices are compared to purchase receipts.

invoice product (n)~ A line item in an invoice containing detailed billing information.

invoice project (n)~ A set of projects that are invoiced from the same invoice proposal.

invoice register (n)~ A journal in which vendor invoices are entered as they arrive.

invoiced revenue (n)~ Revenue from an hour, expense, fee, or item transaction.

invoke operation (n)~ A domain operation that is executed without tracking or deferred execution.

IOCtl (n)~ A command that enables a program to communicate directly with a device driver. This is done, for example, by sending a string of control information recognized by the driver. None of the information passed from the program to the device driver is sent to the device itself (in other words, the control string sent to a printer driver is not displayed on the printer).

iOS (PN)~ A mobile operating system developed by Apple Inc. and distributed exclusively for Apple hardware that powers many of the company's iDevices.

iOS ~ (iphone Operating System)- The operating system for- Apple's smartphones (iPhone) and tablets (iPad).

IoT (PN)~ A platform on which the operating system can run on form factors other than PCs, tablets, and phones.

IP (n)~ A routable protocol in the TCP/IP protocol suite that is responsible for IP addressing, routing, and the fragmentation and reassembly of IP packets.

IP ~ (Internet Protocol)- A- protocol- (computer language) which computers use to communicate with and over the internet.

IP address (n)~ A binary number that uniquely identifies a host (computer) connected to

the Internet to other Internet hosts, for the purposes of communication through the transfer of packets.

IP address ~ (Internet Protocol address)- A unique number assigned to any computer connected to the internet, including yours, in the format 255.255.255.255. Each of the four blocks of numbers can be any value from 0 to 255. They can either be assigned permanently ('static IP') or per session ('dynamic IP'). Most ISPs assign them dynamically, ie when you connect to the internet.

IP address array (n)~ A list of IP addresses of DNS servers.

IP Address Hours (PN)~ The unit of measure for the Reserved IP Azure service.

IP Address Management (PN)~ A built-in framework for discovering, monitoring, auditing, and managing the IP address space used on a corporate network. IPAM provides for administration and monitoring of servers running Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) and Domain Name Service (DNS).

IP address mask (n)~ A range of IP addresses defined so that only computers with IP addresses within the range are allowed access to an Internet service. To mask a portion of the IP address, replace it with the asterisk wild card character (*).

IP address pool (n)~ A range of contiguous IP addresses allocated by the lab service to virtual machines in a network isolated environment.

IP Allow list (n)~ A filtering list that is used by the Connection Filter agent in Exchange Server 2007. IP addresses on the IP Allow list are considered safe' and are exempted from processing by other anti-spam agents.'

IP allow list (n)~ A list of IP addresses that are considered safe' by an authority. IP addresses in this list are allowed access to a given resource or web service and are thereby excluded from further processing of access control policies that would otherwise be used to determine the validity of that clients request for access. For example

IP Allow List provider (PN)~ In Exchange Server 2007, the feature that the Exchange administrator configures to enable functionality provided by IP Allow List Provider services that compile lists of IP addresses that are known not to have sent spam in the past. The Connection Filter agent queries the service to determine if a given IP address is safe."

IP Allow List provider configuration (PN)~ Configuration that is used by the Connection Filter agent to query an IP Allow List provider.

IP Allow List provider service (PN)~ A business that compiles and distributes lists of IP addresses that are known not to have sent spam in the past.

IP Block list (n)~ A filtering list that is used by the Connection Filter agent in Exchange Server 2007. IP addresses on the IP Block list are considered spam. Messages originating from an IP address that is on the IP Block list are stopped from entering the Exchange organization.

IP Block List provider (PN)~ In Exchange Server 2007, the feature that the Exchange administrator configures to enable functionality provided by IP Block List Provider services that compile lists of IP addresses from which spam has originated in the past.

IP Block List provider configuration (PN)~ The configuration that is used by the Connection Filter agent to query an IP Block List provider.

IP Block List provider service (PN)~ The business that compiles and distributes lists of IP addresses from which spam has originated in the past.

IP Exceptions (n)~ A list of IP addresses for which flood mitigation custom limits, instead of the default settings, will be applied.

IP object (n)~ A performance object that includes counters that describe the rates at which internet protocol (IP) datagrams are transmitted by a computer using the IP protocol. It also describes various error counts for the IP protocol.

IP range (n)~ A span of IP addresses.

IP Reservation (PN)~ The service type that lets customers reserve IP addresses.

IP Restrict Spam Quarantine option (n)~ The option on the Spam Filter page that restricts access to monitoring and managing Spam Quarantine by IP address.

IP safelist (n)~ The collection of IP addresses that are in a gateway servers list or internal mail servers list of IP addresses that should not be treated as spam.

IP SSL (PN)~ The unit of measure for IP address SSL connections.

IP/VoIP gateway (n)~ A third-party hardware device or product that connects a legacy PBX to a LAN. An IP/VoIP gateway translates or converts TDM or telephony circuit-switched protocols to packet switched protocols that can be used on a VoIP-based network.

iPad (PN)~ A line of tablet computers designed and marketed by Apple, Inc.

iPad ~ A popular- tablet- computer from Apple.

IPAM (PN)~ A built-in framework for discovering, monitoring, auditing, and managing the IP address space used on a corporate network. IPAM provides for administration and monitoring of servers running Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) and Domain Name Service (DNS).

IPC (n)~ The ability of one task or process to communicate with another in a multitasking operating system. Common methods include pipes, semaphores, shared memory, queues, signals, and mailboxes.

IPC (PN)~ A Microsoft technology that is implemented by Azure Rights Management service through a set of methods and capabilities to control how data is used and distributed beyond the use of simple access control and prevent accidental and unauthorized distribution of sensitive information.

iPhone ~ An extremely popular- smartphone- from Apple.

IP-in-IP tunnel (n)~ The encapsulation of an IP multicast datagram within an IP unicast datagram, so as to forward information between endpoints in an IP internetwork that have differing capabilities, thus acting as a logical link between the endpoints.

iPod ~ The- Apple- Corporation's massively successful portable music player, no longer manufactured as a standalone device because it is built into the iPhone. See also- iTunes.

IPsec (n)~ A set of industry-standard, cryptography-based services and protocols that help to protect data over a network.

IPsec Denial of Service Protection (PN)~ A feature that helps client machines to provide basic protection against denial-of-service attacks.

IPV (n)~ The difference between the price on a packing slip and the invoice line price. The invoice price variance is determined when purchase invoices are compared to purchase receipts.

IPV (n)~ A vaccine for immunization against poliomyelitis.

IPv4 (n)~ An Internet Protocol that has 32-bit source and destination addresses. IPv4 is

the predecessor of IPv6.

IPV6 transition technology (n)~ A technology such as Teredo, 6to4 and ISATAP that allows you to deploy and use IPv6 even if your network infrastructure does not yet support it. Transition technologies can simplify and save money during an IPv6 deployment.

IPX (n)~ A network protocol native to NetWare that controls addressing and routing of packets within and between LANs. IPX does not guarantee that a message will be complete (no lost packets).

IPython (PN)~ A command shell for interactive computing in multiple programming languages, originally developed for the Python programming language, that offers enhanced introspection, rich media, additional shell syntax, tab completion, and rich history.

IRC (PN)~ A service that enables an Internet user to participate in a conversation online in real time with other users.

IRC script (n)~ A type of code that is exchanged between an IRC server and a remote computer. When malicious software connects to an IRC server through a backdoor on an infected computer, an IRC script may be used by an attacker to send commands and respond to events on the infected computer.

IrDA (n)~ The industry organization of computer, component, and telecommunications vendors who have established the standards for infrared communication between computers and peripheral devices such as printers.

iris (n)~ An adjustable component of a camera lens that allows varying levels of light to pass through.

iris diaphragm (n)~ An adjustable component of a camera lens that allows varying levels of light to pass through.

IRM (n)~ A policy tool that gives authors control over how recipients use the documents and e-mails they send.

IRP (n)~ Data structures that drivers use to communicate with each other.

IRQ (n)~ A signal sent by a device to get the attention of the processor when the device is ready to accept or send information.

IRS (PN)~ The federal revenue agency under the United States Department of the Treasury that is responsible for the collection of taxes in addition to the interpretation and enforcement of federal tax laws.

ISA (PN)~ A bus design specification that allows components to be added as cards plugged into standard expansion slots in IBM Personal Computers and compatibles. Originally introduced in the IBM PC/XT with an 8-bit data path, ISA was expanded in 1984, when IBM introduced the PC/AT, to permit a 16-bit data path. A 16-bit ISA slot actually consists of two separate 8-bit slots mounted end-to-end so that a single 16-bit card plugs into both slots. An 8-bit expansion card can be inserted and used in a 16-bit slot (it occupies only one of the two slots), but a 16-bit expansion card cannot be used in an 8-bit slot.

ISA ~ (Industry Standard Architecture; pr. 'icer') A once-common type of PC- expansion card, now obsolete; see also- EISA,- PCI.

ISA expansion slot (n)~ A connection socket for a peripheral designed to the Industry Standard Architecture (ISA) on a computer motherboard.

ISAM (n)~ A technique for indexing database records that allows sequential or random access of records. When records are accessed sequentially they are accessed in the order in which they were entered in the database, and when records are accessed randomly, the records are accessed through an index.

ISAPI (n)~ An application programming interface (API) that resides on a server computer for initiating software services tuned for Windows operating systems. In Microsoft Provisioning System, ISAPI resides on the Web server.

ISAPI filter (n)~ A program that responds when the Web server receives an HTTP request. ISAPI filters are different from applications in that they are driven primarily by Web server events rather than by a client request. Those events, however, may be the result of client requests. You can associate an ISAPI filter with a particular Web server event; the filter is notified each time the associated event occurs.

iSCSI (n)~ An industry standard developed to enable transmission of SCSI commands over the existing Internet Protocol (IP) network by using the TCP/IP protocol. iSCSI offers the possibility of delivering both messaging traffic and block-based storage over IP networks without installing a separate Fibre Channel network.

iSCSI initiator (n)~ A logical entity that enables a server to communicate with an iSCSI device over an Internet Protocol (IP) network. Each iSCSI initiator can have one or more network adapters through which communication is established.

iSCSI target (n)~ A logical entity created in order to manage the connections between an iSCSI device and the servers that need to access it over an Internet Protocol (IP) network. A target defines the portals (IP addresses) that can be used to connect to the iSCSI device, as well as the security settings (if any) that the iSCSI device requires in order to authenticate the servers that are requesting access to its resources.

ISDN (n)~ A high-speed digital technology that uses existing telephone lines to provide Internet access.

ISDN ~ (Integrated Services Digital Network)- An early high speed (for its time) internet connection system mainly aimed at business, now largely obsolete. Requires a special type of- modem- called aTerminal Adaptor.

ISF (PN)~ A Microsoft format used to store ink data. The format is mainly used for mobile devices.

Ishikawa diagram (n)~ A type of diagram that documents all the factors that contribute to or affect a given situation (all the causes that lead to a certain effect).

Islamic (Shia) Religious Holidays (PN)~ The list item in Outlook that allows users to add standard Islamic Shia holidays to their calendar.

Islamic (Sunni) Religious Holidays (PN)~ The list item in Outlook that allows users to add standard Islamic Sunni holidays to their calendar.

ISM (n)~ A service that supports transports for asynchronous, site-to-site messaging. Each transport serves two major roles: send/receive and topology queries (such as, what are the various sites connected by this transport, and at what cost?).

iSNS (n)~ A lightweight protocol designed to make the automated discovery, management, and configuration of iSCSI and Fiber Channel Protocol (FCP) devices on a TCP/IP network easier by providing a common mechanism for initiators and targets to discover one another and for handling zoning and authentication of both targets and

initiators.

ISO (n)~ An international association of 157 countries/regions, each of which is represented by its leading standard-setting organization-for example, ANSI (American National Standards Institute) for the United States. The ISO works to establish global standards for communications and information exchange. Primary among its accomplishments is the widely accepted ISO/OSI reference model, which defines standards for the interaction of computers connected by communications networks.

ISO 14000 (PN)~ Standards and guidelines that were developed by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) to help organizations minimize the negative effect their operations have on the environment and to comply with applicable laws and regulations.

ISO image (n)~ An image file typically used to create optical disks including CD-ROMs and DVDs. The ISO format is supported by many commercially-available software products.

ISO speed (n)~ A rating of a film's sensitivity to light. Though digital cameras don't use film, they have adopted the same rating system for describing the sensitivity of the camera's image sensor. Generally, as ISO speed climbs, image quality drops.

isochronous (adj)~ Pertaining to processes where data must be delivered within certain time constraints. Multimedia streams require an isochronous transport mechanism to ensure that data is delivered as fast as it is displayed, and to ensure that the audio is synchronized with the video.

IsoHunt ~ isoHunt is a BitTorrent index with over 1.7 million torrents in its database and 20 million peers from indexed torrents.- http://isohunt.com/

isolated development environment (n)~ A private copy of the database that is created from the database project and typically filled with data by using a data generation plan.

isolated receive adapter (n)~ The receive adapter that is hosted in a process other than a BizTalk Server process. This adapter is created and controlled by external process and it registers with BizTalk server at run time to submit messages.

isolated storage (n)~ A data storage mechanism that provides isolation and safety by defining standardized ways of associating code with saved data.

isolation (n)~ The Plug and Play process by which cards on an ISA bus are distinguished from each other after system startup.

isolation (n)~ A characteristic whereby two transactions running in parallel produce the illusion that there is no concurrency. It appears that the system is running one transaction at a time.

isolation level (n)~ The property of a transaction that controls the degree to which data is isolated for use by one process, and is guarded against interference from other processes.

isometric (adj)~ One of the presets for 3D rotation effects. When selected, specifies that the object will be rotated isometrically.

ISP (n)~ A business that supplies Internet connectivity services to individuals, businesses, and other organizations. An ISP provides a telephone number, a user name, a password, and other connection information so that users can access the Internet through the ISP's computers.

ISP ~ (Internet Service Provider)- A company which provides a connection to the internet,

or internet services.

ISP signup offer (n)~ A set of HTML pages in Windows Welcome that enables end users to sign up for Internet access from a particular Internet service provider.

ISP sign-up server (n)~ An HTTP server that automates the task of adding new customers to an ISP's customer database. The Internet sign-up server collects information from each customer, adds the information to the ISP's customer database, and then passes a configuration packet back to the customer's desktop computer. The configuration packet contains information that is used to configure the customer's Internet browser for subsequent connection to the ISP's services.

ISQL (n)~ An interactive command prompt utility provided with SQL Server that lets users run Transact-SQL statements or batches from a server or workstation and view the results that are returned.

ISR (n)~ A kernel-mode interrupt that is small, very fast pieces of assembly code that map physical interrupts onto logical interrupts. ISRs are used to provide hooks back to the kernel as well as device drivers.

ISS (PN)~ The service type of the App Services service that provides a management service for intelligent systems through Microsoft Azure.

issue (n)~ The release of items from inventory.

issue (v)~ To release an item, or items, from inventory.

issue (n)~ A problem that an assessment identifies. The issue description may also include a solution for the problem and links to information about how to perform further investigation.

issue date (n)~ The date on which bonds, policies, stock, etc. are issued.

issue margin (n)~ A number of days added to issues from inventory, such as sales order transactions, to protect against unplanned delays.

issue slip (n)~ A report that is generated by a bailor when items are shipped to a bailee for storage purposes.

issuer (n)~ The certification authority which issued the certificate to the subject.

issuer (n)~ The company or organization that issued the user the card they're adding to their wallet. For example, an issuer could be a bank.

issuing CA (n)~ In a public key infrastructure hierarchy, the certification authority that that issues certificates to users and computers.

issuing certificate (n)~ The certificate the issuer used to sign a subject's certificate.

issuing certification authority (n)~ In a public key infrastructure hierarchy, the certification authority that that issues certificates to users and computers.

issuing distribution point (n)~ An extension that indicates if the CRL is limited to revocations for end-entity certificates or for CA certificates.

ISTG (n)~ A server in an Active Directory architecture that is responsible for managing the inbound replication connection objects for all the server contact points in the server's site.

ISTM ~ (It Seems To Me)- Internet slang.

ISTR ~ (I Seem To Recall)- Internet slang.

ISV (n)~ A third-party software developer; an individual or an organization that independently creates computer software.

ISV Advisory Service (PN)~ A phone-based support option that provides assistance to Independent Software Vendors who are members of the Microsoft Partner Program.

ISV.config file (n)~ An XML configuration document, with the .config file name extension, that contains settings that are used to update the navigation structure of Microsoft Dynamics CRM, including adding custom buttons, tabs, and menus to entity forms.

IT ~ (Information Technology)- What computers are all about - using technology to manage information. The computer industry is often called the IT industry, and computer departments often refer to themselves as the IT department.

italic (adj)~ Pertaining to characters that are evenly slanted to the right or in the direction of text flow.

Itanium (PN)~ An Intel microprocessor that uses explicitly parallel instruction set computing and 64-bit memory addressing. Itanium-based' refers to systems or platforms that are based on the Itanium processor. 'Itanium2-based' refers to systems or platforms that are based on the Itanium2 processor. 'Itanium architecture-based' refers to systems or platforms that are based on the Itanium and Itanium2 processors.'

Itanium ~ A new processor generation introduced by Intel in 2001, based on IA-64 architecture.

Itau (PN)~ A banking and financial services company in Brazil.

item (n)~ A product or service that a company buys from a vendor and/or sells to a customer.

item (n)~ The basic element that holds information in Outlook (similar to a file in other programs). Items include e-mail messages, appointments, contacts, tasks, journal entries, notes, posted items, and documents.

item (n)~ A unit of data or metadata that is being synchronized. A typical item of data might be a file or record, whereas a typical item of metadata might be a knowledge item.

item (n)~ A unique element of data within a field.

item (n)~ A tangible or intangible thing.

item allocation key (n)~ A product family grouping that is used for forecast and demand scheduling.

item comment (n)~ A comment attached to an item and entered by a cashier or appearing at the point of sale or on receipts.

item consumption (n)~ The items used to process an order.

item dimension (n)~ A classification used to describe an item's physical characteristics, physical location, or relationship to other items. For example, the item SHIRT can be classified by the dimensions COLOR, SIZE, and STYLE.

item discount group (n)~ A grouping of items to which the same discount structure applies.

item expiration (n)~ The date after which an item is no longer usable.

item expiration date (n)~ The date after which an item is no longer usable.

item group (n)~ A user-defined description that is used to classify a group of items that have common characteristics.

item identifier list (n)~ An ordered sequence of one or more item identifiers. Each item in the list corresponds to a namespace object.

item number (n)~ A number that identifies one type of inventory item.

item package (n)~ Several different items and quantities ordered from a supplier as one lot.

Item Picker Contract (n)~ In Windows, the feature that allows users to select or access a single item located on the local PC, a connected storage device or from an application under a specified agreement.

item price tolerance group (n)~ A group of items that controls the allowable price variance percentage for invoice matching.

Item Ratings (PN)~ A feature that allows people to rate list items and documents on a SharePoint site using a 5-star rating system.

item relation (n)~ A reference to the item allocation group or the item and its product dimensions in a kanban rule.

item requirement (n)~ The reservation of items from inventory for a project. One item requirement can include multiple items.

item sales tax group (n)~ A group of one or more sales tax codes that define sales tax (including duty) for an item. A sales tax group and an item sales tax group must be connected to each transaction that is subject to sales tax. Sales tax is calculated only for the sales tax codes that are included in both the sales tax group and the item sales tax group.

item template (n)~ The portion of a DataRepeater control that is used to provide a visual interface for the repeated items in the control. At design time, controls can be added to the item template, and properties can be set to modify the appearance of the DataRepeater.

item type (n)~ The data definition for a class of items stored in a Web application. An item type consists of its name and references to the default set of fields (properties) associated with items of that class.

item-based content type (n)~ A content type that inherits settings from a base content type that was designed for any type of SharePoint list item.

item-level role assignment (n)~ A security policy that applies to an item in the report server folder namespace.

item-level role definition (n)~ A security template that defines a role used to control access to or interaction with an item in the report server folder namespace.

items control (n)~ A control that can be used to present a collection of items.

Items Manager (PN)~ A universal interface for fetching items from a data source. Items Manager provides a single unified API enabling controls to enumerate over a large set of items, in a way that virtualizes (scales to a large number of items) and works asynchronously (to avoid blocking the browser's UI thread, while waiting for the data). It also provides a pluggable interface into different templating mechanisms.

iterate (v)~ To execute one or more statements or instructions repeatedly. Statements or instructions so executed are said to be in a loop.

iteration (n)~ Repeated execution of one or more statements or instructions. Statements or instructions so executed are said to be in a loop.

iteration (n)~ A fixed period of calendar time, generally between 1 and 6 weeks, for scheduling tasks and planning activities. Typically, iterations are consecutively numbered and follow one another sequentially.

iteration (n)~ A node on the Common Structure Service hierarchy that represents a schedule abstraction.

iteration budget (n)~ The budget used for planning the development activity for an iteration, based on rough order of magnitude estimates. The iteration budget is obtained from the velocity report and is measured in ideal person days.

iteration length (n)~ The length of the fixed period of time that comprises an iteration. The iteration length usually stays constant over the entire project.

iteration plan (n)~ The list of scenarios, quality of service requirements, and tasks for the upcoming iteration.

iteration test (n)~ A test that is run after the build verification tests. These tests verify the functionality called for in the iteration plan.

iterative development (n)~ The development of a solution by building, testing, and deploying a core set of basic features first, then adding features in successive versions.

iterator (n)~ An object or routine for traversing the items in a list, array, collection, or stream one at a time.

ITF (n)~ A fee imposed by some financial and banking institutions on international financial transactions.

iTunes ~ The- Apple- Corporation's online music store, where you can download millions of digital music tracks - for a fee, of course. Now sells- apps- and movies too. Apple go to a lot of trouble to make it difficult and inconvenient to buy digital content from anywhere else on their devices.

IV line (n)~ A device used to administer medications or other fluids directly into the bloodstream through a vein.

IVR (n)~ An automated telephone information system that interacts with a caller through fixed voice menus and real-time data from databases.

IXFR (n)~ In DNS, a zone transfer request involving only incremental resource record changes between each version of the zone. An IXFR contrasts with a full zone transfer (AXFR) request for all resource records.

J ~

J# ~ pronounced -€œJ sharp-€?, a programming language very similar to JAVA but implemented in the Microsoft .NET Framework; essentially a combination of Java and C#.

J2EE (n)~ An application server framework from Sun Microsystems, Inc., for the development of distributed applications. It includes all the previous Java APIs targeted for multitiered distributed enterprise information systems. The J2EE platform consists of a set of services, application programming interfaces (APIs), and protocols that provide the functionality for developing multitiered, Web-based applications.

JA East (PN)~ The Eastern Japanese region within the Azure region taxonomy.

JA West (PN)~ The Western Japanese region within the Azure region taxonomy.

Jaarrekening (n)~ The annual financial statement all business in the Netherlands must file with the chamber of commerce.

jabber ~ An error in which a faulty device (usually a NIC) continuously transmits corrupted or meaningless data onto a network.

jack ~ A connecting device having springs which make electrical contact with mating contacts of a plug.-

Jailbreaking ~ the act of bypassing the App Store as a means for distributing applications after installing unsupported software.

Japanese yen (n)~ The official currency of Japan.

Java (n)~ An object-oriented programming language, developed by Sun Microsystems, Inc.

Java ~ A programming language used to create small programs calledapplets, often to produce special effects on web pages.

Java ~ A high level programming language, developed by Sun Microsystems. Compiled Java code can run on most computers because Java interpreters and run time environments, known as Java VMs.- http://www.java.com

Java applet (n)~ A small software program written in the Java language, a programming language that is used primarily on the World Wide Web. A Java applet is located within an HTML document and can be used to add to animation, music, page updates, etc.

Java development environment (n)~ An integrated development environment for the Java programming language.

Java IDE (n)~ An integrated development environment for the Java programming language.

Java integrated development environment (n)~ An integrated development environment for the Java programming language.

Java Virtual Machine (n)~ The environment in which Java programs run.

JavaBean (n)~ A Java component architecture defined in the JavaBeans specification developed by Sun Microsystems. A JavaBean, or Bean, is a reusable application component—an independent code segment—that can be combined with other JavaBean components to create a Java applet or application. The JavaBean concept emphasizes the platform-independence of the Java language, in which ideally a program, once written, can run on any computing platform. JavaBeans are similar to Microsoft's ActiveX controls.

ActiveX controls, however, can be developed in different programming languages but executed only on a Windows platform. JavaBeans can be developed only in the Java programming language but ideally can run on any platform.

JavaScript (PN)~ A scripting language used to create interactive or animated content for the Internet, such as games or advanced financial applications.

Javascript ~ A set of program instructions, vaguely similar to- Java- but not actually related, written straight into the HTML of a webpage instead of as an applet.

JavaScript ~ A scripting language targeted specifically to the Internet. It is the first scripting language to fully conform to ECMAScript, the Web's only standard scripting language. Despite its name, JavaScript is not a derivative of Java; its origin is Netscape's Livescript language.

JavaScript API for Office (n)~ A JavaScript API that provides simple and consistent programmatic access to Office documents and applications across Office client environments through common as well as application-specific data types, objects, functions and events.

JavaScript Object Notation (PN)~ A text-based, data interchange format that is used to transmit structured data, typically in Ajax Web applications.

Jazz (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 8.

Jazz+Funk (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 29.

JCB (PN)~ An international credit card company based in Japan or a term used to describe the brand of cards issued by JCB.

Jenkins (PN)~ An open source server-based system providing continuous integration services for software development.

Jet engine (PN)~ A client/server data engine that provides local data storage on a smaller computer system and that is compatible with Microsoft SQL Server 2000 and prior.

Jewel Tones (PN)~ One of the background colors on the Screen Saver Settings dialog box that consists of deep, rich, and glowing colors and reminds the viewer of gems (such as turquoise, amethyst, emerald, and rubies).

Jewish Religious Holidays (PN)~ The list item in Outlook that allows users to add standard Jewish holidays to their calendar.

JFIF (n)~ A means of saving photographic images stored according to the Joint Photographic Experts Group image compression technique. JFIF represents a common language' file format in that it is designed specifically to allow users to transfer JPEG images easily between different computers and applications.'

JIT (adj)~ Pertaining to something that happens when it becomes necessary.

JIT compilation (n)~ The compilation that converts Microsoft intermediate language (MSIL) into machine code at the point when the code is required at run time.

JIT compiler (n)~ A compiler takes the Java bytecode (which is machine-independent) and compiles it on demand into native code for the target machine, giving faster execution. Since JIT compilers operate on the client machine, they preserve the platform-

independence of the compiled Java program.

JIT debugging (n)~ A technique that catches faults that occur while the program is running outside the development environment. You must set this option in the development environment before executing your program.

Jitter ~ A slight movement of a transmission signal in time or phase, which can introduce errors and loss of synchronization for high-speed, synchronous communications.

job (n)~ A specified amount of processing performed as a unit by a computer.

job (n)~ A specified series of operations, called steps, performed sequentially by a program to complete an action.

job (n)~ A series of business activities that when completed will fulfill a high-level objective.

job (n)~ A customer service issue or problem reported by a customer and the activities that customer service representatives use to resolve it.

job (n)~ A grouping of responsibilities, duties, and job functions that compose an activity.

job (n)~ An occurrence of an activity performed between specific start and end times and at specific locations.

job (n)~ A request to run a runbook.

job card (n)~ A mechanism to provide feedback about the production process. A job card lists the individual job numbers of a specific operation, along with actual consumption statistics.

job definition (n)~ A persistent container that defines and stores instructions for a job to be run on a server, server farm, or server cluster. To run, a job must have an associated job definition, and a definition must be associated with a service or a Web application.

job definition (n)~ An XML file that maps a job template to a watch folder in which asset files to be transformed are input and output.

job description (n)~ A statement of the essential responsibilities, duties, job functions, and requirements of a job.

job function (n)~ One or more tasks, duties, and responsibilities that are assigned to a job.

job group (n)~ A series of jobs that perform a complex action in Virtual Machine Manager, such as performing a physical-to-virtual machine conversion.

job history (n)~ Log that keeps a historical record of jobs.

job ID (n)~ A unique identifier that is associated to an employee's job.

job instance (n)~ A job that is running or is queued to run through the Windows Assessment Console or Windows Assessment Services.

job instance (n)~ The occurrence of a job.

job manager (n)~ A service that creates, submits, monitors, and manages jobs.

job manifest (n)~ An XML-formatted file that contains Resource Description Framework (RDF) metadata that describes the job for the tasks in a workflow.

job market pricing (n)~ A method of determining compensation by comparing individual jobs to market benchmark data for similar jobs in order to identify a value-relative basis. With this method, a specific pay range is associated with an individual job, but not with a compensation level (grade or band). Job market pricing is a feature of broad-banding compensation structures, but not of grades or steps.

job object (n)~ A system-level structure that allows processes to be grouped together and

managed as a single unit.

job order costing (n)~ A costing method that uses production orders to assign incurred production costs to specific jobs.

job processing (n)~ A computing method in which a series of jobs, each consisting of one or more tasks grouped together as a computationally coherent whole, is processed sequentially.

job role (n)~ The tasks and activities of an individual in a certain professional position.

job schedule (n)~ The optimal dates and times for performing jobs at a work center.

job scheduler (n)~ A system service that queues jobs and tasks, allocates resources, dispatches tasks to nodes in a computer cluster, and monitors the status of the job, tasks, and nodes.

Job Status Tracking window (n)~ A window, opened by using the My Jobs command, that enables administrators to monitor detailed status of their current jobs while working in any view.

job template (n)~ A template that is used to define and store instructions for a job. A job template can be used to run a job more than once.

job template (n)~ An XML file that describes the sequence of tasks to be performed in a job.

job title (n)~ A short description of the position held by an employee.

job type (n)~ A classification of jobs based on the sequence in which they occur, from the time a job enters the work center to the time it leaves the work center.

Job Units (n)~ The unit of measure to run Business Analytics jobs in Azure.

Jobs view (PN)~ The view in the Virtual Machine Manager Administrator Console in which the administrator views status, details, and results of jobs. The view can be filtered by job status, owner, and start date.

Joe job ~ an e-mail spoofing exploit in which someone sends out huge volumes of spam that appear to be from someone other than the actual source. A Joe job is sometimes conducted as an act of revenge on someone who reports a spammer to their- ISP- or publicly advocates anti-spam legislation.

Joe job, joe-job ~ Spam- email apparently promoting a website that actually has nothing to do with it, intended to get the owner of the website in trouble.

join (n)~ A connection between multiple tables where records from related fields that match are combined and shown as one record. Records that don't match may be included or excluded, depending on the type of join.

join (v)~ To combine the contents of two or more tables and produce a result set that incorporates rows and columns from each table. Tables are typically joined using data that they have in common.

join (v)~ To create an additional replica of an existing ADAM configuration set during setup.

join (v)~ To connect one or more people together in a conversation.

Join (PN)~ A UI element the user clicks to connect to a conference.

Join an Existing Conference… (oth)~ An item on the Actions menu that adds the user to an existing conference.

join column (n)~ A column referenced in a join condition.

join condition (n)~ A comparison clause that specifies how tables are related by their join columns.

Join Conference option (n)~ An optional function in integrated audio conferencing that enables Live Meeting to dial a participant's phone instead of requiring the participant to dial in.

join filter (n)~ A filter used in merge replication that extends the row filter of one table to a related table.

join gesture (n)~ A revision gesture that is used to remove space from between two words (join words).

Join Launcher (PN)~ Part of the existing Lync Web App IIS web component. Lets users optionally join meetings by using a mobile device.

join line (n)~ A line that connects fields between two tables and shows how the data is related. The type of join indicates which records are selected for the query's result set.

join operator (n)~ A comparison operator in a join condition that determines how the two sides of the condition are evaluated and which rows are returned.

join path (n)~ A series of joins indicating how two tables are related.

join style (n)~ A style that specifies how the ends of connected lines are joined.

Joining property (n)~ A property of which the value for an entry in one directory can be expected to match the value of a given property of the corresponding entry in another directory.

Joint List View (PN)~ A feature that allows a view to be created from multiple lists of stored data.

Joint Photographic Experts Group (n)~ A raster graphics file format for displaying high-resolution color graphics on the World Wide Web. JPEG graphics apply a user-specified compression scheme that can significantly reduce the file sizes of photo-realistic color graphics. A higher level of compression results in lower quality, whereas a lower level of compression results in higher quality. JPEG-format files have a .jpg file name extension.

joke program (n)~ A program designed to amuse or scare a user, for example by imitating the actions of a virus, without actually harming the computer.

Joomla! ~ a free, open source content management system written with PHP for publishing content on the world wide web and intranets using a MySQL database.

journal (n)~ For Message Queuing, a queue where journal messages are stored.

journal (n)~ A chronological list of transactions, in the form of debits and credits, for a particular account or group of accounts, such as sales or cash disbursements.

Journal (n)~ The Tablet PC accessory that you use to create notes in your own handwriting.

journal (n)~ A personal record of experiences, occurrances or proceedings, like a Baby Book or Life Book.

journal (n)~ A register of original accounting entries.

journal (n)~ A feature that tracks changes to NTFS volumes, including additions, deletions, and modifications. The change journal exists on the volume as a sparse file.

journal entry (n)~ An entry to a company account to record a business transaction.

journal entry (n)~ An item in the Journal folder that acts as a shortcut to an activity that

has been recorded.

journal entry (n)~ A record of the financial consequence an accounting event.

journal entry adjustment (n)~ An end-of-period journal entry that notes the accrued expenses, accrued revenue, prepaid expenses, and unearned revenue that are associated with an account for the period prior to the reporting period.

journal line (n)~ An entry in a journal.

journal quota (n)~ For Message Queuing, a property that specifies the cumulative limit for journal messages in a journal queue. The limit is based on cumulative journal message size. When a journal queue`s quota is reached, messages are no longer stored.

journal report (n)~ The message that is generated when a message matches a journal rule. The body of the journal report contains information from the original message such as the sender e-mail address, message subject, message-ID, and recipient e-mail addresses. The journal report also includes the original unaltered message as an attachment.

journal rule (n)~ An Exchange rule that is used to record the e-mail messages sent to or from specific recipients.

journaling (n)~ The ability to record all communications, including e-mail communications, in an organization for use in the organization's e-mail retention or archival strategy.

journaling agent (n)~ A compliance-focused agent that is configured to journal e-mail messages that are sent or received by departments or individuals in an Exchange Server 2007 organization, to and from recipients outside the organization, or both for use in the organization's e-mail retention or archival strategy.

journaling mailbox (n)~ A mailbox used only for collecting journal reports in an Exchange Server organization.

journalize (v)~ To record the financial consequences of accounting events in the subledger journal.

joypad (n)~ An action-control device used with arcade-type games played on PCs and game consoles such as the Nintendo 64 and Sony PlayStation. A game pad, unlike a joystick, is meant to be held in the player's hands.

joystick (n)~ A pointing device used mainly but not exclusively for computer games. A joystick has a base, on which control buttons can be mounted, and a vertical stem, which the user can move in any direction to control the movement of an object on the screen.

JPEG (n)~ A raster graphics file format for displaying high-resolution color graphics on the World Wide Web. JPEG graphics apply a user-specified compression scheme that can significantly reduce the file sizes of photo-realistic color graphics. A higher level of compression results in lower quality, whereas a lower level of compression results in higher quality. JPEG-format files have a .jpg file name extension.

JPEG Rotate (PN)~ An Expression Media feature that enables the user to perform lossless JPEG image rotations of 90, -90 and 180 degrees.

JPEG rotation (n)~ A method of changing the orientation of a JPEG image by rotating it by varying degrees. Rotation can be either lossy or lossless, depending upon your choice of rotation.

JPEG, jpg ~ (Joint Picture [Experts] Group; pr. 'jay-peg') A standard type of compressed graphics file, widely used on the WWW. Particularly good for photographs. See

also- compression.

JPop (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 146.

jQuery ~ a library that makes it quicker and easier to build JavaScript webpages and web apps. Often with jQuery you can write a single line of code to achieve what would have taken 10-20 lines of regular JavaScript code.- jQuery

jQuery Countdown ~ A jQuery plugin that sets a div or span to show a countdown to a given time.

JSON (PN)~ A text-based, data interchange format that is used to transmit structured data, typically in Ajax Web applications.

JSP (n)~ A technology created by Sun Microsystems to enable development of platformindependent Web-based applications. Using HTML and XML tags and Java scriptlets, JSP helps Web site developers create cross-platform programs. JSP scriptlets run on the server, not in a Web browser, and generate dynamic content on Web pages, with the ability to integrate content from a variety of data sources, such as databases, files, and JavaBean components. Web site developers can concentrate on design and display of a Web site without the need for application development expertise.

j-tube (n)~ A feeding tube inserted surgically through the abdomen and into the jejunum (a section of the small intestine).

jumbo frames ~ Jumbo frames are large IP frames used in high-performance networks to increase performance over long distances.

Jump List (PN)~ A feature of Windows that provide right-click access from taskbar program buttons to the documents, pictures, songs, or websites a user frequently accesses.

jump list (PN)~ A feature of Windows that provide right-click access from taskbar program buttons to the documents, pictures, songs, or websites a user frequently accesses.

jump menu (n)~ A menu that is structured as a drop-down list of options. When an option is selected, the user is redirected to the associated page in the drop-down menu.

jump statement (n)~ A statement that either transfers control immediately to another location in the function or returns control from the function. In C++, the jump statements are break, continue, return, and goto.

jump table (n)~ A table of identifiers and addresses for a certain class of routines such as interrupt handlers (routines carried out in response to certain signals or conditions).

jumper (n)~ A small plug or wire that can be connected between different points in an electronic circuit in order to alter an aspect of a hardware configuration.

Junction (n)~ In Process Engineering, the shape used to connect pipelines when one pipeline is split by another pipeline. The default junction shape is Junction. However, you can specify any shape on the document stencil as a junction.

junction (n)~ A runbook activity that synchronizes multiple branches of a runbook.

junction point (n)~ A physical location on a hard disk that points to data located at another location on your hard disk or another storage device. Junction points are created when you create a mounted drive. You can also create a junction point using the linked command.

junction table (n)~ A table that establishes a relationship between other tables.

Jungle (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 63.

Junior Detective (n)~ Skill level in the Purble Place game. Once a Purble Place game is completed, a player gets a skill level rank assigned automatically by the game (based on number of guesses and hints during the game).

junk (n)~ E-mail that a customer does not want delivered to their inbox, including spam and phishing messages (identified by the mail service) and messages from blocked senders and domains.

junk e-mail (n)~ An unsolicited and typically unwelcome message, often commercial or political in nature, transmitted via the Internet as a mass mailing (sometimes as if from a fictitious user or domain) to a large number of recipients.

junk e-mail (n)~ E-mail that a customer does not want delivered to their inbox, including spam and phishing messages (identified by the mail service) and messages from blocked senders and domains.

junk e-mail filter (n)~ An e-mail filter that enables the user to set the strictness level that keeps junk e-mail from being delivered to their Inbox.

Junk E-Mail folder (n)~ Page where users can store unsolicited advertisements and e-mail messages.

junk e-mail folder (n)~ The folder where junk e-mail is delivered.

junk e-mail protection (n)~ A feature that provides options for automatically identifying and filtering out junk e-mail messages.

Junk E-mail Reporting Tool (PN)~ The plug-in for Microsoft Office Outlook that alerts a user to incoming junk e-mail and lets the user delete the mail and report it to Microsoft with a single mouse click.

junk mail (n)~ An unsolicited and typically unwelcome message, often commercial or political in nature, transmitted via the Internet as a mass mailing (sometimes as if from a fictitious user or domain) to a large number of recipients.

Junk Mail ~ Unsolicited email.

Junk Mail folder (n)~ Page where users can store unsolicited advertisements and e-mail messages.

Jupyter (PN)~ The spin-off project from IPython of the language-agnostic projects that began as part of IPython.

Just me (PN)~ The UI label for a permissions setting that indicates an item is being shared with (made available to) no one. (It's private.)

Just My Code (PN)~ A Visual Studio .NET debugging feature that allows the user to step through all the user-written code in the current project as well as in any referenced project, and skip over designer-generated code. Also, Just My Code affects breakpoints as well as stepping.

justification (n)~ The process of aligning text along both the left and right margins.

justify (v)~ To adjust horizontal spacing so that text is aligned evenly along both the left and right margins. Justifying text creates a smooth edge on both sides.

just-in-time (adj)~ Pertaining to something that happens when it becomes necessary.

just-in-time compilation (n)~ The compilation that converts Microsoft intermediate

language (MSIL) into machine code at the point when the code is required at run time.

just-in-time compiler (n)~ A compiler takes the Java bytecode (which is machine-independent) and compiles it on demand into native code for the target machine, giving faster execution. Since JIT compilers operate on the client machine, they preserve the platform-independence of the compiled Java program.

just-in-time debugging (n)~ A technique that catches faults that occur while the program is running outside the development environment. You must set this option in the development environment before executing your program.

JVM (n)~ The environment in which Java programs run.

Jython ~ an implementation of PYTHON based on JAVA. See- www.jython.org.

K ~

Ka-Band ~ the bandwidth of electromagnetic wave between 33 GHz to 36 GHz, which is primarily used in satellites operating at 30 GHz uplink and 20 GHz downlink for mobile voice communications.

Kagi chart (n)~ A chart, mostly independent of time, used to track price movements and to make decisions on purchasing stock.

Kamer van Koophandel (n)~ The Dutch chamber of commerce. All businesses in the Netherlands are required to submit annual financial statements to the chamber of commerce.

kanban (n)~ A signal that communicates a requirement for a quantity of product.

kanban card (n)~ A printed document that represents a kanban on the shopfloor, on a physical kanban board or Heijunka board, in a shipment, or in inventory.

kanban flow (n)~ Defines the sequence of activities that are performed for kanbans that are created for a kanban rule.

kanban job (n)~ A process or transfer activity in a production flow that is triggered by a kanban.

kanban job consumption (n)~ The withdrawal of product components from inventory in order to complete the kanban production jobs.

kanban product quantity (n)~ The number of item requirements that are carried on a kanban based on a kanban rule.

kanban quantity (n)~ The numeric parameter in a kanban rule that controls the number of kanbans to create when the rules product requirement condition is met and the rule is evaluated.

kanban rule (n)~ A rule in a lean manufacturing system that realizes material planning and replenishment policies by controlling how process and transfer activities are coordinated in production flows.

Kanban- board (n)~ One of the tools which can be used to implement the kanban method for a Project that is perceived as a variation on traditional kanban cards where, instead of the signal cards that represent demand or capacity, the board utilizes magnets, plastic chips, colored washers or sticky notes to represent item in a production process.

kashidas (n)~ The special characters used to extend the joiner between two Arabic characters. Used to improve the appearance of justified text by visually lengthening words rather than increasing the spacing between words. Can also function like a hyphen.

KB (n)~ A data unit of 1024 bytes.

KB (n)~ A Microsoft Web site that provides customers with access to a database of articles written by Microsoft Support professionals.

KB (n)~ A searchable collection of articles and facts about a particular subject area.

KB article (n)~ A technical document in the Microsoft Knowledge Base accessible through Microsoft.com.

KB Manager (n)~ A feature in Microsoft Dynamics CRM that provides a process for drafting, submitting, reviewing, and publishing knowledge base articles.

Kbps (n)~ Data transfer speed, as through a modem or on a network, measured in

multiples of 1,024 bits per second.

KBps (n)~ Data transfer speed, as on a network, measured in multiples of 1,024 bytes per second.

Kbps ~ (KiloBits Per Second)- A measure of speed of information flow, usually over a modem. A Kilobit is a thousand- bits. See also- bps,Mbps.

KD (n)~ A debugging application that refines and debugs an operating system image. The kernel debugger works like an application debugger except that it is capable of debugging operating systems in addition to applications.

KDC (PN)~ A network service that supplies session tickets and temporary session keys to users and computers within an Active Directory domain. The KDC runs on each domain controller as part of Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS).

KDC proxy service (n)~ A service that runs on corporate network edge servers to proxy Kerberos protocol messages to domain controllers which are situated on the corporate network. This permits Kerberos authentication to edge services such as Remote Desktop Services Gateway or DirectAccess Server.

KDF (n)~ A cryptographic function that generates key material from a secret value.

Keep your life in sync (PN)~ The title of the screen prompting the user to sign in to his existing Microsoft account or to create a Microsoft account. By using the Microsoft account, Windows Phone will keep the user's important information and belongings synchronized in one place, helping keep the user's life organized and harmonious.

keep-alive connection (n)~ An HTTP connection that is not closed after an exchange is completed.

keiretsu ~ a collection of companies that band together for mutual benefit. This Japanese word came into popular use as venture capitalists began building startup keiretsu, companies that benefit from each other's success.

Kerberos (n)~ An authentication protocol that provides a mechanism for mutual authentication between a client and a server, or between one server and another, before a network connection is opened between them.

Kerberos ~ derived from Greek mythology which refers to the three-headed dog that guarded the gates of Hades. Kerberos is most widely used in a network to provide secure network authentication. Usually to authenticate users of the network.

Kerberos authentication (n)~ An authentication protocol that provides a mechanism for mutual authentication between a client and a server, or between one server and another, before a network connection is opened between them.

Kerberos constrained delegation (n)~ A form of authentication delegation in which Kerberos can be used to impersonate users that send requests for certain services, as opposed to all services.

Kerberos V5 authentication protocol (n)~ An authentication mechanism used to verify user or host identity. The Kerberos V5 authentication protocol is the default authentication service. Internet Protocol security (IPsec) can use the Kerberos protocol for authentication.

kermit ~ A terminal program and file transfer protocol, kermit can be used to download files from a remote system to your home computer.

kermit ~ A protocol used for transferring files over a dial-up connection that is commonly used on BBS systems.

kernel (n)~ The core of layered architecture that manages the most basic operations of the operating system and the computer's processor. The kernel schedules different blocks of executing code, called threads, for the processor to keep it as busy as possible and coordinates multiple processors to optimize performance. The kernel also synchronizes activities among Executive-level subcomponents, such as I/O Manager and Process Manager, and handles hardware exceptions and other hardware-dependent functions. The kernel works closely with the hardware abstraction layer.

kernel (n)~ In C++ Accelerated Massive Parallelism (C++ AMP), a unit of computation on a data-parallel compute node.

kernel ~ The heart of an operating system. The kernel is the part of the operating system that interconnects with the hardware.

kernel debugger (n)~ A debugging application that refines and debugs an operating system image. The kernel debugger works like an application debugger except that it is capable of debugging operating systems in addition to applications.

kernel function (n)~ A program designed to be executed on an accelerator in a C++ Accelerated Massive Parallelism (C++ AMP) application.

kernel mode (n)~ A highly privileged mode of operation where program code has direct access to all memory, including the address spaces of all user-mode processes and applications, and to hardware.

kernel time (n)~ The approximate time spent executing in kernel mode during the execution of a user mode application. Includes time spent in disk I/O and waiting for synchronization events.

kernel-mode driver (n)~ A driver for a logical, virtual, or physical device.

Kernel-Mode Driver Framework (PN)~ A library that you can use to develop kernel-mode device drivers that support the Microsoft Windows Driver Model (WDM).

kerning (n)~ The adjustment of the spacing between two characters to create the appearance of even spacing, fit text to a given space, and adjust line breaks.

key (n)~ In database management, an identifier for a record or group of records in a datafile.

key (n)~ In encryption, authentication, and digital signatures, a value used in combination with an algorithm to encrypt or decrypt information.

key (n)~ On a keyboard, the combination of a plastic keycap, a tension mechanism that suspends the keycap but allows it to be pressed down, and an electronic mechanism that records the key press and key release.

key (n)~ A piece of data that is required to unlock a packaged Windows Media file. This key is included in a separate license.

key (n)~ In Registry Editor, a folder that appears in the left pane of the Registry Editor window. A key can contain subkeys and entries. For example, Environment is a key of HKEY_CURRENT_USER.

key (n)~ In IP security (IPSec), a value used in combination with an algorithm to encrypt or decrypt data. Key settings for IPSec are configurable to provide greater security.

key (n)~ An alpha, numeric, or alphanumeric value which uniquely identifies elements that are created and referenced as resources, and which exist within a ResourceDictionary.

key (n)~ A column or group of columns that uniquely identifies a row (primary key),

defines the relationship between two tables (foreign key), or is used to build an index.

key (n)~ In an array, the field by which stored data is organized and accessed.

key (n)~ The attribute of an entity type that specifies which property or set of properties is used to identify unique instances of the entity type.

key ~ In cryptography, a key is a value that determines the output of an encryption algorithm when transforming plain text to encrypted text.

key action (n)~ Term used to describe program behavior when a certain key is pressed on the keyboard. Key actions are associated with items within a source document.

key attribute (n)~ The attribute of a dimension that links the non-key attributes in the dimension to related measures.

key certification authority (n)~ A trusted entity that typically keeps a secure database of compound messages signed with the KCA's private key. In practical implementations, the compound messages consist of the user's name, the user's public key, and any other important information about the user. When the receiving application gets a signed message from a user, the application can then verify the public key received with the message by comparing it to the public key stored in the KCA database.

key chain drive (n)~ A small device used to store information. USB flash drives plug into computer USB ports so you can copy information to or from them, making it easy to share and transport information.

key column (n)~ A column whose contents uniquely identify every row in a table.

key combination (n)~ Any combination of keystrokes that can be used to perform a task that would otherwise require a mouse or other pointing device.

key combination (n)~ Any combination of keys that must be pressed simultaneously.

key derivation function (n)~ A cryptographic function that generates key material from a secret value.

key dictation (n)~ The action by a Trusted Intermediary Agent of determining the key that will be used in an IPsec connection.

Key Distribution Center (PN)~ A network service that supplies session tickets and temporary session keys to users and computers within an Active Directory domain. The KDC runs on each domain controller as part of Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS).

Key Distribution Center proxy service (n)~ A service that runs on corporate network edge servers to proxy Kerberos protocol messages to domain controllers which are situated on the corporate network. This permits Kerberos authentication to edge services such as Remote Desktop Services Gateway or DirectAccess Server.

key drive (n)~ A small device used to store information. USB flash drives plug into computer USB ports so you can copy information to or from them, making it easy to share and transport information.

key encipherment (n)~ The creation of a randomly-generated symmetric key to encrypt file data.

key encryption (n)~ The creation of a randomly-generated symmetric key to encrypt file data.

key exchange (n)~ Confidential exchange of secret keys online, which is commonly done with public key cryptography.

key filter (n)~ A metadata column or field in a Key Filters control.

Key Filters (PN)~ A metadata navigation control that enables users to limit the items displayed in a list or library to those that match selected values.

key frame (n)~ A video frame in which starting and ending positions of an object are given, and all frames in between are interpolated by a computer to produce smooth automated animation. Most ray-traced computer animation is created using this technique.

key generator (n)~ A hardware or software component that is used to generate encryption key material.

key ID (n)~ A value that identifies the key for a packaged Windows Media file.

key ID (n)~ A globally unique identifier that uniquely identifies content for the purposes of licensing.

key identifier (n)~ A globally unique identifier that uniquely identifies content for the purposes of licensing.

key index (n)~ The location where a specific network key for a wireless access point is stored.

Key lock (PN)~ An option that locks the keypad to avoid accidental key presses.

key logger (PN)~ A type of malware that sends key strokes or screen shots to an attacker.

Key logging ~ Key logging software runs in the background, in a stealth mode that isn't easy to detect on a PC. It collects every keystroke and hides that information in a file.

Key Management Server (n)~ The Exchange computer on which the Key Management Service has been installed. There can be one Key Management Server per administrative group.

Key Management Service (n)~ An optional Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server component that is installed on a designated server in an administrative group. It provides centralized administration and archival of private keys, and maintains every user s private encryption key in an encrypted database. The keys are used for encrypting e-mail messages and signing messages with digital signatures.

Key Management Service (PN)~ A Windows role service installed on a KMS host to issue and validate volume software licenses to local computers, enabling individual computers on a network to validate their software licenses locally rather than with Microsoft.

Key Master (PN)~ A DNS server role that is responsible for all DNSSEC key management for a specific DNSSEC-signed DNS zone. Different DNS zones can have different Key Masters. The Key Master role can be moved from one DNS server to a different DNS server, but a DNS zone can have only one Key Master at a given time. To be a Key Master, the DNS server must be authoritative for the DNS zone, the zone must be signed with DNSSEC, and the DNS server must be selected to be the Key Master for the DNS zone.

Key Metrics (n)~ A tab in Application Diagnostics that provides an at-a-glance view of a selected application. The graph displays 1) the average performance based on the Monitored Requests counter, and 2) the number of requests. By looking at the graph, you can easily determine the traffic load and make inferences about problems that might be occurring.

key object (n)~ A type of object that is defined by the configuration manager and

represents an entry in the registry database. Each instance of a key object either represents a registry node (part of a registry path to a set of subkeys) or contains value entries.

key pair (n)~ A private key and its related public key.

key performance indicator (n)~ A predefined measure that is used to track performance of a strategic goal, objective, plan, initiative, or business process. A KPI is evaluated against a target. An explicit and measurable value taken directly from a data source. Key performance indicators (KPIs) are used to measure performance in a specific area, for example, revenue per customer.

Key press (PN)~ An option in ringtones & sounds' settings. When this option is selected

key protector (n)~ A blob (binary large object) that is used to restrict access to a BitLocker-protected disk.

key range lock (n)~ A lock that is used to lock ranges between records in a table to prevent phantom additions to, or deletions from, a set of records. Ensures serializable transactions.

key recovery (n)~ The process of recovering a user's private key.

Key Recovery Agent (n)~ A designated user that works with a certificate administrator to recover a user's private key. A specific certificate template is applied to a Key Recovery Agent.

key repeat rate (n)~ The rate at which characters repeat when a user holds down a key.

key risk indicator (n)~ A quantifiable, standardized measurement of the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed business processes.

key rollover (n)~ The process by which an existing cryptographic key is replaced with a new cryptographic key and associated signatures are updated.

key search attack (n)~ An attack by a malicious user or malicious software on a computer or operating system to find a secret password or a symmetric encryption key by guessing passwords or keys until the correct password or key is discovered.

key seed (n)~ A Base64-encoded 30-byte value that is used in conjunction with a key ID to create a content key.

key sequence (n)~ Any combination of keys that must be pressed sequentially.

key signing key (n)~ A public key corresponding to a private key that is used to sign one or more DNS record sets at the zone apex.

key spline (n)~ A graphical representation of the changes in a property value between two keyframes that animate the property.

key storage provider (n)~ A container for storing key material. Currently, keys can be stored in software, smart cards, or the trusted platform module (TPM).

key-based renewal (n)~ A method of renewing a certificate using the existing key material as the sole form of authentication.

keyboard (n)~ An input device consisting of a set of individual keys similar to those on a typewriter. It is used to convey information from a user to a computer or data communications circuit.

keyboard (n)~ A split on-screen keyboard that is optimized for thumb typing.

keyboard (n)~ A contiguous on-screen keyboard.

Keyboard Access System (n)~ A set of accelerator keys with associated icons.

keyboard handler (n)~ Code that determines and responds to keys or key combinations

pressed by the user.

keyboard language (n)~ The language you want to use when you type. Some programs that are designed for the Windows platform recognize this setting. When you add a new keyboard language, a keyboard layout for that language is also added.

keyboard layout (n)~ The key arrangement used for a particular keyboard, including such factors as the number of keys (101 is the current standard) and the configuration of the keys (QWERTY is the United States standard). Some proprietary systems use different layouts, and many allow you to map the keys to characters according to your preferences.

keyboard mapping (n)~ A set of keystroke combinations that you can use while working in the integrated development environment. You can choose from several predefined schemes or define your own.

keyboard mapping scheme (n)~ A set of keystroke combinations that you can use while working in the integrated development environment. You can choose from several predefined schemes or define your own.

keyboard shortcut (n)~ Any combination of keystrokes that can be used to perform a task that would otherwise require a mouse or other pointing device.

Keyboard Wedge ~ a hardware device installed between a computer's keyboard and- POS- terminal that translates digital signals from a barcode reader or magnetic strip reader- into keyboard strokes

keyframe (n)~ A video frame in which starting and ending positions of an object are given, and all frames in between are interpolated by a computer to produce smooth automated animation. Most ray-traced computer animation is created using this technique.

keyframe (n)~ A marker on the timeline that indicates when a property change occurs.

keyframe (n)~ Describing animation in which starting and ending positions of an object are given, and all frames in between are interpolated by a computer to produce smooth automated animation. Most ray-traced computer animation is created using this technique.

keyhole navigator (n)~ A user interface element in Deep Zoom Composer that provides a means to see a broader view of a composition so that a user can quickly move to another area of the composition.

keylogger (n)~ A type of trojan that records user activity, such as keystrokes. This information can be sent to an attacker using e-mail or other methods.

keypad (n)~ A calculator-style block of keys, usually at the right side of a keyboard, that can be used to enter numbers.

keypad (n)~ The on-screen representation of the phone keypad or dial pad on the device.

keyset-driven cursor (n)~ A cursor that shows the effects of updates made to its member rows by other users while the cursor is open, but does not show the effects of inserts or deletes.

key-signing key (n)~ A public key corresponding to a private key that is used to sign one or more DNS record sets at the zone apex.

keystroke (n)~ The act of pressing a key on a keyboard to enter a character or initiate a command in a program. The efficiency and ease of use of certain applications is often measured in terms of how many keystrokes it takes to perform common operations.

keytime (n)~ The time at which a keyframe is located on Expression Blend's timeline.

KeyTip (PN)~ A keyboard shortcut that is displayed over the option to which it

corresponds in the user interface and tells the user which key(s) can be used to access or activate that feature or command.

key-value pair (n)~ A set of data items that contains a unique identifier, called a key, and a value that is the actual data for the key.

keyword (n)~ Any of the set of words that comprises a given programming language or set of operating-system routines.

keyword (n)~ A characteristic word, phrase, or code that is used to conduct sorting or searching operations.

keyword (n)~ In Visual SourceSafe, a version marker that you can place in a text file for later use in keyword expansion.

keyword filter (n)~ A filter that searches for specified words or terms, and displays the analysis of the posts that contain these words.

keyword query syntax (n)~ A query syntax for enterprise search that supports free-text expressions, property restrictions, and specified operators.

kick plate (n)~ A protective metal strip that surrounds the bottom of the Surface unit frame. On finished units, users must remove the end panel and kick plates to access the I/O connections.

kid-friendly website (n)~ A website whose content is understandable and usable by kids and that is appropriate for them. The language is typically aimed at a grade-school reading level, and the concepts presented are accessible to younger minds.

Kids & family (PN)~ An app category that facilitates parenting or entertains and educates children.

kids + family (PN)~ An app category that facilitates parenting or entertains and educates children.

Kid's Corner (PN)~ An app that helps parents provide their children with controlled access to their phones. In Kid's Corner, kids can only use the apps, games, and other content that parents select.

kill bit (n)~ A registry value that contains the CLSID of all controls that are vunerable to security flaws.

Killer app ~ (Killer application)- A program that is so obviously massively useful to someone that they will rush out and buy it immediately, and a computer to run it on.

killer app (application) ~ a computer program that is so useful or desirable that it proves the value of some underlying technology, such as a gaming console, operating system, or piece of computer hardware or deploying an entire network. Killer applications are very rare.

kilobit (n)~ A data unit equal to 1024 bits.

kilobits per second (n)~ Data transfer speed, as through a modem or on a network, measured in multiples of 1,024 bits per second.

kilobyte (n)~ A data unit of 1024 bytes.

Kilobyte ~ Unit of measurement for pieces of information : actually 1024 Bytes (characters), but in practice almost always rounded down to 1000. Often written as just K, eg 250 K is 250 Kilobytes (250,000 bytes/characters - well not exactly, but close enough). See alsoMegabyte,- Gigabyte, Terabyte.

kilobytes per second (n)~ Data transfer speed, as on a network, measured in multiples of

1,024 bytes per second.

Kind (PN)~ A property that provides a user-friendly name, and can be associated with a list of properties and a layout pattern.

Kind (n)~ In the Azure REST API, the variant of a computing service chosen by the customer, when multiple ones exist for the same type.

Kindle ~ The Amazon Kindle is a series of e-book readers designed and marketed by Amazon.com. The Kindle name was devised by branding consultant Michael Cronan who was asked by Lab 126 to name the product. Cronan and partner Karin Hibma suggested Kindle, meaning to light a fire. They felt this was an apt metaphor for reading and intellectual excitement.

Kinect sensor (n)~ The Kinect device.

kiosk (n)~ A freestanding computer or terminal that provides information to the public, usually through a multimedia display.

Kiosk ~ Free-standing, interactive devices installed for customer self-service. Besides the computer monitor, a kiosk can have a keyboard or scanner attached for input and a printer attached for output.

kiosk mode (n)~ A display mode in which a single window takes over the whole screen, the toolbar and menu bar are not displayed, and the desktop is inaccessible.

kit (n)~ A single item with an item number that consists of one or more component items from inventory or a product catalog.

kit item (n)~ A single item with an item number that consists of one or more component items from inventory or a product catalog.

kit line (n)~ An individual item that is a component of a kit.

Kitchen Trainee (n)~ A skill level in the Comfy Cakes game. Once you have completed a Comfy Cakes game, a player gets a skill level rank assigned automatically by the game (based on the score you hit during the game).

Klez ~ pronounced KLEHZ, an Internet worm that launches automatically when a user previews or reads an e-mail message containing Klez on a system that has not been patched for a vulnerability in Microsoft Internet Explorer mail clients. It is not necessary for a user to explicitly open an attachment in order for Klez to execute. There have been more than a half-dozen variations of Klez since it was first reported in October of 2001.

KMDF (PN)~ A library that you can use to develop kernel-mode device drivers that support the Microsoft Windows Driver Model (WDM).

KMS (PN)~ The Exchange computer on which the Key Management Service has been installed. There can be one Key Management Server per administrative group.

KMS (PN)~ A Windows role service installed on a KMS host to issue and validate volume software licenses to local computers, enabling individual computers on a network to validate their software licenses locally rather than with Microsoft.

knock knock' (n)~ The password' that a user can say to get through when they are in someone's inner circle and that person has set quiet hours on.'

knockout (n)~ The process of eliminating background color behind an object in the foreground.

Know Your Client (PN)~ An acronym for Know your client.' This is a section in the Party form. '

knowledge (n)~ The metadata about all the changes that a participant has seen and maintains.

knowledge (n)~ Information that can help an end-user or analyst solve a problem.

knowledge article (n)~ A document that documents unique characteristics for a case.

Knowledge Base (n)~ A Microsoft Web site that provides customers with access to a database of articles written by Microsoft Support professionals.

knowledge base (n)~ A searchable collection of articles and facts about a particular subject area.

Knowledge Base (PN)~ A feature in Microsoft Dynamics CRM that provides a process for drafting, submitting, reviewing, and publishing knowledge base articles.

Knowledge Base Manager (n)~ A feature in Microsoft Dynamics CRM that provides a process for drafting, submitting, reviewing, and publishing knowledge base articles.

knowledge base template (n)~ A template that allows the user to create users to structure and manage product knowledge entries.

Knowledge Consistency Checker (n)~ A built-in process that runs on all domain controllers and generates the replication topology for the Active Directory forest. At specified intervals, the KCC reviews and makes modifications to the replication topology to ensure propagation of data either directly or transitively.

knowledge entry (n)~ An entry in the product knowledge base established by the user. In general, an entry contains information on cause, resolution as well as a summary.

knowledge management (n)~ A system for managing shared corporate knowledge.

knowledge worker (n)~ An individual whose job centers on using a computer to collect, process, and apply information, especially when meaningful value is added to purely factual information. A knowledge worker is someone with both formal education and the ability to apply that education knowledge in a work situation.

Korean won (n)~ The official currency of Korea.

KPI (n)~ A predefined measure that is used to track performance of a strategic goal, objective, plan, initiative, or business process. A KPI is evaluated against a target. An explicit and measurable value taken directly from a data source. Key performance indicators (KPIs) are used to measure performance in a specific area, for example, revenue per customer.

KPI details report (PN)~ A report type that shows information about a KPI that is selected in a scorecard.

KRA (n)~ A designated user that works with a certificate administrator to recover a user's private key. A specific certificate template is applied to a Key Recovery Agent.

KRI (oth)~ A quantifiable, standardized measurement of the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed business processes.

KSK (n)~ A public key corresponding to a private key that is used to sign one or more DNS record sets at the zone apex.

KSP (n)~ A container for storing key material. Currently, keys can be stored in software, smart cards, or the trusted platform module (TPM).

Ku-Band ~ the bandwidth of electromagnetic wave between 12 GHz to 14 GHz, which is primarily used in satellites operating at 14 GHz uplink and 11 GHz downlink in supporting braodband TV and- DBS- system (DSS).

KvK (oth)~ The Dutch chamber of commerce. All businesses in the Netherlands are required to submit annual financial statements to the chamber of commerce.

KYC (PN)~ An acronym for Know your client.' This is a section in the Party form. '

KYMC (n)~ A color model that describes color information in terms of the black (K), yellow (Y), Magenta (M) and Cyan (C) intensities that make up the color.

KYMC quad (n)~ A quad that identifies a color from its black, yellow, magenta and cyan components.

L ~

L2CAP (n)~ A protocol used in personal wireless network applications that provides connection-oriented and connectionless data services to upper layer protocols with protocol multiplexing capability, segmentation and reassembly operation, and group abstractions.

L2TP (n)~ An industry-standard Internet tunneling protocol that provides encapsulation for sending Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) frames across packet-oriented media. For IP networks, L2TP traffic is sent as User Datagram Protocol (UDP) messages. In Microsoft operating systems, L2TP is used in conjunction with Internet Protocol security (IPSec) as a virtual private network (VPN) technology to provide remote access or router-to-router VPN connections. L2TP is described in RFC 2661.

lab (n)~ A collection of non-production machines that are used to test an Internet Explorer Package. The lab is not the same as a pilot group.

Lab administration service for Visual Studio Lab Management 2010 (n)~ The service of managing the virtual laboratory environment, which is designed for using in Visual Studio Lab Management 2010.

lab agent (n)~ A background process that runs on a virtual machine to configure, monitor, and report on status and errors. The lab agent communicates with the lab service running on the Team Foundation Server application tier.

lab environment (n)~ An environment, consisting of virtual machines, that is managed by a lab service.

Lab framework service for Visual Studio Lab Management 2010 (n)~ The service of managing the virtual laboratory platform, which is designed for using in Visual Studio Lab Management 2010.

Lab Management (n)~ A product within the Visual Studio Team System suite that enables you to manage virtual environments for use within team projects. The environments can be used for application development, deployment, and testing.

Lab Management service for Visual Studio Lab Management 2010 (n)~ The service of Lab Management designed for using in Visual Studio Lab Management 2010.

lab service (n)~ A Team Foundation Server Web service used to manage virtual environments.

lab test (n)~ A procedure that is intended to detect and quantify substances or identify the nature of a disease.

Lab test integration service for Visual Studio Lab Management 2010 (n)~ The service of integrating the laboratory tests for Visual Studio Lab Management 2010.

Lab workflow integration service for Visual Studio Lab Management 2010 (n)~ The service of integrating the laboratory workflow stages in Visual Studio Lab Management 2010.

Lab Workflow Parameters (n)~ The parameters of a workflow being performed in the lab.

Lab Workflow Parameters wizard (n)~ A wizard which enables you to define the parameters of a workflow in the lab.

label (v)~ To attach a label to.

label (n)~ In DNS, each part of a DNS domain name that represents a node in the domain namespace tree. For example, the three labels example, microsoft, and com make up the DNS domain name example.microsoft.com. Each label used in a DNS name cannot exceed 63 octets, 255 bytes including the terminating dot, for the fully qualified domain name (FQDN).

label (v)~ To identify or designate with a label; describe or classify.

label (n)~ A sticker or tag affixed to an item to provide identifying or descriptive information.

label (n)~ A word, symbol, or other group of characters used to identify a file, a storage medium, an element defined in a computer program, or a specific item in a document such as a spreadsheet or a chart.

label (n)~ A graphical control you can use to display text that a user can't change directly.

label (n)~ User-defined name attached to a specific version of a file or project.

label promotion (n)~ The promotion of a different version (usually the latest version) of a file to become part of the already labeled code. The goal could be to perform minor updates to the code base of the original release.

Labeled Hierarchy (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show hierarchical relationships progressing from top to bottom and grouped hierarchically. Emphasizes heading or level 1 text. The first line of Level 1 text appears in the shape at the beginning of the hierarchy, and all subsequent lines of Level 1 text appear to the left of the tall rectangles.

Labels View (n)~ Name of one of the Library Views. This appears on the main Library window title bar. Under the toolbar, from the View By drop down list, select Label.

laboratory test (n)~ A procedure that is intended to detect and quantify substances or identify the nature of a disease.

LACP (PN)~ Protocol that standardizes the link aggregation process among different vendors.

lag (n)~ The number of periods in a time dimension level to move backward from the last non-empty member to retrieve a current or a previous value.

lag time (n)~ A delay between tasks that have a dependency. For example, if you need a two-day delay between the finish of one task and the start of another, you can establish a finish-to-start dependency and specify a two-day lag time [has a positive value].

lambda function (n)~ A block of programming language code that operates as a function but is not named and cannot be called or referenced except through normal flow of operation. For example, the instruction within the braces in the following code is a lambda function: for (int x=0; x<10; x++) { int y = 2*x; }.

lambda operator (n)~ The C# => operator that is used to separate the parameters and the body of a lambda expression.

lamp (n)~ The light source in a Surface unit.

lamp access door (n)~ The metal door in the I/O connections area that you must remove to access the lamp assembly.

lamp assembly (n)~ A collection of parts, including the lamp, that help illuminate the Surface screen.

LAN (n)~ A network of computers, printers, and other devices located within a relatively limited area (for example, a building). A LAN enables any connected device to interact with any other on the network.

LAN ~ (Local Area Network; pr.'lan') A network of computers connected together, usually in a single department or building. See also- WAN.

LAN emulation (n)~ A group of software components that allows asynchronous transfer mode (ATM) to work with legacy networks and applications. With LANE, you can run your traditional local area network (LAN)-aware applications and protocols on an ATM network without modification. LANE makes the ATM protocol layers appear to be an Ethernet or Token Ring LAN to overlying protocols and applications. LANE provides an intermediate step between fully exploiting ATM and not using ATM at all.

LAN emulation client (n)~ The client on an emulated local area network (ELAN) that performs data forwarding, address resolution, and other control functions. The LEC resides on end stations in an ELAN.

LAN emulation configuration server (n)~ A server that assigns individual local area network emulation (LANE) clients to particular emulated local area networks (ELANs) by directing them to the LAN emulation server (LES).

land attack (n)~ A denial-of-service attack (DoS) in which the attacker opens a legitimate TCP session with a spoofed source IP address and port number that match the IP address and port number of the targeted computer so that the targeted computer will try to establish a TCP session with itself, causing some TCP implementations to go into a loop and the computer to fail.

landing page (n)~ The page that a visitor lands on after clicking an ad with a link to a Web site.

landline (n)~ A traditional phone, which has a wired connection (as opposed to a mobile phone).

landline ~ A telephone circuit that travels over land-based circuits

landscape (n)~ An orientation where the long dimension of a rectangular area (for example, screen or paper) is horizontal.

landscape orientation (n)~ An orientation where the long dimension of a rectangular area (for example, screen or paper) is horizontal.

LANGID (n)~ A standard international numeric abbreviation for a country or geographical region. A language identifier is a 16-bit value that consists of a primary language identifier and a secondary language identifier.

Language (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB).

language (n)~ An artificial language that specifies instructions to be executed on a computer. The term covers a wide spectrum, from binary-coded machine language to high-level languages.

Language (PN)~ Language a post was written in or the system calculated for the post.

Language (PN)~ The Education subcategory containing apps to help you learn or translate another language.

Language bar (n)~ A toolbar that appears on your desktop automatically when you add text services, such as input languages, keyboard layouts, handwriting recognition, speech

recognition, or input method editors (IMEs).

Language for non-Unicode programs (n)~ A Regional and Language Options setting that specifies the default code pages and associated bitmap font files for a specific computer that affects all of that computer's users. The default code pages and fonts enable a non-Unicode application written for one operating system language version to run correctly on another operating system language version.

language group (n)~ A group that controls which system locale, user locales, input locales, and user interface (UI) languages can be selected.

Language ID (n)~ A standard international numeric abbreviation for a country or geographical region. A language identifier is a 16-bit value that consists of a primary language identifier and a secondary language identifier.

language identifier (n)~ A standard international numeric abbreviation for a country or geographical region. A language identifier is a 16-bit value that consists of a primary language identifier and a secondary language identifier.

Language Interface Pack (PN)~ Add-in software that provides partially localized user interfaces for particular computer programs in languages not supported by localized versions of those programs.

language pack (n)~ A collection of binaries that can be installed on top of the core product and enables users to select a preferred language so that the user interface and Help files appear in that preferred language.

language pack (n)~ A solution package that contains only a DLL that stores localized versions of strings in another solution package. After a language pack is deployed to a site, users can display the corresponding user interface in that language.

Language Profile Service (PN)~ A Windows service that automatically manages user language preferences. Localized apps can inherit these settings, saving developers time and effort by making it unnecessary for applications to manage user language preferences on their own.

language service (n)~ A service in Visual Studio that provides language-specific support for editing source code in the integrated development environment (IDE).

language service parser (n)~ A component that is used to describe the functions and scope of the tokens in source code.

language service scanner (n)~ A component that is used to identify types of tokens in source code. This information is used for syntax highlighting and for quickly identifying token types that can trigger other operations, for example, brace matching.

language-dependent (adj)~ Varying from one language to another.

language-integrated query (n)~ A query syntax that defines a set of query operators that allow traversal, filter, and projection operations to be expressed in a direct, declarative way in any .NET-based programming language.

language-neutral (adj)~ Having no language-dependent or language-specific content.

language-specific (adj)~ Specific to a single language.

LANlord ~ The alpha geek responsible for an office's Local Area Network.

lap (n)~ An interval of time that it takes to complete a circuit in a race or exercise course, which the user can record with a stopwatch.

laptop (n)~ A portable computer that combines a processor, screen, and keyboard in a

single case. The screen folds down onto the keyboard when not in use.

Laptop ~ A portable PC, with system unit, screen and keyboard crammed into one package. They can do pretty much everything a desktop PC can do, but are more expensive because of the extra miniaturisation required. Also called a- notebook.

laptop ~ A portable PC, with system unit, screen and keyboard crammed into one small package. They can do pretty much everything a desktop PC can do, but are substantially more expensive because of the extra miniaturisation required.

laptop mode (n)~ A mode on a convertible Tablet PC that enables you to type comfortably on the keyboard while viewing the screen.

Large Files (n)~ A storage report that lists files that are a specified size or larger. Use this report to quickly identify the files that are consuming the most disk space on the server. These can help you quickly reclaim large quantities of disk space.

large organization (n)~ An organization with more than 1000 employees and more than 500 personal computers.

large tile (n)~ A square tile of 310 x 310 pixels on the Start screen.

Larger (adj)~ An item on the Text Size menu, which is opened from the Edit menu. Larger is one of the text size choices for the user's instant messages

Largest (adj)~ An item on the Text Size menu, which is opened from the Edit menu. Largest is one of the text size choices for the user's instant messages

Laser Pointer (PN)~ A feature that allows the user to superimpose a dot over a presentation and control its position with the mouse. The appearance of the dot is similar to that of a traditional laser pointer, and it is broadcast to all presentation viewers and can be recorded into video (Save to Video).

Laser printer, laserprinter ~ A high speed printer intended mainly for office use, usually better for text than graphics, especially in color.

Lasso (PN)~ A tool that defines a free-form area that encloses all the shapes to be selected.

Lasso tool (n)~ A tool that defines a free-form area that encloses all the shapes to be selected.

Last chance rentals (PN)~ The collection title for video items whose rental contract between the distributor and Microsoft is near expiration.

Last Heartbeat (n)~ The title of a column or data field which specifies the date and time that the last heartbeat was received from the monitored computer.

last in, first out inventory valuation method (n)~ An inventory valuation method in which inventory that is received most recently is considered sold or used first for accounting purposes.

last mile ~ The final leg in delivering connectivity in a telecommunications network. Often perceived as the most critical in terms of both service provision, cost and bandwidth.

Last Modified Date/Time (n)~ The timestamp of the most recent modification of a Navision entity. The modified entries are retrieved from the Change Log. If the Last Modified Date/Time is older than the last synchronization time, then entities will not be synchronized. If The Last Modified Date/Time is more recent, the synchronization will be performed.

Last Name (n)~ In the Add a Contact Wizard, this is one of the fields by which you can search for a contact.

last name (n)~ The surname, or family name of an individual.

Last night (PN)~ The collection title for TV series episodes that aired the previous night.

Last Sequence Number (n)~ A number that's assigned by the Provisioning Server to the most recent transaction processed for a specified computer.

Last Synchronization Time (n)~ The time when the most recent synchronization process was successfully completed. The last synchronization time determines when the next automatic synchronization will take place. The next automatic synchronization is performed at predefined points in time starting from the last synchronization time.

last transaction (n)~ The most recent transfer of data recorded by the server.

Lastschriftenverfahren (n)~ An electronic payment method used in Switzerland that allows companies to deduct customer payments directly from a customer's bank through the Swiss Interbank Clearing system.

LAT (n)~ A DEC-specific, non-routable network protocol designed to provide connection between remote desktop servers and DEC hosts.

latch (n)~ A short-term synchronization object protecting actions that need not be locked for the life of a transaction. A latch is primarily used to protect a row that the storage engine is actively transferring from a base table or index to the relational engine.

late finish date (n)~ The latest date that a task can finish without delaying the finish of the project. It is based on the task's late start date, as well as the late start and late finish dates of predecessor and successor tasks, and other constraints.

late start date (n)~ The last possible date a task could be started if all predecessor and successor tasks also start and finish on their late start and late finish dates.

late-bound code (n)~ A code that defers the assignment of a meaning to an identifier (such as a variable) until runtime.

latency (n)~ The time required for a signal to travel from one point on a network to another.

latency (n)~ The delay that occurs while data is processed or delivered.

latency (n)~ The amount of time it takes for the client request for a fragment to be fulfilled (that is, the amount of time it takes for the requested fragment to be viewable in the Silverlight-enabled browser). Typically, this is a few seconds.

Latency ~ The time interval during which a network station seeks access to a transmission channel and access is granted or received.

late-peak contour (n)~ A contour that slopes up gradually, peaks near the end of the curve, and then drops off.

latest version (n)~ The most recent or current version of a software release.

lathe object (n)~ An object that appears as if made by a machine for shaping a piece of material, such as wood or metal, by rotating it rapidly along its axis while pressing against a fixed cutting or abrading tool.

Latin (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 86.

Latin America (PN)~ The geographic location, covering Latin America, within the Azure

region taxonomy in Zone 2.

lattice (n)~ A structure that passes handwriting recognition results to tablet PC platform libraries.

launch (n)~ To activate an application program from the operating system's user interface.

launch (v)~ To activate an application program (especially on the Macintosh) from the operating system's user interface.

launch (n)~ The activities leading up to and through a product's release into the marketplace.

Launchbar (n)~ A window where Groove users start new activities. It contains two panels, one for creating and managing workspaces, and the other for managing contacts.

launcher (PN)~ In Mac OS, a program that organizes frequently used applications and programs and that allows the user to execute them with a single mouse click.

Launcher (n)~ A program that lets users easily find and open programs, accessories, control panel settings, and Web sites using their fingers on a touch-screen Tablet PC.

Launcher (PN)~ A menu that users can scroll through and where they open applications from on a Surface unit in user mode. Launcher contains icons, videos, and text that describe each application. Launcher is the primary visual component of the Surface software.

launcher style (n)~ A function that allows the user to specify how tasks are displayed in the launcher (list view or icon view).

layer (n)~ The protocol or protocols operating at a particular level within a protocol suite, such as IP within the TCP/IP suite.

layer (n)~ A container that holds page elements, such as text and graphics. You can overlap, nest, and show or hide layers on a page. You can also animate layers.

layer (n)~ A logical (not physical) structuring of a software application into related tasks.

layer ~ In the- OSI- reference model, a layer is a collection of related network-processing functions that constitute one level of a hierarchy of functions.

Layer Two Tunneling Protocol (n)~ An industry-standard Internet tunneling protocol that provides encapsulation for sending Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) frames across packet-oriented media. For IP networks, L2TP traffic is sent as User Datagram Protocol (UDP) messages. In Microsoft operating systems, L2TP is used in conjunction with Internet Protocol security (IPSec) as a virtual private network (VPN) technology to provide remote access or router-to-router VPN connections. L2TP is described in RFC 2661.

layered driver (n)~ One of a collection of drivers that responds to the same IRPs. Layered driver describes the highest-level and lowest-level drivers in a chain of layered drivers that process the same IRPs, along with all intermediate drivers in the chain.

layered window (n)~ A window that features special visual effects such as translucency, transparency and custom border shapes or colors.

layout (n)~ In computer design, the arrangement of circuits and other components of the system.

layout (n)~ The overall plan or design of a document system.

layout (n)~ In programming, the order and sequence of input and output.

layout (n)~ The organization (the arrangement, size, and position) of the visual elements

in your application, with respect to each other and the overall application window.

Layout (PN)~ A tool that allows you to quickly draw one of a collection of layout panels (containers).

layout (n)~ The overall design of a page or content set, including text elements, controls, and graphics.

layout (n)~ The layout and general resiliency of data across multiple disks in a virtual disk or storage space.

layout cell (n)~ A cell in a layout table.

layout container (n)~ An element that controls the positioning, size and dimensions, and arrangement of other elements contained within them. Layout containers are adaptive in the sense that they can be implemented implicitly, meaning the layout automatically resizes, or auto-sizes, according to the window size.

Layout Gallery (PN)~ The Sway feature that allows users to choose between different Layouts for the selected content.

Layout page (n)~ A web page named _Layout.cshtml that provides a template for the content of another page in an ASP.NET Web pages site.

layout panel (n)~ A panel that controls the positioning, size and dimensions, and arrangement of other elements contained within them. Layout panels are adaptive in the sense that they can be implemented implicitly, meaning the layout automatically resizes, or auto-sizes, according to the window size.

layout pass (n)~ A process that calculates the size and position of elements in the user interface.

layout path (n)~ A dynamic layout of objects or elements along one or more paths.

layout pattern (n)~ One of several arrangements for displaying properties.

Layout Preview (n)~ A feature that uses a minimum amount of data to display the general layout of a report.

layout style (n)~ A pre-defined table style that allows users to change the look and feel of a form.

layout table (n)~ A framework that includes rows and columns for organizing and arranging content on a form, including controls, control labels, sections of a form, logos, and other types of graphics.

layout table (n)~ A predefined layout that defines the structure of a Web page as a table. A layout table can also include formatting such as rounded corners, borders, and visual effects.

layout transform (n)~ A type of transformation that is applied before the layout pass. After the transform is applied, the layout system processes the transformed size and position of the element. Use a layout transform property only when scaling, rotating, or skewing and you need the parent of the element to adjust to the transformed size of the element. Otherwise, use a render transform, which is more efficient.

Lazy Area Location Reporting (PN)~ A type of location reporting that specifies the area into which users performed their last session, country, region and locality associated to devices, based on CELL ID or WIFI.

Lazy evaluation ~ a computation optimization technique that attempts to delay computation of expressions until the results of the computation are known to be needed.

lazy flusher (n)~ A task that flushes the in-memory transmission objects to a work table.

lazy initialization (n)~ The deferral of object initialization or instantiation until the first time the object is referenced.

lazy loading (n)~ A pattern of data loading where related objects are not loaded until a navigation property is accessed.

lazy schema validation (n)~ An option that delays checking the remote schema to validate its metadata against a query until execution in order to increase performance.-

LB (oth)~ The payroll tax for the Netherlands that is related to income tax withholding and information related to personnel.

LBA (n)~ A method used with SCSI and IDE disk drives to translate the cylinder, head, and sector specifications of the drive into addresses that can be used by an enhanced BIOS. LBA is used with drives that are larger than 528MB.

LCD (n)~ A type of display that uses a liquid compound having a polar molecular structure, sandwiched between two transparent electrodes. When an electric field is applied, the molecules align with the field, forming a crystalline arrangement that polarizes the light passing through it. A polarized filter laminated over the electrodes blocks polarized light. In this way, a grid of electrodes can selectively turn on' a cell

LCD ~ (Liquid Crystal Display) A type of computer screen, originally used only on- laptops but now widely used for desktop PCs and televisions.

LCID (n)~ A 32-bit value which consists of the language ID in the low word (bits 0-15) and the sorting ID (bits 16-19) and a reserved value (bits 20-31) in the high word.

LCP (n)~ A PPP control protocol that negotiates link and PPP parameters to dynamically configure the data-link layer of a PPP connection.

LCR (n)~ A replication that uses a single server and built-in technology to create and maintain a copy of a storage group on a second set of disks that are connected to the same server as the primary storage group. LCR provides asynchronous log shipping, log replay, and a quick manual switch to a copy of the data.

LCR (n)~ A process that performs reverse number lookup on one-number calls and then routes the call over an IP connection to the public switched telephone network (PSTN) gateway that is nearest to the location of the destination phone number.

LDAP (n)~ The primary access protocol for Active Directory. LDAP is an industry-standard protocol, established by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), that allows users to query and update information in a directory service. Active Directory supports both LDAP version 2 and LDAP version 3.

LDD (n)~ The designer used to create and edit diagrams of interconnected logical servers that represent the logical structure of a datacenter.

LDL (n)~ A class of lipoproteins that carry cholesterol through the blood and around the body, for use by cells.

lead (n)~ A potential customer who must be contacted by a salesperson and either qualified or disqualified as a sales opportunity. Leads will be converted into accounts, contacts, or opportunities if they are qualified. Otherwise they are deleted or archived.

lead byte (n)~ The byte value that is the first half of a double-byte character.

lead host (n)~ A cache host that has been designated to work with other lead hosts and to keep the cluster running at all times.

lead scoring (n)~ The process of assigning points to prospects, based on specifically defined criteria, generally to identify the prospects or leads most likely to become customers.

lead time (n)~ The minimum amount of time required for production of an item.

lead time (n)~ An overlap between tasks that have a dependency. For example, if a task can start when its predecessor is half-finished, you can specify a finish-to-start dependency with a lead time of 50 percent for its successor [has a negative lag value].

leader (n)~ A line or row of characters used to lead the eye from a data label to a data point, or from a callout to the appropriate part of an illustration.

leader (n)~ A teleconferencing participant who can activate and deactivate a phone conference.

leader (n)~ A video that plays before the main video begins.

leader character (n)~ A dot, hyphen, or other character used to create a line that fills the space before a tab stop.

leader clip (n)~ A video that plays before the main video begins.

leader code (n)~ An access code that is needed in order for a user to join a conference as a leader. This string is entered in the Options dialog box, on the Accounts tab, under Conferencing Information.

leader video (n)~ A video that plays before the main video begins.

leaderboard (n)~ List of the top players in a game or other competition on Xbox Live.

leading (n)~ The amount of space from the bottom of one line of text to the bottom of the next line.

leading clip (n)~ A video that plays before the main video begins.

leading video (n)~ A video that plays before the main video begins.

lead-time offset (n)~ An offset value that changes the due date of any assembly order component that belongs to the assembly BOM during replenishment planning. The assembly line due date is then calculated as Due Date = Starting Date - Lead-Time Offset.

leaf (n)~ A node with no child objects represented in the tree.

leaf disk (n)~ The last disk in a chain with no child disks attached to it.

leaf level (n)~ The bottom level of a clustered or nonclustered index, or the bottom level of a hierarchy.

leaf member (n)~ A member that has no descendents.

leaf node (n)~ A node with no child objects represented in the tree.

lean manufacturing (n)~ A philosophy in which manufactuaring operations promote lean production flows and business activities.

lean schedule group (n)~ A way in which to aggregate items for production, for example, based on a setup group, shipping group, or transport group.

learning management system (n)~ A system that enables the management and delivery of learning content and resources to students.

learning path (n)~ The training courses that can help a partner reach particular goals according to Microsoft products, competencies, partner type and role.

learning plan (n)~ A list of required and elective courses that are taken to satisfy a goal. Required courses can be based on Microsoft corporate mandates; company-wide, business-group or regional initiatives; or the learner's career stage profile.

lease (n)~ The length of time for which a DHCP client can use a dynamically assigned IP address configuration. Before the lease time expires, the client must either renew or obtain a new lease with DHCP.

lease time (n)~ The length of time for which a DHCP client can use a dynamically assigned IP address configuration. Before the lease time expires, the client must either renew or obtain a new lease with DHCP.

leased line (n)~ A communications channel that permanently connects two or more locations. Dedicated lines are private or leased lines, rather than public ones. T1 lines, which are used by many organizations for Internet connectivity, are examples of dedicated lines.

Leased Line ~ A private telephone line without inter-exchange switching arrangements. Also called Private Line and Dedicated Line

Least Recently Accessed Files (n)~ A storage report that lists files that have been accessed least recently. Use this report to identify rarely used data.

least recently used (n)~ The type of eviction used by the cache cluster, where least recently used objects are evicted before the most recently used objects.

least-cost routing (n)~ A process that performs reverse number lookup on one-number calls and then routes the call over an IP connection to the public switched telephone network (PSTN) gateway that is nearest to the location of the destination phone number.

least-squares method (n)~ A method that assigns values to unknown quantities in a statistical model, based on the values found by minimizing the sum of squared deviations from the mean.

Leave Management (PN)~ The Duet end-user application that allows users to self-manage their absence or availability for payroll purposes. Users can create and manage leave requests in Microsoft Office Outlook in the form of Calendar items, which are integrated with approval guidelines and business-defined processes defined in SAP systems.

LED (n)~ A semiconductor device that converts electrical energy into light, used, for example, for the activity lights on computer disk drives. Light-emitting diodes work on the principle of electroluminescence and are highly efficient, producing little heat for the amount of light output.

ledger (n)~ The part of an accounting system that is used for classifying the monetary value of economic transactions by using a chart of accounts, a fiscal calendar, and one or more currencies.

ledger account (n)~ An account in the general ledger that records financial transactions, balances, or totals that pertain to assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses, and owner equity.

ledger account (n)~ A classifier created from the combination of main account value and other financial dimension values listed in a chart of accounts and used to classify the financial consequences of economic activity.

ledger dimension (n)~ A classifier created from the combination of financial dimension values listed in a chart of accounts and used to classify the financial consequences of economic activity.

ledger reconciliation (n)~ The practice of reconciling general ledger accounts.

Ledger Sheets (PN)~ A feature that enables users to perform common financial

management tasks, such as balancing a checkbook, tracking accounts, or managing investment porfolios, by using a set of Excel templates.

ledger update transaction (n)~ A system transaction that tracks and reports what has been posted to the ledger.

left align (v)~ To align text along the left margin.

left angle bracket (n)~ The < character.

left arrow (n)~ The key on the keyboard that is labeled with a left arrow.

left brace (n)~ The { character.

left bracket (n)~ The [character.

LEFT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK (n)~ The -€œ character.

left end (n)~ The short side of a Surface unit where the AC/Main rocker switch and AC power connector are located and that provides access to the hard disk drive of the Surface unit.

left mouse button (n)~ The button on your pointing device that you use most often for clicking and double-clicking.

left outer join (n)~ A type of outer join in which all rows from the left-most table in the JOIN clause are included. When rows in the left table are not matched by rows in the right table, all result set columns that come from the right table are assigned a value of NULL.

left pane (n)~ The navigational pane at the left of most webpages and Windows folders.

left square bracket (n)~ The [character.

Left voicemail (oth)~ Check box on Phone Call form that indicates that, when the call was made, a voicemail was left for the recipient.

left-aligned (adj)~ Pertaining to text that is aligned along the left margin.

left-to-right (adj)~ Pertaining to keyboard settings, document views, user interface objects, and languages for which text is displayed in a left-to-right direction. English and most other European languages are left-to-right languages.

legacy (adj)~ Of or pertaining to documents, data, software, or hardware that existed prior to a certain time.

legacy (n)~ Any feature in the computer system based on older technology for which compatibility continues to be maintained in other system components.

Legacy ~ Term used to describe enterprise applications or systems installed in the distant past, but still being used. Typically, they are characterized by outdated technologies, but are still critical to day-to-day operations.

legacy agent (n)~ Any agent version that is older than MOM 2004.

legacy application (n)~ When used in the context of the User Account Control (UAC) infrastructure, an application that does not have an application manifest that indicates whether or not an administrative privilege is required for the application to run properly.

Legacy Automation (PN)~ A check box on the campaign record summary form that a user checks to enable automation for campaigns built using previous versions of the Microsoft Dynamics Marketing.

Legacy Client (n)~ An SMS 2003 (or earlier) client type supported on Windows operating systems released prior to the Windows 2000 family of operating systems.

legacy device (n)~ A device that does not use (PCI), (USB), 1394, or later physical interconnect, but is fully (PnP) compliant. A legacy device cannot be configured or

managed by using either mechanisms or PnP methods to specify resource configurations.

legacy network adapter (n)~ A virtual network adapter that emulates a specific physical network adapter, the multiport DEC 21140 10/100TX 100 MB. A legacy network adapter also supports network-based installations because it includes the ability to boot to the Pre-Execution Environment (PXE boot).

legacy system (n)~ A computer, software program, network, or other computer equipment that remains in use after a business or organization installs new systems. Compatibility with legacy systems is an important consideration when a new version is installed. For example, will a new spreadsheet software release be able to read the existing business records without expensive and time-consuming conversion to a new format? Legacy systems in many organizations are based on mainframe computers, which may be either augmented or slowly replaced by client/server architectures.

LegacyExchangeDN (n)~ An attribute attached to mail during migration to a new environment that keeps continuity with the old environment.

Legal & HR (PN)~ The Business subcategory containing apps to help businesses with legal or human resource tasks.

legal discovery (n)~ The usually pretrial disclosure of pertinent facts or documents by one or both parties to a legal action or proceeding.

legal entity (n)~ An organization with a registered or legislated legal structure that is granted the authority to enter into legal contracts and that is required to prepare statements that report on its performance.

legal hold (n)~ A function that assists in managing the legal discovery process by superseding the retention policy on a record under discovery, so that it is not disposed of even when the expiration trigger is reached.

legal name (n)~ The name of an organization used for legal and governmental documents.

legend keys (n)~ Symbols in legends that show the patterns and colors assigned to the data series (or categories) in a chart. Legend keys appear to the left of legend entries. Formatting a legend key also formats the data marker that's associated with it.

Lemon Batter Button (n)~ A button on the Comfy Cakes game interface that allows the player to select lemon batter for their cake.

Lemon Icing Button (n)~ A button on the Comfy Cakes game interface that allows the player to select a lemon icing for their cake.

length (n)~ The distance or period of time between a specified start point and a specified end point. For example, the length of an audio or video clip is usually measured in minutes and seconds.

lens (n)~ A first or third-party application that works with the Windows Phone camera to offer additional features and functionality for users taking and editing pictures.

lens (n)~ The section of the customizable area in the welcome page of the Microsoft Azure preview portal containing components that provide reusable units of functionality grouped in theme.

lens picker (n)~ An option in the viewfinder for available lens apps.

less than or equal to sign (n)~ The ? character.

less than sign (n)~ The < character.

lesson (n)~ ?A unit of learning that addresses a portion of the content for a class and may

include assignments, materials, and other lessons.

lessons learned (n)~ A review of best practices, project insights, and client information. As the project team disbands and new projects begin, reviewing the lessons learned lets you record information gathered and generated through the project.

LESS-THAN SIGN (n)~ The < character.

letter (n)~ An activity that tracks the delivery of a letter. The activity can contain the electronic copy of the letter.

letter of guarantee (n)~ An undertaking by a bank (the guarantor) to pay an agreed-upon amount of money to another person (the beneficiary) if the bank's customer (the principal) defaults in a debt or in its obligation to the beneficiary.

letterbox (n)~ A video display format in which black bars appear above and below the video image while it is played. The letterbox format maintains the original aspect ratio of an image when it is displayed in a window with a different aspect ratio.

level (n)~ The name of a set of members in a dimension hierarchy such that all members of the set are at the same distance from the root of the hierarchy. For example, a time hierarchy may contain the levels Year, Month, and Day.

leveling (oth)~ Resolving resource conflicts or overallocations by delaying or splitting certain tasks. When Project levels a resource, its selected assignments are distributed and rescheduled.

leveling delay (n)~ The amount of time that an assignment or task is to be delayed from the original scheduled start date as a result of resource leveling or of manually entering a leveling delay.

leverage (v)~ To take advantage of; capitalize on.

lexicon (n)~ The words of a language and their definitions.

lexicon (n)~ In programming, the identifiers, keywords, constants, and other elements of a language that make up its vocabulary."

LF (n)~ A control character that tells a computer or printer to advance one line below the current line without moving the position of the cursor or print head.

liability (n)~ A monetary debt or obligation of future services.

liability (n)~ A classifier used to classify the value of economic resources that are owned by creditors.

library (n)~ In Windows Media Player, a database that contains information about digital media files on a computer, a network drive, or the Internet.

library (n)~ A location on a SharePoint site where a collection of files and their associated metadata are stored.

library (n)~ The catalog of resources that can be used to create virtual machines in Virtual Machine Manager.

library (n)~ A collection of items, such as files and folders, assembled from various locations. The locations might be on your computer, an external hard drive, removable media, or someone else's computer.

library database (n)~ A collection of procedures and database objects that you can call from any application. In order to use the items in the library, you must first establish a reference from the current database to the library database.

library file (n)~ In programming, a collection of routines stored in a file. Each set of

instructions in a library has a name, and each performs a different task.

library refresh (n)~ The process by which Virtual Machine Manager indexes files stored on library shares, and then updates Library view and resource listings. Periodic library refreshes can be scheduled, or individual library shares can be refreshed as needed.

library request (n)~ A request for a library or stand-alone drive to perform a task. This request can be issued by an application or by Removable Storage.

library server (n)~ A server that makes shares available to store resources in the Virtual Machine Manager library. The library is managed centrally through the Library view of the Virtual Machine Manager Administrator Console. A Virtual Machine Manager agent installed on the library server provides metadata about the shares and resources to Virtual Machine Manager.

library share (n)~ A share that has been added to the Virtual Machine Manager library. To be available for use in creating virtual machines, a resource must be stored on a library share and must be added to the Virtual Machine Manager library. When a library server is added to Virtual Machine Manager, shares on the library server are automatically discovered.

Library view (n)~ The view in the Virtual Machine Manager Administrator Console in which the administrator manages library servers, shares, resources, and stored virtual machines.

license acquisition (n)~ The process of obtaining a license to play content that is protected with usage rights and restrictions policies.

License Advantage (PN)~ A specific type of full software license that can be purchased from Microsoft.

license chain (n)~ A license for digital media content that is composed of connected elements that include a root license and one or more leaf licenses, each of which contains a subset of rights for the content.

license code (n)~ An alphanumeric key that grants a party the right to use software or software components as prescribed in the terms of the license agreement, and that activates and inactivates software modules, software capabilities, and software functions.

License Installation Report (n)~ A report that compares installed software on computers in an organization with that organization's current license agreement coverage. This report can be used to determine whether an organization has sufficient license agreement coverage.

License Manager (n)~ A wizard interface for adding, deleting, and viewing Professional and Standard Microsoft CRM Module Licenses.

license plate number (n)~ A unique number that is assigned to a warehouse entity such as a pallet, bin, cart, or individual item for tracking inventory. You can use this number to ascertain the item location, item quantity, product dimension, and tracking dimension of the entity.

License Purchase Report (n)~ A report that displays the software titles for all licensed software in selected license groups, based on their licensing agreements. This report can be used to find gaps in coverage for the license agreements in an organization.

license server (n)~ A computer on which the RD Licensing role service is installed. A license server issues RDS CALs to users or devices that connect to a remote desktop

server.

license server discovery mode (n)~ A mode that is configured on the terminal server that determines which method to use to find (-€œdiscover-€?) a Terminal Services license server in order to request Terminal Services client access licenses (TS CALs).

license set (n)~ A collection of Groove licenses assigned to management of a domain group or member.

license terms (n)~ A legal agreement between a software or hardware manufacturer and the end user, with regard to the terms of use and transfer of the software.

licensed file (n)~ A Windows Media file that has an associated license that defines how the file can be played. The restrictions stated in the license vary depending on the license creator.

Licenses workspace (n)~ A workspace in Windows Intune and Asset Inventory Service that lets administrators add and manage license agreement information for software that was purchased through Microsoft Volume Licensing agreements, and for Microsoft or non-Microsoft software that was purchased by other means.

LicenseWise (PN)~ A -€œone-stop shop-€? that can help partners recommend product and licensing solutions for their customers, optimize the sales process, and build new revenue opportunities.

licensing (n)~ The process of issuing licenses to clients, so that they may use content that is protected with usage rights and restrictions policies.

licensing key (n)~ A short character string that serves as a password during the installation of licensed commercial software. The use of licensing keys is a security device aimed at reducing illegal duplication of licensed software.

Licensing Manual (PN)~ The statement published by Microsoft (updated from time to time) at http://www.microsoft.com/licensing/contracts or at a successor site. The Licensing Manual includes details about the processes supporting an agreement.

Licensing Solution Provider (PN)~ A partner supporting the analysis of Microsoft customers' licenses and cloud options on their Enterprise Agreement(s) and advise them regarding changes to programs over the past three years and how they will impact their organization, as well as all contract management activities required.

LID (n)~ A standard international numeric abbreviation for a country or geographical region. A language identifier is a 16-bit value that consists of a primary language identifier and a secondary language identifier.

life cycle (n)~ The phases a solution goes through from the time it is conceived until the time it is retired from service.

life cycle model (n)~ A partitioning of the life of a product into phases that guide the project from identifying customer needs through product retirement.

lifestyle (PN)~ An app category that facilitates activities in daily life, such as shopping or dining.

Lifestyle (PN)~ An MSN site designed as a guide to better living, with article, tips and galleries on beauty and fashion, food, style and home dÃ©cor, diet and cuisine, health and fitness, parenting, friends and relationships.

Lifestyle (PN)~ An app category that facilitates activities in daily life, such as shopping or dining.

lifestyle snapshot (n)~ A documented day in the life of a persona. A lifestyle snapshot is created by a business analyst through interactions with the users.

lifetime (n)~ The time period that begins when an object is allocated in memory and ends when the garbage collector deletes the object from memory.

Lifetime (PN)~ A time-out setting in Web playlists after which clients cannot access the playlist.

Lifetime calls (PN)~ The name of a section in Call Timers that displays the cumulative duration of all calls since the device was first activated.

LIFO inventory valuation method (n)~ An inventory valuation method in which inventory that is received most recently is considered sold or used first for accounting purposes.

lift chart (n)~ In Analysis Services, a chart that compares the accuracy of the predictions of each data mining model in the comparison set.

ligature (n)~ In typography, a single character created from two joined letters that replaces the two separate letters.

light (n)~ A property in graphic design software that makes objects visible, much like light in the natural world.

light (n)~ A theme that consists of a light background.

light (adj)~ Having a font weight that corresponds to a weight class value of 300 according to the OpenType specification.

light bulb menu (n)~ A dropdown menu marked with a light bulb icon providing automatic fixes to code issues or, if no automatic fix is available, a link to documentation describing how to fix the issue.

light dismiss (n)~ An effect in which a UI element, such as a flyout, disappears when the user touches anywhere on the screen outside of the element.

light event (n)~ A performance event that occurs only occasionally and for which limited information is collected.

light sensor (n)~ A category of sensor that responds to a pre-defined amount of light.

light source (n)~ The element that is providing the light that illuminates a photographic subject.

light source (n)~ In computer graphics, the imaginary location of a source of light, which determines the shading in an image.

lightness (n)~ The quality of a color that makes it appear brighter (closer to white) or darker (closer to black).

LightSwitch Desktop Application (n)~ A computer application which is used to build business applications and provides a simplified development environment so that you can concentrate on the business logic instead of the application infrastructure.

LightSwitch for Visual Studio 2013 (n)~ The name of a computer application for Visual Studio 2013, which is used to build business applications and provides a simplified development environment so that you can concentrate on the business logic instead of the application infrastructure.

LightSwitch HTML Application (n)~ The name of a application that makes it easy to create professional, data-centric, business applications that can consume a variety of data sources and create clients that can run on a variety of devices.

LightSwitch V3.6 Client project (n)~ The project of a client in the environment of LightSwitch V3.6.

LightSwitch v3.6 Server project (n)~ The project of a server in the environment of LightSwitch V3.6.

Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (n)~ The primary access protocol for Active Directory. LDAP is an industry-standard protocol, established by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), that allows users to query and update information in a directory service. Active Directory supports both LDAP version 2 and LDAP version 3.

lightweight pooling (n)~ An option that provides a means of reducing the system overhead associated with the excessive context switching sometimes seen in symmetric multiprocessing (SMP) environments by performing the context switching inline, thus helping to reduce user/kernel ring transitions.

lightweight task (n)~ In the Concurrency Runtime, an asynchronous function call. A lightweight task is typically shorter-running and contains less internal state than an asynchronous agent, and the caller is not notified when the task is completed.

like (v)~ Action taken by a Microsoft Dynamics CRM user on a post that expresses that the user liked or agreed with that particular post.

like (PN)~ A Facebook term for showing approval of a friend's post or connecting with a page.

limited access (n)~ Access to fewer features than the computer normally has. This reduced access will last for a short amount of time before the computer becomes inoperable.

limited account (n)~ A type of account that allows customers to use a limited set of Windows Live services without signing up for a new e-mail address or providing an existing alternate one. The ID that is created can't be used to send or receive e-mail. A customer with this account type can only reset their password if they subsequently add an alternate e-mail address to their account.

limited capacity (n)~ The capability of a resource (worker, machine, work center, plant, or organization) to produce output within a specified period of time without exceeding the available capacity.

limited liability company (n)~ A business entity allowed for by state statutes in the United States that protects each owner (member) from personal liabilities but is not taxed since it passes all profits and losses to each member who is taxed accordingly.

limited material (n)~ A method for scheduling resources that assumes that all the component materials needed for production are available when the production process starts.

limited properties of work centers (n)~ A method for scheduling resources that considers limits to the type of work a work center can perform at a given time. Finite property specifies the type of products or operations to be carried out at the same time at a work center.

limited user account (n)~ A type of user account that prohibits users from changing most computer settings and deleting important files. While such a user can access applications, they generally cannot install software or hardware, among other things.

line (n)~ In communications, a connection, usually a physical wire or other cable, between

sending and receiving (or calling and called) devices, including telephones, computers, and terminals.

line (n)~ In word processing, a string of characters displayed or printed in a single horizontal row.

line (n)~ In programming, a statement (instruction) that occupies one line of the program. In this context, the common reference is to a program line' or a 'line of code'.'

line (n)~ A vector path defined by two points and a straight or curved segment between them.

line appearance (n)~ In telephony systems, the instance of an extension or phone number on a phone. For example, if a user's desk phone is provisioned with his extension, then you can say that his phone has his line appearance. Business phones may have more than one line appearance.

line break (n)~ The point at which one line ends and another begins.

line chart (n)~ A chart that shows trends in data at equal intervals, with values from one or more sets of data connected by lines.

line editor (n)~ A text-editing program that numbers each line of text, working with the document on a line-by-line rather than on a word-by-word basis.

line feed (n)~ A control character that tells a computer or printer to advance one line below the current line without moving the position of the cursor or print head.

Line Image Generator (n)~ A feature that enables you to configure the style of the lines or images that are displayed between nodes in a TreeView control.

Line Item Order (PN)~ The display name of an attribute that specifies the position of an item in the list of contract line items.

line item workflow (n)~ A workflow created for each line item in a workflow document.

line item workflow work item (n)~ A workflow work item that is created by a line item workflow instance.

line join (n)~ The common area that is formed by two lines whose ends meet or overlap.

line layer (n)~ The layer in a map report that displays spatial data as lines, for example, lines that indicate paths or routes.

line number (n)~ A number assigned by a line editor to a line of text and used to refer to that line for purposes of viewing, editing, or printing. The line numbers are sequential.

line of code (n)~ An executable line of text that excludes white space, comments, type declarations, and namespace declarations.

line pencil (n)~ A pencil tool that simulates the look and feel of drawing lines with a pencil.

line price variance amount (n)~ The currency amount of the price variance between a vendor invoice line and the corresponding purchase order line, calculated as follows: (Invoice net unit price - Purchase order net unit price) * Update invoice quantity

line printer (n)~ Any printer that prints one line at a time as opposed to one character at a time (as with many dot-matrix printers) or one page at a time (as with some dot-matrix and most laser printers). Line printers typically produce the familiar 11-by-17-inch fanfold computer printouts. They are high-speed devices and are often used with mainframes, minicomputers, or networked machines rather than with single-user systems.

Line Printer Daemon (n)~ A service on a print server that receives print jobs from Line

Printer Remote (LPR) tools that are running on client computers.

Line Printer Remote (n)~ A connectivity utility that runs on client systems and is used to print files to a computer running an LPD server.

line property (n)~ A code that specifies which transactions in a journal are chargeable and which are non-chargeable.

line screen angle (n)~ The angle of the lines of dots for each of the halftone screens that are used in process color printing.

line screen frequency (n)~ The fineness or coarseness of a halftone screen represented by lines per inch (LPI).

line segment (n)~ A portion of a line, defined by its beginning and ending points.

line spacing (n)~ The amount of space from the bottom of one line of text to the bottom of the next line.

line string (n)~ A shape representing a single path in a coordinate system. It uses linear interpolation between control points for the definition of line which is appropriate to the coordinate system.

line weight (n)~ The thickness of a line in a document.

line width (n)~ The length of a line of type measured from the left margin to the right margin on a piece of paper or on a computer screen. On a typewriter, line width is usually measured in terms of the number of monospace alphanumeric characters that can fit on the line; on a computer monitor or printer, line width is normally measured in inches, centimeters, points, or picas.

line wrap (n)~ The ability of a word-processing program or a text-editing program to break lines of text automatically to stay within the page margins or window boundaries of a document without the user having to do so with carriage returns, as is typically necessary on a typewriter.

linear (adj)~ Proceeding sequentially. For example, a linear search is one that moves from A to B to C.

linear (adj)~ In mathematics and electronics, having a direct and proportional relationship among characteristics or variables. For example, the output of a linear amplifier is directly proportional to the input.

linear attenuation (n)~ The intensity of a beam of light that diminishes at a constant rate as it gets further from the light source.

linear expression (n)~ An option that changes a 2-dimensional linear expression, such as 5^2, to a built-up (3-dimensional) format.

linear fraction (n)~ A fraction that is written on a single line: the numerator is placed on the left, followed by the fraction bar, and the denominator on the right. Example: 3/4

linear gradient (n)~ A brush where one color gradually transitions into another along a line.

linear interpolation (n)~ One of three methods used to describe how an animation transitions between values over its duration. This method produces a constant rate of change.

linear search (n)~ A simple, though inefficient, search algorithm that operates by sequentially examining each element in a list until the target element is found or the last item has been completely processed. Linear searches are primarily used for very short

lists.

Linear Venn (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show overlapping relationships in a sequence. Works best with Level 1 text only.

lined guide (n)~ In lined mode, a ruled recognition guide that minimally draws a suggested base line, and can also include a midline, or even ascender or descender lines.

lined mode (n)~ A Tablet PC input mode that provides a non-restrictive writing surface with a lined guide that enables users to write freeform (i.e. cursive, print, or a mix of these). In lined mode, user's ink is continuously recognized and converted to text as soon as the user starts writing the next word.

line-of-business (n)~ The type of enterprise in which businesses or organizations are engaged.

line-of-business application (n)~ An application that is vital to running enterprises, such as payroll, resource planning, supply chain management, and accounting.

line-of-business data (n)~ Any piece of data originated in or targeted to be processed by the LOB system.

line-of-business entity (n)~ A data structure exposed by the LOB system consisting of a set of related fields grouped together under a unique ID.

line-of-business identifier (n)~ An identifier used by the LOB system to perform create, update, and delete operations on an LOB entity. This identifier is unique per LOB entity type, but may not be unique across different types, solutions, and LOB systems.

line-of-business service (n)~ A service that exposes access to LOB data sources

lingering object (n)~ A domain controller that was offline for longer than the value of the tombstone lifetime can contain objects that have been deleted on other domain controllers and for which tombstones no longer exist.

link (v)~ To connect or associate items or data such as contacts, accounts, or worksheets.

link (n)~ A connection between an OLE object and its OLE server, or between a dynamic data exchange (DDE) source document and a destination document.

link (n)~ A connection between an element in a hypertext document, such as a word, phrase, symbol, or image, and a different element in the document or in another location, a webpage, file, or script.

link (v)~ To establish a connection to data from another application so that users can view and edit the data in both the original application and in the destination application.

link (n)~ A connection between multiple contact profiles in the People hub.

Link (PN)~ The Sway button that allows users to create a hyperlink embedded in their sway.

Link Aggregation Control Protocol (PN)~ Protocol that standardizes the link aggregation process among different vendors.

link bar (n)~ A collection of graphic or text buttons representing hyperlinks to pages both within your Web site and to external sites.

link chain (n)~ A series of redirecting web links that are designed to hide malicious websites.

link column (n)~ In a row definition of a report, the column that contains the links to dimensions and external worksheet files that will be used in a report.

Link Control Protocol (n)~ A PPP control protocol that negotiates link and PPP

parameters to dynamically configure the data-link layer of a PPP connection.

Link Data Sources Wizard (n)~ A wizard dialog title to create a linked data source, where you can link multiple data sources into one single data source such as two different tables in a SQL database.

link extension (n)~ A Web Deploy feature that makes it possible to perform additional custom tasks during deployment.

link layer (n)~ The lowest layer of the Internet Protocols, concerned with the physical interconnection of computers.

Link Library Dependency (n)~ An option to dictate the builder to automatically pass the library as an input to the linker.

link line (n)~ On the Gantt Chart and Network Diagram, the line that appears between two tasks to indicate a task dependency.

link path (n)~ The descriptive form, or explicit connecting points, of referring to the location of a link source.

Link redirect (n)~ A tab name in the General Settings dialog that enables the user to specifiy a public, published URL to which clients will be redirected when links in publshed Web content navigate to an unpublished page.

link time (adj)~ The period during which a program is being linked.

Link Time Code Generation (n)~ An option that tells the linker to call the compiler and perform whole program optimization.

Link to Record (v)~ A button, located in the Business Contact Manager group, that enables the user to link an item to a record.

link translation mapping (n)~ A mapping that translates the internal name (or IP address) of a Web site to the public name (or IP address) of the Web site.

link type (n)~ The type of task dependency. The four dependency types are Finish-to-start [FS], Finish-to-finish [FF], Start-to-start [SS], and Start-to-finish [SF].

LinkAccess (n)~ A feature that allows access to SharePoint documents and sites and documents on shares inside of a corporate network through Outlook Web Access when it is used remotely.

linked dimension (n)~ A reference in a cube to a dimension in a different cube (that is, a cube with a different data source view that exists in the same or a different Analysis Services database). A linked dimension can only be related to measure groups in the source cube, and can only be edited in the source database.

linked ID (n)~ A Windows Live ID that is connected to at least one other Windows Live ID. When customers link IDs, they can sign in with one ID and switch to others without having to sign out from the first. Customers set up linked IDs in Windows Live Account.

linked inbox (n)~ A list of two or more email inboxes that have been linked so that users can view their email from all linked accounts at the same time. The accounts themselves are not combined.

linked list (n)~ A data structure consisting of nodes or elements connected by pointers. A singly linked list has one pointer in each node, pointing to the next node in the list; a doubly linked list has two pointers in each node, pointing to the next and previous nodes. In a circular list, the first and last nodes of the list are linked together.

linked measure group (n)~ A reference in a cube to a measure group in a different cube

(that is, a cube with a different data source view that exists in the same or a different Analysis Services database). A linked measure group can only be edited in the source database.

linked object (n)~ An object that is inserted into a document but still exists in the source file. When information is linked, the new document is updated automatically if the information in the original document changes.

linked picture (n)~ A picture that links to a high-resolution image file that is stored outside of the publication file. If the linked picture is changed in an image-editing program, you can update the linked picture in the publication file.

linked project (n)~ A project that contains task dependencies to and from tasks in other project files. A link to a task in another project is represented with a placeholder or ghost task.

linked server (n)~ A definition of an OLE DB data source used by SQL Server distributed queries. The linked server definition specifies the OLE DB provider required to access the data, and includes enough addressing information for the OLE DB provider to connect to the data.

linked style sheet (n)~ A type of cascading style sheet that exists in a separate file and is referenced throughout one or more Web pages.

linked table (n)~ An OLE DB rowset exposed by an OLE DB data source that has been defined as a linked server for use in SQL Server distributed queries.

linked virtual hard disk (n)~ A virtual hard disk that points to and uses an entire physical disk for the purpose of converting a data disk to a virtual hard disk. You cannot turn on a virtual machine if a linked disk is attached to the virtual machine.

LinkedIn ~ a social networking site (www.linkedin.com) designed for business professionals to use for work contacts and communication.

linker (n)~ A program that links compiled modules and data files to create an executable program. A linker can also have other functions, such as creating libraries.

linking (oth)~ In a project, establishing a dependency between tasks. Linking tasks defines a dependency between their start and finish dates. In OLE, establishing a connection between programs so that data in one document is updated when it changes in another.

linking (n)~ A feature that allows users to easily add links to content within other content (e.g. pages, sections, section groups) and provides quick navigation through these links. The feature operates in the same manner that links work in wikis.

linking table (n)~ A table that has associations with two other tables, and is used indirectly as an association between those two tables.

Links Web Part (n)~ A customizable component of the Microsoft Office Live Web site that allows users to place a list of links to other Web sites on their Web pages.

link-state database (n)~ A map of an area maintained by OSPF routers. It is updated after any change in the network topology. The link state database is used to compute IP routes, which must be computed again after any change in the topology. See also: adjacency; Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)

LINQ (n)~ A query syntax that defines a set of query operators that allow traversal, filter, and projection operations to be expressed in a direct, declarative way in any .NET-based

programming language.

LINQ pattern (n)~ The set of standard query operators that is available in all LINQ queries, and the rules that define the structure of a LINQ query.

LINQ provider (n)~ A library that implements the functionality of the Standard Query Operators for a specific kind of data source. The LINQ provider runs the query or passes it to some other execution engine.

LINQ to ADO.NET (PN)~ A technology that makes it possible to query over any enumerable object in ADO.NET by using the LINQ programming model. LINQ to ADO.NET consists of three related LINQ technologies: LINQ to DataSet, LINQ to SQL, and LINQ to Entities.

LINQ to DataSet (PN)~ A LINQ technology that makes it easier and faster to query over data cached in a DataSet object. The queries are expressed in the programming language itself and not as string literals embedded in the application code.

LINQ to Entities (PN)~ A LINQ technology that enables developers to create flexible, strongly typed queries against the Entity Framework by using LINQ expressions and the LINQ Standard Query Operators.

LINQ to Objects (PN)~ The use of LINQ to query in-memory data such as arrays and lists.

LINQ to SQL (PN)~ A LINQ technology that provides a run-time infrastructure for managing relational data as objects. In LINQ to SQL, the data model of a relational database is mapped to an object model expressed in the programming language of the developer.

LINQ to XML (PN)~ An in-memory programming interface that makes it possible to work with XML from within the .NET Framework programming languages.

Linux ~ A rival PC- operating system- to Microsoft Windows, but unlike Windows it is 'open source', which means that anyone can create their own version of it without having to pay royalties, and requires a much less powerful computer. Initially required a lot of technical knowledge, but is rapidly being made much more- user-friendly.

Linux (-€œLinus' UNIX-€?) ~ A widely used Open Source Unix-like operating system. Linux was first released by its inventor Linus Torvalds in 1991. There are versions of Linux for almost every available type of computer hardware from desktop machines to IBM mainframes.

Linux Support (n)~ The Microsoft Azure support plan for certain Linux offerings available through the Azure Gallery. For some Linux offerings, support is provided by the publisher free of charge. For other Linux offerings, there is a charge for the right to receive support for Linux VMs by the minute.

LIP (PN)~ Add-in software that provides partially localized user interfaces for particular computer programs in languages not supported by localized versions of those programs.

lipid profile (n)~ A pattern of lipids in the blood. It usually includes the levels of total cholesterol, high-density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol, triglycerides, and the calculated low-density lipoprotein (LDL) 'cholesterol.

liquid asset (n)~ An asset that is cash or easily converted into cash.

liquid crystal display (n)~ A type of display that uses a liquid compound having a polar molecular structure, sandwiched between two transparent electrodes. When an electric

field is applied, the molecules align with the field, forming a crystalline arrangement that polarizes the light passing through it. A polarized filter laminated over the electrodes blocks polarized light. In this way, a grid of electrodes can selectively turn on' a cell

liquidity (n)~ The ability of a party to use current assets to settle current liabilities.

liquidity account (n)~ A ledger account that records cash transactions for a particular bank or for cash held at the company. For some companies, a liquidity account records transactions in liquid investments that can be sold from day to day.

liquidity classification (n)~ A systematic organization of time intervals that predict the liquidity of a party.

liquidity ratio (n)~ The proportion of a party's current assets that can be used to settle current liabilities.

list (v)~ To make or include in a list.

list (n)~ A collection of links to items (such as files, folders, or even other lists). You can create a list to help you find or organize information on your computer.

list (n)~ A table of records located in the main area for each entity in the user interface.

List (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout type that includes layouts designed to show nonsequential information.

list (n)~ A site element that stores and displays a collection of data that team members and other site users can share.

list (n)~ An administrator-defined customization that enables users to classify objects such as incidents, change requests, activities, or configuration items. For example, a list might be Location' or 'Organization."

list (n)~ A module someone can add to their Windows Live Space to contain personal interest items such as music, books, and movies.

list box (n)~ A control in Windows that enables the user to choose one option from a list of possibilities.

List Builder (PN)~ An online service for your marketing campaign that allows you to acquire and manage e-mail lists, and to track the results.

List Builder Subscriber (n)~ An individual who has indicated his or her desire to be on a mailing list.

list control (n)~ A control on a form, that repeats as needed, into which users can enter text. The control can be formatted as a bulleted, numbered, or plain list.

list frame (n)~ A border that outlines the list that is maintained by the List Manager.

list index (n)~ The sequence of numbers for items in a list, starting with 0 for the first item, 1 for the second item, and so forth.

list item (n)~ An option that constrains the values that users can enter for a specific list. For example, Redmond' might be a list item for 'Location."

List Manager (PN)~ A feature that maintains lists as simple databases consisting of rows and columns contained within a list frame. This makes it easy to keep lists separate, maintain data integrity, and find the data you want.

list place (n)~ A navigation place that contains a list in the content area and where the user can search, filter, select and perform actions on multiple entities.

List Publisher (PN)~ A module used to publish a Business Applications or Contact Manager list onto your public-facing Web site and to design its layout. Changes to the list

are automatically displayed on the public Web page.

List Relationships (PN)~ A feature that supports referential integrity between two lists via the lookup field.

list separator (n)~ A character that separates items in a list.

list sheet (n)~ A worksheet that is dedicated to a single list, which is maintained by the List Manager.

list view (n)~ A common Windows control that allows users to view and interact with a collection of data objects, using either single selection or multiple selection.

List view (n)~ A UI element that enables a user to display Works tasks in list format.

List View Threshold (PN)~ A threshold in the Resource Throttling feature that specifies the maximum number of items that a database operation can involve at one time. Operations that exceed this limit are prohibited.

listen (v)~ To wait for incoming traffic, calls or connection requests on a port.

listener adapter (n)~ A component that establishes communication between the Windows Process Activation Service (WASW) and protocol listeners, such as HTTP.sys. This allows listeners to get configuration information about applications and namespaces they monitor. Listener adapters also notify the Windows Process Activation Service about incoming messages for applications that have not connected to a worker process.

Listening MOS (n)~ A prediction of the wideband listening quality MOS (MOS-LQ)) of the audio stream that is played to the user. This value takes into account the audio fidelity and distortion and speech and noise levels.

listening quality MOS (n)~ Within the VoIP industry, a commonly used class of MOS values that measures the quality of audio for listening purposes only, without taking into account any bidirectional effects, such as delay and echo.

listing (n)~ A printed copy of program source code. Some compilers and assemblers produce optional assembly listings during compilation or assembly. Such listings of code often have additional information such as line numbers, nested block depth, and cross-reference tables. See also assembly listing.

listing type (n)~ The type of application that a developer wants to publish or list in a Microsoft marketplace; for example, an App for Office, an App for SharePoint, or a Microsoft Azure Catalog App.

list-separator character (n)~ A character, usually a comma or semicolon, that separates elements in a list.

LISTSERV ~ a commercial software package for operating e-mail mailing lists and discussion groups, produced by L-Soft International (www.lsoft.com)

ListView (PN)~ A Windows UI control that enables easy creation and management of a data collection using web-based technologies.

literal (n)~ A value used exactly as you see it. For example, the number 25 and the string Hello' are both literals.'

literal content (n)~ The content inside an element's opening and closing tags. This content is not parsed or rendered by MSHTML.

literal type character (n)~ A textual representation of a particular value of a data type. For example, 2147483647 represents a value of integer data type.

litigation hold (n)~ A feature that allows the preservation of items in user mailboxes and

the protection of the items from deletion by users or automated processes.

little endian (adj)~ Pertaining to a processor memory architecture that stores numbers so that the least significant byte is placed first.

Live (PN)~ The cloud service that enables users to communicate and collaborate with people online and access their conversations, photos, documents, contacts, appointments, settings, and services across PC, phone, and other devices.

Live App (PN)~ Any app from the app list with Start screen tile notifications.

live chat customer support (n)~ A client service where users can ask for help via a live chat and a customer support agent will answer.

Live Connect (PN)~ The program that enables developers to connect to Live and easily use Microsoft account, OneDrive, Hotmail, and Messenger within their apps, websites, and devices. Live Connect provides a set of standards-based APIs and the downloadable Live SDK.

live effect (n)~ A filter that changes the appearance of objects (e.g. vectors, texts, or bitmapped objects) depending on the effect type chosen. It is referred to as live' effect

Live Encoder Input Hours (n)~ A resource of the 'Media Services' service type of the 'Media' service.

live export (n)~ The process of exporting a virtual machine and its snapshots while the virtual machine is running.

Live File System (n)~ A file storage system that can be used to create CDs and DVDs. Discs formatted with Live File System allow you to copy files to the disc at any time, instead of copying (burning) them all at once.

Live Folder (PN)~ A feature that allows users to group tiles and Live Tiles on the Start Screen and keep apps better organized.

Live Icon (n)~ A scalable thumbnail used throughout Windows Vista that allows users to see the first page of documents, the actual image of a photo, or the album art for individual songs in a music collection.

live layout (n)~ A layout that is updated in real time as an object on the page is moved, resized, or rotated, enabling the user to preview the end result before the action is completed.

Live Lock Screen (PN)~ A lock screen featuring dynamically updated content.

Live Lock Screen app (PN)~ An application that either takes advantage of the ability to set a dynamic wallpaper or that takes advantage of the new lock extensibility framework (examples include the Metro Refresh and Inking applications).

Live Meeting administrator (n)~ A person who assigns user accounts and manages the Live Meeting service for an organization.

Live Meeting console (n)~ The array of windows and tools that display on each participant's web browser when a Live Meeting session is in progress.

Live Meeting Manager (n)~ A Web-based tool that is used to access and manage meetings and recordings, join meetings, and change Live Meeting user preferences.

Live Meeting Replay (n)~ A meeting recording format that includes Sharing slides and annotations with the recording.

Live Meeting session (n)~ A meeting that is conducted by using Live Meeting, whether a scheduled meeting or a Meet Now meeting.

Live Mesh (PN)~ A -€œsoftware-plus-services-€? platform and experience that enables PCs and other devices to -€œcome alive-€? by making them aware of each other through the Internet, enabling individuals and organizations to manage, access, and share their files and applications seamlessly on the Web and across their world of devices.

Live Migration (PN)~ A feature that allows a running virtual machine instance to be moved from one physical machine to another physical machine with minimal downtime.

live migration (n)~ The process of moving a running virtual machine from one physical computer to another without noticeable downtime.

Live Preview (PN)~ A feature that allows you to preview the appearance of a formatting option or command before actually applying it to selected text or objects.

live region (n)~ A perceivable region of a webpage that is typically updated as a result of an external event when user focus may be elsewhere.

Live SDK (PN)~ The actual software bits available to developers to enable them to use the Live Connect program.

Live Services (PN)~ A portfolio of Microsoft products, specifically adCenter, Office Live, Windows Live.

live session (n)~ A session in which multiple users can work together and see each other's changes immediately.

Live Sharing Session (n)~ A session in which multiple users can work together and see each other's changes immediately.

Live Smooth Streaming (PN)~ A feature for Microsoft Internet Information Services (IIS) 7.0 or greater that delivers fragments from live streams to Smooth Streaming-compatible clients by using a proprietary Microsoft implementation of the adaptive streaming format.

live streaming (n)~ A feature that enables sharing video with other users live over the Internet.

Live Tile (PN)~ A tile that updates dynamically to show content directly from the Start screen.

Live@edu Organization (PN)~ A new feature set available to educational institutions enrolled in the Live@edu offering that are using Outlook Live. This new feature set provides significant administrative flexibility and is the default for all new Live@edu customers who select Outlook Live.

LMAO ~ (Laughing My Ass Off)- Internet slang.

LMDT (n)~ The timestamp of the most recent modification of a Navision entity. The modified entries are retrieved from the Change Log. If the Last Modified Date/Time is older than the last synchronization time, then entities will not be synchronized. If The Last Modified Date/Time is more recent, the synchronization will be performed.

LMZL (PN)~ A Windows security feature for Internet Explorer that secures the Local Machine Zone by tightening restrictions on several URL actions. Any time one of these URL actions is attempted, a new security user interface (UI) element, called the Information Bar, appears. The user can click the Information Bar to remove the lockdown from the restricted content.

load (n)~ The total computing burden a system carries at one time.

load (n)~ The maximum amount of activity that can be performed by a resource in a time

period.

load balance (v)~ To redistribute work to available resources or to reschedule to available times.

load balancer (n)~ A device or software that distributes the work between several computers, processes, hard disks, or other resources to get optimal resource utilization. A network load balancer, in the context of Application Request Routing, is a proxy-based load balancer that distributes network traffic among several Web servers.

Load Balancer (PN)~ A Layer-4 (TCP, UDP) type load balancer that distributes incoming traffic among healthy service instances in cloud services or virtual machines defined in a load balancer set.

load balancing (n)~ In distributed processing, the distribution of activity across two or more servers in order to avoid overloading any one with too many requests from users.

load balancing (n)~ In client/server network administration, the process of reducing heavy traffic flows either by dividing a busy network segment into multiple smaller segments or by using software to distribute traffic among multiple network interface cards working simultaneously to transfer information to a server.

load balancing ~ In routing, the capability of a router to distribute traffic over all its network ports that are the same distance from the destination address. Good load-balancing algorithms use both line speed and reliability information.

load pattern (n)~ The number of virtual users that are active during a load test and the rate at which new users are started.

load planning (n)~ The process of scheduling, picking, packing, and consolidating one or more shipments of warehouse inventory items for transportation and delivery.

load profile (n)~ The simulated workload for a load or stress test. The load profile can be constant or increased dynamically through stepping.

load simulation (n)~ An attempt to model the effect of many users accessing a server at the same time. Load tests do not generate actual load with actual users, but rather simulated load with virtual users.

load test (n)~ A test that studies the behavior of the program when it is working at its limits. Types of load tests include volume tests, stress tests, and storage tests. Volume tests study the largest tasks the program can deal with. Stress tests study the program's response to peak bursts of activity. Storage tests study how memory and space is used by the program, either in resident memory or on disk. A test that is designed to put a server application under heavy user load to pinpoint performance and/or scalability problems.

Load Test Analyzer (n)~ A Visual Studio window that displays results of any load test run, after it has run. It is used to examine any load test results that have already ended.

Load Test Editor (n)~ The Visual Studio editor in which a .loadtest file is opened. It displays a tree structure of nodes.

Load Test Monitor (n)~ A Visual Studio window that displays results during a load test run.

load test scenario (n)~ A scenario used to model how a group of users interacts with a server application. A scenario consists of a test mix, a load profile, a network mix, and a browser mix. A load test can have more than one scenario.

Load Test Wizard (n)~ A wizard that guides you through the process of creating a load

test.

load testing (n)~ Testing at or beyond the limits of a specified requirement to understand its behavior and failure trigger points.

Load Testing VUser Minutes (PN)~ The offer that enables users to create load tests in Visual Studio Ultimate 2013 (or later) and run them on Visual Studio Online. Load tests are measured and billed in virtual user minutes.

loaded site (n)~ A Web site that has a lot of content and is visually attractive.

loader (n)~ A utility that loads the executable code of a program into memory for execution. On most microcomputers, the loader is an invisible part of the operating system and is automatically invoked when a program is run.

loading screen (n)~ The screen that appears while the system is loading an application that a user has selected. The loading screen displays a wait indicator until the application starts.

LOB (n)~ The type of enterprise in which businesses or organizations are engaged.

LOB data (n)~ Any piece of data originated in or targeted to be processed by the LOB system.

LOB entity (n)~ A data structure exposed by the LOB system consisting of a set of related fields grouped together under a unique ID.

LOB Id (n)~ An identifier used by the LOB system to perform create, update, and delete operations on an LOB entity. This identifier is unique per LOB entity type, but may not be unique across different types, solutions, and LOB systems.

LOB service (n)~ A service that exposes access to LOB data sources

lobby (n)~ A virtual waiting area where conference call invitees are held before the conference is activated. The invitees perceive that they are on hold.

lobby page (n)~ A page of information about the broadcast that is displayed in the viewer's browser before the broadcast begins. It can contain a title, subject, host's name, information about the broadcast, and a countdown to the time of the broadcast.

local (adj)~ In programming, a variable that is restricted in scope, that is, used in only one part (subprogram, procedure, or function) of a program.

local administrators group (n)~ The group of users who have permission to perform administration tasks on the local server computer. The permissions for this group are set by using the administration tools for the operating system.

local area network (n)~ A network of computers, printers, and other devices located within a relatively limited area (for example, a building). A LAN enables any connected device to interact with any other on the network.

local area transport (n)~ A DEC-specific, non-routable network protocol designed to provide connection between remote desktop servers and DEC hosts.

local cache (n)~ A feature that enables deserialized copies of cached objects to be saved in the memory of the same process that runs the cache-enabled application.

local call (n)~ A call made in a customer's geographic area that does not carry any additional toll charges. The local call area can be a neighborhood, a city or even a country.

local computer (n)~ The computer that you are currently logged on to as a user. More generally, a local computer is a computer that you can access directly without using a communications line or a communications device, such as a network adapter or a modem.

Local Content Diagnostic Provider (PN)~ The set of logic which exposes information about diagnostic content stored locally on the end user's machine to the Aggregate Diagnostic Provider.

local context (n)~ A security context in Windows that controls capabilities. Windows Store apps written in HTML/JavaScript can contain content stored in a local or web context. Script files acquired from the Windows Store (and originally packaged with the application) can access WinRT APIs but content dynamically downloaded from the web runs with restricted capabilities, much like those afforded to browser-based script today.

local continuous replication (n)~ A replication that uses a single server and built-in technology to create and maintain a copy of a storage group on a second set of disks that are connected to the same server as the primary storage group. LCR provides asynchronous log shipping, log replay, and a quick manual switch to a copy of the data.

local copy (n)~ A copy of a file stored in a user's working folder on the local computer. The local copy differs from the master copy if the local copy is changed since the last checkout, or if the master copy is changed by another user while the local copy is checked out.

local cube (n)~ A cube saved to a local computer and not connected to a data source.

local data (oth)~ A set of objects that are automatically created by Configuration Manager. This data is not replicated to other sites.

local database (n)~ A local copy of a shared remote database, which you work in on your computer, and which is periodically synchronized with the remote database.

local Distributor (n)~ A server that is configured as both a Publisher and a Distributor for SQL Server Replication.

local echo (n)~ A terminal setting that enables all transmitted information to be immediately displayed on the terminal's screen.

local formatting (n)~ Individual formatting attributes such as line width, fill color, or font size, that you apply to a selected shape by using a command on the Format menu, such as Line, Fill, or Text.

local formula (n)~ A formula that is stored in a cell of a shape instead of being inherited from a master or a style. A local formula overrides changes to the corresponding cell in the master of which the shape is an instance.

local group (n)~ A security group that can be granted rights and permissions only to resources on the computer on which the group is created. Local groups can have any user accounts that are local to the computer as members, as well as users, groups, and computers from a domain to which the computer belongs.

Local Group Policy Editor (PN)~ The Microsoft Management Console snap-in used to edit Group Policy objects.

local listings (n)~ Bing Local lets users find businesses near them, or near where they want to go.

local machine (n)~ The computer that you are currently logged on to as a user. More generally, a local computer is a computer that you can access directly without using a communications line or a communications device, such as a network adapter or a modem.

Local Machine Zone Lockdown (PN)~ A Windows security feature for Internet Explorer that secures the Local Machine Zone by tightening restrictions on several URL actions.

Any time one of these URL actions is attempted, a new security user interface (UI) element, called the Information Bar, appears. The user can click the Information Bar to remove the lockdown from the restricted content.

local messaging (n)~ In Silverlight, a feature that enables communication between two Silverlight-based applications running on the same computer.

local object (n)~ A table, query, form, report, macro, or module that remains in the replica or Design Master where it was created. Neither the object nor changes to the object are copied to other members in the replica set.

local override (n)~ A formula that is stored in a cell of a shape instead of being inherited from a master or a style. A local formula overrides changes to the corresponding cell in the master of which the shape is an instance.

Local Pack (n)~ A package of market-specific content delivered in Windows for 20 target markets. A Local Pack contains market-customized themes (wallpapers, sound schemes, etc.) and locally flavored Internet Explorer favorites and RSS feeds.

local partitioned view (n)~ A view that joins horizontally partitioned data from a set of member tables across a single server, making the data appear as if from one table.

local printer (n)~ A printer that is directly connected to one of the ports on a computer.

local procedure call (n)~ A message-passing service provided by Windows NT that allows client processes (i.e. applications) and subsystems to communicate with each other on the same computer.

local property (n)~ A non-system property defined for a class, but not inherited from a superclass.

Local Provisioning System (n)~ A Windows component that resides in the operating system and enforces pay-as-you-go and subscription metering rules.

local registration authority (n)~ An intermediary between a software publisher and a certification authority (CA). The local registration authority can, for example, verify a publisher's credentials before sending them to the CA.

local replica (n)~ A replica that exchanges data with its hub or a global replica, but not with other replicas in the replica set.

local report (n)~ An Excel file that has been saved to the user's local file system.

local roaming boundary (n)~ A roaming boundary in which the site distribution points are local (well-connected) to the Advanced Client and software packages are available locally to that client.

Local Scout (PN)~ A feature accessed from Search or Maps that displays things to see and do, shopping, and restaurants in a user's current location and the surrounding area.

local security authority (n)~ A protected subsystem that authenticates and logs users on to the local computer. In addition, the LSA maintains information about all aspects of local security on a computer (collectively known as the local security policy), and it provides various services for translation between names and identifiers.

Local Security Authority Subsystem Service (PN)~ An interface for managing local security, domain authentication, and Active Directory processes. It handles authentication for the client and for the server. It also contains features that are used to support Active Directory utilities.

local server (n)~ An OLE server object implemented as an executable file that runs on the

same computer as the client application. Because the server application is an executable file, it runs in its own process.

local service (n)~ A service that performs a specific function for other local processes on the computer.

local storage (n)~ For the Windows Server 2003 family, NTFS file system disk volumes used as primary data storage. Such disk volumes can be managed by Remote Storage by copying infrequently accessed files to remote (secondary) storage.

local storage resource (n)~ A reserved directory in the file system of a virtual machine that is running an instance of a cloud service role.

local storage services (n)~ The Blob, Queue, and Table services running in the Microsoft Azure storage emulator.

local style (n)~ A style or template that is defined in the active document.

local subscription (n)~ A subscription to a merge publication that uses the priority value of the Publisher for conflict detection and resolution.

Local System account (n)~ A predefined local account that is used to start a service and provide the security context for that service.

local term set (n)~ A term set that is created when a user defines a column.

local type inference (n)~ A process in which the compiler infers the type of a local variable that is declared with the var keyword in C# or without an As clause in Visual Basic. The compiler infers the type of the variable from the type of the initializer expression.

local user (n)~ A person who uses a computer that is not connected to a network. A local user is most likely someone using a computer at home.

local user account (n)~ A user account on a specific computer. A local user account is available only on the computer where the local account is defined

local user profile (n)~ A computer-based record about an authorized user that is created automatically on the computer the first time a user logs on to a workstation or server computer.

local variable (n)~ A program variable whose scope is limited to a given block of code, usually a subroutine.

Local Video (n)~ A button in a Video conversation that displays the video feed from the user's computer.

local volume (n)~ An area of storage that is located locally.

locale (n)~ A collection of rules and data specific to a language and a geographic area. Locales include information on sorting rules, date and time formatting, numeric and monetary conventions, and character classification.

locale ID (n)~ A 32-bit value which consists of the language ID in the low word (bits 0-15) and the sorting ID (bits 16-19) and a reserved value (bits 20-31) in the high word.

locale identifier (n)~ A 32-bit value which consists of the language ID in the low word (bits 0-15) and the sorting ID (bits 16-19) and a reserved value (bits 20-31) in the high word.

localhost (n)~ The name used to represent the same computer on which a TCP/IP message originates. If you access a server-based web site by using http://localhost, the request does not actually go out to the Internet.

localizable field (n)~ An out-of-the-box attribute that can be exported, translated into a specified language, and then imported back into CRM.

localization (n)~ The process of adapting a product and/or content (including text and non-text elements) to meet the language, cultural, and political expectations and/or requirements of a specific local market (locale).

localized version (n)~ A version of a program that has been translated into another language, also known as an international version. For example, France, Hungary, and the United States all use different localized versions of Microsoft Word.

locally redundant storage (n)~ Storage of account data that is replicated three times within the same data center.

locally-unique identifier (n)~ A 64-bit value that is guaranteed to be unique on the operating system that generated it until the system is restarted.

locate (v)~ To find.

location (n)~ A specific, delimited physical place, such as a bin, shelf, rack, or aisle.

location (n)~ Any disk drive, folder, or other place in which you can store files and folders. Programs will commonly ask you to choose a location to save a file.

location (n)~ The street address or geographical coordinates of a user, and (by way of extensions) of the user's computer or devices.

location (n)~ A geographic point or region.

location (n)~ A physical address.

location (n)~ An electronic address.

location (n)~ A functional facility.

Location and Other Sensors (PN)~ An area within the Windows Control Panel that provides support for sensors such as enabling, disabling or uninstalling sensors and sensor-enabled applications, changing sensor settings, etc.

Location Aware Printing (PN)~ A feature that automatically configures the default printer based on the user's network location. When a mobile user changes network locations, the default printer also changes to the correct one for that network, as defined by the user.

location card (n)~ A card that appears on the card screen or map screen that describes more information about a point of interest, such as its address, a picture, and its operating hours.

location code (n)~ A code that represents the physical location where an employee works in the organization.

location data (n)~ Metadata that defines where the post is originating from or where an author indicates where he or she is located.

location filter (n)~ An element in the UI that allows users to see subsets of data, according to the selected locations.

location group (n)~ A subset of all available locations (that is countries/regions) summarized in an aggregated entity.

Location Information Server (PN)~ A network node originally defined in the National Emergency Number Association i2 network architecture that addresses the intermediate solution for providing Enhanced 9-1-1 (E9-1-1) service for VoIP telephony users.

Location Information service (n)~ A web service that manages a table of network

elements and locations for use by clients of Enhanced 9-1-1 (E9-1-1).

location profile (n)~ A method of converting phone numbers that can be dialed from a named location to a single standard format for purposes of routing both incoming and outgoing calls. Location profiles specify valid number strings and normalization rules and are maintained on the server.

location reminder (n)~ A reminder set by the user to go off when the user arrives at or leaves a particular location.

location sensor (n)~ A category of sensor that can detect the current location of your computer.

location services (n)~ A set of services used by Windows Phone, Windows, and other applications to access the user's current location.

location type filter (n)~ An element in the UI that allows users to see a subset of their data set, according to the selected location types.

location-based forwarding (n)~ An option in the Options dialog box, on the Phones tab, that forwards incoming phone calls based on the user's current location.

locator (n)~ An endpoint for accessing files in an asset.

lock (n)~ A software security feature that requires a key or dongle in order for the application to run correctly.

lock (v)~ To block other meeting participants from controlling the Office Live Meeting 2007 client during a presentation.

lock (v)~ To prevent users from joining a conference, whether or not they have an invitation.

lock (v)~ To allow the shared user profile configuration set by the administrator to remain static from one user session to another.

lock (n)~ A restriction on access to a resource in a multiuser environment.

lock (v)~ To protect an object from being modified.

lock (v)~ Ensure that two processes do not affect the same file or project in a database at the same time.

lock ~ A data structure used to synchronize access to a shared resource. The most common use for a lock is in multithreaded programs where multiple threads need access to global data.

lock app (n)~ An application that either takes advantage of the ability to set a dynamic wallpaper or that takes advantage of the new lock extensibility framework (examples include the Metro Refresh and Inking applications).

Lock Conference (oth)~ A button on Conference Controls that prevents anybody else from joining the current conference.

lock escalation (n)~ The process of converting many fine-grain locks into fewer coarse-grain locks, thereby reducing system overhead.

lock grace period (n)~ The time period (in seconds) within which users can reestablish file locks after the server restarts.

lock screen (n)~ The screen that appears when a user locks the PC.

Lock Session (oth)~ A button on the conference leader's Conference Controls that prevents anybody else from joining the current sharing session.

lock token (n)~ The value that is returned on successful execution of the WebDAV LOCK

method. This value is used to transact subsequent requests.

Lock Tracking (v)~ An option that turns on change tracking and lets you set a password to prevent unauthorized users from turning it off.

lockdown (n)~ A collection of features that administrators can use to prevent end users from accessing unauthorized applications or device settings.

locked (adj)~ The condition of a field, record, recordset, or database that makes it read-only to all users except the user currently modifying it.

locked cell (n)~ A cell in an Add-in for Excel matrix that is not modified when spreading is conducted.

locked file (n)~ A file on which one or more of the usual types of manipulative operation cannot be performed: typically, one that cannot be altered by additions or deletions.

locked mode (n)~ A mode in which BitLocker Drive Encryption prevents access to the encrypted drive, either because the system components have changed or because it needs an authentication key. In this circumstance, the user investigates why BitLocker triggered recovery mode and can either repair the system or enter the recovery password to exit recovery mode.

locked resource (n)~ A resource property that requires project managers to seek approval from resource managers before assigning a resource to a particular project.

locked user profile (n)~ A user account whose user profile settings return to a state defined by Windows SteadyState every time a user logs on to the account; no matter where the user profile settings are physically located.

locked-down client (n)~ A computer that is highly secured so that most users and processes cannot change characteristics of the computer, applications, or files on the computer. Clients are often locked down to enforce standards and to prevent damage due to malicious processes or user error.

Lockout duration (n)~ An integer control that specifies the duration in minutes the user is locked out for after hitting the Lockout Threshold. The default setting for this is -€œ15-€? minutes. The lower limit for this setting is -€œ1-€? and the upper limit is -€œ9999-€?. The upper limit allows the administrator to set the upper limit to greater than one day.

lockout gate (n)~ A workflow activity in the authentication phase of request processing to lockout a user who has failed to authenticate.

Lockout threshold (n)~ An integer control that specifies the number of times a user can fail to complete the authentication workflow before they are locked out for the Lockout Duration specified in the next step. The default setting for this is -€œ3-€?. The lower limit is -€œ0-€? and the upper limit is -€œ99-€?.

Lockout Threshold before Permanent Lockout (n)~ An integer control that allows the administrator to configure a numeric value for the number of times a user can hit the Lockout Threshold before being permanently locked out. Permanent lockout implies that the user must be unlocked by the system administrator to someone with rights to perform the unlock operation. By default, this is set to -€œ3-€?. The range for this setting is between -€œ1-€? and -€œ99-€?.

Lockup, locked up ~ An event which causes a computer to get stuck and refuse to do anything is a lockup. The computer is then said to be- hung- or locked up.

LocStudio Glossary file (n)~ A LocStudio translation memory that contains software

strings and their translations as well as metadata (e.g., string category, term note, instructions, product information) and is used mainly as reference material and for translation recycling.

Lo-Fi (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 71.

log (n)~ A record of transactions or events that take place within an IT managed environment.

log ~ A record of a computer's or application's activity, used for system information, backup, and recovery.

log backup (n)~ A backup of transaction logs that includes all log records not backed up in previous log backups. Log backups are required under the full and bulk-logged recovery models and are unavailable under the simple recovery model.

log chain (n)~ A continuous sequence of transaction logs for a database. A new log chain begins with the first backup taken after the database is created, or when the database is switched from the simple to the full or bulk-logged recovery model. A log chain forks after a restore followed by a recovery, creating a new recovery branch.

log definition (n)~ Configuration information for a related set of log files, including the base file name that is used in the log files that are created, the logging fields that are recorded, the rollover interval, and so on.

log directive (n)~ Information that precedes the log entries in a log file, which defines the information and format contained in each log entry. Each directive in the log file begins with the # character. The directives Version (#Version) and Fields (#Fields) are required. The Version directive defines the version of the W3C Extended Log Format that is used, and the Fields directive specifies the data recorded in the log fields of each entry.

log entry (n)~ A record in a log file.

log file (n)~ A file that stores messages generated by an application, service, or operating system. These messages are used to track the operations performed. Log files are usually plain text (ASCII) files and often have a .log extension.

log file path (n)~ The location of the log file on a computer.

log filter (n)~ A set of algorithms that selectively pass the log entries that are written to log files. For example, a filter can be created to only pass log entries that contain a specific logging field with a specific value.

log level (n)~ The amount of information that is stored in a log file for a transaction. Log levels can be represented by numbers or by words from the most to the least verbose.

Log Level Manager (PN)~ A Project Server logging infrastructure that improves efficiency by enabling admins to customize logging levels for project entities.

log listener (n)~ A component that hooks up to a log object.

log off (v)~ To terminate a session with a computer accessed through a communications line usually a computer that is both distant and open to many users.

log on (v)~ To gain access to a specific computer, program, or network by identifying oneself with a username and a password.

log provider (n)~ A provider that logs package information at run time. Integration Services includes a variety of log providers that make it possible to capture events during

package execution. Logs are created and stored in formats such as XML, text, database, or in the Windows event log.

log sequence number (n)~ A unique number assigned to each entry in a transaction log. LSNs are assigned sequentially according to the order in which entries are created.

log shipping (n)~ Copying, at regular intervals, log backup from a read-write database (the primary database) to one or more remote server instances (secondary servers). Each secondary server has a read-only database, called a secondary database, that was created by restoring a full backup of the primary database without recovery. The secondary server restores each copied log backup to the secondary database. The secondary servers are warm standbys for the primary server.

log shipping configuration (n)~ A single primary server, one or more secondary servers (each with a secondary database), and a monitor server.

log shipping job (n)~ A job performing one of the following log-shipping operations: backing up the transaction log of the primary database at the primary server (the backup job), copying the transaction log file to a secondary server (the copy job), or restoring the log backup to the secondary database on a secondary server (the restore job). The backup job resides on the primary server; the copy and restore jobs reside on each of the secondary servers. See also: primary database, primary server, secondary database, secondary server.

log sink (n)~ A tracing function of the cache client and cache host. Log sinks capture trace events from the cache client or cache host and can display them in a console, write them to a log file, or report them to the Event Tracing for Windows (ETW) framework inside Windows.

logarithm (n)~ In mathematics, the power to which a base must be raised to equal a given number. For example, for the base 10, the logarithm of 16 is (approximately) 1.2041 because 101.2041 equals (approximately) 16. Both natural logarithms (to the base e, which is approximately 2.71828) and common logarithms (to the base 10) are used in programming. Languages such as C and Basic include functions for calculating natural logarithms.

logarithmic trendline (n)~ A best-fit curved trendline that is used when the rate of change in the data increases or decreases quickly and then levels out.

logger (n)~ A tool used to relay the information from build events, messages, warnings, and errors to a log that is easily read and interpreted.

logger assembly (n)~ An assembly that contains a class that implements the Microsoft.Build.Framework.ILogger interface

logger class (n)~ A class that implements the Microsoft.Build.Framework.ILogger interface.

logging (n)~ The process of recording actions that take place on a computer, network, or system.

logging (n)~ The process of recording an audit entry in the audit trail whenever certain events occur, such as services starting and stopping or users logging on and off and accessing resources.

logging database (n)~ The Microsoft SQL Server, MSDE, or WMSDE database that stores health monitoring and usage data temporarily, and can be used for reporting and

diagnostics.

logging field (n)~ A location in a log entry in which a particular type of data is stored.

logging framework (n)~ The overall structure for recording, collecte and aggregate information from multiple machines about what is happening within each component of a program to allow operational staff and developers to get a full picture of what was going on when a particular problem occurred and focus on a particular misbehaving component, or a particular machine, without generating a lot of noise that can be distracting and slow down the application significantly.

logging mode (n)~ The operational state of the tool during which all of the output generated by the selected application is entered into a text log file for later review.

logging table (n)~ A system table that captures failures and other events for Access Services.

Logic Apps (n)~ A feature of App Service that automates the access and use of data across clouds without writing code.

logic error (n)~ An error, such as a faulty algorithm, that causes a program to produce incorrect results but does not prevent the program from running. Consequently, a logic error is often very difficult to find.

logical AND (n)~ A logical operation combining the values of two bits (0, 1) or two Boolean values (false, true) that returns a value of 1 (true) if both input values are 1 (true) and returns a 0 (false) otherwise.

logical block addressing (n)~ A method used with SCSI and IDE disk drives to translate the cylinder, head, and sector specifications of the drive into addresses that can be used by an enhanced BIOS. LBA is used with drives that are larger than 528MB.

logical datacenter (n)~ A logical representation of an actual or physical deployment datacenter environment.

Logical Datacenter Designer (n)~ The designer used to create and edit diagrams of interconnected logical servers that represent the logical structure of a datacenter.

logical datacenter diagram (n)~ The diagram used to create a logical representation of a datacenter. The logical datacenter diagram (.ldd) file contains information based on the System Definition Model (SDM).

logical design (n)~ A design process that details the elements of the solution and how they interrelate with each other. This design does not provide technical implementation details, and thus is prior to making specific technology decisions.

logical device (n)~ A volume that you create within an extended partition on a basic master boot record (MBR) disk. Logical drives are similar to primary partitions, except that you are limited to four primary partitions per disk, whereas you can create an unlimited number of logical drives per disk. A logical drive can be formatted and assigned a drive letter.

logical drive (n)~ A volume that you create within an extended partition on a basic master boot record (MBR) disk. Logical drives are similar to primary partitions, except that you are limited to four primary partitions per disk, whereas you can create an unlimited number of logical drives per disk. A logical drive can be formatted and assigned a drive letter.

logical name (n)~ A name used by SQL Server to identify a file.

logical network (n)~ A user-defined named grouping of IP subnets and virtual local area networks (VLANs) that is used to organize and simplify network assignments.

logical operator (n)~ An operator that manipulates binary values at the bit level. In some programming languages, logical operators are identical to Boolean operators, which manipulate true and false values.

logical operator (n)~ The and/or operator used when constructing a rule.

logical printer (n)~ The software interface between the operating system and the printer in Windows. While a printer is the device that does the actual printing, a logical printer is its software interface on the print server. This software interface determines how a print job is processed and how it is routed to its destination (to a local or network port, to a file, or to a remote print share). When you print a document, it is spooled (or stored) on the logical printer before it is sent to the printer itself.

logical record (n)~ A merge replication feature that allows you to define a relationship between related rows in different tables so that the rows are processed as a unit.

logical schema (n)~ In the Data Warehouse a conceptual model that maps to the data in the physical store and provides an understandable view of the data. When a developer creates code to access or change data in the Data Warehouse the developer interacts with the logical schema. Commerce Server processes data in the Data Warehouse through the logical schema.

logical server (n)~ A representation of the run-time environment in which an application will deploy.

logical server endpoint (n)~ An endpoint which represents a connection point for a logical server and is of client or server type.

logical server prototype (n)~ A preconfigured logical server in the Toolbox that you can use to define logical servers on the logical datacenter diagram.

logical structure (n)~ The comprehensive organization of elements of a solution or a system, without regard to how it is implemented.

logical tree (n)~ In Windows Presentation Foundation, the tree containing all the elements and content that are directly created by an application and used for a user interface element. For the specified element, the logical tree is not a strict subset of its visual tree, because elements derived from the Visual base class might contain elements that are not derived from the Visual class. For example, the elements might contain a String, a TextElement, or any other common language runtime object.

logical unit number (n)~ A logical reference to a portion of a storage subsystem. For example, in a disk storage subsystem, a LUN can comprise a disk, a section of a disk, a whole disk array, or a section of a disk array in the subsystem.

Login ~ Noun or a verb. Noun: The account name used to gain access to a computer system. Not a secret (contrast with Password). Verb: the act of connecting to a computer system by giving your credentials (usually your 'username' and 'password')

login ID (n)~ A string that is used to identify a user or entity to an operating system, directory service, or distributed system. For example, in Windows-® integrated authentication, a login name uses the form DOMAIN\username."

login information (n)~ The user name and password provided by a user to access a specific computer, program, or network.

login script (n)~ A file, typically a batch file, that runs automatically every time a user logs on to a computer or network. It can be used to configure a user's working environment whenever a user logs on, and it allows an administrator to influence a user's environment without managing all aspects of it. A logon script can be assigned to one or more user accounts.

login security mode (n)~ A security mode that determines the manner in which an instance of SQL Server validates a login request.

logistic regression (n)~ A statistical method for analyzing the probability that multiple factors contribute to a state.

logo (n)~ A distinctive symbol that identifies you, your business, or your organization. It can combine a name, motto, and graphics.

logon (n)~ The process of identifying oneself to a computer after connecting to it over a communications line.

logon domain (n)~ The domain used to authenticate a user logging on to a computer, program, or network.

logon rights (n)~ User rights that are assigned to a user and that specify the ways in which a user can log on to a system.

logon script (n)~ A file, typically a batch file, that runs automatically every time a user logs on to a computer or network. It can be used to configure a user's working environment whenever a user logs on, and it allows an administrator to influence a user's environment without managing all aspects of it. A logon script can be assigned to one or more user accounts.

logon script path (n)~ A sequence of directory names that specifies the location of the logon script. When a user logs on, the authenticating computer locates the specified logon script (if one has been assigned to that user account) by following that computer's local logon script path (usually systemroot\\System32\\Repl\\Import\\Scripts).

logon session (n)~ A period of time when one user is logged on to a computer. When a user logs on to a computer, the session is created. When that user logs off, the session is ended.

LOL ~ (Laughing Out Loud)- Internet slang.

lollipop interface (n)~ In a UML Static Structure or UML Component diagram, one of two types of interfaces that can be connected to class or component shapes and has a lollipop shape.

Long data type (n)~ A fundamental data type that holds large integers. A Long variable is stored as a 32-bit number ranging in value from -2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647.

long date (n)~ The standard long formats to display a date.

long distance call (n)~ A call made outside a customer's immediate geographic/service area that may carry additional toll charges.

long file name (n)~ A folder or file name longer than the 8.3 file name standard (up to eight characters followed by a period and an extension of up to three characters). Most versions of Windows, including WindowsXP, Windows2000, WindowNT, Windows95, and Windows98 support long file names up to 255 characters.

long grain (adj)~ Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a type of paper which grain direction runs parallel to the long edge of the sheet.

long message (n)~ A message in a persistent chat room that exceeds the character limit. If the character limit is exceeded, the message will show as long message."

long parsing (n)~ In the SQL system there are two typical types of threads: - short thread: it is a process that use the resources for a short time and - long thread: it is a process that use the resources for a long time. long parsing: is the analysis of the threads that lived for a long time Note: the definition of short/long is based on the system calculation/statistic for each process.

Long tones (PN)~ A setting for the phone keyboard that causes a key to continue to produce a tone as long as the key is pressed.

longest idle routing (n)~ A routing method in which the agent who has the longest idle in the hunt group is offered the call first.

longest match (n)~ In regular expressions, if there is more than one subsequence that matches at some location in the target sequence, the longest subsequence from the ones that match at that point or, if there is more than one subsequence that has the maximal length, the one that was found first.

Longhorn ~ internal code name used for Windows Vista (Windows 6.0) before its release.

long-term cash incentive (n)~ Variable compensation that is typically awarded on an annual (or sometimes biannual) basis but which is often paid out over time, with payments beginning at a future point. This compensation can be determined as a percent of an employee's annual fixed compensation or it can be related to the number or value of shares in a stock option award.

Look Up (v)~ The UI element that initiates the process of seeking a particular file or specific data. A search is carried out by a program through comparison or calculation to determine whether a match to some pattern exists or whether some other criteria have been met.

lookahead fragment (n)~ In IIS Live Smooth Streaming, an MPEG-4 (MP4) fragment that is buffered by the Web server. The Web server includes the timestamps for the buffered fragment in the current fragment response to Smooth Streaming-compatible clients so that clients can optimize requests for the buffered fragment.

look-at point (n)~ The point in the 3D world where the camera is supposed to point. By default, this is the origina (0,0,0). Typically the look-at point specifies where light is focused.

look-from point (n)~ The point in the 3D world where the camera is looking from.

lookup ~ searching a data structure for an item that satisfies some specified property.

Lookup field (n)~ A field in a table that draws data from another table.

lookup table (n)~ A lookup table consists of rows and columns of data. A lookup function examines the table either horizontally or vertically and then retrieves the data that corresponds to the argument specified as part of the lookup function.

lookup view (n)~ The view used when a user clicks a lookup field.

Loonbelasting (n)~ The payroll tax for the Netherlands that is related to income tax withholding and information related to personnel.

loop (v)~ To execute a group of statements repeatedly.

loop (v)~ To repeat a stream continuously.

loop (n)~ A series of instructions that is repeated a fixed number of times or until a

terminating condition is reached.

loop (n)~ A section of a storyboard between two keyframes that is played repeatedly. A loop may play a finite number of times or indefinitely.

loop duration (n)~ The number of times that a portion of an animation storyboard is repeated.

loopback (n)~ An advanced Group Policy setting that is useful in certain closely managed environments, such as laboratories, classrooms, public kiosks, and reception areas.

loopback ~ A diagnostic test that returns the transmitted signal back to the sending device after it has passed through a network or across a particular link. The returned signal can then be compared to the transmitted one. The discrepancy between the two help to trace the fault.

loopback address (n)~ The address of the local computer used for routing outgoing packets back to the source computer. This address is used primarily for testing.

Loose XAML (n)~ A feature that allows you to open any XAML file on your hard disk (or a hyperlink on a web page) and run it within a browser without compilation.

LORG (n)~ An organization with more than 1000 employees and more than 500 personal computers.

LoRIE (n)~ A mechanism for running Internet Explorer processes in a restricted security context to protect the system against malware and viruses that depend on IE running in elevated privilege on a users machine.

lossless JPEG rotation (n)~ A method of rotating JPEG images in which the image is not recompressed upon rotation and, as a result, retains its original quality.

lossless rotation (n)~ A method of rotating JPEG images in which the image is not recompressed upon rotation and, as a result, retains its original quality.

lossy ~ If a process is lossy, it means that a little quality is lost when it is performed. If a format is lossy, it means that putting data into that format will cause some slight loss. Lossy processes and formats are typically used for performance or resource utilization reasons.

lossy JPEG rotation (n)~ A method of rotating JPEG images in which the image is recompressed upon rotation and, as a result, may display artifacts.

lossy rotation (n)~ A method of rotating JPEG images in which the image is recompressed upon rotation and, as a result, may display artifacts.

lost data (n)~ Information that cannot be found or recovered.

lot (n)~ A quantity of one item or a number of items of the same kind.

lot ID (n)~ A unique identifier that is assigned by the manufacturer for a quantity of material produced as a single lot.

lot inheritance (n)~ The practice of configuring items so that their product characteristics and shelf life information can be updated based on their ingredients.

lot number (n)~ A unique identifier that is assigned by the manufacturer for a quantity of material produced as a single lot.

Lotus cc:Mail (PN)~ An e-mail program originally introduced by cc:mail, Inc., and currently produced by the Lotus Development Corporation. Lotus cc:Mail runs on multiple networking platforms and the Internet and is closely integrated with Lotus Notes collaborative software.

Low Box (PN)~ The lowest value of a box on a Box Plot chart.

low density lipoprotein (n)~ A class of lipoproteins that carry cholesterol through the blood and around the body, for use by cells.

low integrity access token (n)~ A filtered access token that is created with a low integrity level. This access token is used by Internet Explorer Protected Mode, but can also be used by other applications.

low level format (n)~ A process that creates the physical format, the positions of the tracks and sectors, that defines where the data is stored on a hard disk.

LOW LINE (n)~ The _ character.

low memory problem (n)~ A difficulty in computer operation caused by insufficient memory resources.

low vision (n)~ Visual impairment that results in great reduction in vision capabilities and that cannot be aided by glasses or contact lenses. It could, however, be aided by special devices.

low watermark (n)~ A memory consumption threshold on each cache host that specifies when expired objects are evicted out of memory.

low whisker (PN)~ The lowest value that is not an outlier on a box plot chart.

low-cost asset (n)~ In Australia, a depreciating asset that costs less than $1,000 (after GST credits or adjustments) as of the end of the income year when an organization starts to use it or when it is installed and ready for use for a taxable purpose.

Lower Provisioning Module (n)~ A component of the Local Provisioning System (LPS) that is hosted within a Secured Execution Environment (SEE) and carries out provisioning, metering, and enforcement for pay-as-you-go and subscription computers.

lowercase (adj)~ Of, pertaining to, or characterized by non-capital letters.

low-level format (n)~ A process that creates the physical format, the positions of the tracks and sectors, that defines where the data is stored on a hard disk.

Low-rights IE (n)~ A mechanism for running Internet Explorer processes in a restricted security context to protect the system against malware and viruses that depend on IE running in elevated privilege on a users machine.

Low-rights Internet Explorer (n)~ A mechanism for running Internet Explorer processes in a restricted security context to protect the system against malware and viruses that depend on IE running in elevated privilege on a users machine.

low-value asset (n)~ In Australia, a depreciating asset that is not a low-cost asset but which has an opening net book value less than $1,000 (as of July 1 in the year that it is allocated to the pool), and for which the organization has previously worked out any deduction using the reducing balance depreciation method.

low-value pool depreciation (n)~ In Australia, a fixed-asset depreciation method. Depreciation is calculated as the sum of low-cost assets (acquisitions) added to the pool in the current fiscal year + second element costs (acquisition adjustments) added in the current fiscal year (depreciated using the low-value pool percentage first-year rate regardless of when they were acquired in the year) + low-value assets added to the pool in the current fiscal year + closing net book value from the previous year (depreciated using the low-value pool percentage rate).

loyalty program (n)~ A structured program that rewards customers with incentives or

other benefits for loyal buying behavior.

LPC (n)~ A message-passing service provided by Windows NT that allows client processes (i.e. applications) and subsystems to communicate with each other on the same computer.

LPD (n)~ A service on a print server that receives print jobs from Line Printer Remote (LPR) tools that are running on client computers.

LPI (n)~ The measurement of the line screen frequency of a halftone screen that is used when printing a bitmap picture. For commercial printing, using higher lines per inch typically results in a more finely detailed picture.

LPM (n)~ A component of the Local Provisioning System (LPS) that is hosted within a Secured Execution Environment (SEE) and carries out provisioning, metering, and enforcement for pay-as-you-go and subscription computers.

LPR (n)~ A connectivity utility that runs on client systems and is used to print files to a computer running an LPD server.

LPS (n)~ A Windows component that resides in the operating system and enforces pay-as-you-go and subscription metering rules.

LRA (n)~ An intermediary between a software publisher and a certification authority (CA). The local registration authority can, for example, verify a publisher's credentials before sending them to the CA.

LRS (n)~ Storage of account data that is replicated three times within the same data center.

LRU (n)~ The type of eviction used by the cache cluster, where least recently used objects are evicted before the most recently used objects.

LSA (n)~ A protected subsystem that authenticates and logs users on to the local computer. In addition, the LSA maintains information about all aspects of local security on a computer (collectively known as the local security policy), and it provides various services for translation between names and identifiers.

LSASS (n)~ An interface for managing local security, domain authentication, and Active Directory processes. It handles authentication for the client and for the server. It also contains features that are used to support Active Directory utilities.

LSN (n)~ A unique number assigned to each entry in a transaction log. LSNs are assigned sequentially according to the order in which entries are created.

LSN (n)~ A number that's assigned by the Provisioning Server to the most recent transaction processed for a specified computer.

LST (n)~ The time when the most recent synchronization process was successfully completed. The last synchronization time determines when the next automatic synchronization will take place. The next automatic synchronization is performed at predefined points in time starting from the last synchronization time.

LSV (oth)~ An electronic payment method used in Switzerland that allows companies to deduct customer payments directly from a customer's bank through the Swiss Interbank Clearing system.

LTCG (n)~ An option that tells the linker to call the compiler and perform whole program optimization.

LUA (n)~ A type of user account that prohibits users from changing most computer

settings and deleting important files. While such a user can access applications, they generally cannot install software or hardware, among other things.

LUID (n)~ A 64-bit value that is guaranteed to be unique on the operating system that generated it until the system is restarted.

Lumia Moments (PN)~ In Lumia Camera, a feature that allows users to create high-definition photos and videos by capturing a short, high-definition video recording.

Lumia Refocus (PN)~ An app that allows the user to capture multiple images simultaneously with different focus settings.

Lumia Selfie (PN)~ An- app for capturing, editing, and sharing photos of oneself that can be automatically enhanced with various effects.

luminance (n)~ The perceived brightness component of a given color, as opposed to its hue or its saturation.

luminosity (n)~ The perceived brightness component of a given color, as opposed to its hue or its saturation.

LUN (n)~ A logical reference to a portion of a storage subsystem. For example, in a disk storage subsystem, a LUN can comprise a disk, a section of a disk, a whole disk array, or a section of a disk array in the subsystem.

Lunar calendar (n)~ A calendar that is based on cycles of the moon phase.

luring attack (n)~ An attack in which the client is lured to voluntarily connect to the attacker.

lurker ~ A user who does not participate in an online discussion (e.g., in a chat room), but merely observes the activity.

lycos ~ An Internet search engine (http://www.lycos.com/) created at Carnegie Mellon University.

Lync admin center (PN)~ A web-based management portal for Lync Online services.

Lync Meeting (n)~ Denotes the experience with Lync that can be scheduled, or ad-hoc. A Lync Meeting provides the ability to interact with people through video, audio, instant messaging, and content sharing.

Lync Meeting window (n)~ Denotes the Conversation window that handles escalations (peer-to-peer to conference) and scalable views that display people and content together inside a Lync Meeting.

Lync Online (Plan 1) (Government Pricing) (PN)~ The offer for government organizations for Lync Online (Plan 1) that is hosted in the commercial cloud environment.

Lync Online (Plan 1) for Government (PN)~ The offer for government organizations for Lync Online (Plan 1) that is hosted in the government cloud environment.

Lync Online (Plan 2) (Government Pricing) (PN)~ The offer for government organizations for Lync Online (Plan 2) that is hosted in the commercial cloud environment.

Lync Online (Plan 2) for Government (PN)~ The offer for government organizations for Lync Online (Plan 2) that is hosted in the government cloud environment.

Lync Online (Plan 3) for Government (PN)~ The offer for government organizations for Lync Online (Plan 3) that is hosted in the government cloud environment.

Lync Online administrator controls (n)~ Provide Lync Online administrators with the

ability to run Lync Online PowerShell cmdlets and assign role-based access control (RBAC) roles to other administrators in the organization.

Lync Online Partner (n)~ An individual or organization that does business with, by, or on behalf of Microsoft and that is a member of the Microsoft Partner Network using the IM and online meetings technology provided by Lync Online.

Lync Server Management Shell (PN)~ The management command line interface built on Windows PowerShell technology that includes a set of cmdlets to help control administration and automation.

Lync Web Scheduler (PN)~ A web-based meeting scheduling and management tool for users who don't have access to Microsoft Outlook, or are on an operating system not based on Windows. With Lync Web Scheduler, you can create new meetings, change your existing meetings, and send invitations using your favorite email program.

Lync-to-phone (PN)~ An optional feature of Lync Online that enables users to make calls to, and receive calls from, the traditional network by using Lync. This feature is available to Voice Plan customers only, and administrators must sign in with a Lync-to-phone provider to get the feature.

Lyrics (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB).

M (n)~ A game rating symbol developed by the Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB).

M (n)~ A game rating symbol developed by the Office of Film and Literature Classification (OFLC).

M ~

MAA (PN)~ A toolbar application that allows users to use a combination of a computer ID and an activation code to activate Windows, without using a product key.

MAC (n)~ The sublayer of the IEEE 802 specifications that defines network access methods and framing.

MAC (n)~ An algorithm that allows a receiver to ensure that a block of data has retained its integrity from the time it was sent until the time it was received.

MAC address (n)~ A 12-digit hexadecimal address that is preprogrammed into a computer's network adapter, and that uniquely identifies that computer on the network.

Mac address ~ (Media Access Control) The unique serial number of an- Ethernet card- or other networking device. (Nothing to do with Apple Macs, despite the name). It is mostly used to identify which device is talking to which on a network, and is usually only needed when troubleshooting network problems. In the UK, a 'MAC code' is a unique number used for switching broadband providers smoothly.

Mac OS (n)~ The name given to the Macintosh operating system, beginning with version 7.5 in September 1994, when Apple started licensing the software to other computer manufacturers.

Mac, Macintosh, Macbook ~ The- Apple- Corporation's alternative to the- PC, much loved by its devotees. It is the only widely available personal computer that doesn't use Microsoft Windows. Most popular Windows software is also released in Mac format. The Macbook is a laptop.

MacFile (PN)~ A service that allows users of Macintosh computers to store, access, and share files on servers running Services for Macintosh.

machine (n)~ A computer, either physical or virtual, capable of processing information to produce a desired result.

Machine Dependent Intermediate Language (n)~ A method for compiling code to native assembly instructions whenever possible, and compiling the rest to pseudo instructions that can quickly be translated to native instructions on the target device.

Machine Learning (PN)~ A group of Microsoft Azure services that allow users to build predictive analytics models, operationalize them and bring them to the cloud.

machine translation (n)~ The process of using a -€œmachine-€? (in most cases computer software) to translate text from one human language to another.

macro (n)~ A set of keystrokes and instructions recorded and saved as a key combination (such as CTRL + X) or file name. When the macro is used, all of the recorded steps are performed automatically. Macros save time by replacing a series of frequently performed steps with a simple key combination or name.

Macro ~ A small program used to automate repetitive or complex tasks. The Windows equivalent is a- wizard.

macro ~ A file containing a sequence of instructions that can be executed as one command. These commands can be in the form of a key, symbol or name. As an example, one symbol could represent a predefined list of commands.

Macro Builder (PN)~ The object tab in which you create and modify a macro.

Macro Catalog (PN)~ A catalog that is part of the Macro Designer and contains all available macros and actions.

Macro Designer (PN)~ A feature that helps users to define logic for Access forms and tables that run in the browser.

Macro Explorer (n)~ A window in the Visual Studio IDE that lists all macros available in the current solution.

macro group (n)~ A collection of related macros that are stored together under a single macro name. The collection is often referred to simply as a macro.

macro language (n)~ The collection of macro instructions recognized by a given macro processor.

Macro Manager (PN)~ A dialog that shows all the data macros in the database. Data macros can be deleted or renamed here.

macro project (n)~ A collection of components, including forms, code, and class modules, that make up a macro. Macro projects created in Microsoft Visual Basic for Applications can be included in add-ins and in most Microsoft office programs.

Macro window (n)~ The window in which you create and modify macros.

macro-enabled (adj)~ Pertaining to a file format that allows for VBA code. Examples of file extensions for macro-enabled formats are .docm, .pptm, .xlsm.

macro-free (adj)~ Pertaining to a file format that does not allow for VBA code. Office 12 default file formats are macro-free. Examples of file extensions for macro-free formats are .docx, .pptx, .xlsx.

Macromedia Flash (n)~ A Macromedia development environment containing video, multimedia, and application development features to help create rich user interfaces, online advertising, e-learning courses, and enterprise application front-ends.

MACRS (oth)~ A method of accelerated depreciation permitted by tax codes that classifies depreciable assets into one of several recovery periods, each of which has a designated pattern of allowable depreciation.

MADCAP (n)~ An extension to the DHCP protocol standard used to support dynamic assignment and configuration of IP multicast addresses on TCP/IP-based networks.

made-with knowledge (n)~ In synchronization processes, the current knowledge of the source replica, to be used in conflict detection.

maelstrom light (n)~ The bottom triangular blue light located furthest from the entrance to the hyperspace chute in 3D Pinball for Windows - Space Cadet.

magic number (n)~ A hard-coded number whose digits give no indication as to what the number represents.

magic quadrant ~ A two-dimensional graphical framework developed by Gartner that places a particular set of vendors from a specific technology industry sector into a strategic matrix.

magnetic ink character recognition (n)~ A character recognition system for reading and processing data that uses special inks and characters.

magnetic ink character recognition line (n)~ A line of characters that is encoded with a special type of ink that can be magnetized and then translated into characters. MICR lines are used on bank checks to identify the bank, account, and check.

magnetic stripe reader (n)~ A device used to interpret data that is encoded on a magnetic

stripe card.

Magnifier (n)~ A display utility that makes the computer screen more readable by people who have low vision by creating a separate window that displays a magnified portion of the screen.

magnitude (n)~ The numeric component of a measurement.

MAHJONG TILE ONE OF CHARACTERS (n)~ The Unicode character U+1F007, which represents a Mahjong tile.

Mahjong Titans (n)~ A game that is part of the Windows operating system.

Mahout (PN)~ A machine learning library for Apache Hadoop containing algorithms for processing data, such as filtering, classification, and clustering.

mail (n)~ The exchange of text messages and computer files over a communications network, such as a local area network or the Internet.

Mail (PN)~ The link to Windows Live Hotmail.

Mail (PN)~ The Microsoft app for sending and receiving email.

Mail (PN)~ The Outlook app for sending and receiving email.

Mail and Calendar (PN)~ The two Microsoft apps that allow users to send and receive mail, as well as manage events.

mail app (n)~ An app for Office that appears only in Outlook or Outlook Web App.

mail app for Outlook (n)~ An app for Office that appears only in Outlook or Outlook Web App.

mail contact (n)~ A mail-enabled Active Directory contact that contains information about people or organizations that exist outside an Exchange Server organization. Each mail contact has an external e-mail address.

Mail Control (PN)~ The primary navigation tab for mailflow management features in Outlook Live: Transport rules, called -€œrules-€? in Outlook Live service; Supervision policies, including closed campus supervision policy and bad words supervision policy, and anti-bullying supervision policy; IP safelisting; Domain types: hosted or shared.

mail exchange record (n)~ A type of resource record in the Domain Name System (DNS) specifying how Internet e-mail should be routed using the Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP). Each MX record contains a preference and a host name, so that the collection of MX records for a given domain name point to the servers that should receive e-mail for that domain, and their priority relative to each other.

mail filter (n)~ A feature in e-mail-reading software that automatically sorts incoming mail into different folders or mailboxes based on information contained in the message.

mail flow (n)~ A series of contiguous processing steps through which one or more messages flow.

mail header (n)~ Information at the top of an e-mail message, including the name and address of the sender and recipient, the date and time sent, the subject, and other information that is not part of the body text of the message. The mail header is used by an e-mail client or program.

mail merge (n)~ A mass-mail facility that takes names, addresses, and sometimes pertinent facts about recipients and merges the information into a form letter or another such basic document.

mail merge (n)~ The process of merging information into a document from a data source,

such as an address book or database, to create customized documents, such as form letters or mailing labels.

Mail Migration add-on (n)~ A tool that allows users to upload email messages, email folders, and contacts from an email account on their PC to the cloud to facilitate access from multiple devices.

mail recipient (n)~ The individual, or account, to whom an e-mail message is sent.

mail relaying (n)~ A practice in which an attacker sends e-mail messages from another system's e-mail server in order to use its resources and/or make it appear that the messages originated from the other system.

mail server (n)~ A computer that stores email messages.

mail system (n)~ A utility that allows the user to send and receive e-mail.

mail user (n)~ A mail-enabled Active Directory user that represents a user outside the Exchange organization. Each mail user has an external e-mail address. A mail user is similar to a mail contact, except that a mail user has Active Directory logon credentials and can access resources.

Mailbomb ~ One or more very large emails, sent to someone maliciously to stop them being able to use their mailbox and/or internet connection, because all the available- bandwidth- is being used up downloading the mailbomb(s). Most- ISPs will close down any account responsible for mailbombing. See also- DoS- (Denial of Service).

mailbox (n)~ The location where email is delivered.

mailbox (n)~ The combination of an Active Directory user object that has mailbox attributes and the associated mailbox data that is stored in the mailbox database.

mailbox audit log (n)~ A log that is generated for each mailbox that has mailbox audit logging enabled. Log entries are stored in the Audits subfolder of the audited mailbox Recoverable Items folder.

mailbox database (n)~ A database for storing mailboxes in Exchange Server. The mailbox database manages the data in mailboxes, tracks deleted messages and mailbox sizes, and assists in message transfers. A mailbox database is stored as an Exchange database (.edb) file.

mailbox delivery queue (n)~ A group of temporary queues that hold messages that are being delivered to a Mailbox server by using encrypted Exchange RPC. Mailbox delivery queues exist on Hub Transport servers only. A different mailbox delivery queue exists for each Mailbox server destination. The destination Mailbox server must exist in the same Active Directory directory service site as the Hub Transport server. Mailbox delivery queues are dynamically created as needed and are automatically removed.

mailbox name (n)~ The name or label (in a UI) of a specific user mailbox.

mailbox plan (n)~ A template that automatically populates multiple mailbox properties when a mailbox is created in the service. A mailbox plan also assigns default permissions to the corresponding user account.

mailbox search (n)~ One instance of a multi-mailbox search.

Mailbox server role (n)~ An Exchange Server 2007 server role that provides e-mail storage and advanced scheduling services for Microsoft Office Outlook users. The Mailbox server role also includes public folders, which provide a foundation for workflow, document sharing, and other forms of collaboration.

mailbox store (n)~ A database for storing mailboxes in Exchange Server. Mailbox stores store data that is private to an individual and contain mailbox folders generated when a new mailbox is created for an individual. A mailbox store consists of a rich-text, .edb file, as well as a streaming native Internet content .stm file.

mailbox subscription (n)~ Metadata specifying that a user is logged on their e-mail account. After the user has successfully logged on, the mailbox subscription is considered active.

mailbox user (n)~ A mail-enabled Active Directory user object that has mailbox attributes.

mail-enabled object (n)~ A type of object that has an e-mail address on a domain in the organization, but the object does not have a mailbox in the domain at which to receive messages. The object appears in the global address list, which allows other people in the organization to easily locate or send a message to that person, but the administrator does not need to manage an unnecessary mailbox. Contacts, users, and even folders can be mail-enabled.

mail-enabled universal distribution group (n)~ A group of recipients that are created to expedite the mass e-mailing of messages and other information. When e-mail is sent to a mail-enabled universal distribution group, all members of that list receive a copy of the message. Mail-enabled universal distribution groups cannot be used to assign permissions.

mail-enabled universal security group (n)~ A group of recipients that are created to expedite the mass e-mailing of messages and other information. Unlike a mail-enabled universal distribution group, a mail-enabled USG can also be used to assign permissions. When e-mail is sent to a mail-enabled USG, all members of that group receive a copy of the message.

mail-enabled user (n)~ An Active Directory security principal object that has at least one associated SMTP address

mailer (n)~ A worm that propagates through e-mail.

mailer-daemon ~ an automated program, adopted by some ISPs, that returns Internet mail to you if it is undeliverable for one reason or another.

mailing address (n)~ The location to which products that have been ordered should be sent.

mailing address (n)~ The primary address that is used in mail merges.

mailing label (n)~ A label that is printed with a recipient's address and is used to mail or ship an item.

mailing list (n)~ A list of names and e-mail addresses that are grouped under a single name. When a user places the name of the mailing list in a mail client's To: field, the client sends the message to the machine where the mailing list resides, and that machine automatically sends the message to all the addresses on the list (possibly allowing a moderator to edit it first).

mailing list (n)~ A list used by Direct Mailer to send pieces of mail to selected recipients. It can either be a static list of user e-mail (recipients) or it can be an expression that evaluates to a list of users.

Mailing List Manager (PN)~ A feature that allows a user to organize and control mails from the mailing lists that they may have joined.

mailslot (n)~ A port in a library that transports tapes to and from library slots.

MailTip (n)~ Extra information displayed to a user while they are composing an e-mail message. MailTips are displayed in an InfoBar, similar to the banner that appears saying This message has not been sent.' MailTips reveal anything that might be unexpected about the delivery or audience of the message

MailTips (PN)~ A feature that alerts users to potential issues with e-mail recipients before the message is sent.

mailto (PN)~ An Internet protocol used for sending electronic mail.

main account (n)~ A classifier of economic resource value based on the claims parties make on the economic resources owned by a legal entity and that is used to classify debit and credit entries in an accounting system.

main account category (n)~ A classifier of a main account.

main account code segment (n)~ A segment of a general ledger account code that corresponds to the type of account (for example, cash, sales, or travel expense).

main account derivation rule (n)~ A rule to determine a main account dimension for classifying the financial consequences of an accounting event.

main app (n)~ The wider of the two apps that can appear on the screen simultaneously after a second app is snapped to the screen.

main document (n)~ In a mail-merge operation, the document that contains the text and graphics that are the same for each version of the merged document, for example, the return address or salutation in a form letter.

main form (n)~ A form that contains one or more subforms.

main map (n)~ The map that users can access by touching the map card on the card screen in Concierge. The main map can be a Virtual Earth map or a custom map.

main memory (n)~ The amount of memory physically installed on your device (as opposed to on a storage card.)

main operator extension (n)~ The extension at which Attendant console users who are answering calls for the corporate main phone number can be reached internally.

main quotation (n)~ The primary quotation issued to a customer.

main video (n)~ The large video feed in a conversation window.

main window (n)~ The window that contains the Contacts list.

main window (n)~ The window in which the main interaction with an object takes place.

mainframe ~ A large-capacity computer system with processing power that is significantly superior to PCs or midrange computers. Traditionally, mainframes have been associated with centralized, rather than distributed, computing environments.

mainstream support (n)~ Basic customer support for software, hardware, multimedia, and Business Solutions included in the Microsoft Support Lifecycle policy, such as no-charge incident support, paid incident support, support charged on an hourly basis, support for warranty claims, and hotfix support.

maintainability index (n)~ A value between 0 and 100 that represents the relative ease of maintaining the code. A high value means better maintainability.

maintenance (n)~ The process of taking measures to ensure that a hardware, software, or database system is functioning properly and is up to date.

Maintenance Mode (n)~ A status indicator informing that the server is being maintained.

Maintenance Mode Computer (n)~ The title of a column or data field for a Computer Groups view that specifies the number of computers in a computer group that are in maintenance mode and were changed from managed to unmanaged computers.

maintenance rule (n)~ A rule that is executed by the SharePoint Maintenance Manager to identify problems that are related to configuration settings, data integrity, performance, security, and other issues.

Maintenance troubleshooter (n)~ A troubleshooter that performs common maintenance tasks in Windows, such as cleaning up unused files and shortcuts.

maintenance window (n)~ A period of time, defined by administrators, when changes can be made on the systems that are members of a Configuration Manager collection.

major change request (n)~ A change request that is used for high-risk and high-impact changes according to the Change Policy of your organization.

major version (n)~ A version that is ready for a larger group to see or that has changed significantly since the previous major version.

major version (n)~ Component of the strong name that specifies an assembly's identity. A strong name includes a simple text name, major version number, minor version number, and culture information (if provided), plus a public key and a digital signature. It is generated from an assembly file using the corresponding private key. (The assembly file contains the assembly manifest, which contains the names and hashes of all the files that make up the assembly.)

MAK (n)~ A volume license key that is used for one-time activation with activation services that are hosted by Microsoft.

Make Brush Resource (v)~ A tool that is used to make a re-usable brush from an existing brush.

Make Button (v)~ A tool that is used to make a re-usable button from selected elements.

Make Changes (v)~ The Macintosh-style privilege that allows you to change the contents of folders for which you have this privilege. If you have the Make Changes privilege, you can modify, rename, move, create, and delete files in folders for which you have that privilege.

Make Control (v)~ A tool that is used to make a re-usable control from selected elements.

Make Same (v)~ A tool that is used to make two or more object the same width, height, or size.

Make Table query (n)~ A query (SQL statement) that creates a new table and then creates records (rows) in it by copying records from an existing table.

makefile (n)~ A file that contains rules that describe how to compile source code or link object modules.

make-good (n)~ Placements to make up for placements that were ordered but not run or that were run improperly.

make-table query (n)~ A query (SQL statement) that creates a new table and then creates records (rows) in it by copying records from an existing table.

MAL (n)~ The layer that resides between users (both application developers and end-users) and SQL Server and SQL Server Analysis Services data.

malicious advertising (n)~ The spreading of malicious content through online advertising.

malicious call reporting (n)~ A feature that enables phone users to report disturbing calls to the system administrator. When the user selects to report a malicious call, data from the last call received is captured and sent to the system administrator.

malicious software (n)~ Software that fulfills the deliberately harmful intent of an attacker when run.

Malicious Software Removal Tool (PN)~ A tool that checks your computer for infection by specific, prevalent malicious software and helps to remove the infection if it is found.

malicious user (n)~ A user who intentionally accesses a system with the intent to cause harm to the system or to use it in an unauthorized manner.

malvertising (n)~ The spreading of malicious content through online advertising.

malware (n)~ Software that fulfills the deliberately harmful intent of an attacker when run.

Malware ~ A catch-all term for software installed by stealth onto a PC for malevolent purposes (hence the name). These may include displaying unwanted ads (adware), installing software you didn't ask for, or spying on your activities (spyware) and reporting them back to the culprit so that he can steal your bank account, address book etc.

malware scanner (n)~ Software used to scan for and eradicate malicious software.

MAM (n)~ Software and services responsible for provisioning and controlling access to internally developed and commercially available mobile apps used in business settings on both company-provided and -€œbring your own-€? smartphones and tablet computers.

MAN (n)~ A highspeed network that can carry voice, data, and images at up to 200 Mbps or faster over distances of up to 75 km. Based on the network architecture, the transmission speed can be higher for shorter distances. A MAN, which can include one or more LANs as well as telecommunications equipment such as microwave and satellite relay stations, is smaller than a wide area network but generally operates at a higher speed.

Manage (v)~ A UI element that enables a user to control a specific object.

manage (v)~ To adjust the action or aspects of a group of items, typically done more than once.

Manage Calendars (v)~ A UI element that enables a user to control calendars, such as adding, deleting, renaming, and re-ordering calendars.

Manage Database (v)~ An option, located on the Business Contact Manager menu, in the Database Tools selection, that enables a user to manage their databases.

Manage Lists right (n)~ A right that allows a user to add, modify, and remove lists, document libraries, discussion boards, and surveys.

Manage Privacy Relationships (PN)~ The menu that enables users to assign a privacy relationship to contacts.

Manage User-Defined Fields (v)~ An option, found on the Business Contact Manager menu, that enables the user to customize multiple fields.

managed (adj)~ Executed by the common language runtime environment rather than directly by the operating system.

managed ACS namespace (n)~ An ACS namespace that is partially managed by another Microsoft service.

managed bean (n)~ A Java object that allows you to implement access to the instrumentation of a resource.

Managed Cache Service (PN)~ A secure, dedicated Azure cache offering based on the App Fabric Cache engine, that is managed by Microsoft.

managed client object model (n)~ A set of managed libraries based on the Microsoft .NET Framework that enable the user to write code for client computers to work with many of the common objects in SharePoint sites.

managed code (n)~ Code that is executed by the common language runtime environment rather than directly by the operating system. Managed code applications gain common language runtime services such as automatic garbage collection, runtime type checking and security support, and so on. These services help provide uniform platform- and language-independent behavior of managed-code applications.

managed code extension (n)~ An application-level add-in or document-level customization. Generally, an extension to Microsoft Office that is created by using Visual Studio Tools for Office.

managed computer (n)~ A computer that has been discovered, on which a SCE agent is installed, and which is monitored and managed by SCE.

Managed Computers (PN)~ The default host group, which contains all host groups managed by Virtual Machine Manager.

managed computers (n)~ Computers that are being managed by using Windows Intune.

Managed Computers list (n)~ A list of computers matching the Managed Computer rule for an Agent Manager.

managed content settings (n)~ Settings that are applied to the managed folders in users' mailboxes to control the retention and journaling of messages for messaging records management (MRM). Managed content settings define when messages that are no longer needed are to be removed or journaled (copied) to a separate storage location outside the mailbox.

managed custom folder (n)~ A type of managed folder that is created by an Exchange administrator and placed in a user's mailbox for messaging records management (MRM) purposes. The retention and journaling of messages in managed custom folders are controlled by managed content settings that are applied to the folder.

managed data (n)~ Objects whose lifetimes are managed by the common language runtime. The runtime automatically handles object layout and manages references to these objects, releasing them when they are no longer being used.

managed default folder (n)~ A mailbox folder (such as the Inbox folder) that appears in Office Outlook by default and to which messaging records management (MRM) has been applied. The retention and journaling of messages in managed default folders are controlled by managed content settings that are applied to the folder.

managed deployment (n)~ A deployment performed in a managed environment, that is on desktops where security settings are enforced and managed by IT personnel.

Managed E-mail Folder (n)~ An e-mail folder with associated retention, archive, or expiration policies that are applied to its contents. Organizations can facilitate policy enforcement by providing such folders for users to classify e-mail messages.

Managed Extensibility Framework (PN)~ A composition layer for the .NET Framework that improves the flexibility, maintainability, and testability of large applications. MEF can be used for third-party plug-in extensibility, or it can bring the benefits of a loosely

coupled architecture that is similar to a plug-in to regular applications.

Managed Extensions for C++ (PN)~ A set of language extensions to C++ that help Visual C++ developers write .NET Framework applications. Managed Extensions allow you to mix unmanaged and managed C++ code within the same application.

managed folder (n)~ A folder in a user's mailbox to which messaging records management (MRM) has been applied. There are two types of managed folders: -€œmanaged default folders-€? (such as the Inbox) appear, by default, in a user's Office Outlook mailbox; -€œmanaged custom folders-€? are created by Exchange administrators specifically for MRM. The retention and journaling of messages in managed folders are controlled by managed content settings that are applied to the folder.

managed folder mailbox assistant (n)~ A Microsoft Exchange Mailbox Assistant that creates managed folders in users' mailboxes and applies managed content settings to them for messaging records management (MRM).

managed folder mailbox policy (n)~ A logical grouping of managed folders. When a managed folder mailbox policy is applied to a user's mailbox, all the managed folders that are linked to the policy are deployed in a single operation, thereby making the deployment of messaging records management (MRM) easier.

managed host (n)~ A virtual machine host that is managed by Virtual Machine Manager.

managed instance (n)~ An instance of SQL Server monitored by a utility control point.

managed keyword (n)~ A word or phrase that is added to a SharePoint item, either as a value in the Managed Keyword column or as a social tag.

Managed Memory (n)~ The memory which is managed by developers.

managed metadata (n)~ A hierarchical collection of centrally managed terms that you can define, and then use as attributes for items in SharePoint Server.

managed metadata connection (n)~ A connection to a managed metadata service that allows sites within a Web application to access the service's term store and, optionally, content types.

managed metadata service (n)~ A shared service that publishes a term store and, optionally, a set of content types.

managed navigation (n)~ A feature that enables SharePoint customers to build their site navigation around a metadata term set, and that enables friendly URLs for pages in the navigation structure.

managed object (n)~ An object that is managed using SCE, such as managed computers or managed network devices.

Managed Object Format (n)~ The file type, based on the Interface Definition Language (IDL), that describes management information. The MOF syntax is a way to describe object definitions in textual form.

managed program (n)~ A program that is offered to be installed via Windows Update or the operator (as opposed to being already installed when the user acquires the device).

managed property (n)~ A property that defines how items will be saved to the search index, how you may search for the property and whether or not the property is shown in search results.

Managed Provider (PN)~ A .NET Framework data provider that is used for connecting Host Integration Server 2013 applications to a database, executing commands, and

retrieving results.

managed service account (n)~ A new type of domain account designed to provide applications such as SQL Server or Exchange with automatic password management and simplified service principal name (SPN) management.

managed solution (n)~ A complete solution that has been packaged. After this solution has been installed, the extent to which it can be modified is specified by the publisher.

managed term (n)~ A word or a phrase that can be associated with an item in SharePoint Server.

managed volume (n)~ A local NTFS file system 5.0 volume whose disk space is managed by Remote Storage. Remote Storage frees up disk space by automatically moving infrequently accessed files to a remote storage device.

management agent (n)~ A component that consists of properties, rules, and rules extensions that determine how an object is processed in the metadirectory. A single management agent can have one or more run profiles that determine the management agent's behavior, such as how or when the management agent runs.

Management API (PN)~ An API that contains controls and features for deploying, administering, and managing apps.

management application (n)~ An application or Windows 2000/Windows NT service that uses information originating from one or more managed objects in a managed environment. Management applications retrieve this information through calls to the CIM Object Manager API from the CIM Object Manager and from providers.

management certificate (n)~ An X.509 v3 certificate used to authenticate an agent (such as, the Microsoft Azure Tools for Visual Studio) acting on behalf of the subscription owner to manage subscription resources (such as hosted services).

management console (n)~ A network-enabled host running Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) management software. This software requests information from SNMP agents.

management controller (n)~ The hardware and firmware component on computer motherboards that supports out of band management.

management data warehouse (n)~ A relational database that is used to store data that is collected.

Management Group (PN)~ A collection of all the components of an SCE deployment, consisting of a Management Server, a database server, at least one console, and managed objects. By default, the Management Group name is set by SCE during setup, using the format <Management_Server_name>_MG.

management group (n)~ The basic functional unit of an Operations Manager 2007 implementation that can perform monitoring. It must contain a SQL Server 2005 database server, a Root Management Server, one or more Operations Consoles and one or more agents. In addition it can also contain a Reporting Server, gateway server, Audit Collection Services server, and additional collector management servers.

Management Information Format file (n)~ A file that can be used to modify the SMS/Configuration Manager database by creating architectures, object classes, and attributes.

management mode (n)~ The status of a computer that specifies whether the computer is

agent-managed, unmanaged, etc.

management pack (n)~ A set of files that you install for use with Operations Manager and that allow you to monitor applications and add functionality to Operations Manager.

management pack file (n)~ A file that is associated with an Operations Manager management pack and that incorporates overrides, custom monitors, and custom rules.

Management Pack Import/Export Wizard (PN)~ The wizard to import and export management packs.

management point (n)~ The Configuration Manager site system role that serves as the primary point of contact between Advanced Clients and the Configuration Manager site server.

management point (n)~ A secondary Configuration Manager site management point that services the Configuration Manager clients that are within its boundaries.

management policy (n)~ A definition of the workflows used for managing certificates within a Certificate Lifecyle Manager (CLM) profile template. A management policy defines who performs specific management tasks within the workflows, and provides management details for the entire lifecycle of the certificates within the profile template.

Management Policy Rule (PN)~ A rule in ILM that defines a condition and the subsequent action to take when that condition is met. Management policy rules are used to model the business processing rules for incoming requests to ILM.

Management Portal (PN)~ The secure Web portal for managing Microsoft Azure hosted applications and services.

Management Portal for Microsoft Azure SQL Database (PN)~ A web-based, lightweight database management tool for SQL Azure databases that supports database development tasks, schema modification, Transact-SQL, and extract/deploy operations with data-tier applications.

Management Server (n)~ The server that hosts the Windowns Midmarket Server Administration Console, System Center Essentials, and other administrative components.

Management Server (n)~ The server that hosts all SCE's server components.

management server (n)~ The component of an Operations Manager management group that is responsible for communication with agents, databases, and the root management server.

management server (n)~ The communication layer between the Runbook Designer and the deployment manager to the database.

Management Studio (PN)~ A suite of management tools included with Microsoft SQL Server for configuring, managing, and administering all components within Microsoft SQL Server.

management system (n)~ A network-enabled host running Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) management software. This software requests information from SNMP agents.

management system (n)~ The management server for Operations Manager for System Center 2012.

Manager (PN)~ A user role in the Engagement functionality of Social Listening. A person with the Manager role can create and share watch lists and social accounts, and can assign and edit user roles for other Engagement users.

managing editor (n)~ A label that refers to the e-mail address of the person responsible for editorial content.

Manchester encoding ~ a method of transmitting bits that allows the receiver to easily synchronize with the sender.

mandate (n)~ The authorization given by a payer to a payee, or by the institution with which the payer's account is held, consenting to the debiting of the payer's account.

mandate (n)~ An authorization or command issued by a government authority.

mandatory attribute (n)~ An object attribute for which values must be specified.

mandatory constraint (n)~ A constraint that requires every instance of an object type's population to play that role. With a disjunctive mandatory role constraint, each member of the object type's population must play at least one of the roles indicated.

mandatory field (n)~ A field that must contain a value if a record is updated or inserted into the database.

Mandatory Integrity Control (PN)~ A mechanism for controlling access to securable objects based on integrity levels and mandatory policy in addition to discretionary access control. For example, a process may be required to have an integrity level that is equal to or higher than the integrity level of an object to obtain certain kinds of access to that object.

mandatory parameter (n)~ A parameter that must be specified when the program is executed.

mandatory profile (n)~ A type of pre-configured roaming user profile that is not updated when the user logs off.

mandatory property (n)~ A property that requires a value when it exists as an object in the Directory Navigator and in the diagram. Mandatory properties that are defined for a class cannot be deleted.

mandatory user profile (n)~ A type of pre-configured roaming user profile that is not updated when the user logs off.

manifest (n)~ An integral part of every assembly that renders the assembly self-describing. The assembly manifest contains the assembly's metadata. The manifest establishes the assembly identity, specifies the files that make up the assembly implementation, specifies the types and resources that make up the assembly, itemizes the compile-time dependencies on other assemblies, and specifies the set of permissions required for the assembly to run properly. This information is used at run time to resolve references, enforce version binding policy, and validate the integrity of loaded assemblies. The self-describing nature of assemblies also helps makes zero-impact install and XCOPY deployment feasible.

manifest (n)~ An XML document that describes requirements for an application. The application manifest can be a separate file or embedded in the application's .exe file.

manifest file (n)~ A file containing a list of resources, such as grammar files and prompt databases, that Speech Server preloads and caches to improve performance. Speech Server automatically creates a manifest file (Manifest.xml) when a new project is created.

Manifest Generation and Editing Tool (PN)~ The Manifest Generation and Editing Tool (Mage.exe) is a command-line tool that supports the creation and editing of application and deployment manifests. As a command-line tool, Mage.exe can be run from both batch

scripts and other Windows-based applications, including ASP.NET applications.

man-in-the-middle attack (n)~ A security attack in which an attacker intercepts and possibly modifies data that is transmitted between two users. The attacker pretends to be the other person to each user. In a successful man-in-the-middle attack the users are unaware that there is an attacker between them intercepting and modifying their data.

manipulation (n)~ An identifiable pattern of input events over a period of time as interpreted for a given application context.

manipulation chaining (n)~ A mechanism that developers can enable to manage user interactions with a child element. When a user can start manipulating a child element and the element reaches the boundary, the parent element begins responding to input.

manual (adj)~ Pertaining to a process that is performed by a person, rather than automated.

manual caching (n)~ A method of manually designating network files and folders so they are stored on a user's hard disk and accessible when the user is not connected to the network.

Manual configuration (PN)~ An option in the Advanced Phone Integration Configuration dialog box that enables the user-entered settings for phone integration instead of the automatic configuration settings.

manual depreciation method (n)~ A method of depreciation in which depreciation amounts are entered manually into a schedule instead of being calculated from a table.

manual discount (n)~ The amount subtracted from the set price of a product or service prior to multiplying the price by the quantity purchased.

manual failover (n)~ In a database mirroring session, a failover initiated by the database owner, while the principal server is still running, that transfers service from the principal database to the mirror database while they are in a synchronized state.

manual line break (n)~ A nonprinting mark you insert to end the current line and continue the text on the next line.

manual link (n)~ A link that requires you to take action to update your data after the data in the source document changes.

manual scheduling (n)~ A type of scheduling that gives the user control over start and finish dates of their tasks. Tasks do not automatically get moved by the scheduling engine. The user can enter blank dates, textual dates, or dates that do not follow dependencies, calendar, and other scheduling engine rules.

manual style application mode (n)~ A mode in which the default style settings defined in Page Options > CSS tab will be not be used, but rather the styles defined in the Manage Styles task pane for the entire page or for individual items on a page will need to be applied by the user. The style application mode can also be set to auto.

manual test (n)~ A test performed by a human.

manual test template (n)~ A template used by the system to give the tester a consistent experience when documenting a manual test.

Manually Configure Phone Integration (oth)~ A dialog box that opens when the user clicks Configure in the Options dialog box, on the Accounts tab. The user enters phone configuration information in this dialog box for the phone that is integrated with Communicator.

many-to-many dimension (n)~ A relationship between a dimension and a measure group in which a single fact may be associated with many dimension members and a single dimension member may be associated with a many facts. To define this relationship between the dimension and the fact table, the dimension is joined to an intermediate fact table and the intermediate fact table is joined, in turn, to an intermediate dimension table that is joined to the fact table.

many-to-many relationship (n)~ An association between two tables in which one record in either table can relate to many records in the other table.

many-to-one relationship (n)~ A relationship between two tables in which one row in one table can relate to many rows in another table.

map (n)~ A path in a system that defines the transfer of data from a source location to a destination location.

map (v)~ To associate data with a specified location in memory.

MAP (PN)~ A powerful inventory, assessment, and reporting tool that can run securely in small or large IT environments without requiring the installation of agent software on any computers or devices. The data and analysis provided by this toolkit can significantly simplify the planning process for migrating to Windows.

map (v)~ To display an address or location on a map.

map card (n)~ A card that appears on the card screen that users can touch to open the main map of Concierge.

map control (n)~ A JavaScript control that contains the objects, methods, and events that you need to display maps powered by Bing Maps-„¢ on your Web site.

map layer (n)~ A child element of the map, each map layer including elements for their map members and map member attributes.

map resolution (n)~ The accuracy at which the location and shape of map features can be depicted for a given map scale. In a large scale map (e.g. a map scale of 1:1) there is less reduction of features than those shown on a small scale map (e.g. 1:1,000,000).

map screen (n)~ The screen within Concierge that displays a map that users can interact with. The map can be a Virtual Earth map or a custom map that you have added. Users can view the map screen in a road or aerial view.

map tile (n)~ One of a number of 256 x 256 pixel images that are combined to create a Bing map. A map tile contains a segment of a view of the earth in Mercator projection, with possible road and text overlays depending on the style of the Bing map.

map viewport (n)~ The area of the map to display in the map report item. For example, a map for the entire United States might be embedded in a report, but only the area for the northwestern states are displayed.-

MAPI (n)~ A messaging architecture that enables multiple applications to interact with multiple messaging systems across a variety of hardware platforms. MAPI is built on the Component Object Model (COM) foundation.

mapped data field (n)~ A field that represents commonly used information, such as First Name.' If a data source contains a 'First Name' field or variation

mapped drive (n)~ In the Windows environment, a network drive that has been assigned a local drive letter and is locally accessible.

mapped file (n)~ A file whose contents are associated with a portion of the virtual address

space of a process. It can be used to share a file or memory between two or more processes.

mapped range (n)~ A range in an XML list that has been linked to an element in an XML map.

mapper (n)~ A component that maps objects.

Mapper grid (n)~ The multi-layered middle area of the main BizTalk Mapper window, between the source and destination schemas, in which data mapping is defined.

mapping (n)~ A specification of the correspondences between items in a conceptual model and items in a storage model.

mapping schema (n)~ A document which defines how Navision records and Outlook items are correlated. The Navision Synchronization Add-in which is installed on Outlook side receives the mapping schema from Navision in the XML format and keeps it in the isolated storage.

mapping specification language (n)~ An XML-based language that is used to map items defined in a conceptual model to items in a storage model.

MapReduce (PN)~ A software framework for writing applications which process vast amounts of data.

Maps (PN)~ The Bing service that allows search and view of maps and satellite images.

Maps (PN)~ A universal app for Windows and Windows Phone, used for maps and directions.

margin (n)~ The blank space outside the printing area on a page.

margin (n)~ The space between a control and the other, adjoining controls on a form or page.

margin guide (n)~ One of the layout guides on the top, bottom, left, and right sides of a page that is used to define its margins.

Mark as Final (v)~ An option that applies a read-only state to a document inside client applications.

mark read (v)~ To remove unread markers from specified elements in the workspace.

marker (n)~ A text string that is associated with a designated time in Windows Media-based content. Markers often denote convenient points to begin playback, such as the start of a new scene.

marker (n)~ A visual indicator that identifies a data point. In a map report, a marker is the visual indicator that identifies the location of each point on the point layer.

marker map (n)~ A map that displays a marker at each location (for example, cities) and varies marker color, size, and type.

market (n)~ A geographic region in which a product is available. Typically, market boundaries are determined by country/region boundaries.

market basket analysis (PN)~ A standard data mining algorithm that analyzes a list of transactions to make predictions about which items are most frequently purchased together.

market segment (n)~ A classification of customers or potential customers based on shared traits, such as geography, demographics, or other personal characteristics, for the purpose of targeting products and services.

marketing automation (n)~ A subset of customer relationship management (CRM) that

focuses on the definition, scheduling, segmentation and tracking of marketing campaigns.

Marketing Campaign (n)~ A feature that helps a business owner market/sell/bring visibility/increase awareness about their business through advertising.

marketing campaign (n)~ A marketing program designed to accomplish a specific result, such as introducing a new product or increasing market share. The main way to accomplish this result is through communicating the benefits of a product or service to people and businesses. Campaigns often include more than one communication method, such as print advertisements, promotional discounts, and direct mail.

Marketing Campaign Planning (n)~ A template that outlines the various considerations you might need in order to plan a marketing campaign in your organization. Planning a marketing campaign begins with understanding you position in the marketplace and ends with collecting data and analyzing campaign effectiveness.

Marketing Event Planning and Execution (n)~ A template that outlines the main categories that you should consider when beginning to plan a marketing event.- Use this template to assist you in walking through key event elements while you are in the planning stages.

marketing list (n)~ A group of accounts contacts or leads who are identified through their demographics as people or businesses who might be the most receptive to a campaign. For example to introduce a new product you can create a marketing list of accounts that have previously purchased similar products and send them brochures about the new product.

Marketing Manager (n)~ A person who handles marketing programs for the products or product families that his or her company sells. This person assists and informs senior management about marketing needs. This person also works closely with vendors to get marketing materials prepared and campaigns run. This person facilitates co-marketing and branding efforts with partners.

marketing portal (n)~ A view into Dynamics CRM by a salesperson so the salesperson can see contact information for potential customers.

marketing preferences (n)~ Product settings that someone chooses to receive or reject promotional mailings from Microsoft or partners.

Marketplace (n)~ A feature that provides an area of the Office Live Small Business Web site where third-party and partner solution and service providers are listed.

Marketplace (PN)~ An Internet site that makes it easy for users to discover the software and hardware that work best for their Windows PC or mobile device use, find the newest and most popular products on the market, compare product details, and read reviews from other users.

Marketplace (PN)~ An Internet site that makes it easy for users to discover the software and hardware that work best for their Microsoft Dynamics CRM use, find the newest and most popular products on the market, compare product details, and read reviews from other users.

markup (n)~ Comments and tracked changes such as insertions, deletions, and formatting changes.

markup (n)~ The tags to mark elements, such as text and graphics, in a document to indicate how Web browsers should display these elements to the user and should respond to user actions.

markup (n)~ An amount added to the current or standard cost that is used to determine the sale price of various items.

markup balloon (n)~ An outlined container that displays a markup element, such as a comment or revision, in the margin of a document.

markup compatibility (n)~ The ability for a document expressed in one a markup language to facilitate interoperability between applications, or versions of an application, with different feature sets.

Markup Compatibility namespace (n)~ A set of XML elements and attributes defined in a markup specification.

markup container (n)~ The staging area for editing an HTML document or HTML fragments.

markup extension (n)~ An extension to XAML that can provide values for properties of an attribute, properties of a property element, or both.

markup language (n)~ A set of codes in a text file that instruct a computer how to format it on a printer or video display or how to index and link its contents. Examples of markup languages are Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) and Extensible Markup Language (XML), which are used in Web pages, and Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML), which is used for typesetting and desktop publishing purposes and in electronic documents. Markup languages of this sort are designed to enable documents and other files to be platform-independent and highly portable between applications.

markup order (n)~ The stacking order of objects in a document that is based upon the order the objects appear in markup, such as XAML.

markup overlay (n)~ Translucent shapes, ink shapes, or comments that are superimposed over a drawing without changing the underlying drawing.

marquee (n)~ Moving text that is used on a data access page to draw the user's attention to a specific page element, such as a headline or an important announcement.

marquee component (n)~ A control or component on a page that displays moving text.

MARS (n)~ A service for resolving multicast IP addresses to the asynchronous transfer mode (ATM) addresses of the clients that have joined that multicast group. MARS can work in conjunction with the multicast server (MCS) and clients to distribute multicast data through point-to-multipoint connections.

MARS (n)~ A SQL Server 2005 feature that provides the ability to have more than one pending request per connection, in particular to have more than one default result set open per connection. SQL Server 2000 and earlier restricted the programming model such that at any point in time there would be at most one pending request on a given session, blocking the driver from sending requests to the server until the entire result set is consumed.

marshal (v)~ To package and send interface method parameters across thread or process boundaries.

marshaling (n)~ The process of packaging and sending interface method parameters across thread or process boundaries.

mashup (n)~ A web application that combines functionality or data from multiple sources into a single, integrated service, application, or medium.

Mashup Runtime (PN)~ The execution container for hosting applications that context-

sensitively retrieve, mix, and match components, data and functionality from more than one source to create a single new service displayed in a single graphical interface.

mask (n)~ A filter that selectively includes or excludes certain values.

mask placeholder (n)~ A character used in a masked control when there is no user input to display.

masking group (n)~ A group of logical disks, target ports, and initiator ports used for bulk mask/unmask operations.

masquerade ~ a type of attack where the attacker pretends to be an authorized user of a system in order to gain access to it or to gain greater privileges than they are authorized for. A masquerade may be attempted through the use of stolen logon IDs and passwords, through finding security gaps in programs, or through bypassing the authentication mechanism.

mass mailer (n)~ A worm that propagates through e-mail by sending a copy of itself as an e-mail attachment to numerous e-mail addresses.

mass storage device (n)~ A generic term for disk, optical disk, or other device that provides persistent storage for computer data.

massively multiplayer on-line game (n)~ A game conducted over the Internet in which a large number of players (hundreds or thousands) participate simultaneously.

mass-storage controller (n)~ A device on which mass-storage devices rely for access to a computer subsystem. For example, a SCSI card or IDE functionality on the motherboard is a mass-storage controller; the physical hard drive is a mass-storage device.

master (n)~ A slide view or page on which you define formatting for all slides or pages in your presentation. Each presentation has a master for each key component: slides, title slides, speaker's notes, and audience handouts.

master (n)~ A shape on a stencil that you use repeatedly to create drawings.

master boot code (n)~ A small amount of executable code contained in the master boot record that scans the partition table for the active partition, finds the starting sector of the active partition, loads a copy of the boot sector from the active partition into memory, and transfers control to the executable code in the boot sector.

master boot record (n)~ The first sector on a hard disk, which begins the process of starting the computer. The MBR contains the partition table for the disk and a small amount of executable code called the master boot code.

Master Category List (n)~ The list of categories that you can use to group items or to find items. This list contains general categories such as Business, Personal, and Phone Calls. You can add categories to and delete categories from this list.

master copy (n)~ The most recently checked-in version of a file or project stored in a Visual SourceSafe database.

master data (n)~ The critical data of a business, such as customer, product, location, employee, and asset. Master data fall generally into four groupings: people, things, places, and concepts and can be further categorized. For example, within people, there are customer, employee, and salesperson. Within things, there are product, part, store, and asset. Within concepts, there are things like contract, warrantee, and licenses. Finally, within places, there are office locations and geographic divisions.

master data (n)~ Entities that describe the parties, locations, products, and activities that

are referenced by entities that document and record economic, resource flow, and accounting events.

master data management (n)~ The technology, tools, and processes required to create and maintain consistent and accurate lists of master data of an organization.

Master Data Services (PN)~ A master data management application to consistently define and manage the critical data entities of an organization.

Master Data Services Configuration Manager (PN)~ A SQL Server configuration manager used to create and configure Master Data Services databases, Web sites, and Web applications.

master database (n)~ The system database that records all the system-level information for an instance of SQL Server.

master design set (n)~ A design set that includes a broad collection of common business publications.

master document (n)~ A container' for a set of separate files (or subdocuments). You can use a master document to set up and manage a multipart document

master element (n)~ An element in a parent document to which a child document is attached. Examples of master elements are input, frame, iframe, or elements created by an element behavior.

Master Explorer (n)~ A window that shows a hierarchical view of the masters and styles.

master file (n)~ The file installed with earlier versions of SQL Server used to store the master, model, and tempdb system databases and transaction logs and the pubs sample database and transaction log.

master file table (n)~ An NTFS system file on NTFS-formatted volumes that contains information about each file and folder on the volume. The MFT is the first file on an NTFS volume.

master image (n)~ The hard disk image from which the manufacturer creates all other operating system images on the computers being manufactured. The master image is the final operating system image that contains all of the software, configuration settings and other customizations requested by the solution provider. It is installed on every computer in a particular offering during manufacturing.

master installation (n)~ A customized installation of Windows that an Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) or corporation plans to duplicate onto one or more destination computers.

master key (n)~ The key used by the client and server for all session key generation. The master key is used to generate the client-read key, the client-write key, the server-read key, and the server-write key. Master keys can be exported as simple key BLOBs.

master page (n)~ A page that defines the layout and common elements for a set of web pages. It is merged at run time with content pages that define page-specific content.

master page (n)~ A page that contains the design and layout elements that you want to repeat on multiple pages in a publication. Using master pages for these common elements gives your publication a more consistent appearance.

Master Page Gallery (n)~ A collection of pages with the .master extension that define shared page elements and content place holders.

master planning (n)~ A planning process that encompasses many manufacturing

activities, such as demand management, production and resource planning, and master scheduling.

master project (n)~ A project containing one or more inserted projects. These can retain links to their source projects and may be linked to one another.

master project plan (n)~ A deliverable of the planning phase for a development project. It consolidates feature team and role plans. The master project plan includes a budget plan, capacity plan, communications plan, deployment plan, development plan, pilot plan, purchasing and facilities plan, security plan, test plan, and training plan.

master project schedule (n)~ A schedule that identifies all the project's activities and milestones, consolidating all team and role schedules. The master project schedule is a deliverable of the planning phase.

master scheduling (n)~ The process for generating a timetable for matching supply with demand.

master secret (n)~ A security key generated by the master secret server when an Enterprise Single Sign-On (SSO) Administrator requests it. This secret key is stored in the registry as a Local Security Authority (LSA) secret on the master secret server. Only SSO Administrators can access this secret key.

master secret server (n)~ A protocol server that stores and can provide a master secret in response to a request from a protocol client.

master server (n)~ A server that distributes jobs and receives events from multiple servers.

master shape (n)~ A shape on a stencil that you use repeatedly to create drawings. When you drag a shape from a stencil onto the drawing page, the shape becomes an instance of that master.

master text (n)~ The slide text on the slide master. The master text determines the format of text on all slides as well as the shape of text placeholders and their placement on slides.

master user domain (n)~ A Windows NT domain that holds user account data.

Master/Slave ~ Bus access method whereby the right to transmit is assigned to one device only, the Master, and all the other devices, the Slaves may only transmit when requested.

master/subordinate (adj)~ Pertaining to an architecture in which one device (the primary device) controls one or more other devices (the secondary devices)

MasterCard SecureCode (PN)~ A code that credit card companies use to authorize credit card charges. For example, American Express uses a four-digit number on the front of the credit card, and Visa, MasterCard, and Discover use a three-digit number on the back.

Mastered (adj)~ A file system used to create CDs and DVDs. Discs created using the Mastered format are more likely to be compatible with older computers, but an additional step is required to burn the collection of files to the disc.

master-level guide (n)~ A guide that is created and edited in Slide Master view, and that applies to slides that use the master layout in which it was created.

Match Code Update (PN)~ A system job that scans the system for records for which match codes are not updated and persist their corresponding matchcodes in the database (this wakes up every 5 mins).

matchcode (n)~ An alphanumeric identifier that is used to determine whether a record is unique. Each matchcode is derived from the data in selected fields in a record.

Matched Name Selection Method (n)~ The mechanism used to help a caller differentiate between users with names that match the touch-tone or speech input.

matched name selection method (n)~ The mechanism used to help a caller differentiate between users with names that match the touch-tone or speech input.

matching (n)~ Linking transactions from the electronic bank site to open documents in payment processing or to internal bank account ledger entries in bank reconciliation.- - -

matching discrepancy (n)~ Any type of variance that is detected when a vendor invoice is matched to a purchase order and a packing slip. This may include variances in price, quantity, and miscellaneous charges.

matching policy (n)~ A policy that controls the purchase order, product receipt, and vendor invoice matching requirements in the accounts payable process. The policy can mandate no matching requirement or a combination of unit price matching, extended price matching, quantity matching, line matching, or total matching requirements.

matching principle (n)~ A rule that specifies whether matching cost and revenue on a fixed-price project should be handled as one transaction (sales value) or as two transactions (production + profit).

matchmaking (n)~ The process where the ACD finds an agent to connect to.

material (n)~ A part' of 3D content that provides texture to 3D geometries. Combined with light

material label (n)~ The unit of measure for a material resource, such as tons, cubic yards, or board feet.

material resource (n)~ A supply or other consumable item that is used to complete tasks in a project.

materialize (v)~ To convert a snapshot of a virtual catalog to a base catalog. A virtual catalog that has been materialized has the performance of a base catalog for all search and browse operations, but is edited as a virtual catalog.

materials (n)~ Content and resources that are made available as part of a class and that can be associated with individual lessons or assignments.

Math Autocorrect (n)~ A feature that allows various mathematical symbols to be entered using the keyboard.

math expression (n)~ An expression that uses numeric values, such as integers, fixed-point numbers, and floating-point numbers, and operators, such as addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division.

Math Ink Panel (PN)~ The ActiveX control of the Math Input Panel and Math Input Control that handles inking, recognizer calls, and correction experience.

Math Input Control (PN)~ A control that provides integration of math handwriting recognition functionality into other applications. This control is for applications that want to include math recognition functionality but do not want to fully implement their own math recognition user interface.

Math Input Panel (PN)~ A Windows accessory that enables handwritten input of math expressions as well as easy-to-use correction of recognition results. Its functionality is analogous to that of Tablet Input Panel.

math recognizer (n)~ The underlying engine below Math Ink Panel and Math Result Panel that enables converting handwritten math expressions into electronic format

(MathML) thus facilitating writing math formulas in a natural way.

Math Result Panel (PN)~ The ActiveX control of the Math Input Panel and Math Input Control in charge of displaying handwriting recognition result in real time, the recognizer state, error messages and hints.

mathematical equation (n)~ A mathematical statement that asserts the equality of two mathematical expressions.

mathematical expression (n)~ A mathematical statement whose symbols comprise numbers, variables, and mathematical operations.

mathematical formula (n)~ A mathematical statement in a formal language that can be given a semantic meaning.

mathematical statement (n)~ A combination of symbols that form a logical sentence that is true or false under a given interpretation.

Mathematics Add-in (PN)~ An add-in for Word and OneNote that helps users to perform mathematical calculations and plot graphs in their Word documents and OneNote notebooks.

MathML (PN)~ An application of XML for describing mathematical notation and capturing both its structure and content. The goal of MathML is to enable mathematics to be served, received, and processed on the Web, just as HTML has enabled this functionality for text.

matrix (n)~ An arrangement of rows and columns used for organizing related items, such as numbers, dots, spreadsheet cells, or circuit elements.

Matrix (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout type that includes layouts designed to show how parts relate to a whole.

matrix data region (n)~ A report item on a report layout that displays data in a variable columnar format.

matrix organization (n)~ An organizational structure in which employees report to multiple managers for different purposes, such as to one manager for administrative purposes and to another for project purposes.

Mature (n)~ A game rating symbol developed by the Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB).

Mature (n)~ A game rating symbol developed by the Office of Film and Literature Classification (OFLC).

Mature Audience Only (n)~ A TV ratings system used by TV networks in the United States to indicate to viewers that a particular show is intended for a mature audience only.

Mature content (n)~ A content descriptor developed by Microsoft.

Mature Humor (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB).

Mature Sexual Themes (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB).

maturity level (n)~ The degree of process improvement across a predefined set of process areas in which all goals within the set are attained.

Maturity Rating (PN)~ A rating outlining any age restrictions or recommendations for a given film.

max duration (oth)~ The longest event time for any performance event in the group.

max heart rate (n)~ The fastest heart rate (measured per minute) an individual can safely achieve through exercise stress.

max points (n)~ The highest numeric score that a student can receive on an assignment, without being awarded extra credit.

maximize (v)~ To enlarge a window to its largest size by double-clicking the title bar, clicking the Maximize button (at the right of the title bar), or by pressing ALT+SPACEBAR and then pressing X.

maximized window (n)~ A window displayed at its maximum size. A maximized window has the WS_MAXIMIZE style.

maximum capitalization (n)~ The maximum WIP value that can be posted to an investment project.

maximum concurrent calls (n)~ A configuration setting that represents the maximum number of concurrent calls to service instances that are executing.

maximum concurrent sessions (n)~ A configuration setting that represents the maximum number of client sessions that can be active at the same time for service instances in memory.

maximum difference (n)~ A parameter reported in the conformance test results that indicates the maximum number of differences between two files that are being compared.

Maximum Transmission Unit (n)~ The largest packet of data that can be transmitted on a network. MTU size varies, depending on the network—576 bytes on X.25 networks, for example, 1500 bytes on Ethernet, and 17,914 bytes on 16 Mbps Token Ring. Responsibility for determining the size of the MTU lies with the link layer of the network. When packets are transmitted across networks, the path MTU, or PMTU, represents the smallest packet size (the one that all networks can transmit without breaking up the packet) among the networks involved.

maximum units (n)~ The maximum percentage or number of units that a resource is available to be scheduled for any tasks. The maximum units value indicates the highest capacity at which the resource is available for work; the default value is 100 percent.

MB (n)~ Usually 1,048,576 bytes. It is sometimes interpreted as 1 million bytes.

MB/month (PN)~ The unit of measure for the Cache Memory resource that is equal to 1,024 Cache Memory (MB/month) units.

MBCS (n)~ A mixed-width character set, in which some characters consist of more than 1 byte. An MBCS is used in languages such as Japanese, Chinese, and Korean, where the 256 possible values of a single-byte character set are not sufficient to represent all possible characters.

MBean (n)~ A Java object that allows you to implement access to the instrumentation of a resource.

MBOX file (n)~ A specially-constructed text file, usable by any text editor, that contains mail messages within the file.

mbps (n)~ A measurement of data transfer speed over a given connection equal to one million bits per second.

Mbps ~ (MegaBits Per Second)- A measure of speed of information flow over a network (and if it's measured in Mbps, it's reasonably quick.)- A Megabit is one million- bits. (Actually slightly more if you want to egt pedantic about it). See also- bps,- Kbps.

MBR (n)~ A characteristic of a data stream in which the same content is encoded at several different bit rates in oder to optimize content delivery.

MBR (n)~ The first sector on a hard disk, which begins the process of starting the computer. The MBR contains the partition table for the disk and a small amount of executable code called the master boot code.

MBR disk (n)~ A disk that uses the master boot record (MBR) partition style.

MCDI (n)~ A standard of video compression and file format developed by the Moving Pictures Experts Group for description and search of multimedia content data.

MCF (n)~ A framework used to connect MOM systom to other management systems, such as IBM tivoly, HP Openview etc.

MCGA (n)~ An older video adapter included in the IBM PS/2 Models 25 and 30. The MCGA was capable of emulating the CGA (Color/Graphics Adapter) and provided two additional graphics modes: the first mode had 640 horizontal pixels by 480 vertical pixels with 2 colors chosen from a palette of 262,144 colors; the second had 320 horizontal pixels by 200 vertical pixels with 256 colors chosen from a palette of 262,144 colors.

MCITP (PN)~ A set of certifications proving a comprehensive set of skills to perform a particular IT job role based on older versions of Microsoft technologies, such as database administrator or enterprise messaging administrator.

MCP (n)~ A professional who has the skills to successfully implement a Microsoft product or technology as part of a business solution in an organization.

MCS (n)~ A service that manages zero or more multicast groups and distributes multicast data sent to it by clients of those multicast groups through point-to-multipoint connections.

MCS (PN)~ A feature that allows multiple TCP/IP connections from the initiator to the target for the same iSCSI session.

MCV (n)~ A vaccine for immunization against infections caused by meningococcal bacteria.

MD5 (n)~ An industry-standard one-way, 128-bit hashing scheme, developed by RSA Data Security, Inc., and used by various Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) vendors for encrypted authentication.

MDAC (n)~ A suite of data access APIs that ship with the Windows operating system. Data Access Components includes three major API surfaces-€"ADO, OLE DB, and ODBC-€"each of which is optimized for a different set of applications. All three major components of Data Access Components employ the provider model, which allows access to a variety of data sources using a virtually identical set of programmatic calls.

MDE file (n)~ Microsoft Access database (.mdb) file with all modules compiled and all editable source code removed.

MDI (n)~ A specification according to which documents are opened into windows (sometimes called child windows) that are constrained to a single primary (parent) window.

MDI (PN)~ A graphical user interface that allows the user to display multiple documents at the same time, with each document displayed in its own window. Documents (or child windows) are contained in a parent window, which provides a workspace for all the child windows in the application.

MDIL (n)~ A method for compiling code to native assembly instructions whenever

possible, and compiling the rest to pseudo instructions that can quickly be translated to native instructions on the target device.

MDM (n)~ Software that secures, monitors, manages, and supports mobile devices deployed across mobile operators, service providers, and enterprises.

MDN (n)~ A request for disposition information from a recipient after a message has been successfully delivered. The information might include whether the message was displayed, printed, or deleted without display, or if a recipient refused to send notification.

MDS (PN)~ A master data management application to consistently define and manage the critical data entities of an organization.

MDT (PN)~ The recommended process and toolset to automate desktop and server deployment.

MDX (n)~ A language for querying and manipulating data in multidimensional objects (OLAP cubes).

MDX Editor (PN)~ The dialog box that allows users to enter custom MDX for an Add-in for Excel matrix.

MDX formula (n)~ The online analytical processing (OLAP) equivalent of an SQL query.

me (oth)~ The UI label in Messenger for the aspect of the social view that displays unprioritized recent social activity of the user.

Me (PN)~ A tile in the Start screen that provides to the user quick access to post messages, check in to locations, or review notifications from various services and social networks.

mean opinion score (n)~ A widely accepted numerical indication of perceived audio quality of transmitted spoken material. It is the mean of values (from 1 to 5) assigned by subjects to test sentences in an ACR test or the mean of values objectively predicted by software algorithms, such as those provided by the Microsoft UC solution.

measles, mumps and rubella vaccine (n)~ A vaccine for immunization against measles, mumps, and rubella.

measles, mumps, rubella and chickenpox vaccine (n)~ A vaccine for immunization against measles, mumps, rubella, and varicella (chickenpox).

measure (n)~ A property of an object that can be quantified numerically.

measure (n)~ In a cube, a set of values that are usually numeric and are based on a column in the fact table of the cube. Measures are the central values that are aggregated and analyzed.

Measure (n)~ A representation of metadata associated with Parature data that is used in Premium Reports.

measure dimension (n)~ A dimension used to characterize the magnitude of a measurement.

measure group (n)~ A collection of related measures in an Analysis Services cube. The measures are generally from the same fact table.

Measured Boot (PN)~ A feature that validates, signs, and stores boot information in the Trusted Platform Module chip to verify the integrity of the PC.

measurement (n)~ The magnitude of the property of an object calibrated against one or more units of measure.

Measurement Converter (PN)~ An action that can be enabled to identify and provide

conversions for international units of measurement.

measurement unit (n)~ The size or distance in the real world.

MEBx Account (n)~ The functionality in the Management Engine BIOS extension (MEBx) on AMT-based computers used for initial authenticated access to the AMT firmware on AMT-based computers in Configuration Manager 2007 SP1 and later.

mechanical sensor (n)~ A category of sensor that is used for mechanical measurement of force, scale, pressure, strain, etc.

media (n)~ Any fixed or removable objects that store computer data. Examples include hard disks, floppy disks, tapes, and compact discs.

media (n)~ Video files, audio files, image files, 3D object files, or any other files that can be used in your project.

Media (PN)~ An API for audio, imaging, and video multimedia.

media access control (n)~ The sublayer of the IEEE 802 specifications that defines network access methods and framing.

media asset (n)~ A digital media file.

media asset (n)~ A unit of media programming, such as a television program, a movie, or a digital music track, that are delivered to a subscriber in exchange for on-demand fees or subscription fees. Assets are usually files that are stored on a media server.

Media Browser (PN)~ A panel within the Toolbox that provides browsing and previewing of music, movies, images, and other media files.

Media Center Extender (n)~ A hardware device that, when connected to a TV, includes the ability to extend the Windows Media Center experience and media on that TV.

Media Center Extras (PN)~ A collection of third-party extensibility applications for Windows Media Center.

media clip (n)~ A single media file, including art, sound, animation, or movies.

media entry (n)~ An individual entry in a playlist that specifies the location of a media asset, and for Web playlists, additional attributes such as whether the media asset can be sought or skipped by clients during playback.

media family (n)~ Data written by a backup operation to a backup device used by a media set. In a media set with only a single device, only one media family exists. In a striped media set, multiple media families exist. If the striped media set is unmirrored, each device corresponds to a family. A mirrored media set contains from two to four identical copies of each media family (called mirrors). Appending backups to a media set extends its media families.

media file (n)~ A file that contains audio, video, or script data.

Media Foundation (PN)~ A COM-based multimedia platform and infrastructure for digital media in Microsoft Windows. It focuses on content protection, audio and video quality, and interoperability for digital rights management (DRM).

media header (n)~ A label that provides information about the backup media.-

Media Indexer (PN)~ A media processor that leverages natural language processing (NLP) technology from Microsoft Research to make media files and content searchable by exposing this meaningful metadata to the end-user automatically in the form of a keyword file (XML), a set of closed caption files (SAMI/TTML), and a powerful binary index file (AIB).

media information (n)~ Information about digital media content such as the artist, title, album, rating, producer, and so forth. Also known as metadata or tags.

media link entry (n)~ An entry in a data feed that contains a reference to a related media resource. This is the Open Data Protocol (OData) representation of an entity that has related binary large object data that is not serialized in the data feed.

media outlet (n)~ A publication, such as a magazine, or a place that broadcasts programs, such as a radio station, that transmits feature stories and news to the public through various distribution channels.

media parser plug-in (n)~ A type of plug-in that that can read different file formats.

Media Player (PN)~ A free player solution built to playback media content from Microsoft Azure Media Services with the ability to reach a wide variety of browsers and devices with a simple HTML and JavaScript code.

media pool (n)~ A logical collection of removable media that have the same management policies. Media pools are used by applications to control access to specific tapes or discs within libraries managed by Removable Storage.

media processor (n)~ A processor that transforms media content into a different output.

media query (n)~ A media type and zero or more expressions that check for the conditions of particular media features, such as width, height, and color.

media relay (n)~ A server, in the perimeter network, that has two separate network interfaces or edges (one for accepting connections from internal clients and another for accepting connections from external clients) and that is used to enable applications to pass audio and video data across NATs and firewalls.

media relay server (n)~ A server, in the perimeter network, that has two separate network interfaces or edges (one for accepting connections from internal clients and another for accepting connections from external clients) and that is used to enable applications to pass audio and video data across NATs and firewalls.

media resource (n)~ Any media item that can be transferred over any network as a binary stream. One media item could have multiple binary streams depending on the encoding features. For example, some media items could have three streams (or resources): WMV encoded stream for a 2 Mbps throughput, WMV encoded stream for a 500 Kbps throughput, and MPEG-2 encoded stream for a 5 Mbps throughput.

media sense thread (n)~ The thread, or object within a process, that detects the presence of media.

media server (n)~ A server that hosts and delivers media across a network.

Media Services (PN)~ The Microsoft Azure service that allows you to create workflows for the creation, management, and distribution of digital media.

media set (n)~ An ordered collection of backup media written to by one or more backup operations using a constant number of backup devices.

Media Sharing Center (PN)~ The primary interface used to enable sharing media to other computers and devices, and to access media sharing settings and devices that interact with the media sharing feature. If you enable sharing you can play your favorite music, videos, and pictures on any computer or device in any room in your home.

Media Stream Source (n)~ The service that allows apps to send audio and video samples to the media pipeline to decode, encode into a file, and stream to Xbox using Play To.

media streaming (n)~ A method of delivering digital media across a network in a continuous flow. The digital media is played by client software as it is received. Typically, streaming makes it unnecessary for users to download a file before playing it.

Media Tablet ~ a device based on a touchscreen display whose primary focus is the consumption of media.

media usage rights (n)~ Permissions to use a protected Windows Media-based file in a particular way. For example, a content provider, such as an online music store, can grant you the right to play a song on your computer (a play right), to burn the song to an audio CD (a burn right), or to sync the song to a portable device (a sync right). The content provider dictates the terms of the rights (for example, which rights it grants to you and for how long) and Windows Media Digital Rights Management(DRM) enforces those rights.

medialess license kit (n)~ A kit that can be purchased by an end-user to license or activate software.

median (n)~ The middle value in a set of ordered numbers. The median value is determined by choosing the smallest value such that at least half of the values in the set are no greater than the chosen value. If the number of values within the set is odd, the median value corresponds to a single value. If the number of values within the set is even, the median value corresponds to the sum of the two middle values divided by two.

median price formula (n)~ A formula that calculates the average of the high and low prices.

median value (n)~ The middle value in a set of ordered numbers. The median value is determined by choosing the smallest value such that at least half of the values in the set are no greater than the chosen value. If the number of values within the set is odd, the median value corresponds to a single value. If the number of values within the set is even, the median value corresponds to the sum of the two middle values divided by two.

Mediation Server (n)~ A server running Lync Server or Office Communications Server that mediates signaling and voice between the Enterprise Voice IP network and the public switched telephone network.

mediator (n)~ A process, controlled by the Process Control service, used to preserve information when the service starts and stops.

Medical (PN)~ An app category that contains apps for people interested in medical issues and information.

medical device (n)~ A medical instrument used in the diagnosis, treatment or prevention of a disease.

medical image (n)~ An image of body parts, tissues, or organs, for use in clinical diagnosis.

Medical Lookup (PN)~ A feature that allows a user to search conditions, medicines and procedures.

medical record (n)~ A chronological written record of a patient's examination and treatment, including the patient's medical history.

Meditative (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 45.

medium (adj)~ Of or relating to the middle part of a range of possible values.

medium (n)~ A substance in which signals can be transmitted, such as a wire or fiber-optic cable.

Medium (n)~ An item on the Text Size menu, which is opened from the Edit menu. Medium is one of the text size choices for the user's instant messages

medium (adj)~ Having a font weight that corresponds to a weight class value of 500 according to the OpenType specification.

medium organization (n)~ An organization with between 50-999 employees and between 25-499 personal computers.

medium tile (n)~ A square tile of 150 x 150 pixels on the Start screen.

Meet Now (n)~ An application feature that one uses to join an unscheduled meeting. It is a virtual office to which a user can invite participants for an impromptu web conference.

meeting (n)~ A calendar item that includes reserved resources and/or invited attendees.

meeting (n)~ An online gathering of people facilitated by software that allows participants to view, and optionally control, shared content and communicate with each other using various means, such as a telephone conference call.

Meeting (PN)~ An option that creates a meeting request from the selected e-mail message.

Meeting Information panel (n)~ The Live Meeting console element that displays the Web address and audio conference line (if specified) for a Live Meeting session.

meeting key (n)~ A password that is required to join a meeting.

Meeting Lobby (PN)~ A virtual waiting area where people can request access to join a meeting when they either do not have an invitation or they have been invited, but the meeting is locked.

meeting organizer (n)~ A user who can schedule meetings, send invitations, do all the sharing activities in a meeting, and admit participants from the lobby.

meeting participant (n)~ A presenter or attendee in a meeting.

meeting request (n)~ An email message that a user sends to others to invite them to a meeting.

meeting response (n)~ An e-mail reply to a meeting request that indicates whether the sender will attend the meeting.

Meeting Workspace (n)~ A Web site based on a Meeting Workspace site template that is used for planning, posting, and working together on meeting materials, and following up after a meeting or series of meetings.

Meeting Workspace site (n)~ A Web site based on a Meeting Workspace site template that is used for planning, posting, and working together on meeting materials, and following up after a meeting or series of meetings.

MEF (PN)~ A composition layer for the .NET Framework that improves the flexibility, maintainability, and testability of large applications. MEF can be used for third-party plug-in extensibility, or it can bring the benefits of a loosely coupled architecture that is similar to a plug-in to regular applications.

MEF catalog (n)~ An object that provides a collection of MEF parts from a specific source, such as a type, an assembly, or a directory, to a MEF composition container. A catalog is responsible for discovering MEF parts that a MEF composition container can make available to MEF apps.

MEF composition (n)~ The process of matching MEF imports to MEF exports, performed by the MEF composition engine.

MEF composition container (n)~ A MEF composition engine that is based on MEF catalogs and MEF part instances.

MEF composition engine (n)~ An object that resolves a MEF part's dependencies and exposes its capabilities to other MEF parts and apps through composition, that is, by binding MEF imports to MEF exports.

MEF contract (n)~ An identifier that determines how MEF imports and exports are matched. The contract consists of a name that identifies the contract and a type, which specifies the exported type. Both the contract name and the contract type can be either automatically generated or specified.

MEF export (n)~ An object that a MEF part provides to make its services available to other MEF parts.

MEF import (n)~ A dependency that a MEF part specifies and fulfills from exports provided by other MEF parts. For example, common services can be provided in a MEF part and declared as an import by other MEF parts.

MEF part (n)~ An object that is the basic building block of a MEF application. Each MEF part declares its dependencies (imports) and capabilities (exports), which are matched with the imports and exports of other MEF parts and made available to MEF apps.

megabits per second (n)~ A measurement of data transfer speed over a given connection equal to one million bits per second.

megabyte (n)~ Usually 1,048,576 bytes. It is sometimes interpreted as 1 million bytes.

Megabyte ~ Unit of measurement for pieces of information : approximately 1 million bytes or a thousand kilobytes. Often shortened to Meg or just M. See also- Gigabyte,- Kilobyte,- Byte.

megahertz (n)~ A measure of frequency equivalent to 1 million cycles per second.

MegaHertz ~ See- MHz.

Megapixel ~ A million- pixels. Often used to measure the quality of digital cameras : the higher the number the better the camera.

member (n)~ A person who is part of a group.

member (n)~ An individual who is an authorized user of a Live Meeting account. Associated information includes user login and user role.

member (n)~ A single position or item in a dimension. Dimension members can be user-defined or predefined and can have properties associated with them.

member (n)~ In Distributed File System (DFS) Replication, a server that belongs to a replication group.

member (n)~ An individual Active Directory user account or an Active Directory group that is assigned to one or more user roles. A user role can consist of one or more members.

member association (n)~ A relationship between a source dimension member and a destination dimension member. One or more of these can exist for each dimension association.

Member Count (n)~ Number of members (accounts, leads, or contacts) that are included in a marketing list.

member database (n)~ In a hub-spoke topology, a database that is joined to other databases by a hub database at a central location.

member delegation (n)~ A modeling concept that describes how interface members are mapped from one interface to another.

member expression (n)~ A valid Multidimensional Expressions (MDX) expression that returns a member.

member property (n)~ A characteristic of a dimension member. Dimension member properties can be alphanumeric, Boolean, or Date/Time data types, and can be user-defined or predefined.

member query (n)~ The part of a fan-out query that is sent over to all members involved in the query.

member server (n)~ A server that is joined to a domain but is not a domain controller. Member servers typically function as file servers, application servers, database servers, Web servers, certificate servers, firewalls, or remote access servers.

member set (n)~ A collection of members from a dimension.

member view (n)~ A hierarchy of dimension members that is organized according to member properties.

membership (n)~ In ASP.NET, an application feature that manages a store of user credentials for a Web site. Membership can be integrated with login controls or other ASP.NET authentication features to provide login security for your site.

membership (n)~ A relationship of being a member of an organization, such as a gym or club.

membership in a group (n)~ A user's status as a member of a group.

membership provider (n)~ A server control that allows you to store and manage membership information.

membership rule (n)~ The criteria by which Configuration Manager evaluates whether a resource belongs to a particular collection.

membership user (n)~ An authenticated user of a Web site.

Memo (n)~ A field data type that can contain up to 65,535 characters.

memo (n)~ A type of column that contains long strings, typically more than 255 characters.

memory (n)~ Any temporary storage space used within or in conjunction with a computer, such as RAM or a USB flash drive.

memory (n)~ The amount of memory physically installed on your device (as opposed to on a storage card.)

Memory ~ Also known as- RAM. Where the computer holds whatever you are currently working on. The contents of memory are lost when the computer is switched off.

memory address (n)~ A portion of computer memory that can be allocated to a device or used by a program or the operating system. Devices are usually allocated a range of memory addresses.

memory allocation (n)~ In operating systems, the process of reserving memory for use by a program.

memory broker (n)~ A software component that manages the distribution of memory resources in SQL Server.

memory card (n)~ In a server cluster, a resource that can act as the cluster's quorum resource. To be quorum-capable, a resource must provide shared storage and a means of persistent arbitration. The cluster service defines only physical disk resources as quorum-capable.

memory clerk (n)~ A memory management component that allocates memory.

memory consumer (n)~ An entity or process that uses memory.

Memory Intensive Batch Instances (PN)~ The service type of the Batch service for batches that require large amounts of memory.

memory key (n)~ A small device used to store information. USB flash drives plug into computer USB ports so you can copy information to or from them, making it easy to share and transport information.

memory leak (n)~ A condition that occurs when an application allocates memory for use but does not free allocated memory when finished.

memory map (n)~ A representation of the layout of objects in an area of memory.

memory page (n)~ In virtual memory systems, a unit of data storage that is brought into random access memory (RAM), typically from a hard drive, when a requested item of data is not already in RAM.

memory pressure (n)~ The demand placed on the memory subsystem by an application.

memory requirement (n)~ A minimum memory configuration of a computer, its components or other devices (typically relates to size of RAM, free space on hard disk, etc.) needed to run within or in conjunction with a computer.

Memory Usage (n)~ In Task Manager, the current working set of a process, in kilobytes. The current working set is the number of pages currently resident in memory.

Memory Usage Delta (n)~ In Task Manager, the change in memory, in kilobytes, used since the last update.

memory-optimized (adj)~ Pertaining to table and index structures that are optimized for in-memory access.

memory-resident (adj)~ Permanently located in a computer's memory, rather than swapped in and out of memory as needed.

meningococcal conjugate vaccine (n)~ A vaccine for immunization against infections caused by meningococcal bacteria.

meningococcal polysaccharide vaccine (n)~ A vaccine for immunization against infection by certain groups of meningococcal bacteria that cause meningococcal disease.

mention (n)~ Part of a post that refers to a Microsoft Dynamics CRM record.

menu (n)~ A list of options from which a user can choose. The options can be represented as text or graphics. A menu can contain other menus (submenus).

menu bar (n)~ A rectangular bar displayed in an application program's on-screen window, often at the top, from which menus can be selected by the user. Names of available menus are displayed in the menu bar; choosing one with the keyboard or with a mouse causes the list of options in that menu to be displayed.

menu bar macro (n)~ A macro containing AddMenu actions that you can use to create a custom menu bar or shortcut menu.

menu button (n)~ A command button that is clicked to display a drop-down menu instead of performing a command.

menu command (n)~ A choice on a menu.

menu flyout (n)~ A flyout that contains a contextual list of menu items.

menu flyout control (n)~ A control that developers use to create a menu flyout.

menu item (n)~ A choice on a menu, selectable by either the keyboard or a mouse. In some instances, a menu item that is not available (that is, not appropriate) for a given situation is grayed' (dimmed in comparison to the valid menu choices).'

menu label (n)~ A text or graphic label that describes a particular menu. For drop-down menus, the label is the entry in the menu bar; for cascading menus, the menu label is the name of its parent menu command.

menu macro (n)~ A macro group that contains the macros for the menu's commands.

menu option (n)~ A choice on a menu, selectable by either the keyboard or a mouse. In some instances, a menu item that is not available (that is, not appropriate) for a given situation is grayed' (dimmed in comparison to the valid menu choices).'

menu separator (n)~ A special type of menu item that appears as a dividing bar between two active menu items.

menu separator bar (n)~ A special type of menu item that appears as a dividing bar between two active menu items.

menu title (n)~ The menu name that is displayed in the menu bar.

MercadoPago (PN)~ An eCommerce payment and escrow service available in a number of Latin American countries/regions.

merchant (n)~ A partner in scenarios where the partner providing the offer is different than the partner providing the service, for example, Xbox selling Messenger products.

merchant (n)~ A business or organization that has provided a coupon that can be used at their store.

Merengue (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 142.

merge (v)~ To copy the contents of a differencing disk to the parent disk, or to combine the contents of the differencing disk and the parent disk onto a new virtual hard disk. Merging to the parent disk modifies the parent disk and then deletes the differencing disk. Merging to a new disk leaves both the differencing disk and the parent disk intact.

merge (n)~ The process of combining the changes in two distinct branches. A merge operation takes changes that have occurred in the source branch and integrates them into the target branch. Merging integrates all types of changes in the source branch including name changes, file edits, file additions, and file deletions.

merge (v)~ Replace a set of subscriptions with a new subscription.

Merge a Conversation (PN)~ The heading, in the Invite menu, for the list of available conversations that a user can bring into the current conversation.

merge a conversation (v)~ To bring a separate conversation, including all its participants, into the current one.

merge calls (PN)~ A button that appears during an active phone call, allowing the user to go back to the previous on-hold call(s) and combine all active calls for a conference call.

Merge Cases (PN)~ An option on the command bar where you can select cases, and then specify which case will be the case that the other selected cases will merge into.

merge field (n)~ A placeholder for text or pictures that you insert into your document.

merge module (n)~ A module that packages components together with any related files, resources, registry entries, and setup logic. Merge modules can be used to install components that multiple applications share. Merge modules cannot be installed directly; they must be merged into deployment projects.

merge operation (n)~ The process of combining the changes in two distinct branches of a source-controlled database.

merge replication (n)~ A type of replication that allows sites to make autonomous changes to replicated data, and at a later time, merge changes and resolve conflicts when necessary.

Merge Shapes (PN)~ A tool that enables users to create custom shapes by combining multiple shapes into a single shape, using one of five geometric Boolean operations: Union, Combine, Fragment, Intersect, and Subtract.

merged cell (n)~ A single cell that is created by combining two or more selected cells. The cell reference for a merged cell is the upper-left cell in the original selected range.

merger (n)~ The combination of two or more companies into one, where the corporate identity of one then serves for the new single company.

mesh (n)~ An object whose surface contains faces, each of which is described by a simple polygon.

mesh network ~ each of the nodes are joined together by telecom 'lines' — wireless or wired.

message (n)~ An individual unit of data transported between endpoint locations. A message consists of a document plus a header (information about the transfer).

message (n)~ An electronic instance of one-to-many schemas. Usually documents are sent between two processes.

message (n)~ A message that is sent over a communications network such as a local area network or the Internet.

Message Authentication Code (n)~ An algorithm that allows a receiver to ensure that a block of data has retained its integrity from the time it was sent until the time it was received.

message bar (n)~ A user-interface element that contains information about actions that you recently performed in a list. You can double click on the message bar to get more information about a specific action that you performed.

Message Bar (PN)~ A yellow bar with a warning icon appearing below the ribbon that provides information or alerts the user. Information can be security alerts, errors, or notifications.

message body (n)~ The content that is delivered in an e-mail message.

Message Center (PN)~ The area in Social Engagement where users manage alerts and see an overview of the emails and notifications that the application sends to them.

message class (n)~ Used by Microsoft Exchange to identify, locate, and open a form.

Message Details view (n)~ In the Health and Activity Tracking (HAT) tool a detailed view of all known information for a given message in the Message Box. This view is available through the shortcut menu in the PivotTable field list in one of two Operations views.

message dialog (n)~ A new Windows user interface surface used to elicit an immediate response from the user. Until the user responds, the screen behind the dialog is dimmed and touch events are blocked from passing to the app's canvas.

message digest (n)~ A fixed-size result that is obtained by applying a one-way mathematical function (sometimes called a hash algorithm) to an arbitrary amount of data. If there is a change in the input data, the hash changes. The hash can be used in many operations, including authentication and digital signing.

message disposition notification (n)~ A request for disposition information from a recipient after a message has been successfully delivered. The information might include whether the message was displayed, printed, or deleted without display, or if a recipient refused to send notification.

message envelope (n)~ The information contained in an e-mail message that is required to send and deliver a message between messaging servers by using SMTP protocol commands. The message envelope contains the sender e-mail address and the recipient e-mail address information. Recipients never see the message envelope, because it is not part of the message content, and it is discarded when the message reaches its destination. The X.400 messaging standard equivalent to the message envelope is called the P1 header.' The message envelope is often referred to as the 'P1 header."

Message Facts cube (n)~ An online analytical processing (OLAP) cube that aggregates information about messages and services. Two cubes included out of the box are: Message Facts and Service Facts.

message flow (n)~ A series of contiguous processing steps through which one or more messages flow.

Message Flow view (n)~ A view in the Health and Activity Tracking tool that displays a history of processing events for specific messages.

message handler (n)~ A Component Object Model (COM) object that implements the ITranslate interface in an in-process COM object.

message header (n)~ A hidden section of an e-mail message. From the time a message is first created, information about it is added to the message header, including technical details, such as who created the message and the software used to compose it.

message history (n)~ A list of messages that you have sent or received.

message item (n)~ An implementation of the Internet Message Format defined by RFC2822. A message item is stored in the Exchange store.

message journaling (n)~ The ability to record all communications, including e-mail communications, in an organization for use in the organization's e-mail retention or archival strategy.

message label (n)~ An arrow label that indicates the message sent, its arguments and return values, and the sequencing of the message within the larger interaction (including call nesting, iteration, branching, concurrency, and synchronization).

Message Layer Security (n)~ A cryptographic protocol that provides domain-to-domain secure transmission of SMTP messages on the Internet by using cryptography. The protocol enables SMTP servers to communicate directly or by using an SMTP relay over the Internet in a manner designed to prevent eavesdropping, tampering, and message forgery.

message line (n)~ The part of the Information bar that displays security-related information to the user. In Internet Explorer, the message line may be clicked to unblock certain content.

message list (n)~ The middle part of the main Outlook window that displays the contents of the selected folder.

message number (n)~ A number that identifies a SQL Server error message.

message operation (n)~ An action carried out on a message.

Message Operations (in 10,000s) (PN)~ The unit of measure for operations performed on messages.

Message Policy (n)~ A set of rules that are applied to e-mail messages. These rules govern how messages are processed and stored, based on a set of requirements. The requirements are typically based on regulatory requirements for an industry or geographic region.

Message Queuing (n)~ A Microsoft technology that enables applications running at different times to communicate across heterogeneous networks and systems that may be temporarily offline.

message rule (n)~ A set of criteria for updating a project file with the information in Project Server workgroup messages. For example, project managers can specify that updates from all workgroup members be automatically accepted.

message sink (n)~ A callback function that receives messages for a form or a control. Forms or controls that need to be notified of messages implement a message sink.

message subject (n)~ Text indicating the topic of an instant message or an alert. It is entered by the user or generated by the computer based on conversation information. It is displayed in the title bar.

Message Trace (PN)~ A feature that enables you to search for a specific message using basic information, such as the sender, recipient, date, and message ID, to obtain the status of that message.

message trailer (n)~ In EDI, a part of the message used to indicate the end of a document, which is a bundle of logically combined segments containing information about one transaction. In ANSI X.12, a message is equivalent to a transaction set.

message transfer agent (n)~ An application process, as described in the X.400 message-handling system, responsible for delivering e-mail messages. After receiving a message, an MTA stores it temporarily and either delivers it or forwards it to another MTA. During this process, the MTA can change the message headers.

message transfer envelope (n)~ A MAPI message that holds the delivery information for a message.

message transfer system (n)~ The X.400 term for a messaging system, which is a product that enables electronic communication over a network.

message type (n)~ A definition of a Service Broker message. The message type specifies the name of the message and the type of validation Service Broker performs on incoming messages of that type.

message validation (n)~ The process of validating a message for format, range, type, and length, by using a schema, as a way to detect malicious messages.

message window (n)~ A window which displays a particular message for the user.

Message/Partial (n)~ An option on the Policy Filter page that blocks messages that use

special header information to split e-mails into several messages, which could be used to send viruses.

MessageBox node (n)~ In the BizTalk Administration console, the node used to view a list of the currently running MessageBox databases.

message-only window (n)~ A window that dispatches messages. Message-only windows are not visible, have no z-order, cannot be enumerated, and do not receive broadcast messages.

Messages (in 10,000s) (PN)~ The unit of measure for the Microsoft Azure Service Bus messaging infrastructure.

Messages pane (n)~ One of the tabs that hosts the messages returned from SQL Server after a TSQL query has been executed.

messaging (n)~ The use of computers and data communication equipment to convey messages from one person to another, as by e-mail, voice mail, or fax.

Messaging (PN)~ An app that facilitates SMS and instant messaging.

Messaging Application Programming Interface (n)~ A messaging architecture that enables multiple applications to interact with multiple messaging systems across a variety of hardware platforms. MAPI is built on the Component Object Model (COM) foundation.

messaging records management (n)~ Records management technology in Exchange 2007 that helps organizations to reduce the risks that are associated with e-mail and other communications. MRM makes it easier to keep messages that are needed to comply with company policy, government regulations, or legal needs, and to remove content that has no legal or business value.

Messaging Server (PN)~ The server that provides messaging capabilities and manages network services for Windows Essential Business Server.

Messenger (PN)~ An instant messaging and video chat service designed for a consumer audience (not for the enterprise). Messenger is available via a desktop app, on the web (no installation needed), and on mobile devices.

Messenger service (n)~ A service that sends and receives messages sent by administrators or by the Alerter service.

Messenger social (PN)~ The UI label for the social activity stream that Windows Live programmatically displays in a collection. Items listed may originate within a Windows Live program, service, or landing page (Messenger, OneDrive, Windows Live Photos), or in third-party activities people connect to their profiles, such as Facebook.

MEST (n)~ The ability for an entity type to be defined in more than one entity set.

meta ~ In computer science, meta is a common prefix that means 'about'. As an example, metadata is data that describes other data (data about data). A metalanguage is a language used to describe other languages. A metafile is a file that contains other files.

meta ~ The HTML META tag is used to describe the contents of a Web page.

META tag (n)~ An HTML tag that appears in the HEAD portion of the Web page. META tags supply information about a page but do not affect its appearance. A standard META tag generator' is used to indicate the content of a Web page.'

metabase (n)~ A hierarchical store of configuration information and schema that is used to configure IIS. The metabase performs some of the same functions as the system registry, but it uses less disk space. In physical terms, the metabase is a combination of the

MetaBase.xml and MBSchema.xml files and the in-memory metabase.

metabase configuration file (n)~ A file that stores IIS configuration settings to disk. This file is named MetaBase.xml by default. When IIS is started or restarted, the configuration settings are read from MetaBase.xml into the IIS cache in memory, which is called the in-memory metabase.

metabase schema (n)~ The master configuration file (MBSchema.xml) supplied with IIS that contains all of the predefined properties from which metabase entries are derived.

metaclass (n)~ In a static structure diagram, a class whose instances are classes. It is shown in UML notation as a class with the stereotype metaclass.

metadata (n)~ Information about the properties or structure of data that is not part of the values the data contains.

metadata (n)~ Information that describes every element managed by the common language runtime: an assembly, loadable file, type, method, and so on. This can include information required for debugging and garbage collection, as well as security attributes, marshaling data, extended class and member definitions, version binding, and other information required by the runtime.

Metadata ~ Information about a web page hidden inside it to help search engines find it. It often includes a description of the page which will be picked up by search engines.

metadata cache (n)~ A file-based cache maintained on the client computer for the purpose of storing metadata for the end-user applications.

Metadata Cache Manager (n)~ An administrative tool included in Duet Settings Manager. This tool can be used to manage the metadata cache maintained on the Duet client computer.

metadata database (n)~ A relational database used for maintaining metadata for download by client components.

metadata package (n)~ A .cab file that can only have one locale support and that provides all the hardware display components in order for your device information to be shown in the Control Panel.

metadata publisher (n)~ The entity that writes or copies metadata files into the metadata database.

metadata publishing (n)~ The act of writing or copying metadata files into the metadata database.

metadata scope (n)~ A namespace that defines the operations, schemas, and entities for a service.

Metadata Service (n)~ A Duet server component that facilitates the transfer of application metadata from the SAP system to the Duet client computer.

metadata service provider (n)~ A Web service that facilitates publishing of metadata into the metadata database and updating of the same later on.

Metadata Store (PN)~ The collection of XML files, stored in the Business Data Connectivity Service, that contain definitions of models, external content types, and external data sources.

metadata workspace (n)~ A class that represents the metadata runtime service component that provides support for retrieving metadata.

MetadataExchange (PN)~ A protocol to help automatically identify the details of the

web-service being called.

metafile (n)~ A file that stores an image as graphical objects (lines, circles, polygons) rather than as pixels. Metafiles preserve an image more accurately than pixels when the image is resized.

Metal (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 9.

metamodel (n)~ A CIM component that describes the entities and relationships representing managed objects.

metaverse (n)~ The data store that is used by ILM to contain the aggregated identity information from multiple connected data sources, providing a single global, integrated view of all combined objects.

metaverse entry (n)~ An Identity Lifecycle Manager (ILM) 2007 object that has been projected into the metaverse from a connector space object and is linked to at least one object in the connector space. A metaverse entry represents the aggregated view of objects from one or several connected data sources.

meter (v)~ To measure and record usage.

metered connection (n)~ An Internet connection created using a metered data plan.

metered data plan (n)~ A mobile broadband or other network or data plan that bills according to data use, such as megabytes downloaded, messages sent, or webpages viewed.

metered Internet connection (n)~ An Internet connection created using a metered data plan.

metered network (n)~ A mobile broadband or other network for which the provider bills according to data used, such as megabytes downloaded, messages sent, or webpages viewed.

metering (n)~ In photography, the process of measuring the light in a scene to automatically adjust the exposure setting.

metering aggregation service (n)~ A service that collects and processes metering data.

method (n)~ In object-oriented programming, a named code block that performs a task when called.

method of contact (n)~ The preferred method of communication with the Business Contact; for example, phone, e-mail message, letter, fax, and so on.

method-based query (n)~ A query expressed as a direct method call to one or more Standard Query Operators.

methodology template (n)~ A template that makes it possible to define and encapsulate all of the data regarding a team project. Team Foundation Server uses the methodology information to automatically configure a new team project, including creating the team project Web site.

metric (n)~ A number used to indicate the cost of a route in the Internet Protocol (IP) routing table that enables the selection of the best route among possible multiple routes to the same destination.

metric (n)~ A single value that an assessment collects. Metrics can be defined by data type, unit, name, description, and other metadata.

Metrics (n)~ A Web part that uses the cue control to display record counts. The record counts are determined by a predefined query and can be linked to an existing form.
metrics (oth)~ The statistics that help analyze both an application's load and its ability to respond to it.
Metrics Explorer (n)~ A a detailed view of the measured values and counts of events that are sent in telemetry from an Azure application to help detect performance issues and watch trends in how the application is being used.
MEX (PN)~ A protocol to help automatically identify the details of the web-service being called.
MFA (n)~ The service that provides additional layers of authentication for on-premises and cloud applications. Multi-Factor Authentication verifies user sign-ins and transactions using a phone call, text message, and mobile app.
MFC (PN)~ A C++ class library developed by Microsoft. The Microsoft Foundation Class library, or MFC, provides the framework and classes that make it easier and faster for programmers to build Windows applications. MFC supports ActiveX and is bundled with several C++ compilers, including Microsoft Visual C++, Borland C++, and Symantec C++.
MFC Smart Device DLL Wizard (n)~ A wizard in Smart Device Development. It is used to create an MFC DLL project. The users get a working starter application that has built-in functionality that, when it is compiled, will implement the basic features of a DLL.
MFD (n)~ A piece of hardware that supports multiple discrete capabilities, such as audio, mixer, and music, on a single card. This device is sometimes treated as a bus that can be enumerated to locate the devices on that bus.
MFD ~ (Multi Function Device). A combined printer, scanner, photocopier and fax machine.
MFLOPS (n)~ A measure of computing speed.
MFT (n)~ An NTFS system file on NTFS-formatted volumes that contains information about each file and folder on the volume. The MFT is the first file on an NTFS volume.
MFU list (n)~ A list of applications that the end user has recently used or uses frequently.
MHTML (n)~ A standard method for sending an HTML document encapsulated with inline graphics, applets, linked documents, and other items referred to in the HTML document.
MHz ~ (Megahertz). Millions of cycles per second. Most often used as a measurement of a PC processor chip's speed and power, with bigger numbers meaning more speed and a higher price. See alsoGHz.
MIC (PN)~ A mechanism for controlling access to securable objects based on integrity levels and mandatory policy in addition to discretionary access control. For example, a process may be required to have an integrity level that is equal to or higher than the integrity level of an object to obtain certain kinds of access to that object.
mickey (n)~ The amount that a mouse has to move for the mouse to report that it has moved.
MICR (n)~ A character recognition system for reading and processing data that uses special inks and characters.
MICR line (n)~ A line of characters that is encoded with a special type of ink that can be

magnetized and then translated into characters. MICR lines are used on bank checks to identify the bank, account, and check.

Micro ~ (Microcomputer)- When desktop computers first appeared in the 1970's, they were often called microcomputers, later shortened to micro, to distinguish them from the so-called minicomputers of the day, which far from sitting on a desk were a good deal bigger than it! There was also a popular early home computer in the UK called the BBC Micro, now long obsolete.

Micro Channel Architecture (n)~ The design of the bus in IBM PS/2 computers (except Models 25 and 30). The Micro Channel is electrically and physically incompatible with the IBM PC/AT bus. Unlike the PC/AT bus, the Micro Channel functions as either a 16-bit or a 32-bit bus. The Micro Channel also can be driven independently by multiple bus master processors.

micro server ~ may also be written as microserver or MicroServerm, small server appliance that works like a server. Micro servers are off-the-shelf appliances that are designed for ease of installation and maintenance.

microblogging (n)~ A form of blogging that emphasizes brief posts.

Microblogging ~ a narrow-scope mode of social communication pioneered by the social network siteTwitter.com- and followed by similar services from- Plurk,- Yammer,- Socialcast- and- Identi.ca.

microcomputer (n)~ A computer built around a single-chip microprocessor. Less powerful than minicomputers and mainframes, microcomputers have nevertheless evolved into very powerful machines capable of complex tasks. Technology has progressed so quickly that state-of-the-art microcomputers—essentially, in today's terms, a desktop PC —are as powerful as mainframe computers of only a few years ago, at a fraction of the cost.

microdots (n)~ Small translucent elastomeric dots or beads on the inside surface of the diffuser. Microdots help maintain a consistent air gap between the diffuser and an optical-grade Plexiglas panel (which provides rigidity and mechanical support for the diffuser).

Micro-filter ~ A device which allows you to use an ordinary phone over a telephone line set up for an- ADSL- internet connection. Sometimes just called a filter.

micropayments ~ Electronic payment for information or services ranging from a few cents to a tenth of a cent.

micropayments ~

microphone (n)~ A device that converts sound waves into analog electrical signals. Additional hardware can convert the microphone's output into digital data that a computer can process; for example, to record multimedia documents or analyze the sound signal.

microphone noise (n)~ Unwanted sound that is captured when objects touch a microphone inadvertently.

Microphone Wizard (n)~ A tool that you can use to fine-tune your microphone.

microprocessor (n)~ The computational and control unit of a computer. The CPU is the device that interprets and executes instructions. Mainframes and early minicomputers contained circuit boards full of integrated circuits that implemented the CPU. Single-chip central processing units, called microprocessors, made possible personal computers and workstations.

Microsoft (PN)~ The public multinational corporation that develops, manufactures, licenses, and supports a wide range of products and services predominantly related to computing.

Microsoft ~ The largest business software provider for desktop PCs and laptops, and the only major operating system provider apart from Apple, they created Windows, Microsoft Office (which includes Word, Excel, Access and Powerpoint), Internet Explorer, Outlook and many other widely used programs. They are belatedly moving into the tablet and phone markets too, but they are way behind in these markets, and their first attempt to create a unified Windows for all devices, Windows 8, was a bit of a disaster.

Middle East/Africa (PN)~ The geographic location, covering the Middle East and Africa, within the Azure region taxonomy in Zone 2.

middle tier (n)~ The logical layer between a user interface or Web client and the database. This is typically where the Web server resides and where business objects are instantiated.

middleware (n)~ Software that sits between two or more types of software and translates information between them. Middleware can cover a broad spectrum of software and generally sits between an application and an operating system, a network operating system, or a database management system.

Middleware ~ Middleware is software that allows elements of applications to interoperate across networks links, despite differences in underlying communications protocols, system architectures, operating systems, and databases and other application services.

MIDI (n)~ A specification of the MIDI Manufacturers Association (MMA). The specification defines a protocol for describing music data, such as note on and note off messages; a file format for storing music data, called Standard MIDI; and a standard hardware interface.

MIDI ~ (Musical Instrument Digital Interface; pr. 'middy') A very popular standard for controlling musical instruments connected to computers.- A MIDI file is a list of instructions to play particular notes at particular intervals in particular styles, not a sound recording.

MIDL (PN)~ Microsoft implementation and extension of the Interface Definition Language (IDL).

midmarket (n)~ A business with revenues between US$ $5 million and $3 billion per year.

midpoint (n)~ A handle that appears in the middle of a selected line, arc, or other one-dimensional (1-D) shape.

midpoint (n)~ The reference point that is midway between a range minimum and maximum in a graded compensation plan. It represents the intended average pay for all employees at a certain compensation level.

midtone (n)~ A tone in a picture that is in the middle of the tonal range, between the lightest and darkest tones

MIF file (n)~ A file that can be used to modify the SMS/Configuration Manager database by creating architectures, object classes, and attributes.

migrate (v)~ To move files or data from one software product, format, or protocol, to another.

migration (n)~ The process of moving a deployed virtual machine from its current virtual

machine host to another host.

migration (n)~ The process of taking structural metadata and data from one deployment to another deployment.

migration (n)~ The process of making existing applications and data work on a different computer or operating system.

migration batch (n)~ A collection of user accounts that are being submitted in a CSV file for migration from an on-premises messaging system to an e-mail system in the cloud.

migration batch request (n)~ The action of submitting a migration batch for migration from an on-premises messaging system to an e-mail system in the cloud.

Migration Endpoint (PN)~ A management object that contains the connection settings and administrator credentials for the source server that hosts the mailboxes that you want to migrate to Exchange Online.

migration mode (n)~ A mode in SharePoint Online that defines whether file metadata is allowed to be edited after migration. When migration mode is enabled, the site collection administrator can edit the audit-specific metadata (created by, created date, modified by and modified date) for the migrated files.

mike (n)~ A device that converts sound waves into analog electrical signals. Additional hardware can convert the microphone's output into digital data that a computer can process; for example, to record multimedia documents or analyze the sound signal.

Mild Language (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB).

Mild Lyrics (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB).

Mild Violence (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB).

mileage engine (n)~ An engine that determines the mileage that freight will travel between its origin and destination points, and calculates the shipping rate for the freight accordingly.

milestone (n)~ A point on the project schedule at which the project team assesses progress and quality, and reviews deviations in scope and specifications. A project may have many interim milestones for internal use only, which signal a transition within a phase and help divide large projects into workable pieces. External milestones or major milestones typically occur at the end of major phases of work and are associated with the completion of major deliverables. External milestones are the points where the team and customer review work to date and agree to proceed with the project, appear as a task with a duration of zero work units, and are exposed on customer reports.

milestone billing (n)~ A method of requesting payment when predefined milestones are reached.

milk run (n)~ A freight delivery route that entails two or more stops, where the carrier delivers loads either from a single supplier to multiple buyers or from multiple suppliers to a single buyer.

millions of instructions per second (n)~ A common measure of processor speed.

millisecond (n)~ One thousandth of a second.

MIM (PN)~ V next for FIM - added functionality and PAM feature for Identity

Management customers

MIM CM (PN)~ A MIM service component for providing support to certificate and smart card managemen and credential management to both Windows Server and 3rd party certification authorities (CAs).

MIME (n)~ A common method for transmitting non-text data through Internet e-mail. MIME encodes non-text data as ASCII text and then decodes it back to its original format at the receiving end. A MIME header is added to the file which includes the type of data contained and the encoding method used.

MIME ~ (Multipurpose Internet Mail Extension; pr. 'mime') An encoding system used in- email, mainly for sending attachments. Email was originally designed to just use plain text, so programs, graphics etc have to be sort of disguised as text for email systems to be able to handle them. MIME is more powerful than its predecessor, UUENCODE (pr. you-you-encode), but not all systems accept it.

MIME mapping (n)~ A method of configuring browsers to view files that are in multiple formats. An extension of the Internet mail protocol that enables the sending of 8-bit-based e-mail messages, which are used to support extended character sets, voice mail, facsimile images, and so on.

min/max method (n)~ An item replenishment policy used in the master scheduling calculation.

Mini toolbar (n)~ A set of UI controls that appear in context when an object is selected and contain actions that act upon the object.

Mini Toolbar (PN)~ A menu that contains the most commonly used contextual commands such as Cut, Copy, Paste, Comment, and Proofing.

Mini Translator (PN)~ A feature that displays a definition or translation of a word or piece of text in a ScreenTip when the pointer is moved over the selection.

minidriver (n)~ A relatively small, simple driver or file that contains additional instructions needed by a specific hardware device to interface with the universal driver for a class of devices.

minidump (n)~ Small files that contain a useful subset of the information contained in a crash dump file, so that they can be easily sent over the Internet to technical support.

MinIE (PN)~ The new default mode in Internet Explorer that enables more web content to be visible and reduces the visible controls in the top-level frame.

MinIE Frame (PN)~ The new default mode in Internet Explorer that enables more web content to be visible and reduces the visible controls in the top-level frame.

minification (n)~ The compression of files (typically JavaScript, CSS) by removing white space, comments and other compression methods to reduce download size.

minifilter driver (n)~ A driver used by anti-malware software, backup agents, and encryption products to intercept requests that are targeted at a file system, or another file system driver, before the request reaches its intended destination.

mini-frame (n)~ A floating window that contains a pane.

mini-frame window (n)~ A floating window that contains a pane.

minimize (v)~ To reduce a window to a button on the taskbar by clicking the Minimize button (leftmost button on the right side of the title bar) or by pressing ALT+SPACEBAR and then pressing N.

minimize button (n)~ In Windows 3.x, Windows 9x, Windows NT, and Windows 2000, a button in the upper right-hand corner of a window that when clicked hides the window. In Windows 3.x and Windows NT 3.5 and earlier, an icon appears on the desktop that represents the window; in Windows 95, Windows NT 4, and later versions, the name of the window appears on the taskbar at the bottom of the desktop screen. When the icon or the name is clicked, the window is restored to its previous size.

minimized window (n)~ A window removed from view and replaced with a placeholder, typically a taskbar button. A minimized window has the WS_MINIMIZE style.

MiniMode (n)~ A minimized version of the Properties panel. MiniMode displays a bar of icons with each icon representing a category within the Properties panel.

minimum installation (n)~ An installation where only the necessary components are installed on a system.

minimum inventory (n)~ The minimum desired inventory level. Inventory is replenished when it reaches the minimum level so that on-hand inventory stays above the minimum.

minimum TTL (n)~ In DNS, a default Time to Live (TTL) value that is set in seconds and used with all resource records in a zone. This value is set in the start of authority (SOA) resource record for each zone. By default, the DNS server includes this value in query responses. It is used to inform recipients how long they can store and use resource records, which are provided in the query answer, before they must expire the stored records data. When TTL values are set for individual resource records, those values override the minimum TTL.

mining model (n)~ An object that contains the definition of a data mining process and the results of the training activity. For example, a data mining model may specify the input, output, algorithm, and other properties of the process and hold the information gathered during the training activity, such as a decision tree.

mining structure (n)~ A data mining object that defines the data domain from which the mining models are built.

mini-notebook (n)~ A notebook that is smaller in size and lighter in weight than a full-sized notebook, while retaining the same functionality.

Mini-Setup (n)~ A subset of GUI-mode Setup, Mini-Setup is the first-run experience on the Windows Server2003 family. Mini-Setup prompts for user-specific information, detects new hardware, and regenerates system IDs.

Mini-Setup wizard (n)~ A wizard that starts the first time a computer boots from a hard disk that has been duplicated. The wizard gathers any information that is needed for the newly duplicated hard disk.

minishell (n)~ A packet of a set of cmdlets and providers, along with a standard console host, into a single executable.

miniversion (n)~ A version of a file that a transacted writer creates during a transaction. The miniversion can be opened later in the transaction with read-only access.

minor change request (n)~ A change request that is used for low-risk and low-impact changes according to the Change Policies of your organization. Minor change requests can be approved by the change owner.

minor tick mark (n)~ A tick mark that corresponds to a minor scaling unit on an axis.-

minor version (n)~ A version that is in progress or that has changed only slightly since

the previous version.

minority interest (n)~ The percent of ownership for a shareholder who owns fewer than 50% of a company's outstanding shares.

Mint Filling Button (n)~ A button on the Comfy Cakes game interface that allows the player to select a mint filling for their cake.

MintCream (PN)~ A property of the Brushes class in .NET Framework 4.5 that gets the solid fill color that has a hexadecimal value of #FFF5FFFA.

minus sign (n)~ The -€" character, based on the width of an uppercase N and used primarily as a connecting element, especially with numbers.

minute ventilation (n)~ The volume of gas inhaled or exhaled from a person's lungs in one minute.

minute-based (adj)~ Pertaining to a computer running FlexGo technology that meters computer usage time in increments of minutes.

MINY (n)~ A UNICODE character; mathematical symbol; minus sign.

MIPS (n)~ A common measure of processor speed.

Mirror (n)~ A credit or title animation in Windows Movie Maker.

mirror (n)~ A volume that duplicates data across two or three physical disks in a Microsoft Storage Spaces storage pool.

mirror (adj)~ Pertaining to the resiliency type for a volume that duplicates data across two or three physical disks in a Microsoft Storage Spaces storage pool.

mirror database (n)~ In a database mirroring session, the copy of the database that is normally fully synchronized with the principal database.

mirror file (n)~ A file separate from your database model diagram in which you can save the code from your model.

mirror image (n)~ An image that is an exact duplicate of the original with the exception that one dimension is reversed. For example, a right-pointing arrow and a left-pointing arrow of the same size and shape are mirror images.

mirror margins (n)~ Margins of the left page are a mirror image of those of the right page. That is, the inside margins are the same width, and the outside margins are the same width.

mirror server (n)~ In a database mirroring configuration, the server instance where the mirror database resides. The mirror server is the mirroring partner whose copy of the database is currently the mirror database. The mirror server is a hot standby server.

mirror site (n)~ A file server that contains a duplicate set of files to the set on a popular server. Mirror sites exist to spread the distribution burden over more than one server or to eliminate the need to use high-demand international circuits.

mirror site ~ A site that's identical to another. These are usually set up on different servers to handle heavy traffic on popular sites to eliminate bottlenecks. Many international sites have mirror sites in various countries to speed up access.

Mirror, Horizontal (n)~ A filter effect in Windows Movie Maker.

Mirror, Vertical (n)~ A filter effect in Windows Movie Maker.

mirrored (adj)~ Of or pertaining to data on a network that is protected by duplication on a second disk.

mirrored media set (n)~ A media set that contains two to four identical copies (mirrors)

of each media family. Restore operations require only one mirror per family, allowing a damaged media volume to be replaced by the corresponding volume from a mirror.

mirrored server (n)~ A server whose data has been duplicated either on a second hard drive or on a remote server.

mirrored volume (n)~ A fault-tolerant volume that duplicates data on two physical disks. A mirrored volume provides data redundancy by using two identical volumes, which are called mirrors, to duplicate the information contained on the volume. A mirror is always located on a different disk. If one of the physical disks fails, the data on the failed disk becomes unavailable, but the system continues to operate in the mirror on the remaining disk. You can create mirrored volumes only on dynamic disks on computers running the Windows 2000 Server or Windows Server 2003 families of operating systems. You cannot extend mirrored volumes.

mirrored-page layout (n)~ A layout in which left and right facing pages are mirror images of each other.

mirroring (n)~ Immediately reproducing every update to a read-write database (the principal database) onto a read-only mirror of that database (the mirror database) residing on a separate instance of the database engine (the mirror server). In production environments, the mirror server is on another machine. The mirror database is created by restoring a full backup of the principal database (without recovery).

mirroring ~ Replicating data on different computers or devices to provide backup or improved performance

mirroring ~ In a storage sense, 'mirroring' refers to duplicating data on multiple disk storage devices to provide backup in the event of a system failure.

mirroring ~ In an Internet sense, 'mirroring' refers to replicating the contents of a Web site at another site to minimize load on the main server, or to speed up connectivity in a specific geographic region.

miscellaneous charge (n)~ An additional charge, not related to quantity, for an item.

miscellaneous charge code (n)~ A code that represents miscellaneous charges on a transaction, such as invoice fees, freight, and insurance.

miss (n)~ A line of code that was not executed by a test.

missed call (n)~ A telephone call the user has failed to answer.

missed call notification (n)~ An e-mail message that is sent to a Unified Messaging subscriber that indicates that someone called but did not leave a message.

missed conversation (n)~ An incoming conversation that was not acknowledged by the user. Missed conversation notifications are saved and reported to the user.

missing account analysis (n)~ A feature that uses the highest and lowest values from a row definition or reporting tree definition to search for accounts or dimensions that are missing from the row definition or reporting tree definition, but that exist in the financial data.

missing event (n)~ An event that was supposed to occur within a specified time interval, but did not occur.

mission-critical (adj)~ Pertaining to information, equipment, or other assets of a business or project that are essential to the successful operation of the organization. For example, accounting data and customer records are often considered mission critical information.

miter join (n)~ The join style where the ends of two consecutive lines or paths form a sharp or a clipped corner, depending on whether the length of the miter exceeds the miter limit.

miter limit (n)~ The limit of the thickness of the join on a mitered corner. The miter limit controls how long the corner point of a miter join can get before it is automatically squared off into a bevel join.

mitigation (PN)~ The act of creating a strategy for handling a problem or set of problems that will either fix the problem or make its effects as painless as possible.

mix control (n)~ A control that allows the creator of a load test scenario to adjust the distribution of tests, browser types, and network types, expressed as percentages. You adjust the percentages by moving sliders.

mix view (n)~ A view displaying a mix of the most relevant content and shortcuts for a Live Tile.

mixed cell reference (n)~ In spreadsheets, a cell reference (the address of a cell needed to solve a formula) in which either the row or the column is relative (automatically changed when the formula is copied or moved to another cell) and the other is absolute (not changed when the formula is copied or moved).

mixed mode (n)~ An operating mode setting that allows interoperability between versions.

mixed mode (n)~ A deployment method in which a service is deployed and runs locally in the compute emulator, but the data is hosted in storage services on the Microsoft Azure platform.

mixed-value appearance (n)~ The visual display for a control which reflects a mixed set of values.

ML Studio (PN)~ A Microsoft Azure Machine Learning service that provides an environment for data scientists or emerging analytics developers to build predictive analytics models from scratch.

MLA (PN)~ A license agreement that is signed by OEMs who wish to preinstall Microsoft software on their customer systems and distribute and sublicense the preinstalled software to end users. It consists of core terms and various schedules.

MLM ~ (Multi-Level Marketing)- A scam similar to pyramid selling, once much in evidence on the internet, particularly in- spam. Despite the claims of those promoting MLM, it is of dubious legality in most jurisdictions.

MMC (n)~ A Microsoft management display framework that provides a unified view for administering multiple integrated network applications.

MMC snap-in (n)~ A program that is hosted by the Microsoft Management Console (MMC) console.

MMOG (n)~ A game conducted over the Internet in which a large number of players (hundreds or thousands) participate simultaneously.

MMORPG ~ (Massively Multiplayer Online Role-Playing Game). An online role-playing game (RPG) designed to played by thousands of players simultaneously, such as Everquest or Warcraft.

MMR (n)~ A vaccine for immunization against measles, mumps, and rubella.

MMRV (n)~ A vaccine for immunization against measles, mumps, rubella, and varicella

(chickenpox).

MMS (PN)~ A telecommunications standard that lets users send and receive messages that include rich text, images, audio, and video.

MMS APN (n)~ The APN (Access Point Name) a phone can use to send MMS messages (text messages with multimedia files attached).

MMS protocol (n)~ A Microsoft protocol that enables content to be streamed over the Internet or an intranet as a unicast stream.

MMSC (n)~ A server that stores MMS message content sent from phones on a mobile operator's network.

mnemonic (n)~ A word, rhyme, or other memory aid used to associate a complex or lengthy set of information with something that is simple and easy to remember. Mnemonics are widely used in computing. Programming languages other than machine language, for example, are known as symbolic languages because they use short mnemonics, such as ADD (for addition) and def (for define) to represent instructions and operations. Similarly, operating systems and applications based on typed commands use mnemonics to represent instructions to the program. MSDOS, for example, uses dir (for directory) to request a list of files.

mnemonic (n)~ A single key, used in combination with CTRL, ALT, or SHIFT keys, that activates a menu command in an open menu. The mnemonic is shown as an underlined letter in each menu item.

m-node (n)~ A NetBIOS node type that uses a mix of b-node and p-node communications to register and resolve NetBIOS names. M-node first uses broadcast resolution; then, if necessary, it uses a server query.

Mobile (n)~ An item that appears on the Forwarding Calls To menu. When the user selects Mobile, Communicator automatically forwards incoming calls to the number the user has published for his mobile phone.

Mobile (adj)~ A field that contains a contact's mobile phone number.

Mobile (PN)~ The link to the Windows Live site where users can register their mobile phone and find information about the Windows Live for Mobile services.

Mobile Access for Windows SharePoint Services (n)~ A feature that enables mobile devices, such as cellular phones, to access some SharePoint services.

mobile address (n)~ An email address that's attached to a mobile phone by a mobile provider and used for messaging transmitted over an email service.

mobile app (n)~ An Internet application that runs on smartphones and other portable devices.

mobile app bar (n)~ The workspace along the bottom edge of the screen that enables the user to access Office 365 services or sign out.

mobile application management (n)~ Software and services responsible for provisioning and controlling access to internally developed and commercially available mobile apps used in business settings on both company-provided and -€œbring your own-€? smartphones and tablet computers.

Mobile Application Stores ~ offer downloadable applications to mobile users, mostly consumers, via a storefront that is either embedded in the mobile handset or found on the fixed or mobile Web.

Mobile Apps (n)~ A feature of App Service that allows developers to create mobile apps that engage employees, partners, and customers on any device at any time.

mobile browser (n)~ A web browser designed for use on a mobile phone or device.

mobile code (n)~ Any code placed on a central server that is meant to be downloaded and run by multiple clients. Mobile code can be distributed using Web servers, FTP servers, file shares, and so on. Typically, users run mobile code from the intranet and Internet zones.

mobile computing device (n)~ A mobile device such as PDA, Pocket PC, smartphone that support mobile computing.

mobile controls (n)~ Controls for building mobile Web applications.

mobile credentials (n)~ A mobile phone number and PIN. Adding mobile credentials to an account makes it easier for the account holder to sign in on their mobile device.

Mobile Deployment Manager (n)~ A tool you use to create a deployment package for each mobile device that must be configured. You choose which installation items to include in the deployment package for each device, and specify the method of transferring the deployment package to the device, either ActiveSync or copying the package onto an external storage card. This tool is installed as part of Microsoft CRM Mobile server-side setup, and can also be installed as a stand-alone tool on any computer running Microsoft Windows XP.

Mobile Deployment Package Manager (n)~ A set of CRM Mobile server components that are used to synchronize data between mobile devices and the Microsoft CRM server.

mobile device (n)~ A piece of handheld equipment such as a portable music or video player, PDA (personal digital assistant), mobile phone, or Windows Mobile device that works on its own but can also connect to a computer. Many of these devices can sync information with Windows.

mobile device (n)~ A piece of handheld equipment such as a portable music or video player, PDA (personal digital assistant), mobile phone, or warehouse device that works on its own but can also be connected to a computer. Many of these devices can sync information with Windows. Warehouse mobile devices use barcode technology to process inventory operations.

mobile device management (n)~ Software that secures, monitors, manages, and supports mobile devices deployed across mobile operators, service providers, and enterprises.

mobile emulators save state (n)~ The file containing the operating system image and the memory state, configurations, shared folders and so on to represent the complete state of the emulator at the time that it simulates a suspend-to-RAM operation.

mobile hotspot (n)~ A device that shares its Internet connection with other Wi-Fi-enabled devices.

Mobile Link (PN)~ A feature that enables users to easily discover and use their cell phone's data capabilities to connect their laptop to the Internet.

mobile messaging (n)~ A feature that enables a customer to send a text message to any contact who uses a supported mobile device.

mobile operator (n)~ A company that provides telephone and other communications services to consumers.

mobile operator app (n)~ A privileged app that enables a mobile operator to build an

account experience that links their SIM to the Connection Manager under Mobile Broadband connections.

mobile PC (n)~ A portable computer that runs a full version of Windows.

Mobile PCI Express Module (n)~ An industry standard connector used in mobile platforms for attaching peripherals to the PCI bus.

Mobile Phone (PN)~ A button in the Options dialog box, on the Phones tab, that the user clicks to enter his or her mobile phone number.

mobile phone (n)~ A handheld portable telephone that operates through a radio network.

mobile printing (n)~ The feature which enables printing from a Windows mobile device.

Mobile Robots ~ move and navigate in an autonomous or semiautonomous manner and have the ability to sense or influence their local environments.

mobile service provider (n)~ A company that provides text messaging services.

Mobile Services (PN)~ The Microsoft Azure service that enables developers to add a cloud-based backend service to an app.

Mobile site (PN)~ The Windows Mobile footer link to the site that is built for viewing from mobile devices.

mobile user control (n)~ An ASP.NET mobile control derived from the System.Web.UI.MobileControls.MobileUserControl class. User controls provide containers for custom controls built from other ASP.NET mobile controls.

Mobile VPN (PN)~ The extension of a private network that encompasses encapsulated, encrypted, and authenticated links across shared or public mobile networks. Mobile VPN connections typically provide remote access and router-to-router connections to private networks over the Internet through mobile devices.

mobile web (n)~ Websites or services that are available to a web browser on a mobile device via WAP technology.

MobileMe ~ MobileMe (formerly .Mac and iTools) is a subscription-based collection of online services and software offered by Apple Inc.- http://www.me.com/

mock object (n)~ A class used as a proxy for gaining greater code coverage in unit testing.

mock-up (n)~ A sketch or representation that shows the layout of the publication that you plan to create.

modal dialog (n)~ A dialog that requires the user to take some action before the focus can switch to another form or dialog box. Dialog boxes and messages are usually modal.

modal dialog box (n)~ A dialog box that requires the user to supply information or close the dialog box before allowing the application to continue.

modal window (n)~ A window that requires the user to take some action before the focus can switch to another form or dialog box. Dialog boxes and messages are usually modal.

modality (n)~ The method of communication. For example, voice call, instant message, e-mail, text message, voice message, voice mail message, file sharing, application sharing, and so on.

mode (n)~ The operational state of a computer or a program. For example, edit mode is the state in which a program accepts changes to a file.

Mode Switcher (PN)~ A button that allows you to quickly toggle between Player Mode and Library Mode in Windows Media Player.

model (n)~ A mathematical or graphical representation of a real-world situation or object. For example, a mathematical model of the distribution of matter in the universe, a spreadsheet (numeric) model of business operations, or a graphical model of a molecule.

model (n)~ In Operations Manager, a software representation of hardware, software, services and other logical components that are in your environment. The model captures the nature of those components and the relationships between them.

model (n)~ A representation of a declarative structure and behavior.

model association (n)~ A relationship that allows users to define links between reference data elements to enable fact data movement.

model binder (n)~ A feature of ASP.NET that automatically converts data that is posted in an HTML form to a .NET Framework data type.

model binding (n)~ The process of automatically converting data that is posted in an HTML form to a .NET Framework data type.

model database (n)~ A database that is installed with Microsoft SQL Server and that provides the template for new user databases. SQL Server creates a database by copying in the contents of the model database and then expanding the new database to the size requested.

model dependency (n)~ A relationship between two or more models in which one model is dependent on the information of another model.

Model First (PN)~ A set of features in the Entity Framework for defining a model by using the Entity Data Model Designer.

model site (n)~ An object that organizes data within a PerformancePoint Planning Server application. A model site is a container for models and their related elements (such as dimensions, security and mapping information, and business process definitions) that are used to structure business intelligence data. Each model site can inherit data and structure from the root model site of the application.

model store (n)~ A Microsoft SQL Server database where all objects in the Application Object Tree (AOT) are stored.

modeler role (n)~ An administrative role for PerformancePoint Server that allows members to perform any modeling operation within their scope (application or model site).

modeless (adj)~ Pertaining to non-restrictive or non-limited interaction. Modeless often describes a secondary window that does not restrict a user's interaction with other windows.

modeless dialog box (n)~ A dialog box that allows the user to supply information and return to a previous task without closing the dialog box.

modeling abstraction layer (n)~ The layer that resides between users (both application developers and end-users) and SQL Server and SQL Server Analysis Services data.

modem (n)~ A communications device that converts between digital data from a computer or terminal and analog audio signals that can pass through a standard telephone line.

Modem ~ (MOdulator/DEModulator)- A device for allowing computers to communicate over a phone line.

modem compression (n)~ A technique used to reduce the number of characters transmitted without losing data content. The transmitting modem compresses the data and

the receiving computer or modem decompresses the data back to its original state.

Modified Accelerated Cost Recovery System (n)~ A method of accelerated depreciation permitted by tax codes that classifies depreciable assets into one of several recovery periods, each of which has a designated pattern of allowable depreciation.

modifier key (n)~ A keyboard key that, when pressed (and held), changes the actions of ordinary input.

Modify Report (v)~ A button, found on the Report toolbar, that enables the user to customize a report.

Modify Subject storage option (n)~ The option on the Policy Filter page for delivering spam e-mail messages to the recipient with an identifying word or phrase in the subject line.

modulation standards (n)~ Protocols that determine how modems convert digital data into analog signals that can be transmitted over telephone lines.

modulator/demodulator (n)~ A communications device that converts between digital data from a computer or terminal and analog audio signals that can pass through a standard telephone line.

module (n)~ In programming, a collection of routines and data structures that performs a particular task or implements a particular abstract data type. Modules usually consist of two parts: an interface, which lists the constants, data types, variables, and routines that can be accessed by other modules or routines, and an implementation, which is private (accessible only to the module) and which contains the source code that actually implements the routines in the module.

module (n)~ A component that can be registered as part of the ASP.NET request lifecycle and that can read or change the request or response as it is processed. Modules are often used to perform special tasks that need to monitor each request, such as security or site statistics.

module (n)~ A loadable unit, which can contain type declarations and type implementations. The module contains enough information to enable the common language runtime to locate all implementation bits when the module is loaded. The format for modules is an extension of the Windows portable executable (PE) file format. When deployed, a module is always contained in an assembly.

module (n)~ A content element a user can add to their space.

module (oth)~ An executable program file or a dynamic link library (DLL).

module level (n)~ Describes any variable or constant declared in the Declarations section of a module or outside a procedure. Variables or constants declared at the module level are available to all procedures in a module.

module-level variable (n)~ A variable that's declared in the Declarations section of a module by using the Private keyword. These variables are available to all procedures in the module.

modulo (n)~ An arithmetic operation whose result is the remainder of a division operation. For example, 17 modulo 3 = 2 because 17 divided by 3 yields a remainder of 2. Modulo operations are used in programming.

MOF (n)~ The file type, based on the Interface Definition Language (IDL), that describes management information. The MOF syntax is a way to describe object definitions in

textual form.

MOF file (n)~ A text file that contains definitions of classes and instances using the Managed Object Format language.

MOH (n)~ A feature that enables the playing of prerecorded music/audio for callers while they are on hold.

MOICE (PN)~ A feature that is added to the Microsoft Office Compatibility Pack to open Word, Excel, and PowerPoint binary format files and securely convert them to the Office 2007 file formats.

moirÃ© pattern (n)~ Video artifacts that occur when recording an object that has many thin, parallel lines.

MOM (n)~ A family of Microsoft server applications designed to provide the event management, proactive monitoring and alerting, reporting and trend analysis services needed to support mission-critical network applications and systems.

MOM Administrator Console (PN)~ A console based on Microsoft Management Console (MMC) technology, used for monitoring and event management. Can include the Microsoft Operations Manager 2005 Information Center, Operations, Management Packs, and Administration snap-ins.

MOM agent (n)~ The agent installed on a computer to monitor it.

MOM Connector Framework (n)~ A framework used to connect MOM systom to other management systems, such as IBM tivoly, HP Openview etc.

MOM database (n)~ A Microsoft SQL Server database that stores configuration information and operations data that is produced by the monitoring process.

MOM Database Server (n)~ The server where the MOM database is located.

MOM Management Server (n)~ A computer that is responsible for monitoring and managing other computers. The MOM Management Server consists of the DAS, and the MOM Server and MOM Agent components. The MOM Management Server is an essential part of a management group.

MOM report (n)~ A predefined report that is provided with the Microsoft Operations Manager (MOM) 2005 Management Pack. Reports are organized by three categories: Microsoft Operations Manager, Operational Data Reporting, Operational Health Analysis.

MOM Reporting Server (n)~ A component that uses SQL Server Reporting Services to generate and display reports.

MOM Service (n)~ The service that the Microsoft Operations Manager provides.

moment (n)~

Monad (n)~ The code name for the Windows command-line shell technology and scripting language that provides a task automation solution for the Windows platform.

monetary amount (n)~ A class of measurement that represents a characteristic of the financial consequence of an economic, resource flow, or accounting event.

money (n)~ An 8-byte, fixed-point data type that is useful for calculations involving money or for fixed-point calculations in which accuracy is extremely important. The Currency data type is used to store numbers with up to 15 digits to the left of the decimal point and 4 digits to the right. The type-declaration character in Microsoft-© Visual Basic-© is an at sign (@). Currency can range from -922,337,203,685,477.5808 to 922,337,203,685,477.5807.

money (n)~ A medium for exchanging ownership of the economic values represented by one or more currency units.

Money (PN)~ An application that allows the user to track financial market conditions, including personal portfolio tracking, finance articles, tools and calculator for common financial tasks.

moniker (n)~ The descriptive form, or explicit connecting points, of referring to the location of a link source.

moniker (n)~ A short name that locates a namespace, class, or instance in WMI.

monitor (n)~ The device on which images generated by the computer's video adapter are displayed. The term monitor usually refers to a video display and its housing. The monitor is attached to the video adapter by a cable.

monitor (n)~ In Operations Manager, an element in a management pack that defines logic for determining the health state of an object. A monitor can set health state.

monitor (n)~ An activity that continuously runs and that initiates a runbook when the monitor matches the criteria that you specify.

Monitor ~ The screen of a PC.

Monitor page (n)~ The page where administrators set up notifications for a situation in which their e-mail is being deferred by the filtering service.

monitor PC (n)~ A computer that is not the hub PC but that monitors the activity of other computers in the OneCare circle. The OneCare subscription administrator designates which, if any, computers in the circle have monitoring privileges. A monitor PC cannot make changes to any other computer in the OneCare circle.

monitor server (n)~ In a log shipping configuration, a server instance on which every log shipping job in the configuration records its history and status. Each log shipping configuration has its own dedicated monitor server.

monitored mailbox (n)~ A mailbox that ILM Service monitors to receive approval and request e-mails from the ILM Outlook Client.

monitored system (oth)~ The system where a monitored ASP.NET application or web service runs and where the APM service is started.

Monitoring Central (PN)~ A Web site from which users can install and run Dashboard Designer, view product documentation, and open the Dashboard Web Preview site.

monitoring level (n)~ A combination of settings across WCF analytic tracing, workflow tracking, and the Event Collector service that define the amount and types of monitoring information that are collected and stored at a given scope in IIS.- Windows Server AppFabric predefines five monitoring levels: Off, ErrorsOnly, HealthMonitoring, EndToEndMonitoring, and Troubleshooting. - When you customize these configuration settings to fall outside a predefined level, Windows Server AppFabric considers your level to be Custom."

monitoring pack (n)~ A kind of management pack that contains the definition of the model against which an application will be monitored and the logic to monitor the health and availability of that application.

Monitoring Plug-in for Report Designer (PN)~ A data processing extension (DPE) that is deployed to Report Designer, a Visual Studio component. This DPE allows Report Designer to communicate with the Monitoring System database and allows Visual Studio

users to customize the PerformancePoint Monitoring metadata that is contained within reports.

Monitoring Server (PN)~ A computer or group of computers that host the PerformancePoint Monitoring Server database and PerformancePoint Monitoring Server Web Service.

Monitoring Server Configuration Manager (PN)~ The administration wizard that is used for installing and configuring Monitoring Server, including such tasks as adding or removing components, specifying the location of the Monitoring System database, and configuring the server for SQL Server Reporting Services and Windows SharePoint Services or Microsoft Office SharePoint Services.

monitoring software (n)~ Software that monitors activity, such as keystrokes or screen images. These programs are often installed by the computer owner or administrator, and are only a threat if they are unexpected.

Monitoring task area (n)~ An area in DPS Management Console that displays alerts when problems or certain events occur. It also shows a list of jobs running, completed and scheduled for a selected time period, allowing the user to monitor the status of data protection and data recovery.

Monitoring Web Service (PN)~ A collection of application programming interfaces (APIs) that provide the core functionality of PerformancePoint Monitoring Server, connecting PerformancePoint Dashboard Designer to the Monitoring Server database, Dashboard Viewer for SharePoint, and data sources.

Monkey King (n)~ An Office Assistant character.

monochrome (adj)~ Of, pertaining to, or being a monitor that displays images in only one color-black on white (as on early monochrome Macintosh screens) or amber or green on black (as on early IBM and other monochrome monitors). The term is also applied to a monitor that displays only variable levels of a single color, such as a gray-scale monitor.

monolithic driver (n)~ A driver that is structured to handle all storage command processing from the driver class to the host bus attachment, residing in the code path either alongside Microsoft-supplied monolithic drivers, or alongside a Microsoft-supplied port driver and vendor-supplied miniport drivers.

Month view (n)~ A calendar view that displays information for a one-month period.

monthly reset date (n)~ A setting where the user provides the date when their monthly data usage resets to 0.

mood definition (n)~ The interpretation, whether system-supplied or organizer-specified, of a particular color that indicates an attendee's mood.

mood indicator (n)~ A feature that shows a participant's color-coded status, as displayed in the Seating Chart panel.

mood message (n)~ A piece of information supplied by the user that appears in the mood panel beside the user's Skype Name for other users to see.

mood panel (n)~ A field next to the user's Skype Name for typing a mood message.

Moore's Law ~ The idea that computing power doubles every 18 months, originally conceived by Intel co-founder Gordon Moore in 1965.

More (n)~ An item on the Actions menu that displays additional actions the user can select.

More (PN)~ The link to the list of more links to other Microsoft sites.

More menu (n)~ A menu that appears on the nav bar to accommodate additional links that cannot be displayed due to a low screen resolution or small size of the browser window. The More menu is represented on the nav bar as an ellipsis.

MorphX (PN)~ The Microsoft Dynamics AX integrated development environment (IDE).

MorphX report (n)~ A report that is developed using the MorphX integrated development model.

MorphX Type Hierarchy Browser (PN)~ A view that displays the structure of the selected Application Object Tree (AOT) class node and its inheritance hierarchies.

MOS (n)~ A widely accepted numerical indication of perceived audio quality of transmitted spoken material. It is the mean of values (from 1 to 5) assigned by subjects to test sentences in an ACR test or the mean of values objectively predicted by software algorithms, such as those provided by the Microsoft UC solution.

MOSA (PN)~ The agreement between Microsoft Corporation and a client on the subscription of Online Services.

Mosaic ~ The original WWW browser developed at University of Illinois, given to public domain. Mosaic has been outdated by commercial browsers like Netscape's Navigator and IE.

MOS-CQ (n)~ A class of MOS values that takes into account listening quality in each direction, as well as bidirectional effects, such as delay and echo.

MOS-LQ (n)~ Within the VoIP industry, a commonly used class of MOS values that measures the quality of audio for listening purposes only, without taking into account any bidirectional effects, such as delay and echo.

Most Frequently Used List (n)~ A list of applications that the end user has recently used or uses frequently.

Most Recently Accessed Files (n)~ A storage report that lists files that have been accessed most recently. Use this report to identify frequently used data that needs to be highly available.

most recently used (adj)~ Pertaining to items that were selected most recently.

motherboard (n)~ The primary circuit board in a computer that contains most of the basic components of the system.

Motherboard ~ The main circuitboard in the computer - all the other bits and pieces are plugged into it.

motion data (n)~ The data from motion sensors which is processed to create information such as step counts or activities (such as walking, running).

motion focus (n)~ A photo that illustrates motion by blurring together multiple frames of a short video to create the effect of motion in the still image.

motion path (n)~ The path that a specified object or text will follow as part of an animation sequence for a slide.

motion search (n)~ A method used by the codec to determine and predict motion in an image.

motion sensor (n)~ A category of sensor that may use all or some of the following applied stimulus to detect movement: ultrasound, infrared, heat and vibration.

mount (v)~ To make a physical disk or tape accessible to a computer's file system.

mount (n)~ An operation that requests a file system to make a volume available to the I/O Manager. The file system makes the volume available by filling in the information in a VPB to indicate the serial number and label of the volume and by filling in the pointer to the file system's device object that represents the volume mounted on the real device.

mount ~ This term comes from the days when tape media had to be physically mounted at the instruction of an operating system.

mount call (n)~ A call to the mount function in UNIX. The mount function requests that a removable file system contained on the block special file identified by spec be mounted on the directory identified by dir. The spec and dir arguments are pointers to path names. After a successful call to mount, all references to the file dir refer to the root directory on the mounted file system. The mounted file system is inserted into the kernel list of all mounted file systems. This list can be examined through the mounted file system table.

mount point (n)~ A directory on one volume that an application can use to mount a different volume, that is to set it up for use at the location a user specifies. In other words, you can use a mount point as a gateway to the volume. When a volume is mounted at a mount point, users and applications can refer to the mounted volume by the path of the mount point or a drive letter. For example, with a mount point set the user might refer to drive D as C:\mnt\Ddrive' as well as 'D:'.'

mounted drive (n)~ A drive attached to an empty folder on an NTFS volume. Mounted drives function the same as any other drive, but are assigned a label or name instead of a drive letter. The mounted drive's name is resolved to a full file system path instead of just a drive letter. Members of the Administrators group can use Disk Management to create mounted drives or reassign drive letters.

mounted file system (n)~ A file system located on a removable medium, such as a PC Card storage device. The operating system loads, or mounts, the file system when the medium is inserted into the device. It unloads, or unmounts, the file system when the medium is removed or when the user issues a command to do so.

mouse (n)~ An input device with the following features: a flat-bottomed casing designed to be gripped by one hand; one or more buttons on the top; a multidirectional detection device (a ball, laser or optical device) on the bottom; and a cable or wireless connection to the computer.

Mouse ~ A device used to move a pointer around on the computer screen. Essential to get the most out of Windows, though it is not quite impossible to use Windows without one.

mouse button (n)~ A movable piece on a device that is pressed to activate some function.

mouse click (n)~ The action of pressing and releasing one of the mouse buttons.

Mouse elbow ~ A repetitive strain injury that is caused by repeatedly using a mouse.

mouse over (v)~ To pause the mouse pointer on a particular area of the screen, without clicking.

mouse pointer (n)~ An on-screen element whose location changes as the user moves the mouse. Depending on the location of the mouse pointer and the operation of the program with which it is working, the area of the screen where the mouse pointer appears serves as the target for an action when the user presses one of the mouse buttons.

mouse shortcut (n)~ A predefined command for a single mouse click or a double mouse click, with or without a modifier key, that can be used to perform a task.

mouse wheel (n)~ A hard plastic disc on a mouse that is perpendicular to the mouse surface. It is normally located between the left and right mouse buttons and is used for scrolling.

MouseKeys (n)~ A keyboard feature that enables you to use the numeric keypad to move the mouse pointer and to click, double-click, and drag.

move (v)~ To transfer a file from one location to another. After the file is transferred, there is only one copy of the file, in the new location.

Move Contact to (PN)~ An item on the right-click menu for a contact that moves the selected contact to the contact group the user selects from a list.

move handle (n)~ A handle that is displayed on some objects such as toolbars, tables, or on individual rows or columns, that allows the user to drag them to another location.

Move mode (n)~ The mode in which you can move columns in Datasheet view by using the left and right arrow keys.

move mode (n)~ A mode in which the user can manipulate a 3D object by moving it.

move semantics (n)~ A C++ feature that enables a developer to write code that transfers resources (such as dynamically allocated memory) from one object to another by enabling resources to be transferred from temporary objects that cannot be referenced elsewhere in the program.

movie (n)~ A self-running slide show that plays in the QuickTime player and has the file name extension .mov.

movie controller bar (n)~ A bar that allows a user to pause, play, back up or rewind a movie as well as to adjust the volume.

movie file (n)~ A file created by combining the audio, video, and still images contained in your project. Movie files are created when you publish your movie in Windows Movie Maker, and are saved as a Windows Media file with a .wmv file name extension.

Movie genres (PN)~ The genres channel title for movies.

Movie Maker (PN)~ Software for capturing, editing, and arranging audio and video source material to create movies.

Movie Moments (PN)~ The app that enables users to create and edit short videos to highlight memorable moments.

Movie studios (PN)~ The studios channel title for movies.

Movies (PN)~ An MSN site that provides exclusive movies features, trailers and movie clips, movie listing and showtimes, celebrity photos, gossips and news.

Movies & TV (PN)~ An app that can be- used to play and record movies and TV shows.

moving average (n)~ A sequence of averages computed from parts of a data series. In a chart, a moving average smooths the fluctuations in data, thus showing the pattern or trend more clearly.

moving average envelope (n)~ A band that contains values within a specified percentage above and below a moving average.

moving average trendline (n)~ A trendline that smoothes out fluctuations in data to show a pattern or trend more clearly.

moving border (n)~ An animated border that appears around a worksheet range that has been cut or copied. To cancel a moving border, press ESC.

Moving Picture Experts Group (n)~ The committee that creates international standards

for coding audio-visual information to a digital, compressed format. The acronym MPEG is appended to the beginning of individual specifications developed by the committee. For example, MPEG-2 refers to the standard, ISO/IEC - 11172.

Moving Titles, Layered (n)~ A title animation in Windows Movie Maker.

MP3 (n)~ A digital audio coding scheme used to distribute recorded music over the Internet. MP3 shrinks the size of an audio file by a factor of 10 to 12 without degrading the quality (CD-recording level) of the sound.

MP3 ~ (MPeg-1 audio layer 3). A very popular standard for compressing audio and particularly music files down to a reasonable size with little or no perceptible loss of quality, and the files created using it - 'an MP3' is an audio file.
See- MPEG,- Compression.

MPAA (n)~ Advocate group for the American motion picture, home video and television industries.

MPD (PN)~ A record-based Access-compliant file format that you can use for saving an entire project.

MPEG (n)~ The committee that creates international standards for coding audio-visual information to a digital, compressed format. The acronym MPEG is appended to the beginning of individual specifications developed by the committee. For example, MPEG-2 refers to the standard, ISO/IEC - 11172.

MPEG ~ (Motion Picture Experts Group; pr. 'em-peg') A set of standards for compressing video and audio files, and the committee that came up with them. Also, often used to mean movie files created to the MPEG standard.

MPEG Audio Layer-3 (n)~ A digital audio coding scheme used to distribute recorded music over the Internet. MP3 shrinks the size of an audio file by a factor of 10 to 12 without degrading the quality (CD-recording level) of the sound.

MPEG-7 (n)~ A standard of video compression and file format developed by the Moving Pictures Experts Group for description and search of multimedia content data.

MPF (n)~ A provisioning platform and engine for building, maintaining, and extending a set of hosted commercial services. MPF includes several components that work together to automate the implementation and administration of specific resources, including directory services, mail services, and storage.

MPIO (n)~ A Microsoft multipathing solution that enables more than one read/write path to a logical unit number (LUN). With MPIO, multipathing is achieved by assigning multiple Fibre Channel host bus adapter ports or multiple iSCSI initiator adapters on a server to the same LUN, and then configuring that server to use MPIO.

MPNS (PN)~ A notification service that sends new events, such as an instant messaging invitation or a missed call, to the Windows Phone mobile device.

MPOP (n)~ The ability of a single user to sign in to a Lync Server or Office Communications Server server with multiple clients.

MPR (PN)~ A rule in ILM that defines a condition and the subsequent action to take when that condition is met. Management policy rules are used to model the business processing rules for incoming requests to ILM.

MPSV (n)~ A vaccine for immunization against infection by certain groups of meningococcal bacteria that cause meningococcal disease.

MPX (PN)~ A record-based ASCII text format that is used to import data into Project.

MRM (n)~ Records management technology in Exchange 2007 that helps organizations to reduce the risks that are associated with e-mail and other communications. MRM makes it easier to keep messages that are needed to comply with company policy, government regulations, or legal needs, and to remove content that has no legal or business value.

MRU (adj)~ Pertaining to items that were selected most recently.

MS Activity Purpose (PN)~ A field that allows the user to indicate the reason for an action taken (email, fax, meeting, etc.).

MS DTC (n)~ A system service that enables client applications to include several different sources of data in one transaction. MSDTC coordinates the committing of the distributed transaction across all the servers enlisted in the transaction.

MS Influence (PN)~ A field that allows the user to enter the name of an organization that is not involved in an opportunity, but whose work with the company (customer) may affect the demands that a customer company has on the company offering services.

MS Online Directory Service (PN)~ The place where passwords and password policy is managed.

MSAA (PN)~ A technology that improves the way programs and the operating system work with accessibility aids, such as screen readers.

MSBuild (PN)~ The Microsoft Build Engine is a platform for building applications. This engine, which is also known as MSBuild, provides an XML schema for a project file that controls how the build platform processes and builds software. Visual Studio uses MSBuild, but it doesn't depend on Visual Studio. By invoking msbuild.exe on your project or solution file, you can orchestrate and build products in environments where Visual Studio isn't installed.

MSCSAuth ticket (n)~ A ticket that Commerce Server creates for registered users.

MSCSProfile ticket (n)~ A ticket created by Commerce Server for anonymous (guest) users.

msdb (n)~ A database that stores scheduled jobs, alerts, and backup/restore history information.

MSDN (n)~ A Microsoft Web site (and subscription program) that provides developers with the latest tools as well as information, code samples, and training materials for Microsoft development tools. (http://msdn.microsoft.com)

MSDN Dev/Test Pay-As-You-Go (PN)~ The offer for MSDN subscribers that allows them to create multiple MSDN Dev and Test Pay-As-You-Go subscriptions.

MSDN Platforms (PN)~ The offer that provides IT Pros and non-Microsoft Developers comprehensive access to the Microsoft platform, services, tools and resources, to support the development and testing of high-quality applications for the Web, Cloud and Windows.

MS-DOS (n)~ A Microsoft computer operating system with a command-line interface that is used to control many internal computer functions, such as running programs and organizing and maintaining files.

MS-DOS icon (n)~ The icon at the left end of the title bar. Clicking this icon displays the System menu for the MS-DOS window.

MS-DOS prompt (n)~ The visual indication from the MS-DOS command processor that

the operating system is ready to accept a new command. The default DOS prompt is a path followed by a greater-than sign (for example, C:>); the user can also design a custom prompt with the PROMPT command.

MS-DOS-based program (n)~ A program that is designed to run with MS-DOS and therefore may not be able to take full advantage of all Windows features.

MSDPMTrustedMachines group (n)~ A group that contains the domain accounts for file servers that are authorized to communicate with the DPM server. DPM uses this group to ensure that only file servers that have the DPM File Agent installed from a specific DPM server can respond to calls from that server.

msDS-ResultantPSO (oth)~ A user object attribute that can be queried to retrieve the distinguished name of the Password Settings object (PSO) that is applied to the user.

MSDT (n)~ A system used by PSS for gathering customer configuration information for diagnostics through an improved process and tool.

MSDTC (n)~ A system service that enables client applications to include several different sources of data in one transaction. MSDTC coordinates the committing of the distributed transaction across all the servers enlisted in the transaction.

MSF (PN)~ A framework developed by Microsoft for planning, building, and managing distributed computing systems. MSF is a set of proven practices that can be applied to planning and implementing almost any form of computing technology.

MSFT (PN)~ The public multinational corporation that develops, manufactures, licenses, and supports a wide range of products and services predominantly related to computing.

MSI (PN)~ A feature of Windows that defines and manages a standard format for application setup and installation, and tracks components such as groups of files, registry entries, and shortcuts.

msinfo32.exe (PN)~ A program that shows details about a computer's hardware configuration, computer components, and software, including drivers.

MSJVM (n)~ A Microsoft program that interprets and runs java applets and applications within Microsoft Windows.

MSL (n)~ An XML-based language that is used to map items defined in a conceptual model to items in a storage model.

MSMQ (n)~ A Microsoft technology that enables applications running at different times to communicate across heterogeneous networks and systems that may be temporarily offline.

MSN (n)~ An Internet connectivity service with which you can exchange messages with people worldwide; read news, sports, weather, and financial information; find answers to technical questions; and download from a collection of thousands of programs.

MSN Apps (PN)~ Microsoft's portal site, offering news, sports, weather, finance, autos, food & drink, health & fitness, autos, travel, weather, music, videos, TV, and entertainment & celebrity gossip and shopping.

MSN Food & Drink (PN)~ An application that provides recipes and tools for meal-planning, instructional views, and an extensive wine guide.

MSN Health & Fitness (PN)~ An application that includes exercise and workout videos; nutritional and medical references; and a tracker for diet, exercise, and health.

MSN Home (PN)~ MSN Homepage

MSN Mobile (PN)~ MSN optimized for mobile devices. The layout and the links are specially crafted to display well on small displays.

MSN Money (PN)~ An application that allows the user to track financial market conditions, including personal portfolio tracking, finance articles, tools and calculator for common financial tasks.

MSN News (PN)~ An application that aggregates news in customized views from a variety of Internet partner news sources, featuring news articles, videos, articles, and photography.

MSN Sports (PN)~ An application that allow the user to follow sports headlines, teams, scores, schedules and standings.

MSN Toolbar (PN)~ A Microsoft add-in that integrates access to MSN content and services into the Microsoft Internet Explorer user interface.

MSN Toolbar for Internet Explorer (PN)~ A Microsoft add-in that integrates access to MSN content and services into the Microsoft Internet Explorer user interface.

MSN Travel (PN)~ An application for travel planning, including destination photos and panoramas, travel guides, booking tools, currency conversions, and weather forecasts.

MSN Weather (PN)~ An application that provides current weather forecasts with customized locations and interactive weather maps.

MSN Worldwide (PN)~ An MSN page that allows the user to choose a required worldwide location.

MSODS (PN)~ The place where passwords and password policy is managed.

MSR (n)~ A device used to interpret data that is encoded on a magnetic stripe card.

MSR partition (n)~ A required partition on every GUID partition table (GPT) disk. System components can allocate portions of the MSR partition into new partitions for their own use. For example, when you convert a basic GPT disk to dynamic, the system allocates a portion of the MSR partition to be used as the Logical Disk Manager (LDM) metadata partition. The MSR partition varies in size based on the size of the GPT disk. For disks smaller than 16 GB, the MSR partition is 32 MB. For disks larger than 16 GB, the MSR partition is 128 MB. The MSR partition is not visible in Disk Management, and you cannot store data on the MSR partition or delete it.

MSRC severity (n)~ A rating that describes the severity of a security issue addressed by a software update, as determined by the Microsoft Security Response Center (MSRC).

MSXML (n)~ A Microsoft collection of application programming interfaces, language standards, programming vocabularies, parsing engines, and documentation for developing XML-based applications.

MTA (n)~ An application process, as described in the X.400 message-handling system, responsible for delivering e-mail messages. After receiving a message, an MTA stores it temporarily and either delivers it or forwards it to another MTA. During this process, the MTA can change the message headers.

MTA (n)~ An apartment that consists of one or more threads.

MTE (n)~ A MAPI message that holds the delivery information for a message.

MTS (n)~ The X.400 term for a messaging system, which is a product that enables electronic communication over a network.

mtype (n)~ A command-line argument that specifies the default mount type. This value

must be either hard or soft. The default is soft.

MUI Pack (n)~ A set of language-specific resources for multiple supported languages. MUI technology enables users to set the user-interface language according to their preferences, provided the required language resource files are present on the computer. It is designed to enable large corporations to deploy a single version of Windows worldwide, while enabling their local users to select the user-interface language.

Multi Line Mode (n)~ A text box mode that allows data entry on multiple lines.

multi session-capable disc (n)~ A recordable media to which you can write several times without reformatting.

multi-activation key (n)~ A product key that is provided to Microsoft customers who choose a Microsoft Volume Licensing program for their organizations and that allows multiple installations of a particular product. The key is assigned to a company or institution intended for their sole use and only for distribution to employees or third parties who are authorized to install and distribute licenses pursuant to the terms of their license agreement.

multibase differential (n)~ A differential backup that includes files that were last backed up in distinct base backups.

multiboot (n)~ A computer configuration in which two or more different operating systems are installed on the same computer hard disk, and you can choose which operating system to use when the computer starts.

multibuy discount (n)~ The amount subtracted from the unit of a product or service based on the volume purchased.

multibyte character set (n)~ A mixed-width character set, in which some characters consist of more than 1 byte. An MBCS is used in languages such as Japanese, Chinese, and Korean, where the 256 possible values of a single-byte character set are not sufficient to represent all possible characters.

multicast (n)~ A content delivery method in which a single stream is transmitted from a media server to multiple clients.

Multicast ~ single packets copied by the network and sent to a specific subset of network addresses. These addresses are specified in the Destination Address Field.

Multicast Address Dynamic Client Allocation Protocol (n)~ An extension to the DHCP protocol standard used to support dynamic assignment and configuration of IP multicast addresses on TCP/IP-based networks.

Multicast Client Auto Removal (PN)~ Ability to automatically remove a client from a multicast group (usually a client with lower bandwidth - to be served via unicast deployment), have it join a different multicast group or to terminate deployment.

multicast delivery (n)~ A method for delivering notifications that formats a notification once and sends the resulting message to multiple subscribers.

multicast discovery (n)~ The discovery of resources or devices on the local subnet.

multicast group (n)~ A group of member TCP/IP hosts configured to listen for and receive datagrams sent to a specified destination IP address.

multicast heartbeat (n)~ A message sent by nodes in a cluster to continuously maintain communication between cluster nodes. The multicast heartbeat detects and communicates a failure within the cluster. Using a multicast heartbeat lets several unicast messages be

replaced by one multicast message.

multicast scope (n)~ A range of multicast group IP addresses in the Class D address range that are available to be leased or assigned to multicast DHCP clients by DHCP.

multicast server (n)~ A service that manages zero or more multicast groups and distributes multicast data sent to it by clients of those multicast groups through point-to-multipoint connections.

multicast-enabled network (n)~ A network that has routers that can interpret Class D IP addresses.

multichannel audio (n)~ An audio reproduction system that processes several, typically more than two, channels of sound. For example, 5.1 multichannel audio refers to a surround sound system in which there are five primary channels and a subwoofer channel.

Multi-Color Graphics Array (n)~ An older video adapter included in the IBM PS/2 Models 25 and 30. The MCGA was capable of emulating the CGA (Color/Graphics Adapter) and provided two additional graphics modes: the first mode had 640 horizontal pixels by 480 vertical pixels with 2 colors chosen from a palette of 262,144 colors; the second had 320 horizontal pixels by 200 vertical pixels with 256 colors chosen from a palette of 262,144 colors.

Multi-Column Layout (PN)~ A Windows feature that allows designers and developers to lay out a single column of HTML content in multiple parallel columns of equal width and height. This layout style allows designers to make better use of available display space, and is common to newspapers and magazines in both the print and digital world.

multi-core processor (n)~ A processor with two or more cores (normally a CPU) that are combined to leverage the processor's ability to execute multiple tasks. It offers a higher level of computing power and functionality than single-core processors.

multicurrency (adj)~ Pertaining to anything involving multiple currencies.

multicurrency feature (n)~ A feature that enables customers to store financial information and perform financial transactions in more than one form of currency in a single implementation.

multicurrency order (n)~ An online purchase of items that are priced in different currencies.

multicurrency transaction (n)~ An exchange of money for goods or services between a buyer and a business or between a supplier and a business, in which the preferred currency of the buyer or supplier is different than the base currency specified for the site.

multi-curve (n)~ A shape representing a union of all the positions in a set of curves.

multidimensional analysis (n)~ A methodology often used to design OLAP systems that involves describing numeric facts (such as revenue) by business descriptors (such as customers, time, products, and so on).

multidimensional array (n)~ An array that has more than one dimension.

multidimensional expression (n)~ A language for querying and manipulating data in multidimensional objects (OLAP cubes).

multidimensional measurement (n)~ A measurement with many characterizations of the magnitude or extent of the property of an object.

multidimensional OLAP (n)~ A storage mode that uses a proprietary multidimensional structure to store a partition's facts and aggregations or a dimension.

multidimensional structure (n)~ A database paradigm that treats data as cubes that contain dimensions and measures in cells.

Multidirectional Cycle (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to represent a continuing sequence of stages, tasks, or events that can occur in any direction.

Multi-Entity Quick Find (n)~ A search field that allows the user to search across multiple entities such as contacts, accounts, and leads.

Multi-Factor Authentication (PN)~ The service that provides additional layers of authentication for on-premises and cloud applications. Multi-Factor Authentication verifies user sign-ins and transactions using a phone call, text message, and mobile app.

multi-factor authentication (n)~ An authentication method that requires two or more authentication methods, which may include something the user has, such a certificate; something the user knows, such as user names, passwords, or pass phrases; physical attributes, such as a thumbprint; and personal attributes, such as a personal signature.

Multi-Factor Authentication app (PN)~ An application that can be installed on a user's mobile device to receive notifications and to verify that their sign in attempt was valid.

Multi-Factor Authentication Management Portal (PN)~ The portal used by administrators to manage company-wide Multi-Factor Authentication settings and view centralized usage reports.

Multi-Factor Authentication Server (PN)~ A software application that an administrator can use to configure Multi-Factor Authentication functionality.

Multi-Factor Authentication Service (PN)~ A service that places an automated phone call, sends a text message, or pushes a notification to the Multi-Factor Authentication app on the user's mobile device and processes the result.

Multi-Factor Authentication User Portal (PN)~ The portal that allows users to complete the Multi-Factor Authentication enrollment process and manage their settings, such as phone number and PIN, through a simple web interface.

multifunction device (n)~ A piece of hardware that supports multiple discrete capabilities, such as audio, mixer, and music, on a single card. This device is sometimes treated as a bus that can be enumerated to locate the devices on that bus.

multihomed computer (n)~ A computer that has multiple network adapters or that has been configured with multiple IP addresses for a single network adapter.

multihomed server (n)~ A computer that has multiple network adapters or that has been configured with multiple IP addresses for a single network adapter.

multihoming ~ For TCP/IP, the ability to specify multiple interfaces per line description

multihosting (n)~ The ability of a Web server to support more than one Internet address and more than one home page.

Multilanguage (MUI) Resource Management (PN)~ A centralized mechanism for managing language resources, helping developers create contextually tailored and consistent experiences by reducing code complexity and fragility.

multilevel undo (n)~ A command that reverses the last used commands.

Multiline (PN)~ A Windows Phone interface supporting dual SIM configured devices.

multiline discount (n)~ A discount granted if the combination of one or more lines fulfill some predefined conditions.

multiline purchase (n)~ An order that consists of multiple items.

multi-line string (n)~ A shape representing a union of all the positions in a set of line strings.

Multilingual App Toolkit (PN)~ A Visual Studio extension that enables translation support through tools and guides.

Multilingual User Interface (PN)~ A technology that allows for the installation and use of multiple user-interface languages.

Multilingual User Interface Pack (n)~ A set of language-specific resources for multiple supported languages. MUI technology enables users to set the user-interface language according to their preferences, provided the required language resource files are present on the computer. It is designed to enable large corporations to deploy a single version of Windows worldwide, while enabling their local users to select the user-interface language.

multilink dialing (n)~ The combination of two or more physical communications links' bandwidth into a single logical link to increase your remote access bandwidth and throughput by using remote access Multilink. Based on the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) standard RFC 1990, Multilink combines analog modem paths, Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) B-channels, and mixed analog and digital communications links on both your client and server computers. This increases your Internet and intranet access speed and decreases the amount of time you are connected to a remote computer.

Multi-Mailbox Search (PN)~ A feature in Exchange 2010 and Outlook Live that enables users to search the mailboxes in their organization for e-mail and other message types that contain specific keywords. The results of a search are then copied to a mailbox that you have specified so that you can review, organize, and export the search results.

multimedia (adj)~ Pertaining to the delivery of information that combines different content formats, such as video, audio, still images, graphics, animation, and text.

multimedia choreography presentation (n)~ A PowerPoint template that incorporates transitions, animations and multimedia choreography in a wide-screen format.

multimedia clip (n)~ A single media file, including art, sound, animation, or movies.

Multimedia Content Description Interface (n)~ A standard of video compression and file format developed by the Moving Pictures Experts Group for description and search of multimedia content data.

Multimedia design (PN)~ An app category to help with creating designs, music, photography, or videos.

multi-object (adj)~ In a collaboration diagram, a set of object roles on the "many" end of an association role. Using a multi-object shows that an operation addresses an entire set rather than a single object within the set.

multi-part message type (n)~ A definition of the structure of a message, including the data types of its elements. A multi-part message type can contain a single part or many parts.

multipartite (n)~ A virus that combines characteristics and techniques of both boot sector and file viruses. Multipartite viruses first infect either system sectors or files and then spread quickly to infect the entire system. Because of their multiple capabilities, multipartite viruses are difficult to remove from an infected system.

multipartite virus (n)~ A virus that combines characteristics and techniques of both boot

sector and file viruses. Multipartite viruses first infect either system sectors or files and then spread quickly to infect the entire system. Because of their multiple capabilities, multipartite viruses are difficult to remove from an infected system.

multipass texture blending (n)~ The technique of combining the colors of a texture with the colors of the surface to which the texture is applied.

Multipath I/O (n)~ A Microsoft multipathing solution that enables more than one read/write path to a logical unit number (LUN). With MPIO, multipathing is achieved by assigning multiple Fibre Channel host bus adapter ports or multiple iSCSI initiator adapters on a server to the same LUN, and then configuring that server to use MPIO.

multipathing (n)~ In storage technologies, a solution that increases availability and path failover by providing multiple paths from a server or cluster to a storage subsystem. In the event that the path being used fails, multipathing logic uses an alternate path for I/O so that applications can still access their data.

multiple activation key (n)~ A volume license key that is used for one-time activation with activation services that are hosted by Microsoft.

multiple active result set (n)~ A SQL Server 2005 feature that provides the ability to have more than one pending request per connection, in particular to have more than one default result set open per connection. SQL Server 2000 and earlier restricted the programming model such that at any point in time there would be at most one pending request on a given session, blocking the driver from sending requests to the server until the entire result set is consumed.

multiple bit rate (oth)~ A characteristic of a data stream in which the same content is encoded at several different bit rates in oder to optimize content delivery.

multiple bit rate encoding (n)~ An encoding method where a single WMV file contains several streams of varying bit rates.

multiple boot (n)~ A computer configuration in which two or more different operating systems are installed on the same computer hard disk, and you can choose which operating system to use when the computer starts.

multiple choice question (n)~ A type of question (for example, in a poll, survey or test) where the user must select a response from a set of pre-defined options.

multiple column sort mode (n)~ The state of a header control in which two or more header columns can participate in a sort.

Multiple Connected Session (PN)~ A feature that allows multiple TCP/IP connections from the initiator to the target for the same iSCSI session.

multiple critical paths (n)~ A series of tasks that must be completed on schedule for a project to finish on schedule. Identify and track multiple critical paths to be more effective in managing conditions that could affect your project's finish date.

multiple entity sets per type (n)~ The ability for an entity type to be defined in more than one entity set.

multiple forest group validation (n)~ A mode of the group validation activity that places cross forest members of a group in the FSP set associated with the forest in which the group resides.

multiple forest topology (n)~ A topology that includes more than one Active Directory forest, each of which forest can have one or more trees.

multiple identities (n)~ Multiple Web sites that are hosted on one computer.

Multiple Image Uploader (PN)~ An image uploader that reduces the steps necessary to upload images on the Web.

multiple inheritance (n)~ A feature of some object-oriented programming languages that allows a new class to be derived from several existing classes. Multiple inheritance both extends and combines existing types.

multiple masters (n)~ A feature that allows multiple design templates to be applied to a single presentation.

multiple points of presence (n)~ The ability of a single user to sign in to a Lync Server or Office Communications Server server with multiple clients.

multiple projects (n)~ Several project plans that may or may not be linked or consolidated. If you are working on several projects at one time, you can compare information about critical paths, resource sharing, or priorities among all of the projects.

multiple selection (n)~ The process of selecting nonadjacent and adjacent files and objects.

Multiple UNC Provider (n)~ A kernel-mode component responsible for channeling all remote file system accesses using a Universal Naming Convention (UNC) name to a network redirector (the UNC provider) that is capable of handling the remote file system requests.

multiple-choice property (n)~ A property that contains a set of predefined values. For example you could create a multiple-choice property named Shirt_Size and define the following possible values: S M and L.

multiple-document interface (n)~ A specification according to which documents are opened into windows (sometimes called child windows) that are constrained to a single primary (parent) window.

multiple-document interface (n)~ A graphical user interface that allows the user to display multiple documents at the same time, with each document displayed in its own window. Documents (or child windows) are contained in a parent window, which provides a workspace for all the child windows in the application.

multiple-level category labels (n)~ Category labels in a chart that, based on worksheet data, are automatically displayed on more than one line in a hierarchy. For example, the heading Produce might appear above a row with headings Tofu, Apples, and Pears.

multiple-selection list box (n)~ A list box that is optimized for making multiple, independent selections.

multiplex (n)~ A method for combining two or more signals into one.

multiplexed (adj)~ Of, or pertaining to, a method for combining two or more signals into one.

multiplexer (n)~ A device that funnels several different streams of data over a common communications line.

multiplexing (n)~ A technique used in communications and input/output operations to transmit a number of separate signals simultaneously over a single channel or line. To maintain the integrity of each signal on the channel, multiplexing can separate the signals by time, space, or frequency. The device used to combine the signals is a multiplexer.

multiplication sign (n)~ The Ã— character.

MULTIPLICATION SIGN (n)~ The Ã— character.

multiplicity (n)~ The number of entities that can exist on each side of a relationship.

multiplier (n)~ In arithmetic, the number that indicates how many times another number (the multiplicand) is multiplied.

multi-point (n)~ A shape representing a union of a set of positions in a coordinate system.

MultiPoint Server 2012 Premium (PN)~ A Windows Server 2012 product.

MultiPoint Server 2012 Standard (PN)~ A Windows Server 2012 product.

multi-polygon (n)~ A shape representing a union of all the positions in a set of polygons.

Multipress time out (PN)~ A menu item that lets the user set the length of time between key presses when entering text in Multipress mode.

multiprocessing (n)~ A mode of operation in which two or more connected and roughly equal processing units each carry out one or more processes (programs or sets of instructions) in tandem. In multiprocessing, each processing unit works on a different set of instructions or on different parts of the same process. The objective is increased speed or computing power, the same as in parallel processing and in the use of special units called coprocessors.

multiprocessor computer (n)~ A computer that contains two or more connected and roughly equal processors that can each carry out one or more processes (programs or sets of instructions) in tandem.

Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (n)~ A common method for transmitting non-text data through Internet e-mail. MIME encodes non-text data as ASCII text and then decodes it back to its original format at the receiving end. A MIME header is added to the file which includes the type of data contained and the encoding method used.

Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions mapping (n)~ A method of configuring browsers to view files that are in multiple formats. An extension of the Internet mail protocol that enables the sending of 8-bit-based e-mail messages, which are used to support extended character sets, voice mail, facsimile images, and so on.

Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions type (n)~ A method used by Web browsers to associate files of a certain type with applications that display files of that type.

multisample texture (n)~ In OpenGL, an object that contains one or more images that all have the same image format and where each pixel at the edge of a polygon is sampled multiple times to improve image quality.

multiserver administration (n)~ The process of automating administration across multiple instances of SQL Server.

multiserver job (n)~ A job that runs in a multiserver environment, first defined on the master server and then downloaded to the target servers.

multisite functionality (n)~ A set of features that enable a customer to configure multiple sites to reflect its business model and support its operations and process flows.

multi-stop slider (n)~ A slider control where the maximum and minimum values of the range can be modified.

multi-subnet cluster (n)~ A failover cluster in which each node is located in a different subnet.

multi-surface (n)~ A shape representing a union of all the positions in a set of surfaces.

Multi-tap guide (PN)~ A feature that shows multi-tap users how many times they need to

tap a key to input a particular character.

multitargeting (n)~ The ability to target code to specific versions (for example, 2.0, 3.5, 4, or 4.5) of the .NET Framework.

multitasking (n)~ A form of processing supported by most current operating systems in which a computer works on multiple tasks-roughly, separate pieces' of work-seemingly at the same time by parceling out the processor's time among the different tasks. Multitasking can be either cooperative or preemptive. In the former

multitenancy (n)~ An architectural principle where a single instance of software is used to run a service for multiple clients (tenants).

multitenant (adj)~ Pertaining to multiple client organizations (tenants) that are served by a single software-as-a-service (SaaS) vendor's servers.

multithreaded apartment (n)~ An apartment that consists of one or more threads.

multithreaded server application (n)~ An application that creates multiple threads within a single process to service multiple user requests at the same time.

multithreaded unsynchronized access (n)~ The operation in which two or more threads attempt to call simultaneously into the heap.

multithreading (n)~ Running several processes in rapid sequence within a single program, regardless of which logical method of multitasking is being used by the operating system. Because the user's sense of time is much slower than the processing speed of a computer, multitasking appears to be simultaneous, even though only one task at a time can use a computer processing cycle.

multitouch (n)~ A real-time, physical action applied to an object, in which multiple contact points are used simultaneously.

multi-touch (n)~ A real-time, physical action applied to an object, in which multiple contact points are used simultaneously.

multi-touch (n)~ The combination of hardware (touchscreen or touchpad) and software elements that provides a way to control programs by touching multiple points on the screen simultaneously.

multi-touch emulation (n)~ The process of simulating multi-finger touch by using the mouse.

multi-touch gesture (n)~ An extension of the conventional touch input feature to allow multiple fingers touching the computer or device screen at the same time.

multi-touch input (n)~ An extension of the conventional touch input feature to allow multiple fingers touching the computer or device screen at the same time.

multiuser (adj)~ Pertaining to any computer system that can be used by more than one person. Although a microcomputer shared by several people can be considered a multiuser system, the term is generally reserved for machines that can be accessed simultaneously by several people through communications facilities or via network terminals.

multiuser shared database (n)~ A database that permits more than one user to access and modify the same set of data at the same time.

multivalued field (n)~ A lookup field that can store more than one value.

MUP (n)~ A kernel-mode component responsible for channeling all remote file system accesses using a Universal Naming Convention (UNC) name to a network redirector (the UNC provider) that is capable of handling the remote file system requests.

Music (PN)~ A Surface application from Microsoft where users can browse through albums, select songs, and play them from the playlist.

Music (PN)~ An app that facilitates the playing of music.

music (PN)~ A Bing feature that allows the user to find out information about a recording song that is playing on the radio.

Music (PN)~ The title of the hub for music and video.

music (PN)~ A game category that emphasizes rhythm, musicality, or auditory experiences.

Music (PN)~ An MSN site that provides artist, album information and latest music news.

Music (PN)~ An app category that contains apps for music enthusiasts.

Music & Video (PN)~ An app category that facilitates listening to and viewing music and video content.

music + video (PN)~ An app category that facilitates listening to and viewing music and video content.

Music Configuration tool (n)~ The tool that you use to configure the Music application.

music on hold (n)~ A feature that enables the playing of prerecorded music/audio for callers while they are on hold.

Music Pass (PN)~ The Music Store subscription-based account.

Music production (PN)~ The Multimedia design subcategory containing apps to help with creating music.

music search (n)~ A Bing feature that allows the user to find out information about a recording song that is playing on the radio.

music searches (PN)~ A feature in Cortana's Notebook that stores the history of songs that the user has searched for using Bing Music Search.

Music Store (PN)~ The area of Windows Store and Microsoft Store where music is sold

Music Virtual Folder (n)~ A feature that allows the user to group music files by any criteria and display them in one place. This is similar to making a playlist.

Music+videos (PN)~ A default folder on the Start screen that replaces the Music app. The folder contains Xbox Music, Xbox Video, Podcasts, and FM radio.

Musical (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 77.

Musical Instrument Digital Interface (n)~ A specification of the MIDI Manufacturers Association (MMA). The specification defines a protocol for describing music data, such as note on and note off messages; a file format for storing music data, called Standard MIDI; and a standard hardware interface.

mute (v)~ To eliminate or temporarily suppress the sound produced by a device, such as a computer or digital media device. A device in such a state has a volume level of zero.

Mute (adj)~ An option that allows the user to temporarily suppress the device's microphone during a call so that no sound is transmitted to other call participants.

mute (v)~ To disable on-screen and sound notification.

Mute All Except Me (PN)~ A button on Conference Controls that mutes the microphones of all conference participants except the user's microphone.

Mute Me (PN)~ A button on Conference Controls that mutes the user's microphone in a

conference.

Mute Microphone (PN)~ A button on Audio Controls that mutes the user's microphone.

Mute Speakers (PN)~ A button on Audio Controls that mutes the user's speakers.

mutex (n)~ A programming technique that ensures that only one program or routine at a time can access some resource, such as a memory location, an I/O port, or a file, often through the use of semaphores, which are flags used in programs to coordinate the activities of more than one program or routine.

mutual exclusion (n)~ A programming technique that ensures that only one program or routine at a time can access some resource, such as a memory location, an I/O port, or a file, often through the use of semaphores, which are flags used in programs to coordinate the activities of more than one program or routine.

MX record (n)~ A type of resource record in the Domain Name System (DNS) specifying how Internet e-mail should be routed using the Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP). Each MX record contains a preference and a host name, so that the collection of MX records for a given domain name point to the servers that should receive e-mail for that domain, and their priority relative to each other.

MX token (n)~ The set of numbers found in the MX server field in the MX Record Configuration section on the Domain Settings page of the Windows Live Admin Center. The MX token value is unique for each domain. It is required to create an MX record or a CNAME record at DNS hosting services.

MxM (n)~ An industry standard connector used in mobile platforms for attaching peripherals to the PCI bus.

MXN (n)~ The official currency of Mexico.

My Account (PN)~ A web experience on Office.com that enables users to manage their Office licenses and subscriptions.

My account (PN)~ The section of the Store where the user can set and update the Store account settings.

My Active (adj)~ A view that lists all the active records of the current record type that belong to the mobile user, for example all the accounts with a status of Active for which the mobile user is listed as the owner.

My apps (PN)~ The section of the Store showing the group of apps that the user owns.

My apps (PN)~ The webpage that displays all the apps that a particular user has a license to and that is scoped to the individual user.

My Closed (adj)~ A view that lists all the activities with a status of Closed that belong to the mobile user.

My Code (n)~ A debugging feature that hides non-user code so that it does not appear in the debugger windows.

My Computer (n)~ A standard Windows icon that represents a user's private, usually local, storage.

My Day (n)~ An application partnered with Entourage that allows users to display a customized summary of their daily activities.

My Device (n)~ A menu choice or remote button that offers access to the user's portable media device.

My Documents (n)~ A folder that provides you with a convenient place to store

documents, graphics, or other files you want to access quickly. When you save a file in a program such as WordPad or Paint, the file is automatically saved in My Documents, unless you choose a different folder.

My Family (PN)~ A section of windowsphone.com where users can register family members' Windows Phone 8 phones in order to enable app purchases for kids, set app and game download permissions for kids, share app purchase history with family members, and locate family members on a map.

My friends and their friends (PN)~ The UI label for a permissions setting that indicates an item is being shared with (made available to) all of someone's friends, and all of those friends' friends.

My Home page (n)~ A Web page, which is displayed when users log in, that allows them to manage their account.

My Inactive (adj)~ A view that lists all the inactive accounts or contacts that belong to the mobile user.

My Music (n)~ A folder that stores the user's music library.

My Notes (PN)~ A home part that allows the user to view all notes that are addressed to them. We will not be able to implement Notifications as described in the POR for Dynamics NAV 5.0. Therefore we will implement My Notes instead. When the user clicks the note link in their My Notes home part, the task page that contains the note will appear. My Notes is a list-based system where users can view all note that are addressed to them. Users will be able to view the following fields: To, From, Description. On task pages, users can write a note and then select users they want to whom they send the note.

My Notes (PN)~ A OneNote notebook that is automatically created for every student and every educator. It contains tabs for each of their classes.

My object (n)~ In Visual Basic, the feature that makes programming faster and easier by giving you intuitive access to commonly needed objects in the .Net Framework Base Class Library.

My Office (PN)~ A tab available to users who are signed in on Office.com where they can launch Office on Demand and access their most recently used online documents and folders.

My Open (adj)~ A view that lists all the activities with a status of Open that belong to the mobile user.

My Phone (PN)~ A hub on WindowsPhone.com where users can manage their own Windows Phone experience, including finding a lost phone, reinstalling apps or viewing purchase history, tracking their Xbox achievements, and viewing photos, videos, and Office docs saved to OneDrive.

My Places bar (PN)~ An area at the left side in some dialog boxes, such as Save As, Open, and Insert Picture that contains shortcuts to various folders.

My Playlists (n)~ A menu choice or remote button that offers access to the user's playlists.

My profile (n)~ The control that lets users change their photo, presence, and other public information.

My Queries (PN)~ A folder under the work items node of every Team Foundation project that contains queries defined by, and seen only by the current user.

My Reports (n)~ A personalized workspace.

My Site (PN)~ A personal SharePoint site intended for individual users in an organization. It provides a central location where a user can store, manage, and share content and personal profile information, and incorporates elements of social networking.

My Status (PN)~ A menu item that opens another menu from which the user can change status settings.

my stuff (n)~ A broad set- of all- the user's local and cloud-based content, including documents, apps, settings, photos, videos, music, and email.- Cortana or Bing can search this content and return it in search results.

My Subscriptions (n)~ A page that lists all subscriptions that a user owns.

My Support (n)~ A resource area where you can learn about using Windows XP Starter Edition and find answers to your questions. In My Support, you will find Help topics, tutorials, links to online support sites, and other important information.

My Tasks (PN)~ A feature that provides a search-based aggregation of tasks assigned to a My Site user across SharePoint, Project Server and Exchange to help the user organize and complete these tasks.

My Videos (n)~ A menu choice or remote button that offers access to the user's video library.

My videos (PN)~ The filter in the context of a particular channel that shows only the videos uploaded or owned by the user who is currently logged in.

My Watchlist (oth)~ A feature of the Bing Finance app that lets users choose stocks to watch and personalize the app with these choices.

My Windows Phone (PN)~ A free online service that's accessible through www.windowsphone.com. The main feature of this service is that users can find a lost phone.

mySAP ERP (PN)~ The back-end SAP line-of-business system that Microsoft Office applications communicate with using Duet technology.

MySQL ~ popular open-source database software. See SQL;- www.mysql.com/

N ~

N + 1 ~ A configuration of clustered servers or storage subsystems that provides redundancy for improved reliability by using multiple primary systems and one backup system. This provides for improved scalability and reduced cost compared to two-times (1+1) configurations.

N to M Matches (oth)~ A menu item that allows the user to search for a pattern A to be represented in pattern B between N and M times. Patterns could be strings, characters, etc.

N.T. dollar (n)~ The official currency of Taiwan.

n/a (oth)~ Pertaining to something for which an answer is not available or appropriate.

N/A (oth)~ Pertaining to something for which an answer is not available or appropriate.

NACHA (PN)~ An organization that operates the Automated Clearing House (ACH)

Network.

nagling (n)~ An optimization process for HTTP over TCP that increases efficiency by trying to minimize the number of packets that are required before data is sent.

NAK (n)~ A control code, ASCII character 21 (hexadecimal 15), transmitted to a sending station or computer by the receiving unit as a signal that transmitted information has arrived incorrectly.

Name AutoCorrect (n)~ A feature that automatically corrects common side effects that occur when you rename forms, reports, tables, queries, fields, or controls on forms and reports. However, Name AutoCorrect cannot repair all references to renamed objects.

name devolution (n)~ The process by which a DNS resolver attempts to resolve a name by appending the DNS search suffix to the name and, if that query fails, by iteratively querying for the name in the next higher level of the domain hierarchy.

name registration request (n)~ A message sent to a NetBIOS name server when a TCP/IP host begins an attempt to register the domain name.

name release (n)~ A message sent to a NetBIOS server to indicate that a domain name has been released and is available for use by another server.

name resolution (n)~ The process of having software translate between names that are easy for users to work with and numerical IP addresses, which are difficult for users but necessary for TCP/IP communications. Name resolution can be provided by software components such as DNS or WINS.

name server (n)~ A server that maintains information about a portion of the DNS database and that responds to and resolves DNS queries.

name/value pair (n)~ The name of a form field and the value of the field at the time the form is submitted.

named argument (n)~ An argument that has a name that is predefined in a field. Instead of providing values for arguments in the order expected by the syntax, you can use named arguments to assign values in any order.

named binding (n)~ A way of binding to a directory where users may be able to set attributes and may have access to more areas of the directory, if the administrator allows it.

named cache (n)~ A configurable unit of in-memory storage that has policies associated with it and that is available across all cache hosts in a cache cluster.

named entity (n)~ A code that's used in HTML to describe symbols, international letters, and other special characters. Character entities are maintained by the International Standards Organization (ISO).

named instance (n)~ An installation of SQL Server that is given a name to differentiate it from other named instances and from the default instance on the same computer.

named item view (PN)~ A Web Part that renders named objects or named items in a workbook, such as tables, charts, slicers or a named range of cells.

named object (n)~ A list, PivotTable-® report, chart, or range that can be referenced by name. A sheet is not a type of named object.

named pipe (n)~ A portion of memory that can be used by one process to pass information to another process, so that the output of one is the input of the other. The second process can be local (on the same computer as the first) or remote (on a networked

computer).

named set (n)~ A grouping of dimension members or items from a data source that are named and treated as a single unit and can be referenced or reused multiple times.

named skin (n)~ A control skin with a SkinID property set.

named stream (n)~ Binary data that is associated with an entry in an Open Data Protocol (OData) feed, but that is not a media resource as defined by the Atom Publishing Protocol (AtomPub).

named update (n)~ A custom service operation that performs an action which is different than a simple query, update, insert, or delete operation.

named update method (n)~ A custom service operation that performs an action which is different than a simple query, update, insert, or delete operation.

Named Users (PN)~ A unit of measure for the Remote App' service type of the 'App Services' Service where accounts are associated to each individual who will have access to the software in such a way as to identify that individual and bill the customer either per user or consumption.'

Nameserver ~ An internet server which translates the alphabetic web addresses favoured by humans into the numeric ones used by computers.

namespace (n)~ A collection of names, identified by a URI reference, that are used in XML documents as element types and attribute names.

namespace (n)~ A naming convention that defines a set of unique names for resources in a network. For DNS, a hierarchical naming structure that identifies each network resource and its place in the hierarchy of the namespace. For WINS, a flat naming structure that identifies each network resource using a single, unique name. For DFS Namespaces, a virtual tree of folders that begins with \ServerOrDomainName\RootName.

namespace (n)~ In Distributed File System (DFS), a virtual grouping of shared folders potentially located on different servers that appears to users as a single shared folder with a series of subfolders. The underlying structure of the namespace can consist of multiple shared folders that are located on different servers and in multiple sites.

namespace (n)~ A grouping of one or more names that represent individual objects within the group in a shared computing environment.

namespace root (n)~ The top-level folder in a Distributed File System (DFS) namespace.

namespace server (n)~ A server that hosts a namespace. You can increase the availability of a domain-based namespace by specifying additional namespace servers to host the namespace.

name-value pair (n)~ The name of a form field and the value of the field at the time the form is submitted.

naming container (n)~ Any ASP.NET control that implements the INamingContainer interface. This is a marker interface that enables a control to create a new naming scope under itself so that ID attributes assigned to its child controls are unique within the entire ASP.NET page that contains the control.

naming context (n)~ A specific subtree of a directory information tree that is identified by its distinguished name (also known as DN). In Sun ONE Directory Server 4.0 and 5.1, specific types of directory information are stored in naming contexts.

naming convention (n)~ Any standard used more or less universally in the naming of

objects, etc.

NaN (n)~ A value that represents the result of an invalid calculation.

NAP (n)~ A set of operating system components that can help protect access to a private network by enforcing health policies. System administrators establish health policies which NAP enforces by inspecting and assessing the health of client computers, restricting network access when client computers are deemed noncompliant, and remediating noncompliant client computers for full network access. NAP also provides ongoing health compliance enforcement while a client computer is connected to a network.

NAP EC (n)~ A component in a NAP client architecture that integrates with network access technologies, such as DHCP, VPN, 802.1X, IPsec, and RD Gateway. The NAP enforcement client requests access to a network, communicates a client computer's health status to the NAP server that is providing the network access, and communicates the restricted status of the client computer to other components of the NAP client architecture.

NAP enforcement client (n)~ A component in a NAP client architecture that integrates with network access technologies, such as DHCP, VPN, 802.1X, IPsec, and RD Gateway. The NAP enforcement client requests access to a network, communicates a client computer's health status to the NAP server that is providing the network access, and communicates the restricted status of the client computer to other components of the NAP client architecture.

NAP enforcement point (n)~ A server or network access device that uses NAP or can be used with NAP to require the evaluation of a NAP client's health state and provide restricted network access or communication. HRA servers, 802.1X switches and wireless access points, NAP-enabled VPN, DHCP, and RD Gateway servers are examples of NAP enforcement points.

NAP enforcement server (n)~ A component of the NAP architecture that enforces restricted network access for noncompliant NAP clients. Depending on the NAP enforcement method, the NAP enforcement server can be a component of a NAP enforcement point.

NAP ES (n)~ A component of the NAP architecture that enforces restricted network access for noncompliant NAP clients. Depending on the NAP enforcement method, the NAP enforcement server can be a component of a NAP enforcement point.

NAP-capable client (n)~ A Windows-based client that supports Network Access Protection.

Napster ~ A pioneering- peer-to-peer- internet file-sharing system. Because much of the data shared was copyrighted, and thus being distributed illegally, the operators of Napster were hit with a number of large lawsuits by the music industry, and later closed down. The name was bought and is now used by a legal pay-to-download service.

narcissus ~ A defect in infrared systems that appears as a dark circular area on a displayed image, caused by radiation reflecting into a detector. It can be reduced by low-reflective coatings or by altering the lens surface.

narration (n)~ A recording that can be added to a presentation.

Narrator (PN)~ A feature that audibly reads the text on the screen aloud and describes some events to users.

narrowband ~ A low information capacity, equivalent to one speech channel (4kHz

analogue or 64kbit/s digital signal).

narrowband audio (n)~ Audio transmission that uses conventional telephony bandwidths for voice.

narrowband audio codec (n)~ An audio codec that provides voice by using a sampling rate of 8 kHz.

narrowband codec (n)~ An audio codec that provides voice by using a sampling rate of 8 kHz.

nary (adj)~ Pertaining to an operator that can hold an arbitrary number of arguments, or to a function that can hold an arbitrary number of operators.

n-ary (adj)~ Pertaining to an operator that can hold an arbitrary number of arguments, or to a function that can hold an arbitrary number of operators.

n-ary association (n)~ In a static structure diagram, an association among three or more classes (a single class may appear more than once). Each instance of the association is an ordered set of values from the respective classes.

NAS (n)~ The device that accepts Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) connections and places clients on the network that the NAS serves.

NAS (n)~ A storage unit directly connected to the network using standard protocols such as Ethernet and TCP/IP for providing file access services.

NAT (n)~ An Internet Protocol (IP) translation process that allows a network with private addresses to access information on the Internet.

NAT editor (n)~ A component of a network address translator that performs additional translation and payload adjustment beyond the IP, TCP, and UDP headers. A NAT editor is an installable component that can properly modify otherwise non-translatable payloads so that they can be forwarded across a NAT.

National Automated Clearing House Association (PN)~ An organization that operates the Automated Clearing House (ACH) Network.

National Folk (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 82.

national language support API (n)~ Set of system functions in 32-bit Windows containing information that is based on language and cultural conventions.

National Register of Legal Entities (PN)~ A 14-digit identification number issued to Brazilian companies by the Brazilian Ministry of Revenue for tax purposes.

native (adj)~ Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of something that is in its original form.

Native American (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 64.

native boot (n)~ An operating-system installation and configuration that uses a virtual hard disk as the running operating system. There is no host operating system or hypervisor in a native-boot configuration.

native code (n)~ Code that has been compiled to processor-specific machine code.

native format (n)~ A data format that maintains the native data types of a database. Native format is recommended when you bulk transfer data between multiple instances of Microsoft SQL Server using a data file that does not contain any extended/double-byte

character set (DBCS) characters.

native image generation (n)~ A pre-compilation technology for managed code that compiles Common Intermediate Language (CIL) to native code on the end-user computer prior to application run time. It is an alternative to JIT compilation.

native integration (n)~ In Silverlight, the use of platform-specific functionality in a Silverlight-based application.

native language (n)~ The machine language of a CPU.

native mode (n)~ In Windows2000 domains, the domain mode in which all domain controllers in a domain are running Windows2000 and a domain administrator has switched the domain operation mode from mixed mode to native mode. Native mode supports universal groups and nesting of groups. In native mode, domain controllers running WindowsNT4.0 or earlier are not supported. In Windows Server2003 domains, native mode is referred to as 'Windows2000 native', and it is one of three domain functional levels available.

native resolution (n)~ The resolution a display is designed to use. Unlike cathode ray tube technology, liquid crystal displays cannot stretch or shrink images gracefully. The pixels are either stretched or shrunk over greater or fewer cells, so upsizing or downsizing images to non-native resolutions degrades visual quality.

native-activity (n)~ A sample provided with Android NDK based on an abstract base class for custom activities that implement execution logic using the Execute method, which has full access to the runtime's features.

natural account code segment (n)~ A segment of a general ledger account code that corresponds to the type of account (for example, cash, sales, or travel expense).

natural hierarchy (n)~ A hiearchy in which at every level there is a one-to-many relationship between members in that level and members in the next lower level.

natural key (n)~ A primary key or alternate key whose values identify objects in the real world.

natural language (n)~ A language spoken or written by humans, as opposed to a language used to program or communicate with computers.

natural language searching (n)~ A search method that lets you direct your search using conversational language.

natural pencil (n)~ A pencil tool that works with texture and simulates a real life pencil in stroke.

Natural Persons Register (PN)~ An 11-digit identification number issued to Brazilians and resident aliens by the Brazilian Ministry of Revenue for identification and tax purposes.

natural query syntax (n)~ A search method that lets you direct your search using conversational language.

natural segment (n)~ A segment of a general ledger account code that corresponds to the type of account (for example, cash, sales, or travel expense).

natural sizing (n)~ The default layout and sizing of a collection of elements, as determined by MSHTML.

nav bar (n)~ An app bar that appears along the top edge of the screen and may include app commands or navigation.

nav bar (n)~ A surface that appears on the phone screen with a -€œsoft-€? key for the Back, Start and Search button. User gets to choose whether it should be visible or not.

nav bar control (n)~ A control that developers use to create a navigation bar.

navigate (v)~ To move around in a document.

Navigate ~ To find one's way around the Internet.

Navigation & maps (PN)~ An app category that contains apps with maps, GPS, or other tools to help you find your way.

navigation bar (n)~ On a Web page, a grouping of hyperlinks for getting around in that particular Web site.

Navigation Bar (n)~ A control bar in Outlook that enables the user to navigate quickly to different areas or views within the application.

navigation bar (n)~ An app bar that appears along the top edge of the screen and may include app commands or navigation.

navigation bar (n)~ A surface that appears on the phone screen with a -€œsoft-€? key for the Back, Start and Search button.

navigation bar control (n)~ A control that developers use to create a navigation bar.

navigation button (n)~ A button that is used to move through records or through the pages of a document.

navigation connection (n)~ The connection between two navigation nodes in the Application Flow panel in SketchFlow.

navigation frame (n)~ A framework that all navigation places are built on that allows users to move throughout the application. The basic elements of the navigation frame are the Address bar, travel buttons, menu bar, navigation pane and a status bar.

Navigation mode (n)~ The mode in Microsoft Access in which an entire field is selected and the insertion point is not visible. In Navigation mode, you can move between fields by using the arrow keys.

navigation node (n)~ A node in the Application Flow panel of a SketchFlow prototype that represents a point in the application flow.

navigation pane (n)~ An area of an application window that enables the user to navigate quickly to different parts of the program.

navigation pane (n)~ A section of the window displayed to the user, to the right side of the workspace shortcuts area, that provides access to the overview area and additional items for each workspace through a tree view of the hierarchy for the workspace, except for the System Overview and Software workspaces.

navigation place (n)~ A window that is part of the navigation layer in the Dynamics NAV application.

navigation property (n)~ A property of entity types that uses an association to reference related entities.

navigational flick (n)~ A gesture you can make with a tablet pen to quickly navigate and perform shortcuts. Navigational pen flicks include scroll up, scroll down, page back, and page forward.

navigational pen flick (n)~ A gesture you can make with a tablet pen to quickly navigate and perform shortcuts. Navigational pen flicks include scroll up, scroll down, page back, and page forward.

NBV (n)~ The value of a fixed asset calculated as the difference between the original cost of the fixed asset minus its accumulated depreciations.

NCB (n)~ NetBIOS data structures that contain information about the command to perform an optional post routine, an optional event handle, and a pointer to a buffer that is used for messages or other data.

nchar (PN)~ The fixed-length data type with a maximum of 4,000 Unicode characters.

NDA (n)~ A contract that restricts disclosure of confidential information or proprietary knowledge.

NDR (n)~ A notification that an e-mail message was not delivered to the recipient.

NDS (n)~ On networks running Novell NetWare 4.x and higher, a distributed database that maintains information about every resource on the network and that provides access to these resources.

near clipping plane (n)~ The near boundary of a viewing frustum or camera. Any object closer to the camera than this clipping plane is not rendered.

near field communication (n)~ A communication technology based on short range (4cm or less) wireless data exchange.

near field communication sensor (n)~ A type of sensor (such as a proximity sensor) that uses near field communication (NFC).

nearest neighbor (n)~ A rendering method used to map a source image to a target image. This method uses only the nearest source pixel to define a target pixel.

Nederlandse Taxonomie Project (n)~ A standard taxonomy (v1.0 based on XBRL 2.1 and IFRS) that is defined for all businesses operating in the Netherlands for reporting financial, tax, and statistical data to government agencies.

Need of Delivery (n)~ The formula used to determine the time and frequency with which a piece of content is delivered. This formula takes into account the total quantity of content to be delivered, and the length of time over which the quantity must be delivered.

needle cap (n)~ One of the two appearance properties that can be applied to a radial gauge.

negative acknowledgment (n)~ A control code, ASCII character 21 (hexadecimal 15), transmitted to a sending station or computer by the receiving unit as a signal that transmitted information has arrived incorrectly.

negative balance (n)~ A quantity or amount that has fallen below zero.

negative goodwill (n)~ The difference between the fair market value and purchase price of an asset, when the fair market value is higher than the price paid.

negative indent (n)~ An indent where the text is displaced into the left margin if text direction is set to left-to-right, or toward the right margin if text direction is set to right-to-left.

negative inventory (n)~ A temporary negative quantity of an item, such as may occur when items have been purchased and received but for which a packing slip has not yet been processed.

neglected account (n)~ A Business Contact with whom there has been no interaction with for over 30 days.

neglected business contact (n)~ A Business Contact with whom there has been no interaction with for over 30 days.

neglected contact (n)~ A Business Contact with whom there has been no interaction with for over 30 days.

negotiable instrument (n)~ A formal written document that unconditionally promises to pay money and that can be transferred from one person to another.

nest (v)~ To embed one construct inside another. For example, a database may contain a nested table (a table within a table), a program may contain a nested procedure (a procedure declared within a procedure), and a data structure may include a nested record (a record containing a field that is itself a record).

nested frames page (n)~ A frames page containing another frames page inside one of its frames.

nested loops join (n)~ A join algorithm which compares each row from one source (known as the outer source) to each row from the other source (known as the inner source) looking for rows that satisfy the join predicate. A source could be a table.

nested query (n)~ A SELECT statement that contains one or more subqueries.

nested table (n)~ A table inserted within a table cell. If you use a table to lay out a page, and you want to use another table to arrange the information, you can insert a nested table.

Nested Target (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show containment relationships. Each of the first three lines of Level 1 text correspond to the upper left text in the shapes, and Level 2 text corresponds to the smaller shapes. Works best with minimal Level 2 lines of text. Unused text does not appear, but remains available if you switch layouts.

nested type (n)~ A type defined within the scope of another type. A nested type is typically used for encapsulating implementation details of the top-level type.

nesting (n)~ A media entry in a Web playlist that references another Web playlist file.

nesting ~ programming commands that are inside of another command. The term does not lend itself to any single language but generally to all that support nesting. Not all commands can be nested and not all combinations of commands can be nested.

net (adj)~ Pertaining to the remainder after all deductions, charges, or losses are subtracted from a total.

net amount (n)~ The amount including all deductions, charges, and adjustments.

net book value (n)~ The value of a fixed asset calculated as the difference between the original cost of the fixed asset minus its accumulated depreciations.

net change master scheduling (n)~ A master scheduling principle in which net requirements are calculated only for items that have had a change in demand since the last master schedule was calculated.

Net Logon service (n)~ A user-mode service that runs in the Windows security subsystem. The Net Logon service passes the user`s credentials through a secure channel to the domain database and returns the domain security identifiers and user rights for the user. In addition, the Net Logon service performs a variety of other functions related to the user logon process, such as periodic password updates for computer accounts and domain controller discovery.

Netbeans ~ Open-source application development tools,- www.netbeans.org

NetBEUI (n)~ A network protocol native to Microsoft Networking. It is usually used in small, department-size local area networks (LANs) of 1 to 200 clients. NetBEUI can use Token Ring source routing as its only method of routing. NetBEUI is the Microsoft

implementation of the NetBIOS standard.

NetBIOS (n)~ An application programming interface (API) that can be used by programs on a local area network (LAN). NetBIOS provides programs with a uniform set of commands for requesting the lower-level services required to manage names, conduct sessions, and send datagrams between nodes on a network.

NetBIOS Extended User Interface (n)~ A network protocol native to Microsoft Networking. It is usually used in small, department-size local area networks (LANs) of 1 to 200 clients. NetBEUI can use Token Ring source routing as its only method of routing. NetBEUI is the Microsoft implementation of the NetBIOS standard.

NetBIOS name (n)~ A 16-byte name of a process using network basic input/output system (NetBIOS). The NetBIOS name is a name that is recognized by WINS, which maps the name to an IP address.

NetBIOS Node Type (n)~ A designation of the exact mechanisms by which network basic input/output system (NetBIOS) names are resolved to IP addresses.

NetBIOS over TCP/IP (n)~ A feature that provides the NetBIOS programming interface over the TCP/IP protocol. It is used for monitoring routed servers that use NetBIOS name resolution.

netbook (n)~ A small, affordable laptop that is designed to perform a limited number of tasks such as web browsing and e-mail.

Netbook ~ A smaller version of the popular laptop computer format.

netbook ~ basically a small, inexpensive yet Internet-ready computer with less computing power than a standard laptop.

NetBT (n)~ A feature that provides the NetBIOS programming interface over the TCP/IP protocol. It is used for monitoring routed servers that use NetBIOS name resolution.

netgroup (n)~ The Unix industry standard for grouping computers (hosts) based on NIS domain name and host name. Netgroups can be defined both on a NIS server (UNIX) or on LDAP server (e.g. Active Directory) which are called netgroup sources.

netgroup source (n)~ A NIS server (UNIX) or a LDAP server (e.g. Active Directory) that is used by the Microsoft Services for Network File System (NFS) to define and grant permissions to netgroups.

Netgroup Source Wizard (PN)~ A wizard that allows you to configure a netgroup source and review your settings.

Netherlands Taxonomy Project (n)~ A standard taxonomy (v1.0 based on XBRL 2.1 and IFRS) that is defined for all businesses operating in the Netherlands for reporting financial, tax, and statistical data to government agencies.

Net-Library (PN)~ A SQL Server communications component that isolates the SQL Server client software and the Database Engine from the network APIs.

NetView (PN)~ A reporting system that runs on an IBM host mainframe system. NetView forwards alerts and other information between the host, personal computers, and other network addressable units connected to the host.

NetView alert (n)~ A message sent to the NetView reporting system, indicating an abnormal event or a failure.

NetWare ~ Novell-developed NOS. Provides file and printer sharing among networks of PCs. Each network must have at least one file server, and access to other resources is

dependent on connecting to and logging into file server.

NetWare Directory Services (n)~ On networks running Novell NetWare 4.x and higher, a distributed database that maintains information about every resource on the network and that provides access to these resources.

network (n)~ A group of computers or other devices, such as printers and scanners, that communicate either wirelessly or by using a physical connection, such as an Ethernet cable or a phone line.

network (n)~ A group of people someone communicates and shares with on Windows Live. Someone's network includes people they've added to their profile, to their Messenger contacts, or both. People in someone's network can see information about their latest activities in the what's new list, and may see other information, depending on permissions settings.

network (n)~ A system of dividing up territory into independent areas for mobile telephony (voice and data connections), managed by mobile operators.

Network ~ A way of linking several computers together so that their users can share resources such as printers and documents, often via a central computer called a- server. See also- LAN,- WAN,Ethernet.

Network & Internet (PN)~ The UI label for network and Internet settings in Windows desktop.

Network & wireless (PN)~ The UI label for network and wireless (mobile) settings in Windows 10 Mobile.

Network Access Protection (n)~ A set of operating system components that can help protect access to a private network by enforcing health policies. System administrators establish health policies which NAP enforces by inspecting and assessing the health of client computers, restricting network access when client computers are deemed noncompliant, and remediating noncompliant client computers for full network access. NAP also provides ongoing health compliance enforcement while a client computer is connected to a network.

network access server (n)~ The device that accepts Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) connections and places clients on the network that the NAS serves.

network adapter (n)~ An expansion card or other device used to provide network access to a computer or other device, such as a printer. Mediates between the computer and physical media, such as cabling, over which transmissions travel.

network adapter driver (n)~ A device driver that works directly with the network adapter, acting as an intermediary between the adapter and the protocol driver.

network address translation (n)~ An Internet Protocol (IP) translation process that allows a network with private addresses to access information on the Internet.

network administrator (n)~ A person responsible for planning, configuring, and managing the day-to-day operation of the network.

network agent (n)~ A background process within a virtual machine that updates the network configuration of that machine in order to support network isolation.

Network and Sharing Center (PN)~ A task page in the Windows Control Panel from where customers can get real-time status information about their network, and also make changes to settings.

network architecture (n)~ The underlying structure of a computer network, including hardware, functional layers, interfaces, and protocols, used to establish communication and ensure the reliable transfer of information. Network architectures are designed to provide both philosophical and physical standards for the complexities of establishing communications links and transferring information without conflict. Various network architectures exist, including the internationally accepted seven-layer ISO Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) model and IBM's Systems Network Architecture (SNA).

Network Awareness (n)~ A service of Windows Vista that collects network information available to Windows on behalf of applications and enables them to easily and effectively adapt to changes in network environments.

network bandwidth throttling (n)~ The process of setting the maximum portion of total network capacity that a service is allowed to use. An administrator can deliberately limit a servers Internet workload by not allowing it to receive requests at full capacity, thus saving resources for other programs, such as e-mail.

network bandwidth usage throttling (n)~ A performance optimization in DPM that limits the percentage of network bandwidth that protection and recovery jobs can consume.

network basic input/output system (n)~ An application programming interface (API) that can be used by programs on a local area network (LAN). NetBIOS provides programs with a uniform set of commands for requesting the lower-level services required to manage names, conduct sessions, and send datagrams between nodes on a network.

network bridge (n)~ Software or hardware that connects two or more networks so that they can communicate, and that operates at the data-link layer (layer 2) of the OSI model.

network card driver (n)~ A device driver that works directly with the network card, acting as an intermediary between the card and the protocol driver.

Network card, Network Interface Card ~ An- Expansion card- which lets a PC communicate with anetwork, required for- broadband- Internet access. See alsoEthernet,- NIC.

Network Center (n)~ A control panel that provides the status of your network and access to networking activities.

network configuration (n)~ The entire interconnected set of hardware, or the way in which a network is laid out—the manner in which elements are connected.

network connection (n)~ A link between a user's computer and a group of computers and other devices that enables the user to access printers, servers etc. The link can be through a wire, cable, phone line or wireless transmissions.

network control block (n)~ NetBIOS data structures that contain information about the command to perform an optional post routine, an optional event handle, and a pointer to a buffer that is used for messages or other data.

network control program (n)~ In a communications network that includes a mainframe computer, a program that usually resides in a communications controller and takes over communications tasks such as routing, error control, line control, and polling (checking terminals for transmissions), leaving the main computer free for other functions.

network database (n)~ A database that runs in a network.

Network Device Enrollment Service (n)~ A Public Key Infrastructure (PKI)

communication protocol that defines the communication between network devices and a Registration Authority (RA) for certificate enrollment.

Network Diagram (n)~ A diagram that shows dependencies between project tasks. Tasks are represented by boxes, or nodes, and task dependencies are represented by lines that connect the boxes.

Network Discovery method (n)~ An SMS/Configuration Manager discovery method that enables the SMS/Configuration Manager administrator to discover any network resources that are IP addressable.

network drive (n)~ On a local area network (LAN), a drive that other computers on the network can connect to. A network drive allows people to access shared files and folders.

Network Explorer (n)~ A utility in Windows Vista that presents a view of all PCs, devices, and printers on the network, and is significantly faster and more reliable than My Network Places in Windows XP.

network file system (n)~ A distributed file system that allows users to access remote files and directories on a network as if they were local. NFS is compatible with Microsoft Windows and UNIX-based systems, including Linux and Mac OS X.

network gateway (n)~ A device that connects networks using different communications protocols so that information can be passed from one to the other. A gateway both transfers information and converts it to a form compatible with the protocols used by the receiving network.

network ID (n)~ A number used to identify the systems that are located on the same physical network bounded by routers. The network ID should be unique to the internetwork.

Network Information Service (PN)~ A network naming and administration system that was developed by Sun Microsystems and is constructed on the client-server model of computing. Formerly known as Yellow Pages (yp), NIS provides a simple network look-up service that consists of databases and processes.

Network Information Service map (n)~ A database served by Network Information Service (NIS). The NIS lookup calls require a map (database) name and an NIS domain name. An NIS domain consists of a collection of such maps.

Network Inspection System (PN)~ A detection system that helps guard against intrusion attempts targeting known and newly discovered vulnerabilities in network protocols.

network inter-site policy (n)~ Defines bandwidth limitations between sites that are directly linked within a call admission control (CAC) configuration.

network isolation (n)~ The use of an IP address pool to enable multiple copies of a lab environment to be run concurrently without causing network conflicts such as conflicts in computer names, DNS registration, and so forth.

network isolation environment (n)~ A virtual environment that is run with network isolation, thereby protecting it from network conflicts.

network key (n)~ A password that can help protect wireless networks from unauthorized access. A network security key encrypts information sent from one network computer to another so that the information can only be read by someone who has the key.

network latency (n)~ The time required for a signal to travel from one point on a network to another.

network layer (n)~ Layer three of the OSI model. A layer that addresses messages and translates logical addresses and names into physical addresses. It also determines the route from the source to the destination computer and manages traffic problems, such as switching, routing, and controlling the congestion of data packets.

Network Level Authentication (PN)~ An authentication method that completes user authentication before you establish a Remote Desktop connection and the logon screen appears.

Network Load Balancing (n)~ A Windows network component that uses a distributed algorithm to load-balance Internet Protocol (IP) traffic across a number of hosts, helping to enhance the scalability and availability of mission-critical, IP-based services, such as Remote Desktop Services, Web services, virtual private networking, and streaming media. It also provides high availability by detecting host failures and automatically redistributing traffic to the surviving hosts.

network location (n)~ In a URL, a unique name that identifies an Internet server. A network location has two or more parts, separated by periods, as in microsoft.com.

network location awareness service (n)~ A service of Windows Vista that collects network information available to Windows on behalf of applications and enables them to easily and effectively adapt to changes in network environments.

network logon (n)~ The process of logging on to a computer by means of a network. Typically, a user first interactively logs on to a local computer, then provides logon credentials to another computer on the network, such as a server, that he or she is authorized to use.

network mask (n)~ The bit mask that is used to match a destination IP address to the value in the Destination field in the IP routing table for a host or a router. In the Windows 2000 IP routing table, this column is named Netmask.

network mix (n)~ The probability of a virtual user running a given network profile. For example: 75% use LAN and 25% use DSL 56K.

network modem (n)~ A modem that is shared by users of a network for calling an online service provider, an ISP, a service bureau, or other online source.

Network Monitor (n)~ A packet capture and analysis tool used to view network traffic.

Network MOS (n)~ A prediction of the wideband listening quality MOS (MOS-LQ) of audio that is played to the user. This value takes into account only network factors such as codec used, packet loss, packet reorder, packet errors and jitter.

network name (n)~ A name identifying an SNA network. The network name is often used in combination with other identifiers, such as a control point name or an LU name. The combination of a network name with a control point name is sometimes called a network qualified control point name.

network name (n)~ A resource that Exchange 2007 Setup assigns to a clustered mailbox server. This resource represents the network name of the clustered mailbox server.

Network Name resource (n)~ In a Windows Server Failover Clustering (WSFC), a logical server name that is managed as a cluster resource. A network name resource must be used with an IP address resource.

Network News Transfer Protocol (n)~ A member of the TCP/IP suite of protocols used to distribute network news messages to NNTP servers and clients (newsreaders) on the

Internet. NNTP is designed so that news articles are stored on a server in a central database, thus enabling a user to select specific items to read.

network number (n)~ In the Macintosh environment, the routing address or range of addresses assigned to the physical network that AppleTalk Phase 2 routers use to direct information to the appropriate network.

network partition (n)~ A state in which one or more of the nodes in a cluster cannot communicate with the other cluster nodes. In this case, the cluster may be split into two or more partitions that cannot communicate with each other.

network password (n)~ A password that you use to log on to a network. You can make this the same as your Windows password, so you have only one password to remember.

network place (n)~ A folder on a Web server.

Network Policy Server (n)~ The Microsoft implementation of a Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS) server and proxy. In the NAP architecture, the NPS server includes the NAP administration server and the system health validator (SHV) components.

Network Printer Installation Wizard (PN)~ A wizard that guides the user through installing a printer on their network.

network profile (n)~ A specific simulation of network bandwidth at the application layer; for example, LAN and Dialup 56K. The network profile does not simulate latency.

network profile (n)~ A profile that determines the network settings for the phone, and then activates or updates that phone.

network protocol (n)~ A set of rules and parameters that defines and enables communication through a network.

network range (n)~ In the Macintosh environment, the routing address or range of addresses assigned to the physical network that AppleTalk Phase 2 routers use to direct information to the appropriate network.

network regions (n)~ The network hubs or backbones that are used in the configuration of call admission control, E9-1-1, and media bypass. They interconnect parts of a network across multiple geographic areas, and every network region must be associated with a central site.

network resource (n)~ An individual computer on an internal corporate or private network that users can connect to through an RD Gateway server. The computer can be either a remote desktop server running RemoteApp programs or a computer with Remote Desktop enabled.

network scanner (n)~ A scanner that is not connected directly to a computer, but is instead connected directly to a network through a wired or wireless connection.

network scanning (n)~ A process of finding, or identifying characteristics of, computers or other resources that are accessible on a network.

network security scan (n)~ An examination of servers for viruses, spyware, and malware.

network server (n)~ On the Internet or other network, a computer or program that hosts web pages and responds to commands from a client.

network service (n)~ A service, such as file and printer sharing on your computer or automatic backup to a network server.

network service set identifier (n)~ A unique set of letters or numbers that identifies a

wireless network. For a computer or device to connect to a wireless network, it must supply that network's SSID. An SSID can be up to 32 characters.

Network Services (PN)~ The family of network services in Microsoft Azure.

network share (n)~ A folder or directory on a computer that is set up to be readable or writeable for certain users on other computers.

network site (n)~ A collections of subnets with similar bandwidth, for example, a branch office location, a set of buildings, or a campus.

network software (n)~ Software that enables groups of computers to communicate, including a component that facilitates connection to or participation in a network.

network topology (n)~ The physical layout of computers, cables, switches, routers, and other components of a network.

Network Topology ~ The physical and logical relationship of nodes in a network; the schematic arrangement of the links and nodes of a network typically in the form of a star, ring, tree or bus topology.

Network Trace (n)~ An SMS Administrator console tool that calculates and diagrams communication routes between an SMS site server and any site system role that you select, based on the discovery data in the SMS site database.

Network Traffic report (n)~ A DPS report that provides information about the impact of synchronization jobs on network traffic.

network user (n)~ A user that is accessing resources on a remote system. A network user may not have a UI or desktop on the remote computer.

network-attached storage (n)~ A storage unit directly connected to the network using standard protocols such as Ethernet and TCP/IP for providing file access services.

networked projection (n)~ A feature of Windows Vista that allows a Windows Vista computer to detect a nearby projector that is a network-connected device and lets the user establish a connection through a wired or wireless, ad hoc, or infrastructure network.

networking (n)~ The category of services in Microsoft Azure that includes Virtual Networks, Microsoft Azure Connect, and Traffic Manager.

Networking (PN)~ The Developer tools subcategory containing apps to help developers with networking aspects of building an app.

Networking API (PN)~ The API for networking.

networking service (n)~ The category of services in Microsoft Azure that includes Virtual Networks, Microsoft Azure Connect, and Traffic Manager.

Networks (PN)~ The networking service in Microsoft Azure that lets customers create and manage virtual private networks in Microsoft Azure and securely link them to other virtual networks or to their own on-premises networking infrastructure.

neutral character (n)~ A character that does not have strong right-to-left or left-to-right language attributes.

neutral protamine hagedorn insulin (n)~ An intermediate-acting insulin given to lower the blood sugar level of diabetics.

New & Rising (PN)~ The category of items (apps or games) that are suggested to users due to their recent popularity.

New & rising apps (PN)~ The category of items (apps or games) that are suggested to users due to their recent popularity.

New & rising games (PN)~ The category of items (apps or games) that are suggested to users due to their recent popularity.

New + Rising Apps (PN)~ The category of items (apps or games) that are suggested to users due to their recent popularity.

New + Rising Games (PN)~ The category of items (apps or games) that are suggested to users due to their recent popularity.

New Age (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 10.

New albums (PN)~ The collection title for music albums that were recently released.

New Calendar (n)~ A UI element that allows the user to create a new Calendar page.

New Connection Wizard (PN)~ A tool that helps users sign up for Internet service and automatically handles the software configuration steps necessary for gaining access to the Internet.

New episode this week (PN)~ The collection title for TV series episodes that aired this week.

New Group (PN)~ The default name for a group of contacts created by the user.

New Last Week (n)~ A view that lists all the active opportunities that belonging to the mobile user that were created during previous calendar week.

new line character (n)~ A control character that causes the cursor on a display or the printing mechanism on a printer to move to the beginning of the next line.

new mail (n)~ A notification on the app bar that appears whenever the user receives a new email.

New movies (PN)~ The collection title for movies that were recently released.

New music (PN)~ The collection title for music items that were recently released.

New Number… (PN)~ The UI element that opens a dialog box where the user can enter a new phone number for call forwarding.

New Protection Group Wizard (n)~ A wizard that is used to create a new protection group which will protect data on a user's file servers.

New Quick Contact (n)~ UI that allows a user to open a Quick Contact form to create a contact record without opening an entire record form.

New releases (PN)~ The category that lists new music or video releases.

New releases (PN)~ The category of items that have recently become available.

New This Week (n)~ A view that lists all the active opportunities belonging to the mobile user that have been created during the current calendar week.

New Ticket Routing Rule (n)~ A Business Rule that fires when a new Ticket is submitted to your Parature Department.

New To Do (n)~ A UI element that allows the user to add a new To Do to the To Do list.

New toolbar (n)~ The toolbar, in wizards and property sheets for creating hardware configurations for virtual machines and for configuring virtual machine hosts, that contains tools for configuring new hardware components. In hardware configurations, the New toolbar contains tools for configuring SCSI adapters, DVDs, and network adapters for virtual machines. In host properties, the New toolbar contains a tool for configuring a virtual network on the host.

New TV shows (PN)~ The collection title for TV episodes or seasons that were recently released.

New Virtual Hard Disk Wizard (PN)~ A wizard that is used by advanced users to create custom virtual hard disks for virtual machines. The purpose of the New Virtual Hard Disk Wizard is to gather the basic information from the user necessary to create a new virtual hard disk.

New Wave (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 66.

new Windows experience (PN)~ The new way of interacting with Windows introduced in Windows 8.

new Windows UI (PN)~ The new way of interacting with Windows introduced in Windows 8.

new Windows user interface (PN)~ The new way of interacting with Windows introduced in Windows 8.

new+rising (PN)~ The category of items (apps or games) that are suggested to users due to their recent popularity.

Newbie ~ (New beginner)- Internet slang for someone who hasn't been using computers or the internet long.

Newest (PN)~ The filter for videos within an Office 365 Video channel that allows the user to sort videos according to when they were uploaded.

News (PN)~ An application that aggregates news in customized views from a variety of Internet partner news sources, featuring news articles, videos, articles, and photography.

News (PN)~ The News & weather subcategory containing apps that help you keep up with current events.

News & Weather (PN)~ An app category that provides news or weather information.

news + weather (PN)~ An app category that provides news or weather information.

news account (n)~ An online account, usually provided by an Internet service provider (ISP), that lets users access newsgroups.

News Banner (n)~ A title animation in Windows Movie Maker.

news server (n)~ A computer or program that exchanges Internet newsgroups with newsreader clients and other servers.

News Updates page (n)~ The page that contains general information, virus updates, and network alerts.

News Video, Inset (n)~ A title animation in Windows Movie Maker.

newsfeed (n)~ A feed that provides information, notifications and updates based on people, documents, and tags you are following.

newsgroup (n)~ A forum on the Internet for discussions on a specified range of subjects.

Newsgroup (or just News) ~ A public area where you can read and post messages on a particular topic or theme, allowing public discussion, either on the Internet or a Bulletin Board. Largely replaced by internetforums.

newsletter (n)~ A report containing news or information, can be printed or distributed electronically.

Newspaper (n)~ A title animation in Windows Movie Maker.

newsreader (n)~ A Usenet client program that enables a user to subscribe to Usenet newsgroups, read articles, post follow-ups, reply by e-mail, and post articles. Many Web browsers also provide these functions.

next-of-kin process (n)~ A process that allows for the release of contents-€"for example emails and their attachments, address books, and contact lists-€"to the next of kin of a deceased or incapacitated email account holder and/or for the closure of an email account.

Nexus ~ Cisco Nexus (introduced 2008), modular network switches designed for data centers

Nexus ~ Google Nexus (released 2010), a line of Android Devices produced

NFC (n)~ A communication technology based on short range (4cm or less) wireless data exchange.

NFC reader (n)~ An external device that interacts with an NFC-enabled phone. These devices exchange data, such as contact details or secure payment information, with NFC-enabled phones through contactless communication.

NFC sensor (n)~ A type of sensor (such as a proximity sensor) that uses near field communication (NFC).

NFC transaction (n)~ An exchange of information between two devices using NFC, or near field communication. Using NFC transactions, a person can use their phone to make payments in a store or as a bus pass.

NFS (n)~ A distributed file system that allows users to access remote files and directories on a network as if they were local. NFS is compatible with Microsoft Windows and UNIX-based systems, including Linux and Mac OS X.

NFS client (n)~ A computer running client software to access shared Network File System (NFS) resources.

NFS server (n)~ A computer providing Network File System (NFS) disk resources to NFS clients.

NGen (n)~ A pre-compilation technology for managed code that compiles Common Intermediate Language (CIL) to native code on the end-user computer prior to application run time. It is an alternative to JIT compilation.

NIC ~ (Network Interface Card)- An- Expansion card- which lets a PC communicate with a- network- or use a- broadband- internet connection. Almost all modern NICs are- Ethernet- cards.

NIC Teaming (PN)~ A feature that enables users to group two or more physical network adapters into a single logical network device.

nickname (n)~ A user-friendly name displayed in place of a network location, e-mail address, contact name, or other, more formal name.

nickname (n)~ When used with merge replication system tables, a name for another Subscriber that is known to already have a specified generation of updated data.

niladic functions (n)~ Functions that do not have any input parameters.

NIS (n)~ A network naming and administration system that was developed by Sun Microsystems and is constructed on the client-server model of computing. Formerly known as Yellow Pages (yp), NIS provides a simple network look-up service that consists of databases and processes.

NIS (PN)~ A detection system that helps guard against intrusion attempts targeting known

and newly discovered vulnerabilities in network protocols.

NIS map (n)~ A database served by Network Information Service (NIS). The NIS lookup calls require a map (database) name and an NIS domain name. An NIS domain consists of a collection of such maps.

NLA2 (n)~ A service of Windows Vista that collects network information available to Windows on behalf of applications and enables them to easily and effectively adapt to changes in network environments.

NLB (n)~ A Windows network component that uses a distributed algorithm to load-balance Internet Protocol (IP) traffic across a number of hosts, helping to enhance the scalability and availability of mission-critical, IP-based services, such as Remote Desktop Services, Web services, virtual private networking, and streaming media. It also provides high availability by detecting host failures and automatically redistributing traffic to the surviving hosts.

NLS API (n)~ Set of system functions in 32-bit Windows containing information that is based on language and cultural conventions.

NMI (n)~ A hardware interrupt that bypasses and takes priority over interrupt requests generated by software and by the keyboard and other such devices. A nonmaskable interrupt cannot be overruled (masked) by another service request and is issued to the microprocessor only in disastrous circumstances, such as severe memory errors or impending power failures.

NNTP (n)~ A member of the TCP/IP suite of protocols used to distribute network news messages to NNTP servers and clients (newsreaders) on the Internet. NNTP is designed so that news articles are stored on a server in a central database, thus enabling a user to select specific items to read.

No Charge (oth)~ A shipping method that means the business pays for the cost of shipping the order, rather than making the customer pay.

No Control (oth)~ A quantity selling option that specifies that a product can be sold only in existing units in the product catalog. A salesperson cannot create new units for sale.

No longer in CRM UI.Help Visor (PN)~ A UI element that contains links to Help topics, videos, and wizards that guide the customer through basic Dynamics CRM concepts and procedures.

No service (PN)~ A status notification that the device is not within the wireless service range.

No watermark (oth)~ An option the user can click to remove any existing watermark in the document. If there is no watermark already in the document, clicking this option activates the OK button.

no-bar fraction (n)~ A fraction that is written vertically with the numerator on top and denominator below, with no fraction bar between them.- - - -

NOD (n)~ The formula used to determine the time and frequency with which a piece of content is delivered. This formula takes into account the total quantity of content to be delivered, and the length of time over which the quantity must be delivered.

node (n)~ A fundamental unit of data structures which can be labeled and which can have data stored in it.

node (n)~ For local area networks (LANs), a device that is connected to the network and

is capable of communicating with other network devices.

node (n)~ For failover clusters or server clusters, a computer system that is an active or inactive member of the cluster.

Node ~ A collection of modems that provide local access to a system. When you dial your local access number, you are dialing into a generally local node which then connects you to the main ISP system.

Node ~ a single station on a network.

node group (n)~ A named collection of nodes in an HPC cluster.

NOIDMIF file (n)~ A custom Management Information Format (MIF) file that SMS/Configuration Manager administrators can use to modify or append object classes and properties to existing client inventory data.

NOIDMIF file (n)~ A custom Management Information Format (MIF) file that Configuration Manager administrators can use to modify or append object classes and properties to existing client inventory data.

Noise (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 39.

noise ~ Unplanned energy introduced onto a communications path, resulting in transmission errors. Undesirable signals bearing no desired information

noise ~ The unpredictable difference between the observed data and the true process.

noise word (n)~ A word such as 'the' or 'an' that is not useful for searches, or that a crawler should ignore when creating an index.

NOK (n)~ The official currency of Norway.

nominal account (n)~ An account that is closed out each fiscal period and whose balance is transferred to retained earnings account.

nonadjacent selection (n)~ A selection of two or more cells or ranges that don't touch each other.

non-authoritative recovery (n)~ A restore operation performed on an Active Directory domain controller in which the objects in the restored directory are not treated as authoritative. The restored objects are updated with changes held on other domain controllers in the domain.

nonauthoritative restore (n)~ A restore operation performed on an Active Directory domain controller in which the objects in the restored directory are not treated as authoritative. The restored objects are updated with changes held on other domain controllers in the domain.

nonbreaking hyphen (n)~ A hyphen that is used to prevent a hyphenated word, number, or phrase from breaking if it falls at the end of a line.

non-broadcast network (n)~ An Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) 802.11 wireless network in which Service Set Identifier (SSID) suppression is enabled.

nonce (n)~ A key used only once in a cryptographic communication.

nonchargeable transaction (n)~ A transaction that cannot be included on an invoice and charged to a customer.

nonclustered hash index (n)~ A hash-table-based index, available only for memory-optimized tables, in which rows are not ordered.

nonclustered index (n)~ A B-tree-based index in which the logical order of the index key values is different than the physical order of the corresponding rows in a table. The index contains row locators that point to the storage location of the table data.

non-compliant card (n)~ An SD card that does not meet the requirements for use in a Windows Phone.

nonconformance (n)~ Describes an item that has a quality problem and does not comply with predefined performance or quality standards.

non-contained database (n)~ A SQL Server database that stores database settings and metadata with the instance of SQL Server Database Engine where the database is installed, and requires logins in the master database for authentication.

noncontiguous namespace (n)~ A namespace based on different DNS root domain names, such as that of multiple trees in the same forest.

non-customizable component (n)~ A component that, once protected and installed, cannot be modified.

nondefault drag-and-drop operation (n)~ A drag (transfer) operation whose interpretation is determined by a user's choice of command. These commands are included in a shortcut menu displayed at the destination where the object is dropped.

non-delivery report (n)~ A notification that an e-mail message was not delivered to the recipient.

non-direct item (n)~ An item that is not calculated by Master Planning.

Nondirectional Cycle (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to represent a continuing sequence of stages, tasks, or events in a circular flow. Each shape has the same level of importance. Works well when direction does not need to be indicated.

NONE member (n)~ A dimension member that is used for information that has no defined relationship to a specific member.

non-enterprise project (n)~ A project that has not been published to Project Server, either because it is being saved by someone who is not a project manager on the project, or because there is not a valid connection to the server.

Nonfiction (PN)~ The Books & reference subcategory containing apps with true-life stories and other content.

non-generalized image (n)~ A software image that you can apply and restore only to the computer where the image was taken.

nonhubbed mode (n)~ A mode in which (ATM) Address Resolution Protocol/multicast address resolution service (ARP/MARS) does not forward multicast and broadcast traffic for multicast group clients. In this mode, the service returns a dynamic listing of ATM hosts currently registered for the multicast group address to requesting clients. Clients then use this list to initiate and establish their own point-to-multipoint virtual connections with each of the members in the multicast list.

Nonkey index column (n)~ Column in a nonclustered index that does not participate as a key column. Rather, the column is stored in the leaf-level of the index and is used in conjunction with the key columns to cover one or more queries.

nonleaf member (n)~ A member with one or more descendants.

nonmaskable interrupt (n)~ A hardware interrupt that bypasses and takes priority over interrupt requests generated by software and by the keyboard and other such devices. A

nonmaskable interrupt cannot be overruled (masked) by another service request and is issued to the microprocessor only in disastrous circumstances, such as severe memory errors or impending power failures.

non-negotiable check (n)~ A non-negotiable instrument ordering a drawee organization to pay a specified amount of money to the holder.

non-negotiable instrument (n)~ A document of title or written order that cannot be bought, sold, exchanged, or transferred.

nonnullable parameter (n)~ A parameter which cannot take a NULL value.

nonoperating income (n)~ Income that includes profits or losses from activities that are not related to an organization's core operations. Examples of nonoperating income include revenue from dividend income, profits and losses from investments and foreign exchanges, and asset write-down income.

nonpaged memory (n)~ Memory that cannot be paged to disk.

nonpaged pool (n)~ Operating system memory that is never paged to disk.

non-peak power plan (n)~ A Configuration Manager power plan that you can configure with power settings that are applied outside peak hours or business hours.

Non-Plug and Play (adj)~ Pertaining to a device, such as a game controller or printer, that does not automatically work when you plug it in to your computer. After connecting it to your computer, you have to install the necessary drivers and configure the hardware settings.

non-printable character (n)~ A character used to control the format of displayed or printed information, rather than to represent a particular letter, digit, or other special character. The space is one of the more important nonprinting characters.

nonprinting character (n)~ A character used to control the format of displayed or printed information, rather than to represent a particular letter, digit, or other special character. The space is one of the more important nonprinting characters.

nonprinting region (n)~ The area along the edges of a page that cannot be printed on. Different printers have different nonprinting regions.

non-printing row (n)~ A row that is included in the data of a report but that is not printed or displayed when the report is generated, such as for complex calculations, or the graphic design of a report.

non-recoverable sales tax (n)~ A sales tax levied on purchased products that is not deducted from the sales tax levied on the sale of the purchased products when both sales taxes are paid by the same party.

nonrepeatable read (n)~ An inconsistency that occurs when a transaction reads the same row more than once, and a separate transaction modifies that row between reads.

nonrepudiation (n)~ The use of cryptography to ensure that someone performing an action on a computer cannot falsely deny that they performed that action. A system with nonrepudiation provides undeniable proof that a user took a specific action such as transferring money, authorizing a purchase, or sending a message.

non-spacing character (n)~ A character, such as diacritic, that has no meaning by itself, but overlaps a base character to modify it.

nonsquare pixel (n)~ A pixel that generally has an aspect ratio of 3:4, 32:27, or 8:9, meaning that it is slightly less tall than it is wide, or vice versa. Nonsquare pixels are

standard in digital video.

non-transacted pipeline (n)~ A pipeline that does not support COM+ transactions. MtsPipeline and PooledPipeline are the only objects that support non-transacted pipelines.

nontransitive trust (n)~ A trust relationship in a multiple-domain environment that is restricted to just two domains. For example, if domain A has a nontransitive trust with domain B, and domain B trusts domain C, then there is no trust relationship between domain A and domain C. Nontransitive trusts can be one-way or two-way.

non-uniform memory access (n)~ Access by a CPU of local as well as foreign memory. This process, which is enabled by NUMA architecture, results in different access speeds.

nonvolatile memory (n)~ A storage system that does not lose data when power is removed from it.

nonvolatile storage (n)~ A storage system that does not lose data when power is removed from it.

nonworking time (n)~ Time devoted to non-work activities. Out-of-office time.

Non-Working Time (n)~ Time devoted to non-work activities. Out-of-office time.

Normal (adj)~ The name of a device profile that handles incoming calls by always notifying the user.

normal (adj)~ Having a font weight that corresponds to a weight class value of 400 according to the OpenType specification.

normal award (n)~ The amount of a variable compensation award that is calculated by the plan before company or individual performance is taken into account. The target award is what an employee will receive if all targets are reached.

normal backup (n)~ A backup that copies all selected files and marks each file as having been backed up (in other words, the archive attribute is cleared).

Normal style (n)~ The default paragraph style used in documents based on the Normal template (Normal.dot).

Normal template (n)~ A global template that you can use for any type of document. You can modify this template to change the default document formatting or content.

normalization (n)~ The process of taking a single-table database and breaking it into a set of smaller, related tables, with each table focused on a single topic or grouping of information.

normalization factor (n)~ A factor that enables comparisons and assessments of disparate subjects on a single rating scale.

normalization rule (n)~ A design rule that minimizes data redundancy and results in a database in which the Database Engine and application software can easily enforce integrity.

normalize (v)~ To minimize the duplication of information in a relational database through effective table design.

normalized value (n)~ A value calculated by dividing the actual value by the weighted target value.

North America (PN)~ The US-American geo within the Azure region taxonomy.

northbridge ~ the chip or chips that connect a- CPU- to- memory, the- PCI- bus,- Level 2 cache- and- AGPactivities. The Northbridge chips communicate with the CPU through the- FSB. other isSouthbridge.

North-South (adj)~ A node placement style that specifies that the nodes are placed north-south in relation to the MOM Management Server.

NOT (n)~ A Boolean operator that performs logical negation, effectively reversing the input, if and when its input is false.

not a number (oth)~ A value that represents the result of an invalid calculation.

not applicable (oth)~ Pertaining to something for which an answer is not available or appropriate.

not available (adj)~ A status pertaining to a call or IM recipient, who is signed out of Communicator or who has selected the Do Not Disturb status.

not DPI-aware (adj)~ Pertaining to an application that always renders at 96 DPI.

Not For Resale (oth)~ A license policy under which software may be used for development and demonstration purposes only.

not sufficient funds (n)~ The lack of enough funds in an account to cover a payment or withdrawal.

Not Synced view (n)~ The name of a view that shows all new or changed records that the mobile device user has entered, but not yet synchronized.

Not Synchronized (adj)~ A view that lists all the new or changed information for a record type that the mobile user has entered, but not yet synchronized. In other words, the information currently resides only on the mobile devices local store.

not valid (adj)~ Erroneous or unrecognizable because of a flaw in reasoning or an error in input. Invalid results, for example, might occur if the logic in a program is faulty.

note (n)~ An Outlook item that can be attached to a record's history log. Typically a note contains information regarding a conversation with a customer or other people in the company they work for.

note (n)~ Text entered by the user that is displayed to contacts.

note board (n)~ An area for storing comments about a Web page. A note board can appear on a Web page or in a separate dialog box. The notes can be viewed, managed, and shared by using My Site.

note container (n)~ A flexible bounding box that contains the notes that you type or paste on a page.

note tag (n)~ A marker that can be applied to content or items (like photos or text) to identify certain types of information. This allows the user to find, view and sort tagged items with ease.

notebook (n)~ A group of OneNote sections.

Notebook (PN)~ ?The space where Cortana stores all of the information she knows about you.

Notebook (PN)~ A web application for interactive authoring of literate computations, in which explanatory text, mathematics, computations and rich media output may be combined, and in which input and output are stored in persistent cells that may be edited in-place, using plain text documents, called notebooks, for recording and distributing the results of the rich computations.

Notebook ~ A portable PC, with system unit, screen and keyboard in one portable package. Also called a- laptop.

notebook layout view (n)~ A document view in Word that enables users to take notes

more easily.

Notebook List (n)~ A list of OneNote notebooks stored on OneDrive that you either own or is shared with you, and that is available at OneNote.com/notebooks.

Notebook Presence (PN)~ A feature that broadcasts user presence in a OneNote notebook and supports real-time synchronization for users who are editing the same page.

Notes (n)~ The heading for a field where users can enter notes about their To Do.

Notes E-mailed To Me (oth)~ The name of a folder that contains any .one files that have been sent to you as an e-mail message attachment.

notes page (n)~ A printed page that displays author notes beneath the slide that the notes accompany.

notes pane (n)~ The pane in normal view in which you type notes that you want to accompany a slide. You print these notes as notes pages or have them display when you save a presentation as a Web page.

note-taking tool (n)~ A feature that enables users to capture notes, such as text, images, audio, video and Web content.

notice (n)~ A privacy principle that requires reasonable disclosure to a consumer of an entity's personally identifiable information (PII) collection and use practices. This disclosure information is typically conveyed in a privacy notice or privacy policy. Notice is addressed in Fair Information Practices.

notification (n)~ A message or announcement sent to the user or administrator of a system. The recipient may be a human or an automated notification manager.

notification (n)~ Information displayed to a user about someone else adding him or her to a contact list, a contact's offline or online status, a missed conversation, voice mail message, service problem, or other item.

notification (n)~ A communication generated by the occurrence of an event that a system or user asynchronously sends for receipt. A notification message is a communication that is intended to be read by a recipient.

notification (n)~ A message or other indicator that informs users of events that are unrelated to their current activity, such as the number of new messages received while their computer is locked.

notification activity (n)~ A workflow activity within the action phase of request processing in which ILM 2' sends e-mails to one or more users to notify them of the request.'

Notification API (PN)~ A Windows API that is used for sending user notifications to the system, such as telling the system that the user is busy. It provides intelligence regarding when to draw a notification or perform some other custom action, and mechanisms for anchoring these notifications around the system.

notification area (n)~ The area on the right side of the Windows taskbar. It contains shortcuts to programs and important status information.

Notification bar (n)~ A bar at the bottom of the Internet Explorer view pane that alerts the user to status changes and provides possible actions the user can take.

notification channel (n)~ A shareable, server-side object capable of routing notifications from a server to appropriately registered clients.

notification count (n)~ A number in the app bar to indicate that the user needs to take

some action (such as an alert or a reminder) or that new activity has occurred (such as new mail).

notification group (n)~ A list of operators and scheduled availability for receiving page or e-mail responses.

Notification Hubs (PN)~ The highly scalable, cross-platform push notification infrastructure that enables users to either broadcast push notifications to millions of users at once or tailor notifications to individual users.

Notification Language option (n)~ The option on the Spam Filter page for selecting a language other than English for Spam Quarantine notifications.

notification message (n)~ A human-readable message sent by the backend system to the client user.

notification message (n)~ An e-mail message that is sent by a notification activity.

notification recipient (n)~ The individual, or account, to whom a notification is sent, usually a DPS administrator.

Notification Services (PN)~ A Microsoft SQL Server add-in that provides a development framework and hosting server for building and deploying notification applications.

notification subscriber (n)~ The user who receives notifications.

notification subscriber address (n)~ A package that contains information about how to reach a particular user. It includes items such as the protocol to use and the target address.

notification subscription (n)~ A package that contains the notification subscriber, the notification subscriber address, and any additional information, such as when to send specific types of notifications

notification threshold (n)~ A threshold set up by the user to determine the event that is triggered, when a quoty limit is reached. Examples are: send e-mail notifications, log an event, run a command or script, or generate storage reports.

notifications (n)~ E-mail messages that alert you when new activity has occurred in particular areas of your community.

notifications (n)~ A transient message to the user on the app bar, that contains relevant, time-sensitive information, and provides quick access to the subject of that content in an app.

Notify (v)~ A permission setting in which Communicator prompts the user to allow or block any person or domain who attempts to add the user to contact lists or send instant messages to the user.

notify list (n)~ A list maintained by the primary master for a zone of other DNS servers that should be notified when zone changes occur. The notify list is made up of IP addresses for DNS servers configured as secondary masters for the zone. When the listed servers are notified of a change to the zone, they will initiate a zone transfer with another DNS server and update the zone.

Notify when new spam is received option (n)~ The check box that has users receive periodic e-mail reminders to review their newly filtered spam mail.

Now Playing (n)~ A tab in Windows Media Player that enables the user to view the digital media item that is currently playing.

now playing (PN)~ Currently selected media that is playing.

Now Presenting pane (n)~ A client element that displays the name and, optionally, a

photograph of the current presenter.

NPH insulin (n)~ An intermediate-acting insulin given to lower the blood sugar level of diabetics.

NSControl (n)~ The command prompt utility for administering Notification Services instances and applications.

ntext (n)~ A variable-length data type that can hold a maximum of $2^{30} - 1$ (1,073,741,823) characters.

NTFS (n)~ An advanced file system designed for use specifically with the Windows NT operating system. It supports long filenames, full security access control, file system recovery, extremely large storage media, and various features for the Windows NT POSIX subsystem. It also supports object-oriented applications by treating all files as objects with user-defined and system-defined attributes.

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n-tier (adj)~ Pertaining to something with n layers.

n-tier architecture ~ n' represents the number of tiers in an application architecture. Often, this will be a two- or three-tier client/server architecture. A three-tier client/server platform architecture is defined such that the server-based applications are separated from the DBMS or data repository.

NTLM (n)~ A protocol using a challenge-response mechanism for authentication in which clients are able to verify their identities without sending a password to the server. It consists of three messages, commonly referred to as Type 1 (negotiation), Type 2 (challenge) and Type 3 (authentication).

NTP (oth)~ A standard taxonomy (v1.0 based on XBRL 2.1 and IFRS) that is defined for all businesses operating in the Netherlands for reporting financial, tax, and statistical data to government agencies.

NTSC (n)~ The dominant television standard in the United States and Japan. The National Television System Committee (NTSC) delivers 30 interlaced frames per second at 525 lines of resolution. It is the sponsor of the NTSC standard for encoding color, a coding system compatible with black-and-white signals, and the system used for color broadcasting in the United States.

NTSC DV-AVI (n)~ Movie file format for captured video streams from a DV camera. Uses the NTSC television standard as opposed to PAL format.

nudge (v)~ To move an object one pixel at a time.

nudge (n)~ A tool that enables a user to get another user's attention by shaking the user's conversation window and playing a sound.

Nudge (PN)~ The checkbox that enables or disables the playing of a sound when a nudge is received.

Nudity (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB).

nuisance call (n)~ Any type of unwanted, unsolicited, telephone call. Common types of

nuisance calls include prank calls, telemarketing calls, and silent calls.

nuke ~ To intentionally delete the entire contents of a given directory, hard drive, or storage volume.

Nuker ~ Now a generic term for several- TCP/IP- DoS- attacks, but originally made (in)famous by the WinNuke DoS attack which crashed Windows machines that had not been suitably patched or firewalled.

NUL (n)~ A character code with a null value; literally, a character meaning nothing.' Although it is real in the sense of being recognizable

NUL (n)~ A device

null (adj)~ Pertaining to a value that indicates missing or unknown data.

null ~ When a variable has no value, it considered to be null. Having a null value is different than having a value of 0, since 0 is an actual value. However, when used in a boolean test, both null and zero result in a FALSE value.

null character (n)~ A character code with a null value; literally, a character meaning nothing.' Although it is real in the sense of being recognizable

null field (n)~ A field containing a Null value. A null field isn't the same as a field that contains a zero-length string (') or a field with a value of 0.'

null key (n)~ A null value that is encountered in a key column.

null modem (n)~ Special cabling that eliminates the modem's need for asynchronous communications between two computers over short distances. A null modem cable emulates modem communication.

null object (n)~ An object with no members.

null pointer (n)~ A pointer to nothing: usually a standardized memory address, such as 0. A null pointer usually marks the last of a linear sequence of pointers or indicates that a data search operation has come up empty.

null reference (n)~ In C++, a reference that has not been assigned an object.

nullable property (n)~ A property which controls if a field can have a NULL value.

nullable type (n)~ In C#, an instance of the System.Nullable struct that can represent the normal range of values for its underlying value type, plus an additional null value.

NUMA (n)~ Access by a CPU of local as well as foreign memory. This process, which is enabled by NUMA architecture, results in different access speeds.

NUMA architecture (n)~ A multiprocessor architecture that divides a system into nodes. Each node might include one or more processors, some memory, and a bus. A node's memory is local' to its processors

NUMA-Aware Scalability (PN)~ An IIS feature that enables a processor to successfully handle growing workloads by using NUMA architecture.

number (n)~ A sequence of alphanumeric characters in a number system.

number normalization (n)~ The process of converting user phone numbers of differeing formats into numeric strings of uniform format.

number of events (oth)~ In consolidated- events, how many events are in the group and therefore related to the same root problem.

number of posts (n)~ The total number (the volume) of posts in a set of filters/dataset.

Number of Queries report (n)~ A Web analytics report that provides information on the number searches performed.

number pattern (n)~ A specific phone number or area code that users enter to restrict the device to fixed dialing.

NUMBER SIGN (n)~ The # character.

number sign (n)~ The # character.

number system (n)~ Any system for representing numbers. The four number systems available are decimal, hexadecimal, octal, and binary.

numbered list (n)~ A list in which each item or block of text is preceded by a number.

Numbered list (PN)~ The Sway button that allows users to create a numbered list out of their text.

numeric array (n)~ An array composed of a collection of keys and a collection of values, where each key is associated with one value. The values can be of any type, but the keys must be numeric.

numeric expression (n)~ Any expression that evaluates to a number. The expression can be any combination of variables, constants, functions, and operators.

numeric keypad (n)~ A calculator-style block of keys, usually at the right side of a keyboard, that can be used to enter numbers.

numeric picture switch (n)~ A switch (\#) or instruction that specifies how Microsoft Word will display the numeric result of a field.

nvarchar (PN)~ The variable-length data type with a maximum of 4,000 Unicode characters.

NWLink (n)~ The Microsoft implementation of the Internetwork Packet Exchange/Sequenced Packet Exchange (IPX/SPX) protocol used on NetWare networks. NWLink allows connectivity between Windows-based computers and NetWare networks running IPX/SPX. NWLink also provides network basic input/output system (NetBIOS) functionality and the Routing Information Protocol (RIP).

NWLink IPX/SPX/NetBIOS Compatible Transport Protocol (n)~ The Microsoft implementation of the Internetwork Packet Exchange/Sequenced Packet Exchange (IPX/SPX) protocol used on NetWare networks. NWLink allows connectivity between Windows-based computers and NetWare networks running IPX/SPX. NWLink also provides network basic input/output system (NetBIOS) functionality and the Routing Information Protocol (RIP).

Nx64k ~ This refers to a circuit bandwidth or speed provided by the aggregation of nx64 kbps channels (where n= integer 1).

nym (server) ~ A computer that allows a subscribing user to send and receive e-mail messages using a nym, or assumed name, without revealing the user's true identity.

NZD (n)~ The official currency of New Zealand.

O ~

O notation (n)~ An indication of the relative performance of an algorithm. An algorithm or the method that implements it is said to be O(1) if its execution is a constant, O(log n) if its execution is proportional to the natural log of n, or O(n) if its execution is proportional to n. O notation is frequently used as a way to compare the relative performance of operations on collections, in which case n is usually the number of elements in the collection.

O/R Designer (PN)~ A tool that provides a visual design surface for creating LINQ to SQL entity classes and associations (relationships) based on objects in a database. The Object Relational Designer also provides functionality to map stored procedures and functions to System.Data.Linq.DataContext methods for returning data and manipulating entity classes.

OAB (n)~ A snapshot of information from an address book that has been downloaded so that an Outlook user can access it while disconnected from the server. It contains the properties of a user, such as e-mail addresses, that Outlook requires to send an e-mail message and display information about the sender.

OAB distribution (n)~ The method by which the offline address book (OAB) can be accessed by users when they are working remotely or over a dial-up connection. To distribute the OAB, administrators can use Web-based distribution, public folder distribution, or both. Public folder distribution is required for Outlook 2003 or earlier clients.

OAB distribution point (n)~ The HTTP Web address or public folder where client computers can download an offline address book. Public folder distribution is required for Outlook 2003 or earlier clients.

OAB generation (n)~ The process by which Exchange Server creates and updates the OAB. Administrators can define when the OAB generation process will run.

OAuth (PN)~ An open standard for authorization which allows users to share resources stored on one site with another site without having to share credentials.

OAuth Client ID (PN)~ A type of client ID that allows Open Authorization (OAuth).

OAuth token (n)~ An entity encapsulating the security credentials for an OAuth login session.

Obfuscation (n)~ In software development, the deliberate act of creating obfuscated code to make it difficult for humans to understand and conceal its purpose or its logic, to prevent tampering, deter reverse engineering, or as a puzzle or recreational challenge for someone reading the source code.

object (n)~ An entity, such as a file, folder, shared folder, printer, or Active Directory object, described by a distinct, named set of attributes. For example, the attributes of a File object include its name, location, and size; the attributes of an Active Directory User object might include the user's first name, last name, and e-mail address.

object (n)~ In object-oriented programming, an instance of a class. An object comprises data and methods that act on the data, and is treated as a discrete entity.

object (n)~ A table, chart, graphic, equation, or other form of information.

object (n)~ A drawing, image, shape, text, or other form of information that has been added to the artboard.

object (n)~ An entity within SQL Server.

object (n)~ An entity in a graph edge that the action is performed on.

object anchor (n)~ A format code in a desktop publishing or word processing document that keeps an element in the document, such as a figure or a caption or a label associated with the figure, in a certain position in the document. The anchored object is generally attached to another element in the document.

object browser (PN)~ A dialog box that displays information about objects, properties, methods, and constants in the current project and in referenced object libraries, and that you use to search for an element, get help on it, or paste it into a module.

Object Browser (PN)~ A dialog box that displays information about objects, properties, methods, and constants in the current project and in referenced object libraries, and that you use to search for an element, get help on it, or paste it into a module.

object cache GC count (n)~ The total number of objects from the object cache that have been removed from memory by the garbage collector.

object cache live count (n)~ The total number of objects that are currently active in the object cache. These objects can quickly be retrieved from the cache.

object caching (n)~ A type of caching that allows a reference to an object to remain accessible when the user navigates to a new domain.

object class (n)~ A category of objects that share a common set of characteristics.

object construction (n)~ A COM+ service available to .NET Framework classes that passes a persistent string value to a class instance on construction of the instance.

object context (n)~ The entity container defined in the conceptual schema. It contains a connection to the underlying data store and provides services such as change tracking.

Object data type (n)~ A fundamental data type representing any object that can be recognized by Visual Basic. Although you can declare any object variable as type Object, it is best to declare object variables according to their specific types.

Object Dependencies pane (n)~ A pane that shows objects that have a dependency on the selected object. Also shows objects on which the selected object has dependencies.

object dependency (n)~ A dependency at the object level.

Object Description Language (n)~ A scripting language used to describe exposed libraries, objects, types, and interfaces. ODL scripts are compiled into type libraries by the MIDL compiler.

Object Explorer (PN)~ The section of the Visual Studio integrated development environment (IDE) that contains nodes that represent database objects.

object file (n)~ A file containing object code and/or data generated by a compiler or an assembler from the source code of a program.

object flow (n)~ In an activity diagram, a dashed arrow that indicates that an object is input or output by an action. An object flow arrow connects an object flow state either to a control flow arrow or to an action state.

object flow state (n)~ In an activity diagram, a state that defines an object flow between actions. An object flow state signifies the availability of an instance of a classifier in a given state, usually as the result of an operation.

object frame (n)~ A control you place on a form or report to contain an object.

object handler (n)~ A DLL loaded into an OLE container's process space that acts on behalf of a local server. The object handler responds to container requests that do not require the attention of the server, such as requests for drawing.

object ID (n)~ An attribute type in which the value of the attribute is a globally unique identifier (GUID) assigned by ILM2' to each resource when it is created.'

object identifier (n)~ An attribute type in which the value of the attribute is a globally unique identifier (GUID) assigned by ILM2' to each resource when it is created.'

object in state (n)~ In an activity diagram, an object that is manipulated by a number of successive activities. Each appearance of the object indicates a different phase in its life.

object initializer (n)~ A set of name/value pairs or unnamed variable initializers that are assigned to the public fields of an object in the same statement in which the object is declared.

object layout (n)~ The positioning of an object, such as a chart, shape, image or text box, on a page, along with related options such as text-wrapping styles.

object library (n)~ A file that contains definitions of objects and their methods and properties.

object lifeline (n)~ In a sequence diagram, a representation of the existence of an object at a particular time. If the object is created or destroyed during the time period the diagram represents, then the lifeline stops or starts at the appropriate point.

object lifetime (n)~ The span of time a cached object resides in cache and is available to be retrieved by cache clients. The object expires when its lifetime ends. Expired objects cannot be retrieved by cache clients, but remain in memory of the cache host until they are evicted. Specified as time to live (TTL).

object linking and embedding (n)~ A technology for transferring and sharing information among applications. When an object, such as an image file created with a paint program, is linked to a compound document, such as a spreadsheet or a document created with a word processing program, the document contains only a reference to the object; any changes made to the contents of a linked object will be seen in the compound document. When an object is embedded in a compound document, the document contains a copy of the object; any changes made to the contents of the original object will not be seen in the compound document unless the embedded object is updated.

Object Linking and Embedding Database (PN)~ A component database architecture that provides efficient network and Internet access to many types of data sources, including relational data, mail files, flat files, and spreadsheets. OLE DB comprises a specialized set of COM interfaces that expose data from a variety of data stores, both relational and nonrelational.

object linking and embedding for POS (n)~ A widely-adopted POS device standard initiated by Microsoft, NCR, Epson, and Fujitsu-ICL to help integrate POS hardware into applications for the Windows-„¢ family of operating systems.

object model (n)~ A hierarchical set of objects and its members - methods, properties, and events - that a particular component provides.

object model diagram (n)~ A graphical representation of the objects and collections that are contained within a specified object model.

object owner (n)~ The security account with special permissions for an object, usually the creator of the object.

Object Palette (PN)~ A tab in the Toolbox where you can go to insert objects into your document.

object path (n)~ A formatted string used to access namespaces, classes, and instances. Each object on the system has a unique path that identifies it locally or over the network. Object paths are conceptually similar to Universal Resource Locators (URL).

object permission (n)~ A permitted create, read, update, delete, or execute operation on a securable object.

object pooling (n)~ An automatic service provided by COM+ that enables you to configure a component so that instances of itself are kept active in a pool, ready to be used by any client that requests the component.

object protection level (n)~ The integrity level of an object, stored in a token or an object's system access control list (SACL). The access check algorithm uses the object protection level to perform Mandatory Integrity Control (MIC).

object query (n)~ A query executed against an EDM within an object context that returns data as objects.

Object Relational Designer (PN)~ A tool that provides a visual design surface for creating LINQ to SQL entity classes and associations (relationships) based on objects in a database. The Object Relational Designer also provides functionality to map stored procedures and functions to System.Data.Linq.DataContext methods for returning data and manipulating entity classes.

object scope (n)~ A set of objects about which a request can be submitted.

Object Services (PN)~ The services provided by the Entity Framework that enable application code to operate on entities in terms of .NET Framework objects.

object tab (n)~ A tab that you use to display or work with a database object, such as a table, query, form, or report.

Object Test Bench (n)~ A tool that creates instances of a project's objects, calls their methods, and evaluates the results.

Object Test Bench (PN)~ A Visual J# feature that is designed for simple object-level testing.

object type (n)~ An opaque data structure that defines a protected entity that is implemented and manipulated by the operating system. For example, the system service that reads a file operates on an open file object.

object type (n)~ A part of a schema that defines the representation of a resource in ILM 2'.'

object type mapping (n)~ A relationship between an object type that is used to represent a resource in ILM 2' and an object class that is used to represent that object in the metaverse.'

object variable (n)~ A variable that contains a reference to an object.

Object Visualization Configuration (n)~ Configuration objects that are used to render UI in the Universal Object Control for authoring a specific object type in ILM 2'.'

object zoom (n)~ A view that shows a close-up of an object within a document.

object-action paradigm (n)~ The basic interaction model for the user interface in which

the object to be acted upon is specified first, followed by the command to be executed.

objective (n)~ A group of key performance indicators (KPIs) that correspond to the functional areas or strategic initiatives of an organization.

objective KPI (n)~ A KPI that derives its target value and score from a rollup of its child KPIs.

object-level keyframe (n)~ A type of keyframe that applies to entire objects, such as a rectangle object, or a grid that contains multiple objects.

ObjectLink (n)~ An OLE data format that describes a linked object, identifying the class, document name, and name of an object. Each of these data items is a null-terminated string.

object-oriented (adj)~ Of, pertaining to, or being a system or language that supports the use of objects.

object-oriented database (n)~ A flexible database that supports the use of abstract data types, objects, and classes and that can store a wide range of data, often including sound, video, and graphics, in addition to text and numbers. Some object-oriented databases allow data retrieval procedures and rules for processing data to be stored along with the data or in place of the data. This allows the data to be stored in areas other than in the physical database, which is often desirable when the data files are large, such as those for video files.

Objects (in 100s) (PN)~ The unit of measure for Active Directory objects.

Objects and Timeline (n)~ The area of the workspace that displays all of the objects on the artboard and the animation timeline.

objects view (n)~ The list of objects that appear on the artboard. This list shows the general structure of the content on the artboard, reflecting Z-order or markup order as well as nesting.

ObjectSpaces (n)~ An Object/Relational mapping tool fully integrated with Microsoft ADO.NET and Microsoft .NET technologies that puts an abstraction layer between your business tier and the raw-data tier where the physical connection to the data source is handled.

obligation (n)~ A legally binding commitment.

oblique (adj)~ Describing a style of text created by slanting a roman font to simulate italics when a true italic font isn't available on the computer or printer.

observational (adj)~ Pertaining to data that represents a set of observations and their associated space-time regions, typically on the earth.

obsolete (adj)~ Pertaining to a software feature, component or technology that has not been enhanced or updated in several product releases and that will be excluded from future product releases. Obsolete technologies might not be supported.

occupation code (n)~ A code that represents the type of work performed by an employee within the organization.

occupational illness (n)~ An illness caused by exposure to environmental factors in the work environment.

occupational injury (n)~ An injury resulting from an accident in the work environment.

OCR (oth)~ A method of translating images of printed text into machine-encoded text.

OCR ~ (Optical Character Recognition)- A program which attempts to convert a scanned

image (ie a picture) of text into text that can be edited in a word processor. The result is rarely 100% accurate and must be carefully proofread, but it can save a lot of retyping.

OCR line (n)~ A line of characters that is read by special character recognition equipment and translated into computer text.

OCR reference control (n)~ A service from BGC that confirms the validity of an OCR reference number in the BG Max file. The user can confirm only the digits or also confirm the character length.

OCSP (n)~ A protocol that allows real-time validation of a certificate's status by having the CryptoAPI make a call to an OCSP responder and the OCSP responder providing an immediate validation of the revocation status for the presented certificate. Typically, an OCSP responder responds with the revocation status check request based on the certificate revocation list (CRL) or other forms of revocation status it retrieves from the certification authorities.

OCSP responder (n)~ A computer on which the Online Responder service and Online Responder web proxy are running.

OCSP responder service (n)~ A service that is part of the Online Responder role service and that decodes a revocation status request for a specific certificate, evaluates the status of this certificate, and sends back a signed response containing the requested certificate status information.

OCT (n)~ A one-stop shop for customizing Office deployment and setup behaviors.

OCT (n)~ An imaging method used to obtain high resolution cross-sectional images of the retina.

octal (adj)~ The base-8 number system consisting of the digits 0 through 7, from the Latin octo, meaning eight'. The octal system is used in programming as a compact means of representing binary numbers.'

octal escape sequence (n)~ In regular expressions, a backslash followed by one, two, or three octal digits (0-7). It matches a character in the target sequence that has the value that is specified by those digits.

octet (n)~ A unit of data that consists of exactly 8 bits, regardless of the number of bits a computer uses to represent a small amount of information such as a character.

OData Connector (n)~ A feature that enables connectivity from SharePoint to external systems that use the OData protocol.

OData Extension Provider (PN)~ A Business Connectivity Services feature that enables developers to extend functionality that is provided by the OData connector.

ODBC (n)~ In the Microsoft WOSA (Windows Open System Architecture) structure, an interface providing a common language for Windows applications to gain access to a database on a network.

ODBC data source (n)~ Data and the information needed to access that data from programs and databases that support the Open Database Connectivity (ODBC) protocol.

ODBC database (n)~ A database for which an Open Database Connectivity (ODBC) driver that you can use for importing, linking to, or exporting data is supplied.

ODBC driver (n)~ A program file used to connect to a particular database. Each database program, such as Access or dBASE, or database management system, such as SQL Server, requires a different driver.

ODBC resource dispenser (n)~ A DLL that manages pools of database connections for COM+ components that use the standard open database connectivity (ODBC) programming interfaces.

ODC file (n)~ A file that stores information about a connection to a data source, such as an Access database, spreadsheet, or text file, and that facilitates data source administration.

odd parity (n)~ Parity bit set so that there is an odd number of 1 bits.

ODL (n)~ A scripting language used to describe exposed libraries, objects, types, and interfaces. ODL scripts are compiled into type libraries by the MIDL compiler.

ODM (n)~ A manufacturer that designs and manufactures its own products and sells them to other companies with established brand names. Established brand name companies add their logos and sell ODM products as their own.

ODS library (n)~ A set of C functions that makes an application a server. ODS library calls respond to requests from a client in a client/server network. Also manages the communication and data between the client and the server. ODS library follows the tabular data stream (TDS) protocol.

ODS log file (n)~ A log file used to store Open Data Services (ODS) error messages. The default log file for ODS is Srv.log.

OEAT (PN)~ A comprehensive scanning tool that helps assess your configuration and the compatibility of existing add-ins and applications in your environment with Office prior to deployment.

OEM ~ (Original Equipment Manufacturer)- A company that actually builds computers, as opposed to just retailing them. 'OEM software' is ordinary software bought in bulk at a discount by the OEM and pre-installed on a new machines, usually without printed manuals. OEM software cannot legally be sold separately from a computer, so when offered for sale at huge discounts is either pirated, or not what it claims to be.

OEM Activation (n)~ Technology that helps restrict legitimately licensed operating system software to use with the computer system upon which it was originally distributed by a royalty OEM, all in accordance with the license rights granted in the applicable Microsoft Software License Terms.

OEM branding (n)~ The inclusion of a company name, logo, support information, and Help files into the Microsoft Windows installation.

OEM License Agreement (n)~ A legal agreement between Microsoft Licensing, Inc., and OEMs, regarding the terms of preinstalling, customizing, and distributing Microsoft Windows XP. For system builders, the corresponding agreement is affixed to the side of every OEM Distribution Pack. By opening the package, you agree to all the terms of the Microsoft OEM System Builder Agreement. For royalty OEMs, the license agreement is a signed contract. The specific requirements and customization options that apply to either or both license agreements are documented in the OPK User's Guide.

OEM link (n)~ A link on the Start menu where OEMs can place any desired links or shortcuts.

OEM manufacturer (n)~ The maker of a piece of equipment. In making computers and related equipment, manufacturers of original equipment typically purchase components from other manufacturers of original equipment, integrate them into their own products,

and then sell the products to the public.

OEM picks (PN)~ A collection of items (such as apps and games) selected by a device manufacturer.

OEM Preinstallation Kit (n)~ A set of tools, documentation, and samples that enable OEMs to preinstall Windows efficiently on new computers according to the terms of the OEM Licensing Agreement.

OEM Setup Analyzer (PN)~ A Windows extensible tool that is used by both Microsoft and OEMs to have a common depth analysis of the first boot experience and address any issues.

Off Work (PN)~ An item on the user's My Status drop-down menu. This is a status the user can select to say that he or she is not working right now, but is on personal time.

off-axis (adj)~ One of the presets for 3D rotation effects. When selected, specifies that the object will be rotated off-axis.

offer (n)~ A set of information that describes the details of a subscription.

offer (n)~ A set of information that describes the details of a subscription to Office 365.

Offer Hyperlink Text (PN)~ The text of the hyperlink that will appear in an email marketing email messages that links to the offer description.

Offer URL (PN)~ The optional URL to the user-managed offer pages.

offering (n)~ Something that is offered to a client or customer, or the act of offering.

Office 2007 Embedded Storage (PN)~ An extension module that stores information (metadata) within Office 2007 files.

Office 365 admin center (PN)~ The web portal from which each company's service administrator can manage user accounts and settings for each of the Office 365 services to which they subscribe.

Office 365 APIs (PN)~ A set of web services built on top of the Office 365 platform that makes available Office 365 components or data, such as documents, spreadsheets, presentations, calendars, mail, contacts, and tasks. These services are available from within apps for Office, apps for SharePoint, and also from third-party sites or applications who want to use Office 365 components, but are hosted on another platform, such as Microsoft Azure.

Office 365 Business (PN)~ The Office 365 subscription that provides Word, Excel, PowerPoint, Outlook, and Publisher and that includes OneDrive and cannot be licensed for more than 300 users per organization.

Office 365 Business Essentials (PN)~ The Office 365 subscription that provides a suite of cloud services that includes Exchange Online, SharePoint Online, Lync Online, and Office Online and cannot be licensed for more than 300 users per organization.

Office 365 Business Premium (PN)~ The Office 365 subscription to Word, Excel, PowerPoint, Outlook, and Publisher that also includes cloud services such as Exchange Online, Lync Online, and SharePoint Online and cannot be licensed for more than 300 users per organization.

Office 365 Compliance Admin Center (n)~ An administrative portal in the Office 365 suite that offers compliance features for Office 365 services.

Office 365 Developer (n)~ A person who develops applications that run on Office 365.

Office 365 Education E1 for Faculty (PN)~ The Office 365 subscription for faculty that

allows them to access communication and collaboration tools from virtually anywhere, at any time and that includes document viewing and lightweight editing with Office Online.

Office 365 Education E1 for Students (PN)~ The Office 365 subscription for students that allows them to access communication and collaboration tools from virtually anywhere, at any time and that includes document viewing and lightweight editing with Office Online.

Office 365 Education E3 for Faculty (PN)~ The Office 365 subscription that provides faculty and staff with the familiar Office desktop suite of apps, as well as Office Online, document sharing and collaboration, instant messaging and enterprise-class email, while including voice mail and advanced archiving capabilities.

Office 365 Education E3 for Students (PN)~ The Office 365 subscription that provides students with the familiar Office desktop suite of apps, as well as Office Online, document sharing and collaboration, instant messaging and enterprise-class email and includes voice mail and advanced archiving capabilities.

Office 365 Education E4 for Faculty (PN)~ The Office 365 subscription that provides faculty and staff with the familiar Office desktop apps, as well as Office Online, document sharing and collaboration, instant messaging and enterprise-class email, while including advanced archiving capabilities and enterprise voice capabilities.

Office 365 Education E4 for Students (PN)~ The Office 365 subscription that provides students with the familiar Office desktop apps, as well as Office Online, document sharing and collaboration, instant messaging and enterprise-class email, while including advanced archiving capabilities and enterprise voice capabilities.

Office 365 Enterprise (PN)~ A subscription offering that provides an online service version of the familiar Office desktop suite, plus cloud-based versions of communications and collaboration services such as Exchange Online, SharePoint Online, and Lync Online, and other enterprise-level features.

Office 365 Enterprise E1 (n)~ An Office 365 online subscription for businesses that need communication and collaboration tools accessible from PCs, the Web and mobile devices.

Office 365 Enterprise E1 (Government Pricing) (PN)~ The Office 365 subscription for government organizations that need communication and collaboration tools and the ability to read and do lightweight editing of documents with the Office Online that is hosted in the commercial cloud environment.

Office 365 Enterprise E1 Trial (n)~ A limited-day trial for an Office 365 online subscription for businesses that need communication and collaboration tools accessible from PCs, the Web and mobile devices.

Office 365 Enterprise E2 (n)~ An Office 365 online subscription for businesses that need communication and collaboration tools and the ability to read and do lightweight editing of documents with the Office Web Apps.

Office 365 Enterprise E3 (n)~ An Office 365 online subscription for businesses that need full productivity, communication and collaboration tools with the familiar Office suite, including Office Web Apps.

Office 365 Enterprise E3 (Government Pricing) (PN)~ The Office 365 subscription that is the best plan for government organizations that need full productivity, communication and collaboration tools with the familiar Office suite, including Office Online, and that is

hosted in the commercial cloud environment.

Office 365 Enterprise E3 (Government Pricing) Trial (PN)~ The the limited-day trial for government organizations for the offer for Office 365 Enterprise E3 that is hosted in the commercial cloud environment.

Office 365 Enterprise E3 Trial (n)~ A limited-day trial for an Office 365 online subscription for businesses that need full productivity, communication and collaboration tools with the familiar Office suite, including Office Web Apps.

Office 365 Enterprise E4 (n)~ An Office 365 online subscription for businesses that need full productivity, communication and collaboration tools with the familiar Office suite, including Office Web Apps and on-premises server rights to information protection and enterprise voice capabilities.

Office 365 Enterprise E4 (Government Pricing) (PN)~ The Office 365 subscription, hosted in the commercial cloud environment, for government organizations that need full productivity, communication and collaboration tools with the familiar Office suite, including Office Online and on-premises server rights to information protection and enterprise voice capabilities.

Office 365 Enterprise E4 Trial (n)~ A limited-day trial for an Office 365 online subscription for businesses that need full productivity, communication and collaboration tools with the familiar Office suite, including Office Web Apps and on-premises server rights to information protection and enterprise voice capabilities.

Office 365 Enterprise K1 (n)~ An Office 365 online subscription for people in your business without a dedicated PC that need occasional access to Web email and internal sites.

Office 365 Enterprise K1 Trial (n)~ A limited-day trial for an Office 365 online subscription for people in your business without a dedicated PC that need occasional access to Web email and internal sites.

Office 365 Enterprise K2 (n)~ An Office 365 online subscription for people in your business without a dedicated PC that need occasional access to Web email, internal sites and documents with Office Web Apps.

Office 365 Enterprise K2 Trial (n)~ A limited-day trial for an Office 365 online subscription for people in your business without a dedicated PC that need occasional access to Web email, internal sites and documents with Office Web Apps.

Office 365 Extra File Storage (Government Pricing) (PN)~ The offer for government organizations for Office 365 Extra File Storage that is hosted in the commercial cloud environment.

Office 365 First Release program (PN)~ An opt-in release track that gives Office 365 tenant admins the ability to decide whether users in their organization receive new features as soon as they are released by Microsoft.

Office 365 global navigation (n)~ A control used in Office 365 mobile applications to indicate navigation between applications in Office 365.

Office 365 Government (n)~ The Office 365 online subscription for government organizations that need communication and collaboration tools accessible from PCs, the Web and mobile devices.

Office 365 Message Encryption (PN)~ A service that enables users to send encrypted

email messages to any recipient on the Internet.

Office 365 Midsize Business (PN)~ A subscription offering designed for midsize businesses with fewer than 250 users that want business-class email, file-sharing, web conferencing plus familiar Office applications -€" Word, Excel, PowerPoint, Outlook, OneNote, Access, Publish and Lync.

Office 365 Midsize Business Trial (n)~ A limited-day trial for an Office 365 online subscription for midsize businesses (fewer than 250 users) that need that need Office suite, email, instant messaging, document/content management, and web conferencing. Includes Microsoft Office for Windows, Mac, mobile, Office Web Apps and IT management capabilities.

Office 365 Partner Admin (PN)~ The web app that provides the key functionality of the O365 Partner Admin Center on mobile devices.

Office 365 Preview (n)~ The public preview version of Office 365 (An online suite of services from Microsoft that combines the familiar Office desktop suite with cloud-based versions of communications and collaboration services.)

Office 365 ProPlus (PN)~ An enterprise-level subscription offering that includes online service versions of Word, PowerPoint, Excel, Outlook, OneNote, Access, Publisher, and Lync.

Office 365 ProPlus (Government Pricing) (PN)~ The offer for government organizations for Office 365 ProPlus that is hosted in the commercial cloud environment.

Office 365 ProPlus A for Faculty (n)~ Office ProPlus Subscription for Faculty and Staff at K12 and Higher Education institutions.

Office 365 ProPlus A for Students (n)~ Office ProPlus Subscription for Students at K12 and Higher Education institutions.

Office 365 ProPlus for Government (PN)~ The offer for government organizations for Office 365 ProPlus that is hosted in the government cloud environment.

Office 365 service update (n)~ The customer-facing term for an update of Office 365. Internally, we recognize this as an update from one version to another (e.g. from wave 14 to wave 15). Externally, we do not use the term version' for a service update.'

Office 365 settings (PN)~ The web page were users can find and modify all of their Office 365 settings.

Office 365 Small Business (PN)~ The Office 365 subscription that provides a suite of cloud services that includes Exchange Online, SharePoint Online, Lync Online, and Office Online and cannot be licensed for more than 300 users per organization.

Office 365 Small Business Premium (PN)~ A premium subscription offering for small businesses (fewer than 10 users) and professionals that need familiar Office applications -€" Word, Excel, PowerPoint, Outlook, OneNote, Access, Publisher and Lync - plus email, instant messaging, web conferencing, and a public website. Includes Microsoft Office for Windows, Mac, and mobile.

Office 365 Small Business Premium Trial (n)~ A limited-time trial for small businesses and professionals (fewer than 25 users) that need Office suite, email, instant messaging, document/content management, and web conferencing. Includes Microsoft Office for Windows, Mac, mobile and Office Web Apps. Simple setup and deployment.

Office 365 University (PN)~ A consumer subscription offering for higher education

students that includes Word, Excel, PowerPoint, OneNote, Outlook, Publisher and Access across multiple devices plus Office services such as personalized experience, Office on Demand, Skype world minutes, additional OneDrive storage and ongoing access to upgrades.

Office Anytime Upgrade (PN)~ A program that lets users try out and purchase applications that are part of a higher value suite than the one they purchased.

Office Automation Services (PN)~ Collectively, the SharePoint service applications that write to ULS logs using shared code for automated document processing.

Office Auto-Revisions (PN)~ A feature that makes automatic versions of user documents during each autosave operation and allows the user to revert to previous copies of the document with ease.

Office Business App (PN)~ The Microsoft Office system provides a set of servers, clients, and tools to make it easier for enterprises and software vendors to build and deploy composite applications in the enterprise. These solutions, called Office Business Applications (OBAs), are quick to build and deploy; empower end users through extensive personalization capabilities; are easy to change when business needs require; and are built using familiar Microsoft Office tools and applications.

Office Business Application (PN)~ A composite application that uses Microsoft Office programs as the presentation layer for line-of-business systems, data and processes.

Office Button (PN)~ A button that replaces the File menu beginning with some 2007 Microsoft Office system programs.

Office Casual (PN)~ A series of videos and blog entries that show you simple ways to get the most out of Microsoft Office, your devices, and your online services.

Office Communications Server (n)~ A computer that runs Microsoft Office Communications Server software.

Office Communications Server Certificate Wizard (PN)~ The wizard that guides users through the process of configuring certificates for Office Communications Server.

Office compatibility definition file (n)~ A file that stores information about compatibility issues and workarounds and makes it available to the Office Telemetry Log and Office Telemetry Dashboard.

Office Customization Tool (n)~ A one-stop shop for customizing Office deployment and setup behaviors.

Office data connection file (n)~ A file that stores information about a connection to a data source, such as an Access database, spreadsheet, or text file, and that facilitates data source administration.

Office Deployment Tool (PN)~ A tool in Office 365 that enables IT professionals to manage how Office is installed for their users. Users receive the correct language and configurations individually tailored to them automatically, without the need to install anything themselves.

Office Developer Center (PN)~ A website that provides content and resources to help developers create custom solutions with Microsoft Office.

Office Developer Tools (PN)~ You can extend Office 2013 and Office 2010 by using Office developer tools in Visual Studio to create apps and solutions. Apps focus on web integration, and solutions target the .NET Framework and are more deeply integrated with

the Office object model.

Office Diagnostics (n)~ A feature that may be able to identify the root cause of crashes if an Office application is repeatedly crashing.

Office Document Cache (PN)~ A client-side cache for documents that are stored on Web servers. Documents are seamlessly replicated from this local cache, and uploaded to servers as required, enabling faster and more robust file access.

Office enabled device (n)~ A removable storage device that has been configured with Office applications using the Office To-Go Device Manager.

Office File Validation (PN)~ A security feature that validates files before allowing them to be loaded by the application, in order to protect against file format vulnerabilities.

Office Fluent (adj)~ Characterized by design and functional elements introduced in the 2007 Microsoft Office suite user interface.

Office Fluent user interface (PN)~ The user interface introduced with the 2007 Microsoft Office suite. It includes components and features such as the Ribbon, Galleries, Live Preview, the Mini Toolbar, and Contextual Tabs.

Office for Android (PN)~ The version of Microsoft Office that runs on the Android operating system.

Office for iPad, iPhone and iPod touch (PN)~ The version of Microsoft Office that runs on iPad, iPhone, and iPod touch.

Office for iPhone (PN)~ The version of Office that runs on iPhone.

Office for Mac (PN)~ The version of Microsoft Office that runs on the Mac operating system.

Office for Mac for Office 365 (PN)~ The version of Office from Office 365 that runs on the Mac operating system.

Office for Mac Preview (PN)~ The public preview of Office for Mac.

Office Forms Server (PN)~ A scalable, security-enhanced, standards-based solution that centralizes control and management of electronic forms by allowing customers to use a common Web browser to interact with information. It will help streamline organizations forms-driven business processes with existing systems.

Office Genuine Advantage (PN)~ A program for licensed Office software that provides access to updates, value-added downloads, free software trials, and special promotions.

Office Graph (PN)~ The graph that represents relationships and interactions between people, items, and people and items across office 365.

Office Home & Business (PN)~ The 2013 edition of the Office suite that supports common tasks for home and small business use, and that includes Word, Excel, PowerPoint, OneNote, and Outlook.

Office Home & Student (PN)~ The 2013 edition of the base consumer offering of the Office suite, which includes Word, Excel, PowerPoint and OneNote.

Office Home & Student 2013 RT (PN)~ The RT version of the Office Home & Student 2013 edition, our base consumer offering, that is included with Windows RT. It includes Word, Excel, PowerPoint and OneNote.

Office Home and Student 2010 (PN)~ The year 2010 edition of the suite of Microsoft productivity software that supports common business tasks, including word processing, e-mail, presentations, and data management and analysis, designed for home and students.

Office Installer (PN)~ An application that installs all program and support files associated with Microsoft Office.

Office Language Pack (PN)~ A set of resources for Microsoft Office software that provides support for features such as Help and proofing tools in a particular language or set of languages.

Office Lens (PN)~ An app that enables you to capture the content of a whiteboard or document as a picture and optionally save it in OneNote. You can also access this functionality from OneNote directly in OneNote for the Windows Store, Windows Phone, iOS, and Android.

office location (n)~ A contact's office number.

Office Migration Planning Manager (PN)~ A group of tools designed to help administrators during the planning and testing phases of Microsoft Office deployment.

Office Multi-Language Pack (n)~ A volume licensing solution that provides Office Language Pack support for all available languages.

Office on Demand (PN)~ A feature that enables subscription customers to launch Office rich client applications online from a computer on which those applications are not already installed.

Office Online Sharing Service (n)~ A service that allows users to share calendars through an Office Online website.

Office Presentation Service (PN)~ A free online service that enables Office users to share presentations with people who view them on the web.

Office Professional (PN)~ The Office suite that supports common business tasks, and that includes Word, Excel, PowerPoint, OneNote, Outlook, Publisher, and Access.

Office Professional 2010 (PN)~ The year 2010 edition of the suite of Microsoft productivity software that supports common business tasks, including word processing (Word), e-mail (Outlook with Business Contact Manager), presentations (PowerPoint and Publisher), and data management and analysis (Access and Excel).

Office Professional 2016 (PN)~ The year 2016 edition of Office Professional.

Office Professional Academic 2016 (PN)~ The year 2016 edition of Microsoft Office available only to eligible students who attend an educational institution geographically located in the United States.

Office Professional Plus (PN)~ The 2013 edition of the Office suite that supports common business tasks, and that includes Word, Excel, PowerPoint, OneNote, Outlook, Publisher, Access, Lync, and InfoPath.

Office Professional Plus 2016 (PN)~ The year 2016 edition of Office Professional Plus.

Office Ready (n)~ A program that separates the pre-installation of Microsoft Office software from the software license sale. Under this program, OEMs can preinstall a build of Office on their PCs without paying royalty to Microsoft. No royalty is due at the time of pre-installation because the software is not licensed perpetually until a product key is purchased and activated by the end-user.

Office Ready PC (n)~ A PC with a preinstalled build of Office that can be activated by the end-user through purchase of a license kit.

Office Roaming Service (PN)~ A feature that helps keep a user's Office settings up to date across devices running Office.

Office Scrapbook (PN)~ A feature designed to help users manage random clippings and tidbits of info.

Office Side-by-Side (PN)~ A Click-to-Run feature that enables two versions of Office to exist on the same computer to provide a seamless transition for users in supported scenarios.

Office Standard (PN)~ The 2013 edition of the Office suite that supports common business tasks, and that includes Word, Excel, PowerPoint, OneNote, Outlook, and Publisher.

Office Standard 2016 (PN)~ The year 2016 edition of Office Standard.

Office Start screen (PN)~ A screen that gives users quick access to recent documents and recommended templates when an Office application starts.

Office Starter To-Go (PN)~ A feature that enables users to take Office Starter programs with them on a USB drive or other portable device and use them on another computer while the device is plugged in.

Office Store (PN)~ An Internet site that provides a collection of products and services developed by Microsoft partners for Microsoft Office users.

Office Suite ~ A related group of programs for business use, usually including a word-processor, spreadsheet, database and a number of other programs. The best known is Microsoft Office.

Office Telemetry Agent (PN)~ A feature of the Office Telemetry Dashboard that supports collection and upload of inventory and usage data for Office related solutions on client computers across an organization.

Office Telemetry Dashboard (PN)~ A tool that enables IT pros to monitor usage, error, and compatibility issue information from Office related solutions on client machines across an organization.

Office Telemetry Log (PN)~ A feature that displays an Office event log in Excel format and helps the user to find and resolve known compatibility issues for Office files and solutions.

Office telemetry logging (n)~ The process that populates data to the Office Telemetry Log.

Office Telemetry Processor (PN)~ A Windows service application that reads data files uploaded by the Office Telemetry Agent and inserts the data into SQL Server.

Office Update (n)~ A web page on the Office Online website maintained by the Microsoft Office product group for the purpose of providing critical updates, add-ins, converters, and viewers that increase the performance and stability of currently released Office programs.

Office Upload Center (PN)~ A central hub for viewing pending uploads to http servers (mainly SharePoint) and correcting upload errors.

Office Viewing Architecture (PN)~ The end-to-end architecture that powers the Word and PowerPoint viewing experience in the browser. It includes the front-end machines to service the browser requests and the back-end machines which convert the document from a DOC or PPT file to PNG, each representing a page of your document.

Office Web Components (n)~ Microsoft COM controls that allow users to publish spreadsheets, charts, and databases to an intranet and edit published documents within a Web browser.

Office XML Handler (PN)~ A utility that launches the appropriate Office application when a user tries to open an XML file.

Office-enabled app for SharePoint (PN)~ An app that has both an Office and a SharePoint component.

offline (adj)~ A network status that indicates a client is not connected to a server.

offline (adj)~ In reference to a computing device or a program, unable to communicate with a primary database or controlling computer.

offline (adj)~ A state that marks a component in a failover cluster or server cluster as unavailable. A node in an offline state is either inactive or not running. Clustered services and applications, and the resources within them, also have an offline state.

Offline (PN)~ Pertaining to a user who, during business hours (or at any time if no business hours have been set), is not signed in to any Lync or Communicator, or IM device and cannot be contacted by phone (no call forwarding information is published).

offline (adj)~ Pertaining to a user who, during business hours (or at any time if no business hours have been set), is not signed in to any Lync or Communicator, or IM device and cannot be contacted by phone (no call forwarding information is published).

offline (adj)~ A user presence state of being unavailable.

Offline (PN)~ The status that appears when a user signs out. This status shows this user is not available to call and IM on Skype.

offline address book (n)~ A snapshot of information from an address book that has been downloaded so that an Outlook user can access it while disconnected from the server. It contains the properties of a user, such as e-mail addresses, that Outlook requires to send an e-mail message and display information about the sender.

offline address book distribution (n)~ The method by which the offline address book (OAB) can be accessed by users when they are working remotely or over a dial-up connection. To distribute the OAB, administrators can use Web-based distribution, public folder distribution, or both. Public folder distribution is required for Outlook 2003 or earlier clients.

offline address book distribution point (n)~ The HTTP Web address or public folder where client computers can download an offline address book. Public folder distribution is required for Outlook 2003 or earlier clients.

offline address book generation (n)~ The process by which Exchange Server creates and updates the OAB. Administrators can define when the OAB generation process will run.

Offline Contacts (n)~ A default contact group name that Communicator uses for all contacts who are currently offline.

offline cube file (n)~ A file you create on your hard disk or a network share to store OLAP source data for a PivotTable or PivotChart report. Offline cube files allow you to keep working when you are not connected to the OLAP server.

offline data source (n)~ A secondary data source that is accessible to users who fill out forms offline. When a user is online, data from the data source is stored on the user's computer so that it can appear in controls when the form is offline.

offline database (n)~ A local working copy of a remote shared database in which you can make changes while you are disconnected. You can synchronize changes with the remote shared database when you reconnect.

Offline Files (PN)~ A feature that makes network files available to an end user when a network connection to the server is unavailable or slow.

offline folder file (n)~ The file on your hard disk that contains offline folders. The offline folder file has an .ost extension. You can create it automatically when you set up Outlook, or when you first make a folder available offline.

offline Help (n)~ Help that is available to the user while not being connected to or part of a system or network.

offline installation (n)~ The process of installing packages and other updates to a Windows image that is not currently running. For example, you can update a Windows image with security updates, language packs, or other packages.

offline instant message (n)~ An instant message that is transmitted while the sender or recipient is offline.

offline mode (n)~ The state in which users fill out forms when working offline.

offline publishing (n)~ ?The process by which- a developer allows- an app to be purchased in bulk licensing and managed by business and IT managers offline.

offline restore (n)~ A restore during which the database is offline.

offline servicing (n)~ The process of installing packages and other updates to a Windows image that is not currently running. For example, you can update a Windows image with security updates, language packs, or other packages.

offline user state capture (n)~ A type of user state capture that can be performed within Windows Preinstallation Environment phase without needing to boot into full OS.

offloading (n)~ The process of transferring part of the processing demand to another device.

off-net (adj)~ Pertaining to dialing a number not serviced by the user's PBX or Unified Communications deployment.

off-network (adj)~ Pertaining to dialing a number not serviced by the user's PBX or Unified Communications deployment.

Off-Page Reference (n)~ A 2-D shape that you can use in large flowchart diagrams to link to another page in the drawing.

Off-peak times (PN)~ A feature that allows the user to schedule automatic synchronization between the device and the Exchange Server every time an item arrives or is changed in Exchange Server (if the organization is running Exchange Server with Exchange ActiveSync), and after the first full synchronization with Exchange Server when the volume of e-mail is low.

offset (v)~ To move an object from its initial X, Y, and Z (three-dimensional objects only) coordinates to new coordinates.

offset account (n)~ In double-entry accounting, the account used to balance a transaction so that debits equal credits.

offset account (n)~ An account used to reduce the gross amount of another account to create a net balance.

offset entry (n)~ In allocations, an entry used to balance the account, dimension, or other field information for the allocation destination. Offset entries typically clear or reduce the source amounts.

offset transaction (n)~ An accounting entry that balances a debit with a credit or a credit

with a debit.

offside (adj)~ Pertaining to, or characteristic of, code that triggers the end of a construct because it is not indented far enough. In other words, code to the left of an offside line is offside. In correctly indented code, you take advantage of the offside rule in order to delineate the end of constructs. If you use indentation improperly, an offside condition can cause the compiler to issue a warning or can lead to the incorrect interpretation of your code.

offside line (n)~ The column that determines the context for a coding construct, for example, a try-€¦with' construct. Code that appears to the left of this line is offside

Off-topic ~ A message which is not relevant to a particular- newsgroup- orforum- on the Internet is said to be 'off-topic'. Posting off-topic messages in newsgroups annoys people intensely, as they make it harder to follow the discussion properly.

OGC (PN)~ The standards body that defines standards for describing and communicating geospatial data.

OID (n)~ A number that identifies an object class or attribute. Object identifiers (OIDs) are organized into an industry-wide global hierarchy. An object identifier is represented as a dotted decimal string, such as 1.2.3.4, with each dot representing a new branch in the hierarchy. National/regional registration authorities issue root object identifiers to individuals or organizations, who manage the hierarchy below their root object identifier.

OIM (n)~ An information model published by the Metadata Coalition (MDC) and widely supported by software vendors. The OIM is a formal description of metadata constructs organized by subject area.

OIOXML (oth)~ In Denmark, a standard for XML electronic invoices that are used by the public sector. OIO is Danish for Offentlig Information Online (Public Information Online.)

OLAP (PN)~ A technology that uses multidimensional structures to provide rapid access to data for analysis. The source data for OLAP is commonly stored in data warehouses in a relational database.

OLAP cube (n)~ A set of data that is organized and summarized into a multidimensional structure that is defined by a set of dimensions and measures.

OLAP database (n)~ A relational database system capable of handling queries more complex than those handled by standard relational databases, through multidimensional access to data (viewing the data by several different criteria), intensive calculation capability, and specialized indexing techniques.

OLAP provider (n)~ A set of software that provides access to a particular type of OLAP database. This software can include a data source driver and other client software that is necessary to connect to a database.

Oldies (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 11.

old-style number (n)~ A number represented in a style where numeric glyphs have varying heights and positions and may extend below the baseline. Using old-style numbers in body text improves its overall look and readability.

OLE (n)~ A technology for transferring and sharing information among applications.

When an object, such as an image file created with a paint program, is linked to a compound document, such as a spreadsheet or a document created with a word processing program, the document contains only a reference to the object; any changes made to the contents of a linked object will be seen in the compound document. When an object is embedded in a compound document, the document contains a copy of the object; any changes made to the contents of the original object will not be seen in the compound document unless the embedded object is updated.

OLE container (n)~ An application that contains a linked or embedded OLE object from another application. For example, if an OLE object in an Access database contains a Microsoft Excel worksheet, Access is the OLE container.

OLE container control (n)~ A Visual Basic control that is used to link and embed objects from other applications in a Visual Basic application.

OLE DB (PN)~ A component database architecture that provides efficient network and Internet access to many types of data sources, including relational data, mail files, flat files, and spreadsheets. OLE DB comprises a specialized set of COM interfaces that expose data from a variety of data stores, both relational and nonrelational.

OLE DB provider (n)~ A program in the OLE DB architecture that enables native access to data, instead of accessing data using ODBC or IISAM drivers, which are external ways to access the data.

OLE embedded object (n)~ An object embedded within a compound document in which only a single piece of content can be active.

OLE for POS (n)~ A widely-adopted POS device standard initiated by Microsoft, NCR, Epson, and Fujitsu-ICL to help integrate POS hardware into applications for the Windows-„¢ family of operating systems.

OLE object (n)~ An object that supports the OLE protocol for object linking and embedding.

OLE Object data type (n)~ A field data type that you use for objects created in other applications that can be linked or embedded (inserted) in an Access database.

OLE server (n)~ An application or DLL that supplies a linked or embedded OLE object to another application. For example, if an OLE object in an Access database contains a Microsoft Excel worksheet, Excel is the OLE server.

OLE/DDE link (n)~ A connection between an OLE object and its OLE server, or between a dynamic data exchange (DDE) source document and a destination document.

OLMA (PN)~ The Microsoft Identity Lifecycle Manager (ILM) 2007 management agent provided by Microsoft to connect to Outlook Live. It is an ILM component that consists of properties, rules, and rules extensions that determine how an object is processed.

OLTP (n)~ A system for processing transactions as soon as the computer receives them and updating master files immediately in a database management system. OLTP is useful in financial record keeping and inventory tracking.

OMID (n)~ A label that is electronically recorded on each medium in a Removable Storage system. Removable Storage uses on-media identifiers to track media in the Removable Storage database.

on account (adj)~ The extension of credit for purchases.

on hold (adj)~ A status that indicates that an active telephone call has been temporarily

suspended.

on hold (adj)~ The state of an operational process that has been suspended or the status of a document and product that participate in a process that is suspended.

on mute (adj)~ A status showing on the phone when the speaker is turned off and the person on the other line can't hear you.

on order (adj)~ Having the status of being ordered but not yet delivered.

On/Standby power button (n)~ The power button that turns a device, computer, or Surface unit, on and off.

on-access protection (n)~ Virus protection (e.g. antivirus software) that is active continuously, as opposed to on demand.

on-account payment (n)~ A fixed installment payment that is agreed to in a payment plan.

on-account statement (n)~ A report of invoiced on-account transaction amounts for a project.

onboard (v)~ To move an application into the store. Involves the uploading and certification of an app's packages and listing data.

on-chip performance counter (n)~ A register on a CPU chip that stores very low-level information. This information can be queried.

on-demand publishing point (n)~ A type of publishing point that streams content to clients by request. Content streamed from an on-demand publishing point is always delivered as a unicast stream.

on-demand report (n)~ A report that is not scheduled, but created on an as-needed basis. For on-demand reports, as with scheduled reports, current data is gathered before the report is generated.

on-demand streaming (n)~ A technology and method for the interactive delivery of digital media across a network in a continuous flow and playing it as it is received when they choose to, rather than having to watch at a specific broadcast time.

on-demand workflow (n)~ A type of workflow that runs only when a user specifically starts it from within the Web application UI. User action is required to start the workflow.

One time (PN)~ A data limit plan where users purchase upfront a quota of data for a given time. For instance, pre-paid 500MB which expire in 6 months.

one way to source binding (n)~ A type of data binding where changes made to the target automatically update the source, while changes to the source don't update the target. Data binding is always set on the target object.

OneCare circle (n)~ The computers that share a OneCare subscription.

one-click publish (n)~ A feature in Visual Studio that lets you deploy a Web application from the development computer to a server by clicking a button on a toolbar, and to deploy changes by clicking the button again, without having to redeploy the full application. You can create multiple publishing profiles to define the settings for different publishing scenarios, such as deploying to a test server, to a production server, and so on.

One-click Subscribe (PN)~ A plug-in that enables users to quickly insert an HTML tag into the body of an email message that, when clicked, adds the email address of the email recipient to the specified list.

OneCore (PN)~ The unified, component-based software architecture model that provides

a large and highly consistent set of APIs across multiple Windows 10-based device families.

one-dimensional measurement (n)~ A measurement with a single characterization of the magnitude or extent of the property of an object.

OneDrive (PN)~ The Microsoft online service that lets users access and share documents, photos, and other files from anywhere.

OneDrive (PN)~ An app that facilitates online file storage.

OneDrive (cloud only) (PN)~ The source location of files that are stored on OneDrive and not synced to the local device. This is different from other OneDrive files (just called OneDrive')

OneDrive Business (PN)~ A document service that enables organizations to provision and manage online storage for their users.

OneDrive camera roll (n)~ A folder that's automatically added to OneDrive when photos are uploaded from Windows Phone.

OneDrive for Business (PN)~ A document service that enables organizations to provision and manage online storage for their users.

OneDrive for Business with Office Online (Government Pricing) (PN)~ The offer for government organizations for OneDrive for Business that includes Office Online, and that is hosted in the commercial cloud environment.

OneDrive for Business with Office Online (Government Pricing) Trial (PN)~ The limited-day trial for government organizations for the offer for OneDrive for Business that includes Office Online, and that is hosted in the commercial cloud environment.

OneDrive for Mac (PN)~ An app for Mac computers that creates a folder on the user's computer, downloads the contents of their OneDrive, and keeps the folder in sync with any file changes online and among additional computers.

OneDrive.com (PN)~ The URL for Microsoft OneDrive.

one-level interactive template (n)~ A workflow template which allows the administrator to define one question with two answers. The answer determines which queue the call is routed to.

OneNote 2016 (PN)~ The year 2016 edition of OneNote.

OneNote API (PN)~ A set of web-based API instructions and requirements for creating, retrieving, and modifying pages in OneNote.

OneNote Clipper (n)~ A browser-based tool that enables users to save web pages to OneNote.

OneNote for Android (PN)~ The version of OneNote that runs on the Android operating system.

OneNote for iPad (PN)~ The version of OneNote that runs on iPad.

OneNote for iPhone (PN)~ The version of OneNote that runs on iPhone.

OneNote for Mac (PN)~ The version of OneNote that runs on the Mac operating system.

OneNote for Mac for Office 365 (PN)~ The version of OneNote from Office 365 that runs on the Mac operating system.

OneNote Online Viewer (PN)~ A OneNote Web App technology that enables users to view in full fidelity a OneNote document that is stored online.

OneNote share (n)~ The feature that lets users create and share OneNote meeting notes in

a Lync Meeting. Notes appear as docked in a Lync Meeting, with participant lists that can be updated in meeting notes for participants to see.

OneNote Staff Notebook (PN)~ The SharePoint app that allows an administrator to set up a custom shared OneNote notebook and a content library for a team in a corporate environment, as well as a private notebook for each direct report that only the manager has access to.

OneNote Staff Notebook (PN)~ The SharePoint app for educators that allows an IT administrator to set up a custom shared OneNote notebook and a content library for groups in educational institutions (K-12 and college level), as well as a private notebook that only the educator and his/her supervisor have access to.

OneNote Staff Notebook for Education (PN)~ The SharePoint app for educators that allows an IT administrator to set up a custom shared OneNote notebook and a content library for groups in educational institutions (K-12 and college level), as well as a private notebook that only the educator and his/her supervisor have access to.

one-off address (n)~ An address that is used to send messages to recipients who do not have a corresponding entry in any of the session's address book containers.

one-pass encoding (n)~ An encoding method in which content is analyzed and compressed in the same pass through the encoder.

one-time bypass (n)~ To allow access one-time.

one-time password (n)~ Passwords produced by special password generating software or by a hardware token and that can be used only once.

one-to-many relationship (n)~ An association between two tables in which the primary key value of each record in the primary table corresponds to the value in the matching field or fields of many records in the related table.

one-to-one relationship (n)~ An association between two tables in which the primary key value of each record in the primary table corresponds to the value in the matching field or fields of one, and only one, record in the related table.

one-way trust (n)~ A trust relationship between two domains in which only one of the two domains trusts the other domain. For example, domain A trusts domain B, and domain B does not trust domain A. One-way trusts are often used to enable authenticated access to resource domains.

one-way trust relationship (n)~ A trust relationship between two domains in which only one of the two domains trusts the other domain. For example, domain A trusts domain B, and domain B does not trust domain A. One-way trusts are often used to enable authenticated access to resource domains.

OneX (n)~ An Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) standard that defines port-based network access control which either allows or denies connection requests to IEEE 802.3 wired Ethernet networks or IEEE 802.11 wireless networks.

OnExit event (n)~ An event triggered when transitioning from a given state regardless of the next state of the transition.

on-hand (adj)~ A quantity type assigned to the quantity of an item that is located in inventory and is available to be sold.

on-hand inventory (n)~ Items that are physically in stock and available to be used or sold.

on-hold fiscal period (n)~ The state of a fiscal period that can be reopened and that prevents its use as a time period classifier for account entries.

onion diagram (n)~ A type of block diagram with concentric and partial layer shapes.

online (Adverb) ~ A state that marks a component in a failover cluster or server cluster as available. When a node is online, it is an active member of the cluster and can own and run clustered services and applications, honor cluster database updates, contribute votes to the quorum algorithm, and maintain heartbeats. Clustered services and applications, and the resources within them, also have an online state.

online (adj)~ Pertaining to a user, a file or a computer currently connected a server.

Online (oth)~ An item on the user's My Status menu. This is a status the user can select while signed in, to make it appear to other users that he is currently online.

Online (PN)~ The status that appears when a user signs in. This status shows this user is available to call and IM on Skype.

Online ~ Connected to the internet, or of the internet.

Online -€" Experience Can Change (oth)~ A content descriptor developed by the Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB).

online account (n)~ A single set of sign-in credentials (typically, e-mail address and password) that is used to access the services provided by an online service provider (OSP).

online analytical processing (n)~ A technology that uses multidimensional structures to provide rapid access to data for analysis. The source data for OLAP is commonly stored in data warehouses in a relational database.

Online Archive (PN)~ A repository that is separate from the user's mailbox and that allows items to be archived on the server.

Online Certificate Status Protocol (n)~ A protocol that allows real-time validation of a certificate's status by having the CryptoAPI make a call to an OCSP responder and the OCSP responder providing an immediate validation of the revocation status for the presented certificate. Typically, an OCSP responder responds with the revocation status check request based on the certificate revocation list (CRL) or other forms of revocation status it retrieves from the certification authorities.

Online Certificate Status Protocol responder (n)~ A computer on which the Online Responder service and Online Responder web proxy are running.

Online Contacts (n)~ A default contact group name that Communicator uses for all contacts who are currently online.

online content (n)~ Material that has been published on the Internet

online database (n)~ A remote shared database that is synchronized with your local copy.

online document storage (n)~ A document library such as SharePoint Online.

online event (n)~ An auditorium-style meeting that requires participants to register in order to attend.

online help (n)~ The capability of many programs and operating systems to display advice or instructions for using their features when so requested by the user, as by a screen button or menu item or a function key.

online identity (n)~ A single set of sign-in credentials (typically, e-mail address and password) that is used to access the services provided by an online service provider (OSP).

online identity association (n)~ The binding of an online identity with the user account

on a given PC. Once the association exists, the online identity can be used as a pointer to the user account. For example, with remote media connection, the online identity can be used to point to PC names and IP addresses.

online maintenance window (n)~ Period of time during which online maintenance occurs.

online manual (n)~ An electronic version of a user guide or manual that will release with the software.

online meeting (n)~ A collaborative-style meeting.

Online Responder (n)~ A computer on which the Online Responder service and Online Responder web proxy are running.

Online Responder (n)~ A service that is part of the Online Responder role service and that decodes a revocation status request for a specific certificate, evaluates the status of this certificate, and sends back a signed response containing the requested certificate status information.

Online Responder (n)~ A role service installed on a trusted server that receives and responds to individual client requests for information about the status of a certificate.

Online Responder role service (n)~ A role service installed on a trusted server that receives and responds to individual client requests for information about the status of a certificate.

Online Responder service (n)~ A service that is part of the Online Responder role service and that decodes a revocation status request for a specific certificate, evaluates the status of this certificate, and sends back a signed response containing the requested certificate status information.

Online Responder snap-in (n)~ A snap-in that allows you to configure and manage revocation configurations and Online Responder Arrays to support public key infrastructure (PKI) clients in diverse environments.

Online Responder web proxy (n)~ The web proxy for the Online Responder that receives and decodes requests, and caches responses for a configurable period of time.

online restore (n)~ A restore in which one or more secondary filegroups, files belonging to secondary filegroups, or pages are restored while the database remains online. Online restore is available only in the SQL Server 2005 Enterprise Edition (including the Evaluation and Developer Editions).

online safety (n)~ The protection of Internet users from phishing fraud, indentity threat, spyware, and malware (malicious software).

online service (n)~ A business that provides access to databases, file archives, conferences, chat groups, and other forms of information through dial-up, or dedicated communications links, or through the Internet. Most online information services also offer access to the Internet connections along with their own proprietary services. The largest consumer online information services in the U.S. are America Online, CompuServe, and MSN.

online service provider (n)~ A provider of online services like e-mail, messaging, and others (example: Windows Live, Yahoo, Google).

online servicing (n)~ The process of installing packages and other updates to a Windows image that is currently running.

Online Spotlight (n)~ A section of the Business Contact Manager Home page where links to Help topics and other information are provided. The links are included in the Online Spotlight section to call the user's attention to the information.

online status (n)~ The condition of a user that can be displayed to the user's contacts to communicate whether the user is currently online and available, offline and unavailable, and so on.

online storage (n)~ Storage space provided over the Internet that's allotted to users for keeping digital information, such as photos or documents.

online storefront (n)~ A business that displays its merchandise on the Internet and has provisions for contact or online sales.

online support (n)~ Customer assistance in the form of online Knowledge Base articles, FAQs, troubleshooting tools, and other resources. By using Self-help online support, many customers can resolve their issues without contacting Microsoft directly.

online training (n)~ A meeting or recording that is conducted for training purposes.

Online Video (PN)~ A feature that lets you insert a video from a web-based source into your document and play it back without leaving the document.

on-media identifier (n)~ A label that is electronically recorded on each medium in a Removable Storage system. Removable Storage uses on-media identifiers to track media in the Removable Storage database.

on-net (adj)~ Pertaining to dialing a number serviced by the user's PBX or Unified Communications deployment.

on-network (adj)~ Pertaining to dialing a number serviced by the user's PBX or Unified Communications deployment.

OnNow Power Initiative (n)~ A system-wide approach to power management. All components can be instantly on or off and work in conjunction with hardware and software components to alter their power state as system use requires.

on-object UI (n)~ A user interface that appears near a selected object, usually after the user right-clicks a selection, for example, a context menu that pops up above or beside a selected object and displays a list of commands that fit the selection.

on-object user interface (n)~ A user interface that appears near a selected object, usually after the user right-clicks a selection, for example, a context menu that pops up above or beside a selected object and displays a list of commands that fit the selection.

on-premises (adj)~ Pertaining to an application on a local server or client computer, which usually hosts users for business/commercial usage.

on-premises messaging system (n)~ The messaging system that an administrator runs on their own servers in their own company as compared to a messaging system that is run in the cloud (hosted).

on-screen instructions (n)~ Instructions for users displayed on the screen.

on-screen keyboard (n)~ A keyboard representation on the screen that allows users to type using touch, a stylus, or other input device.

on-the-wire compression (n)~ A performance optimization in DPM that reduces the size of data transferred during replica creation and synchronization, thereby increasing the rate of data throughput without negatively affecting network performance.

ontology (n)~ The science of being. It concerns itself with the types and structures of

objects, relationships, characteristics, events, processes.

OOBE (n)~ The experience that is presented to end users the first time they start a new computer.

OOBE application (n)~ An application that determines what the out-of-box experience will be.

oobe.xml file (n)~ A content file that can be used to store content to display in the customizable areas of Windows Welcome, Welcome Center, and the Get Connected Wizard.

OOUI (n)~ A user interface that appears near a selected object, usually after the user right-clicks a selection, for example, a context menu that pops up above or beside a selected object and displays a list of commands that fit the selection.

opacity (n)~ The quality that defines how much light passes through an object's pixels. If an object is 100 percent opaque, no light passes through it.

opacity mask (n)~ A path or shape that is applied to another object. The transparent portions of the path represent areas where the underlying image is hidden, whereas the opaque portions of the mask indicate where the masked object is allowed

opaque URL (n)~ A URL that has a scheme that is not followed by two slashes (//).

OPC (PN)~ The specification that describes the requirements for packages and for software that implements package-processing operations.

open (adj)~ Pertaining to the status assigned to records in the system that are in progress.

open (v)~ To make an object, such as a file, accessible.

open (adj)~ The state in a period in which activity can occur, the state of an operational process, or the status of a source document.

open appearance (n)~ The visual display of an object when the user opens the object into its own window.

Open Authorization (PN)~ An open standard for authorization which allows users to share resources stored on one site with another site without having to share credentials.

open content model (n)~ A set of XML document rules that states that an element in an XML document can have additional child elements and attributes that are not declared in the schema that the document references.

Open Data Services library (n)~ A set of C functions that makes an application a server. ODS library calls respond to requests from a client in a client/server network. Also manages the communication and data between the client and the server. ODS library follows the tabular data stream (TDS) protocol.

Open Database Connectivity (n)~ In the Microsoft WOSA (Windows Open System Architecture) structure, an interface providing a common language for Windows applications to gain access to a database on a network.

open department sale (n)~ The sale of an item that is not tracked individually (e.g. through a barcode or a key on the register).

Open Device Access Model (PN)~ The access model for horizontal solutions, which enables a horizontal strategy. Open Device Access enables many different Windows Store apps to access a specialized device. Examples: a smartphone with multiple apps that synchronize contacts; a pedometer that allows multiple apps to read its data and post it to a website.

open fiscal period (n)~ The state of a fiscal period that allows its use as a time period classifier for account entries.

open generic type (n)~ A constructed generic type in which one or more of the generic type arguments substituted for its generic type parameters is a type parameter of an enclosing generic type or method. Open generic types cannot be instantiated.

Open Geospatial Consortium (PN)~ The standards body that defines standards for describing and communicating geospatial data.

Open Information Model (n)~ An information model published by the Metadata Coalition (MDC) and widely supported by software vendors. The OIM is a formal description of metadata constructs organized by subject area.

open opportunity (n)~ An opportunity that has not yet been won or lost and is at any of the following sales stages: prospecting, qualification, needs analysis, proposal, price quote, negotiation, or review.

open order (n)~ An order that has not yet been posted to the ledger.

Open Packaging Conventions (PN)~ The specification that describes the requirements for packages and for software that implements package-processing operations.

open path (n)~ A vector path whose beginning and end points are not the same.

open proxy (n)~ A proxy server that accepts connection requests from anyone anywhere and forwards the traffic as if it has originated from the local hosts.

Open Received Files (oth)~ An item on the File menu that opens files that the user has received via Communicator conversations.

open shape (n)~ A shape such as a line, arc, or zigzag. You can format an open shape with line patterns and ends, such as by changing a solid line to a dashed line and adding an arrow to one end.

open shop floor bin (n)~ The bin at a dedicated area that contains items or components that are replenished manually. The items are included on component lists like a production BOM for obtaining an exact registration for cost and invoicing purposes, but they are not important or common enough to include on pick lines.

open shortest path first (n)~ A routing protocol for Internet Protocol (IP) networks. OSPF allows a router to calculate the shortest path to each node for sending messages. The router sends information on the nodes it is linked to, called link-state advertisements, to other routers on the network to accumulate link-state information to make its calculations.

Open Software Descriptor file (n)~ An XML-based file that instructs the client on how to retrieve the sequenced application from the Application Virtualization Management/Streaming Server and how to run the sequenced application in its virtual environment.

Open Source ~ Software (usually) that is created and distributed with either relaxed or no copyright restrictions.

Open Source ~ Open Source Software is software for which the underlying programming code is available to the users so that they may read it, make changes to it, and build new versions of the software incorporating their changes.

Open Sync Center (v)~ A button that opens Sync Center.

Open Systems Interconnection model (n)~ A networking model introduced by the

International Organization for Standardization (ISO) to promote multi-vendor interoperability. OSI is a seven-layered conceptual model consisting of the application, presentation, session, transport, network, data-link, and physical layers.

Open the new opportunity (v)~ Check box on Convert to Opportunity dialog box where the user chooses that the opportunity will be opened after they have converted it from a task.

open visit (n)~ In reports, a visit still in progress when a log file stops collecting data.

Open with (PN)~ A menu item that lets the user open a document using a different application than the one associated with the document type.

Open XML formats (n)~ An international open standard for word-processing documents, presentations, and spreadsheets that can be freely implemented across multiple applications and platforms.

open-authenticated meeting (n)~ An authenticated-users-only meeting that is open to all users with Active Directory credentials.

opening balance (n)~ The balance of an account at the start of an accounting period.

opening balance (n)~ The balance of an account at the beginning of a fiscal period.

opening chevron (n)~ The -« character.

opening curly quotation mark (n)~ The -€œ character.

opening date (n)~ The date on which an opening balance is entered.

opening parenthesis (n)~ The (character.

opening quotation mark (n)~ The -€œ character.

OpenLogic (PN)~ A company that provides open source support, scanning, provisioning and governance solutions so that other companies can leverage open source software safely and efficiently.

OpenType font (n)~ A type of computer font that can be rotated or scaled to any size. OpenType fonts are clear and readable in all sizes and can be sent to any printer or other output device that is supported by Windows.

Openview ~ A line of Hewlett-Packard network management tools offering system, network, desktop, IT service and Internet management functionality.

OpenVPN ~ OpenVPN- is an open source VPN solution. Unlike most VPN systems, OpenVPN uses SSL/TLS to manage and encrypt the connection's data stream.

Opera (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 103.

operand (n)~ Items on either side of an operator in a formula. In Excel, operands can be values, cell references, names, labels, and functions.

operating environment (n)~ The configuration of resources available to the user. Environment refers to the hardware and the operating system running on it. For example, Windows and Macintosh are called windowing environments because they are based on screen regions called windows.

operating system (n)~ The software that controls the allocation and usage of hardware resources such as memory, central processing unit (CPU) time, disk space, and peripheral devices. The operating system is the foundation on which programs are built.

Operating System ~ Every computer has an operating system, which is a sort of master

program that runs automatically when you switch the computer on, and continues running till you switch off. It is responsible for the many routine tasks required to keep a computer running : moving the pointer when you move the mouse, providing icons and menus, running other programs such as a word processor or a game which you may request, controlling the various disk drives, the screen and so on. The most widely used PC operating system is Microsoft- Windows.

operating system deployment (n)~ A Configuration Manager feature that allows you to create operating system images and deploy those images to target computers.

Operating System Deployment Manager (n)~ A security role that grants permissions to administrative users so that they can create, deploy, and manage operating system images.

operating system volume (n)~ A volume that contains an operating system (for example, Windows Vista) that can be loaded by Windows Boot Manager. A given system can have multiple operating system volumes. The operating system on the current volume can be started only if it has an entry in the Boot Configuration Data (BCD).

operating unit (n)~ An organization that divides the control of economic resources and operational processes among people who have a duty to maximize the use of scarce resources, to improve processes, and to account for their performance.

operation (n)~ In mathematics, an action performed on a set of entities that produces a new entity. Examples of mathematical operations are addition and subtraction.

operation (n)~ A specific action carried out by a computer in the process of executing a program.

operation (n)~ A specific task in the manufacturing process.

operation (n)~ A request or request-response pairing on a port that is associated with either a send or receive action.

operation type (n)~ Information that is requested on the resource managed by ILM through the Web service. This includes information on creating and deleting objects, and reading and modifying object attributes. In addition, Add/Remove operations let you apply further control to the modify operation to control only addition of attributes or their removal.

operational data (n)~ Data that is collected, typically in log files, on a daily or other periodic basis. After it is collected, operational data is often imported into the Data Warehouse.

operational database (oth)~ A SQL Server 2008 database, by default named OperationsManager, which stores configuration data, operations data, and security data.

operational log (n)~ A log that contains information about operations carried out by a computer in the process of executing a program.

operational workflow (n)~ A workflow that is synchronous and starts immediately.

Operations Administrator (n)~ A security role that grants permissions to administrative users so that they can perform all actions in Configuration Manager except for those that are required to manage security.

Operations console (n)~ The Operations Manager interface that you use to perform monitoring, administration, authoring, and reporting functions.

operations journal entry (n)~ A record of the operational and legal consequences of a resource flow event.

Operations Manager Connector Framework (PN)~ An interface to the System Center Data Access service that allows applications to synchronously communicate with the root management server.

Operations Manager database (n)~ A SQL Server 2005 or SQL Server 2008 database, named OperationsManager by default, which stores configuration data, operations data, and security data.

Operations Manager Health Explorer (n)~ A feature of Operations Manager that allows you to view and then take action on alerts, state changes, and other significant issues generated by monitoring objects on your network.

Operations Manager object (n)~ A member of a class of elements managed by Operations Manager. For example, an Operations Manager Computer object could refer to a particular computer that is a member of the Operations Manager Computer class.

Operations Manager reporting server (n)~ The server role that is responsible for building and presenting reports.

Operations Manager Shell (PN)~ A customized instance of Windows PowerShell that provides a collection of Operations Manager-specific cmdlets.

operations master (n)~ A domain controller that has been assigned one or more special roles in an Active Directory domain.

operations network (n)~ An organization of operations that synchronizes the dependencies between operations based on starting/ending times, costs, and other criteria. The organization forms a network that follows the manufacturing process from beginning to end. The three types of networks are simple network, simultaneous operations network, and complex network.

operations register (n)~ A register that is used to record the operational and legal consequences of resource flow events in an accounting system.

operations resource (n)~ An economic resource provided by products that flow into or flow out of operations activities.

operator (n)~ A person who controls a machine or system, such as a computer or telephone switchboard.

operator (n)~ A sign or symbol that specifies the type of calculation to perform within an expression. There are mathematical, comparison, logical, and reference operators.

operator (n)~ An element of a filter that specifies a relationship between data values, such as comparison or equality.

operator (n)~ An atomic unit of a query as scheduled by the StreamInsight server to process the events on which the query is applied. Examples include SELECT, PROJECT, AGGREGATE, UNION, TOP K and JOIN. Operators are fully composable and have a specific number of inputs and outputs. See Other Terms: query, query template, composable.

operator (n)~ An object that processes and enhances items in a content processing flow and processes and enhances queries in a query processing flow.

operator overloading (n)~ The assignment of more than one function to a particular operator, with the implication that the operation performed will vary depending on the data type (operands) involved. Some languages, such as Ada and C++, specifically allow for operator overloading.

operator procedure (n)~ A series of Visual Basic statements that define the behavior of a standard operator (such as *, <> or And) on a class or structure you have defined. This is also called operator overloading.

OPK (n)~ A set of tools, documentation, and samples that enable OEMs to preinstall Windows efficiently on new computers according to the terms of the OEM Licensing Agreement.

OPML (n)~ An XML format for outlines.

OPOS (n)~ A widely-adopted POS device standard initiated by Microsoft, NCR, Epson, and Fujitsu-ICL to help integrate POS hardware into applications for the Windows-„¢ family of operating systems.

OPP (n)~ The software infrastructure that links several components and runs them in sequence.

opportunistic lock (n)~ A lock placed by a client on a file residing on a server.

Opportunities Referred By (n)~ A field that holds the name of the person who provided the opportunity.

opportunity (n)~ A potential revenue-generating event, or sale to an account, that needs to be tracked through a sales process to completion.

opportunity competitor (n)~ A competitor to a particular sales opportunity.

opportunity funnel (n)~ Opportunities grouped by sales stage. If viewed in a chart format, the groupings could resemble an abstract funnel. The wide end consists of leads. The narrow end consists of actual sales.

Opportunity Record (n)~ The location for storing opportunity information, including information that is entered on the Opportunity form, linked records, and history items.

opportunity relationship (n)~ In a relationship role, a relationship between a customer (account or contact) and an opportunity.

Opportunity Type (PN)~ A field on the Details tab of the Create New Opportunity screen that allows the user to categorize a sales opportunity.

Opposing Arrows (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show two opposing ideas, or ideas that diverge from a central point. Each of the first two lines of Level 1 text corresponds to an arrow. Unused text does not appear, but remains available if you switch layouts.

opposite account (n)~ An account used to balance the gross amount in part or in whole of one or more referenced accounts in an accounting equation.

opt in (oth)~ To explicitly consent to participate. Typically used in marketing programs and offerings, whereby an action (such as the use of personal information beyond the original, primary purpose for which it was collected) is not undertaken unless an individual explicitly consents. An element of choice.

opt out (v)~ To explicitly decline to participate. Typically used in marketing programs and offerings, whereby an action (such as the use of personal information beyond the original, primary purpose for which it was collected) is undertaken unless an individual explicitly declines. An element of choice.

optical character recognition (n)~ A method of translating images of printed text into machine-encoded text.

optical character recognition line (n)~ A line of characters that is read by special

character recognition equipment and translated into computer text.

optical coherence tomography (n)~ An imaging method used to obtain high resolution cross-sectional images of the retina.

optical zoom (n)~ The adjustment of the magnification of a content area or an object (such as a photograph). Developers can specify CSS (using just one line) to enable an element to be zoomed by the user via touch, mouse, and keyboard. This is visually zooming in on an image or document, etc.. When you zoom, the thing you're looking at gets bigger, maintaining proportionality

optimistic concurrency (n)~ A type of locking in which the data page or row containing one or more records (rows) — (including the data being edited) — is unavailable to other users only while the data is being updated, but is available between the Edit and Update operations.

optimistic concurrency (n)~ A method of managing concurrency by using a cached object's version information. Because every update to an object changes its version number, using version information prevents the update from overwriting someone else's changes.

optimistic duration (n)~ The best-case possibility for the total span of active working time expected for a task, that is, the amount of time from the optimistic start to optimistic finish of a task.

optimization (n)~ The process of a compiler or assembler in producing efficient executable code.

optimization (n)~ In programming, the process of producing more efficient (smaller or faster) programs through selection and design of data structures, algorithms, and instruction sequences.

optimize (v)~ To configure a device or application so that it performs better. For example, to fine-tune a program so that it runs more quickly or takes up less space.

optimize synchronization (n)~ An option in merge replication that allows you to minimize network traffic when determining whether recent changes have caused a row to move into or out of a partition that is published to a Subscriber.

optimized HTML (n)~ An HTML code that doesn't contain unnecessary formatting or tags.

optimized palette (n)~ A palette that you create and fill yourself. After you create an optimized palette, you can modify the colors in it or remove the palette altogether.

optimized patching (n)~ A process that reduces the time that is required to apply updates to installed applications whereby only the parts of an application that are modified by an update actually change.

optimizing compiler (n)~ A compiler that analyzes its output (assembly language or machine code) to produce more efficient (smaller or faster) instruction sequences.

optimizing on capacity (n)~ A limited capacity situation where production is scheduled around existing reservations for work centers. Production begins when capacity becomes available.

option button (n)~ A standard control that allows a user to select from a fixed set of mutually exclusive choices.

option group (n)~ A frame that can contain check boxes, toggle buttons, and option

buttons on a form, report, or data access page. You use an option group to present alternatives from which the user can select a single option.

option ROM (n)~ Firmware called by the system BIOS during the PC boot process.

option set (n)~ A type of field that contains a set of options.

optional (adj)~ Pertaining to a component, parameter and so on that is not required or automatic.

optional attendee (n)~ A person who is not required to attend a meeting.

optional field (n)~ A field that need not contain a value when a record is updated or inserted into the database.

optional hyphen (n)~ A hyphen that is used to control where a word or phrase breaks if it falls at the end of a line. For example, you can specify that the word nonprinting' breaks as 'non-printing' rather than 'nonprint-ing."

optional section (n)~ A control on a form that contains other controls and that usually does not appear by default. Users can insert and remove optional sections when filling out the form.

Options (n)~ A menu choice in many applications that allows the user to specify how the program will act each time it is used. For example, the user may be allowed to specify which view will be used when opening a file, or the default location in which certain file types will be saved.

Options (PN)~ A UI element that opens the Options dialog box, where the user can change Lync or Communicator settings and preferences.

option-set appearance (n)~ The visual display for a control when its value is set.

opt-out list (n)~ A list of users who have chosen to opt-out of a mailing list.

OPX (n)~ An organization chart file format with file extension .opx.

OR (n)~ A logical operation for combining two bits (0 or 1) or two Boolean values (false or true). If one or both values are 1 (true), it returns the value 1 (true).

OR constraint (n)~ An indicator of a situation in which any instance of a class can participate in only one association at one time. The constraint is shown as a dashed line connecting two or more associations, which must have a class in common.

Oracle Database Enterprise Edition (PN)~ The edition of the Oracle Database for customers deploying private database clouds and for SaaS vendors who need a secure and isolated multitenant model.

Oracle WebLogic Server Enterprise (PN)~ The enterprise edition of the Oracle WebLogic Server product for high availability and superior diagnostic capabilities. It includes all the features and benefits of Oracle WebLogic Server Standard Edition plus clustering technology, multi-domain management, and comprehensive diagnostic tooling.

Oracle WebLogic Server Standard (PN)~ The Standard edition of the Oracle WebLogic Server product that provides developers with the tools and technologies to write enterprise applications and services quickly. In production, Oracle WebLogic Server Standard Edition provides operations teams with the administration capabilities to keep enterprise applications and services up and running.

orange book ~ The format that enables CD-R drives to record discs that regular CD-ROM players can read. Orange Book defines how CD-R devices can append index data to an existing disc's directory if you add more data to the disc in multiple sessions.

orange book ~

Orange filter (n)~ One of the most common filters used in B&W photography. Increases contrast more than the yellow filter.

Orange Hues (PN)~ One of the background colors on the Screen Saver Settings dialog box that consists of a range of orange colors.

orbit (v)~ To move the camera around a 3D object.

orbit (n)~ A number assigned to a parked call by the call park server.

orchestration (n)~ An executable business process.

Orchestration console (n)~ A web-based console that you can use to start, stop, and view information about runbooks.

orchestration database (n)~ The Oracle or SQL Server database where configuration information, runbooks, and logs are stored.

Orchestration Designer (n)~ A graphical user-interface tool used to design and implement business processes.

orchestration instance (n)~ A running instance of a specific executable business process.

Orchestrator Integration Toolkit (PN)~ A set of software tools that you can use to create custom integration packs.

Orchestrator Management Server (PN)~ The computer that provides the communication layer between the Runbook Designer and the orchestration database.

Orchestrator Management Service (PN)~ The service that is responsible for maintaining the orchestration database, communicating with the Runbook Designers, and communicating with the Deployment Manager.

Orchestrator Orchestration Console (PN)~ A web application that runs runbooks. It requires the Orchestrator web service to connect to the orchestration database.

Orchestrator Runbook Server (PN)~ A server role that processes the activities for a running instance of a runbook and publishes any activity data.

Orchestrator Runbook Server Monitor (PN)~ A service that is installed on the management server to monitor the health of runbook servers.

Orchestrator Runbook Service (PN)~ A service that is installed on each runbook server that runs runbooks and communicates with the orchestration database.

order (n)~ The front-to-back placement of an object relative to other objects in a picture or document.

order (v)~ To arrange in a sequence, such as alphabetic or numeric.

order (n)~ A confirmed request for delivery of goods and services based on specified terms. An order is a quote that has been accepted by a customer.

order (n)~ An online purchase submitted by a user to your Web site.

order (n)~ The order in which objects are placed in a layer. An object higher in the stack will cover up (appear on top of) one lower in the stack.

order discount (n)~ A fixed amount or percentage deducted that applies to an order total.

order entry (n)~ A method of capturing sales orders and purchase orders using a software application.

order form object (n)~ The object that stores state data about the current, and possibly historical, purchases of a particular customer.

order header (n)~ The part of a sales order or purchase order that applies to the entire

order.

order ID (n)~ A number that the system assigns to an order for identification purposes.

order line (n)~ The part of a sales order or purchase order that specifies the detailed information about a requested item.

order processing pipeline (n)~ The software infrastructure that links several components and runs them in sequence.

order status code (n)~ A numerical data code that identifies the types of order status used on your Web site. For example, you may create order status codes to define saved orders, deleted orders, or unprocessed orders.

ordered set (n)~ A set of members returned in a specific order.

ordered test (n)~ A test that contains other tests, which are run in a specific order.

OrderForm header (n)~ The logical grouping of fields at the root of the OrderForm that map to the OrderFormHeader table in the Commerce Server Data Warehouse.

ordinal number (n)~ A number whose form indicates position in an ordered sequence of items, such as first, third, or twentieth.

ordinary character (n)~ In regular expressions, any valid character that does not have a special meaning in the current regular expression grammar.

org chart (n)~ A diagram that is used to show hierarchical relationships; for example, company management and employee structures.

organization (n)~ The top level of a business hierarchy.

organization (n)~ A work structure that divides the responsibility for economic resources and processes.

organization chart (n)~ A diagram that is used to show hierarchical relationships; for example, company management and employee structures.

Organization Chart (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show hierarchical information or reporting relationships in an organization. The assistant shape and the Org Chart hanging layouts are available with this layout.

Organization Chart Add-in for Microsoft-® Office programs (n)~ Microsoft supplemental software that enables users to create and edit organization charts in Microsoft Office programs.

organization claim (n)~ A claim in intermediate or normalized form within an organization's namespace.

Organization Configuration node (PN)~ In Exchange Server 2007, a node in the Console pane of the Exchange Management Console that administrators use to configure administrative access roles for users or groups.

organization hierarchy (n)~ A structure that orders organizations using a superordinate-subordinate relationship.

organization model (n)~ Internal control, data access, and performance reporting structures designed to divide responsibility for human and operations resources and work processes.

organization profile (n)~ A set of properties that describe a company, division, department, or other business unit within a company. For example, name, account number, spending limits, company discount, and so forth, are all properties that can constitute an organization profile.

Organizational Health report (n)~ A report that provides you a quick view of your organization and its operating characteristics. This includes health and licensing information, and also a summary of the Exchange servers and recipients.

organizational unit (n)~ A type of entry that is used specifically for storing information on a section of an organization. It can represent a department or a group of people, for example, ou = Accounting Dept.

organizational unit (n)~ An Active Directory container object used within domains. An organizational unit is a logical container into which users, groups, computers, and other organizational units are placed. It can contain objects only from its parent domain. An organizational unit is the smallest scope to which a Group Policy object (GPO) can be linked, or over which administrative authority can be delegated.

organizationally unique identifier (n)~ An unique identifier assigned to organizations and managed by the IEEE.

Organizations page (n)~ The page in the Administration Center that details all hosted organizations in a customer's account.

Organizer (n)~ A user who can schedule meetings, send invitations, do all the sharing activities in a meeting, and admit participants from the lobby.

organizer (n)~ A user who can schedule meetings, send invitations, do all the sharing activities in a meeting, and admit participants from the lobby.

orientation (n)~ The direction a publication will be printed on a sheet of paper. You can choose either portrait, which is the taller-than-wide orientation, or landscape, which is the wider-than-tall orientation.

orientation (n)~ The alignment of an item, such as a control.

origin (n)~ The zero points of the axes of any coordinate system used to draw graphical objects. In 2-D the origin is (0, 0).

origin object (n)~ An object in a repository that is the origin in a directional relationship.

origin server (n)~ A server on which a given resource resides.

origin set (n)~ A set in which a resource belonged prior to a change in that resource's attributes.

original design manufacturer (n)~ A manufacturer that designs and manufactures its own products and sells them to other companies with established brand names. Established brand name companies add their logos and sell ODM products as their own.

original sales invoice (n)~ A sales invoice that is created from an original sales order.

original sales order (n)~ A normal sales order that is created in an intercompany company for an external customer and that automatically generates intercompany orders.

originating currency (n)~ The currency in which a business exchange is transacted and recorded.

Originating Lead (n)~ A look-up field in the opportunity, account, and contact forms in which users select the lead that was originally identified as a sales opportunity and that lead to the current opportunity, account, or contact.

originator (n)~ The person who started a workflow.

orphan (n)~ The first line of a paragraph printed by itself at the bottom of a page.

orphan line (n)~ The first line of a paragraph printed by itself at the bottom of a page.

orphaned client (n)~ A client that cannot communicate with its assigned site.

orphaned resource (n)~ A Virtual Machine Manager library resource on a library server that has been removed from VMM, but the resource is still used in a virtual machine template or a service template.

orphaned term (n)~ A term that was reused and whose source term was deleted.

orthographic camera (n)~ A camera that preserves the relative sizes of objects. Building plans typically use this projection because of this lack of distortion. It can also be useful for certain kinds of data visualization, such as bar charts.

OS upgrade mode (n)~ The options for applying guest OS upgrades to the VMs. Available options are automatic, in which the OS is upgraded whenever a new guest OS is released in Microsoft Azure, and manual, in which the user chooses when to upgrade the VMs and what guest OS version to upgrade to.

OS/2 (n)~ A protected-mode, virtual memory, multitasking operating system for personal computers based on the Intel 80286, 80386, i486, and Pentium processors. OS/2 can run most MS-DOS-based programs and can read all MS-DOS disks.

OS/2 ~ (Operating System 2)- A rival PC- operating system- to Microsoft Windows, produced by IBM in the 1990s. It still has a small, dedicated core of supporters, but didn't catch on and for most purposes is obsolete.

OSC (PN)~ A set of features that incorporates elements of social networking into the Outlook experience. It provides relevant contextual information about the people whom users interact with in Outlook, based on local data (e-mail and calendar items) and social activity (news feeds and status updates).

OSD file (n)~ An XML-based file that instructs the client on how to retrieve the sequenced application from the Application Virtualization Management/Streaming Server and how to run the sequenced application in its virtual environment.

OSD Source Root (n)~ A registry key that allows specification of a source location for OSD file retrieval for an application package during publication. OSD Source Roots only support UNC formats (not URLs).

OSI (n)~ A networking model introduced by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) to promote multi-vendor interoperability. OSI is a seven-layered conceptual model consisting of the application, presentation, session, transport, network, data-link, and physical layers.

OSI model (n)~ A networking model introduced by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) to promote multi-vendor interoperability. OSI is a seven-layered conceptual model consisting of the application, presentation, session, transport, network, data-link, and physical layers.

OSP (n)~ A provider of online services like e-mail, messaging, and others (example: Windows Live, Yahoo, Google).

OSPF (n)~ A routing protocol for Internet Protocol (IP) networks. OSPF allows a router to calculate the shortest path to each node for sending messages. The router sends information on the nodes it is linked to, called link-state advertisements, to other routers on the network to accumulate link-state information to make its calculations.

OTB (PN)~ A Visual J# feature that is designed for simple object-level testing.

OTC (oth)~ Medication which is available without a prescription.

Other (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows

Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 12.

Other Contacts (PN)~ A default contact group name that Lync and Communicator use for all contacts who have not been placed in a user-defined contact group.

other e-mail address (n)~ The address by which a Exchange Server recipient object is recognized in a foreign messaging system. In Outlook Live, proxy addresses let people receive e-mail that is sent to different e-mail addresses.

Other Phone (PN)~ A button in the Options dialog box, on the Personal tab, that the user clicks to enter a phone number other than a work, home, or mobile phone number.

otherwise element (n)~ A logical 'else' statement in a workflow that defines an alternative action in all cases that do not match the criteria defined in condition or branch elements.

OTP (n)~ Passwords produced by special password generating software or by a hardware token and that can be used only once.

OTP (oth)~ A government transaction portal for the Netherlands that promotes and supports electronic communication between businesses and government agencies.

OTS (oth)~ A version of elevation prompt that allows an administrator to enter administrative credentials to allow a process to run with the full access token of the administrator during the standard user session.

OUI (n)~ An unique identifier assigned to organizations and managed by the IEEE.

out of band management (n)~ A feature in Configuration Manager that allows computers to be managed outside standard management channels by connecting to a supported management controller. This management channel is independent from the Configuration Manager client and the operating system.

out of band management console (n)~ An administrative console that provides powerful administrative control for AMT-based computers, including tasks such as power on and off, check system information and status, boot from an alternative location, reconfigure BIOS settings, and run commands and character-based diagnostic applications.

out of band service point (n)~ A Configuration Manager site system that has the role of provisioning computers for out of band management.

out of memory (n)~ Running low on memory.

Out of Office (PN)~ A status that can be applied to blocks of time in a user's Calendar to indicate that the user will be away.

Out of office (PN)~ A presence status displayed when a user sets up an Out of Office auto-reply in Microsoft Outlook. If the user doesn't have a personal note, their Outlook Out of Office message will appear as their personal note.

Out of Office Assistant (PN)~ A tool that allows the user to configure auto-replies.

Out of Office message (n)~ The auto-reply text specified using Outlook's Automatic Replies or Out of Office Assistant.

Outage ~ The time when a computer system, telecoms facilities, mains electricity supplies, etc. are unavailable for use due to some failure. Also known as downtime. Planned outages are scheduled in advance. outRages are what happens when they are not.

Outbound area (n)~ The area on the Organizations page that displays outbound addresses when the service is configured and set up. Hosted customers need to request EHS

Technical Support to add or remove addresses that are currently subject to outbound EHS filtering.

outbound attribute flow (n)~ The direction that the attribute flow takes when going from ILM to a connected system.

outbound dock (n)~ The platform in a warehouse where goods are loaded for shipment out of the warehouse.

Outbound Mail Server IPs (n)~ A list on the Organizations page that displays all outbound IP addresses that have been configured to use the outbound scanning services in the Hosted Filtering network.

outbound port (n)~ A port for servicing outbound requests.

outbound router (n)~ An application on the front-end server that manages the routing of outbound messages from unified communications users.

outbound translation rule (n)~ A rule that converts phone numbers to the local dialing format for interaction with private branch exchange (PBX) systems.

outbox (n)~ A folder that stores messages that have been created but not yet sent.

Outcome (PN)~ A field on the Partner Details form that allows the user to select the result of a sales opportunity.

outdent (n)~ An indent where the text is displaced into the left margin if text direction is set to left-to-right, or toward the right margin if text direction is set to right-to-left.

outdent (v)~ To move a task to a higher outline level [to the left] in the Task Name field.

outdialing (n)~ A process in which Unified Messaging dials calls. Unified Messaging generally receives calls, but sometimes dials calls. For example, outdialing occurs when Unified Messaging transfers a call to an auto attendant or a subscriber uses Play-on-Phone from Outlook.

Outdoor (adj)~ The name of a device profile that handles incoming calls by using certain notification settings specified by the user.

outer glow (n)~ An effect that applies a halo of color around the perimeter of an object.

outer join (n)~ A join that includes all the rows from the joined tables that meet the search conditions, even rows from one table for which there is no matching row in the other join table.

Outgoing (PN)~ A label that indicates a call made from the phone.

outgoing call (n)~ An attempt by a user to originate communication with a second party.

outgoing call (n)~ A call that originates from your mobile device.

outgoing line (n)~ The phone line being used to place phone calls.

outgoing message (n)~ A message that can be sent to one or more recipients across one or more messaging systems or be posted to a folder in a message store.

Outgoing Number (n)~ A string that appears in the conversation window status bar to display the number the user is currently calling.

outline (n)~ Worksheet data in which rows or columns of detail data are grouped so that you can create summary reports. The outline can summarize either an entire worksheet or a selected portion of it.

outline code (n)~ A custom tag that users define for tasks or resources to allow them to show a hierarchy of the tasks in their project that is different from WBS codes or outline numbers. You can create up to 10 sets of custom outline codes in your project.

outline effect (n)~ An effect that applies to the exterior border around each character of your text or shape.

outline font (n)~ A font (type design) stored in a computer or printer as a set of outlines for drawing each of the alphabetic and other characters in a character set. Outline fonts are templates rather than actual patterns of dots and are scaled up or down to match a particular type size.

outline layout view (n)~ A view that shows the headings of a document indented to represent their level in the document's structure. You can also use this view to work with master documents.

outline level (n)~ Paragraph formatting you can use to assign a hierarchical level (Level 1 through Level 9) to paragraphs in your document. For example, after you assign outline levels, you can work with the document in outline view or in the Document Map.

outline level (n)~ The number of levels that a task is indented from the top level of the outline. You can indent tasks up to 65,000 levels in Project.

outline number (n)~ A number that indicates the exact position of a task in an outline. For example, a task with an outline number of 7.2 indicates that it's the second subtask under the seventh top-level summary task.

outline numbered list (n)~ A list created to apply a hierarchical structure to any list or document. A document can have up to nine levels, and Microsoft Office Word does not apply built-in heading styles to the items in the list.

Outline Processor Markup Language (n)~ An XML format for outlines.

outline symbol (n)~ A symbol that is displayed beside a paragraph in outline view. You can use the symbol to display or hide subordinate levels of text and to reorganize text quickly.

Outlook 2016 (PN)~ The year 2016 edition of Outlook.

Outlook add-in (n)~ A tool that enables the integration of an application with Outlook.

Outlook Address Book (n)~ An address book that is automatically created from contacts in the Contacts folder. The contacts can be people inside and outside of your organization. When you update your contacts, the Outlook Address Book is updated as well.

Outlook Anywhere (PN)~ A feature that enables the user to access Outlook data over the Internet without a VPN connection.

Outlook Calendar (PN)~ The Outlook app that facilitates the management of events.

Outlook Connector Pack (PN)~ Software that enables management of Hotmail email, calendar, and contacts from within Outlook.

Outlook E-Mail Postmark (n)~ A computational proof that Outlook applies to outgoing messages to help recipient messaging systems distinguish legitimate e-mail from junk e-mail.

Outlook e-mail profile (n)~ Information that Outlook uses to remember the e-mail accounts and the settings that tell Outlook where your e-mail is stored.

Outlook for Mac (PN)~ The version of Outlook that runs on the Mac operating system.

Outlook for Mac data file (n)~ A file exported by Outlook for Mac that contains a user's e-mail messages, contacts, calendar events, and other information.

Outlook for Mac for Office 365 (PN)~ The version of Outlook from Office 365 that runs on the Mac operating system.

Outlook for Mac Preview (PN)~ The public preview of Outlook for Mac.

Outlook integration (n)~ Connectivity between Lync or Office Communicator, and Outlook where Lync or Office Communicator receives data from Outlook to make the functions of Lync or Office Communicator work.

Outlook item (n)~ The basic element that holds information in Outlook (similar to a file in other programs). Items include e-mail messages, appointments, contacts, tasks, journal entries, notes, posted items, and documents.

Outlook Live Management Agent (PN)~ The Microsoft Identity Lifecycle Manager (ILM) 2007 management agent provided by Microsoft to connect to Outlook Live. It is an ILM component that consists of properties, rules, and rules extensions that determine how an object is processed.

Outlook Mail (PN)~ The Outlook app for sending and receiving email.

Outlook Mail and Calendar (PN)~ The two Microsoft apps that allow users to send and receive mail, as well as manage events.

Outlook Mail and Outlook Calendar (PN)~ The two Microsoft apps that allow users to send and receive mail, as well as manage events.

Outlook Mobile Service (PN)~ A feature in Outlook that is used to create and send text messages as well as multimedia messages to a mobile device from within Outlook in a manner similar to e-mail messages.

Outlook on the web (PN)~ The Microsoft Office application-€"for use by both consumer and commercial users-€"that provides access to email, a personal calendar, group scheduling, task management, and collaboration applications via a web browser, running on Microsoft Exchange Server.

Outlook profile (n)~ A defined set of values that Microsoft Office Outlook uses to keep track of user accounts.

Outlook Synchronization (PN)~ The Outlook functionality which provides an interface for adjusting synchronization settings, specifying troubleshooting options, and performing the synchronization process.

Outlook Synchronization user (n)~ A person whose permissions are limited to setting up, viewing, and filtering synchronization-related data. The user cannot modify or remove any synchronization-related objects.

Outlook Today (PN)~ A unique view for displaying appointments, tasks, and other information in the form of a Web page. You can customize the Outlook Today page for your organization, or for individuals or groups within your organization, to display the information most relevant to them.

Outlook Voice Access (n)~ A feature that allows a Unified Messaging-enabled user to access their Microsoft Exchange Server mailbox over the telephone. Users can navigate through their mailboxes by using telephone-key or Speech input.

Outlook Web Access Light (n)~ A lightweight version of Outlook Web Access optimized for accessibility and compatibility with the widest array of browsers and operating systems.

Outlook.com (PN)~ The free web-based email service from Microsoft.

out-of-band access (n)~ Access to host via a connection that doesn't use the IP network.

out-of-box experience (n)~ The experience that is presented to end users the first time

they start a new computer.

out-of-box experience application (n)~ An application that determines what the out-of-box experience will be.

out-of-browser (n)~ Pertaining to, or characteristic of, a Silverlight-based application that a user installs from a Web page and runs outside the browser.

out-of-order screen (n)~ The screen that covers the entire device, computer, or Surface unit screen when they are out of order. This screen might appear when the current application fails and stops responding or when an administrator remotely logs on the unit for maintenance. When this screen appears, users see a sequence of images and text that indicates that the system is not currently working.

out-of-process component (n)~ A component that runs in a separate process space from its client.

out-of-stock (adj)~ Describes an item that is not in inventory.

outpatient (n)~ A patient who has been admitted to a hospital or other health care facility for treatment that does not require an overnight stay.

output (n)~ A part, subassembly, or product that is produced by a manufacturing process or resource.

output adapter (n)~ An adapter that receives events processed by the server, transforms the events into a format expected by the output device (a database, text file, PDA, or other device), and emits the data to that device.

output device (n)~ Any peripheral which purpose is to convey information from a computer to a user in the form of text, images, sounds or other.

output file (n)~ The packaged Windows Media file that is created with Windows Media Rights Manager SDK.

output GB (n)~ A unit of measure to charge for the Windows Azure Media Services Encoder based on the amount of data encoded (in GB).

output parameter (n)~ A parameter containing data that the server application is transmitting to the client application.

output product (n)~ The physical products that result from an activity.

output stream (n)~ A flow of information that leaves a computer system and is associated with a particular task or destination.

output VAT (n)~ The tax on an organization's sales, which is levied on the sales price.

Output Window (PN)~ A window that displays status messages for various features in the integrated development environment (IDE).

outrigger table (n)~ A table in the data warehouse that supports enumerations and that captures distinct values from a non-enumeration string property of a class.

outside line access code (n)~ The prefix that is used to access an outside line. In the United States, this prefix is typically 9.

Outside Voice Control (PN)~ The application that connects a mobile device to the enterprise network. Outside Voice Control enables mobile devices that are running the mobile application of Lync Server or Office Communicator Mobile to send and receive calls that come through the enterprise network, in addition to calls that come through the mobile carrier network.

outside-in activation (n)~ A technique that requires a user to perform an explicit

activation command to interact with the content of an embedded object.

outsourcing (n)~ The assignment of tasks to independent contractors, such as individual consultants or service bureaus. Tasks such as data entry and programming are often performed via outsourcing.

OVC (n)~ Configuration objects that are used to render UI in the Universal Object Control for authoring a specific object type in ILM 2'.'

over the counter (oth)~ Medication which is available without a prescription.

Over The Shoulder (oth)~ A version of elevation prompt that allows an administrator to enter administrative credentials to allow a process to run with the full access token of the administrator during the standard user session.

Overage Data Points (n)~ A method of measuring bandwith usage based on samples that allows users to exceed a specified threshold for brief periods of time without any financial penalty.

overallocation (n)~ The result of assigning more tasks to a resource than the resource can accomplish in the working time available.

overdelivery (n)~ A limit, specified as a percentage of quantity ordered, for how much the purchaser will accept over the amount ordered. Overdelivery typically applies to bulk items.

overdue (Adverb) ~ An account status indicating that payments are late or not yet received.

overfitting (n)~ A problem in data mining when random variations in data are misclassified as important patterns. Overfitting often occurs when the data set is too small to represent the real world.

overflow (n)~ The condition that occurs when data resulting from input or processing requires more bits than have been provided in hardware or software to store the data. Examples of overflow include a floating-point operation whose result is too large for the number of bits allowed for the exponent, a string that exceeds the bounds of the array allocated for it, and an integer operation whose result contains too many bits for the register into which it is to be stored.

overflow (v)~ To be filled beyond capacity.

overflow (n)~ The part of a data item that cannot be stored because the data exceeds the capacity of the available data structure.

overflow (n)~ Text that does not fit within a text box. The text is hidden until it can be flowed into a new text box, or until the text box it overflows is resized to include it.

overflow ~ In telephony, excess traffic, on a particular route, that is offered to another (alternate) route.

overflow ~ In computing, a condition where data is presented to a buffer or port faster than it can be processed, resulting in lost data.

overflow area (n)~ An area that holds overflow text and is not visible on the screen.

overflow chevron (n)~ The double angle bracket denoting an overflow button control.

overflow crumb (n)~ A subfolder in the breadcrumb bar's overflow menu.

overflow text (n)~ Text that does not fit within a text box. The text is hidden until it can be flowed into a new text box, or until the text box it overflows is resized to include it.

overhead (n)~ Work or information that provides support - possibly critical support-for a

computing process but is not an intrinsic part of the operation or data. Overhead often adds to processing time but is generally necessary.

overhead time (n)~ The estimated total time spent in instrumentation overhead.

Overheidstransactiepoort (n)~ A government transaction portal for the Netherlands that promotes and supports electronic communication between businesses and government agencies.

overlap (v)~ To extend over and cover a part of something.

overlap (n)~ A method of scheduling production so that one operation begins at one work center while another operation is still incomplete at another work center.

overlap mark (n)~ A mark that indicates the overlap area for lining up adjacent pages in a large publication, such as a poster or banner.

overlapped animations (n)~ More than one animation storyboard that runs at the same time. If the storyboards animate the same property, then the second animation takes over changing the property. If there is no keyframe set at the zero second mark of the second animation, then a smooth transition called a hand off' occurs. Otherwise

overlapped window (n)~ A top-level window that has a title bar, border, and client area; it is meant to serve as an application's main window. It can also have a window menu, minimize and maximize buttons, and scroll bars.

overlay (n)~ A UI or media segment that can display on top of or play concurrently with another UI or media segment.

overload (v)~ Declare at least two versions of a method that have the same name but different signatures.

overpick (n)~ A pick where the quantity handled is higher than the required quantity of the source document.

overprint (v)~ To print an element of one color over one of another color without removing, or knocking out, the material underneath.

overprinting (n)~ The process of printing an element of one color over one of another color without removing, or knocking out, the material underneath.

override (v)~ To prevent something from happening in a program or in an operating system. For example, a user can often override and thus abort a lengthy sorting procedure in a database program by pressing the Escape key.

override (v)~ To initiate another response.

override (n)~ A mechanism by which the default behavior of a rule, monitor, or discovery can be changed for a specific target, group, or object.

override criteria (n)~ Selected target and value pairs that specify when a rule does not apply to a value pair.

override management pack (n)~ A set of files for use with System Center Operations Manager to store overrides and change the default behavior of a rule, monitor, or discovery for a specific target, group, or object.

Override Price (PN)~ An option that allows the user to manually enter a price per unit to a product that is added to a quote, order, or invoice from the product catalog.

oversampling (n)~ The process of selecting more data rows that contain an underrepresented value so that the value is analyzed by the data mining model.

overtime (n)~ The amount of work on an assignment that is scheduled beyond the regular

working hours of an assigned resource and charged at the overtime rate.

Overture ~ Yahoo Search Marketing service after acquiring Overture Services, Inc. (formerly GoTo.com)

overtype mode (n)~ A setting in which existing characters are replaced with newly typed characters.

Overview (n)~ The main pages in Microsoft Office Live where subscribers can view and access their services as well as statistics regarding their accounts.

overview page (n)~ The page displayed for all workspaces except the Software workspace and encompassing the rightmost pane, displays status summaries, and including a Tasks area and a Search box.

overview ruler (n)~ In Eclipse for Visual Studio, the bar on the right side of the editor, which includes color-coded marks that indicate where warnings, errors, tasks, and search matches are within the current file for navigating files that do not fit entirely in the editor.

overwrite (v)~ To replace the existing data with the new one.

Overwrite ~ Replace a computer file such as a document or picture with a newer version, destroying the earlier version. If you make changes to a document and save it with the same filename, the previous version is overwritten and usually cannot be restored.

owner (n)~ The role that controls how permissions are set on objects and can grant permissions to other roles.

owner (n)~ In the Macintosh environment, an owner is the user responsible for setting permissions for a folder on a server. A Macintosh user who creates a folder on the server automatically becomes the owner of the folder, and can then transfer ownership to someone else. Each Macintosh-accessible volume on the server also has an owner.

owner (n)~ The user who is responsible for a particular record in the system. The owner is frequently allowed to perform actions on the record that other users cannot.

owner draw (n)~ A rendering mode in which you take responsibility for drawing a control, rather than relying on the control's default rendering behavior.

owner draw mode (n)~ A rendering mode in which you take responsibility for drawing a control, rather than relying on the control's default rendering behavior.

owner information (n)~ Personal data (such as name, phone number, e-mail address and notes) about the person who possesses the device.

owner password (n)~ A password that the user sets when the Trusted Platform Module (TPM) is enabled. An owner password is required to turn the TPM on or off, and to use certain TPM functions.

ownership (n)~ The way a company or business is owned by the people who run it.

Ownership (PN)~ A field which appears in the 'Company Information' section of the default 'Account' form.

ownership chain (n)~ When an object references other objects and the calling and the called objects are owned by the same user. SQL Server uses the ownership chain to determine how to check permissions.

p (n)~ A value that is used in Microsoft Points to enable efficient micropayments and prepaid purchase for cash based consumers (including kids/teens, as well as emerging and developing markets) and provide a mechanism to directly reward loyal customers.

P&ID (n)~ A diagram that shows how industrial process equipment is interconnected by a system of pipelines, including instruments and valves that monitor and control the flow of materials through the pipelines.

P&L statement (n)~ A report that summarizes a company's costs, expenses, and revenues for a specific accounting period.

P1 header (n)~ The information contained in an e-mail message that is required to send and deliver a message between messaging servers by using SMTP protocol commands. The message envelope contains the sender e-mail address and the recipient e-mail address information. Recipients never see the message envelope, because it is not part of the message content, and it is discarded when the message reaches its destination. The X.400 messaging standard equivalent to the message envelope is called the P1 header.' The message envelope is often referred to as the 'P1 header."

P2 header (n)~ A hidden section of an e-mail message. From the time a message is first created, information about it is added to the message header, including technical details, such as who created the message and the software used to compose it.

P2P ~ See- peer-to-peer

P2P share (n)~ A folder or directory used by peer-to-peer file-sharing software as a destination for receiving files from other users or a source from which other users may download files.

P2V conversion (n)~ The process by which a functioning physical computer is converted' to an identical

P3P (n)~ An open privacy specification developed and administered by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) that, when implemented, enables people to make informed decisions about how they want to share personal information with websites.

PaaS (n)~ The capability provided to the consumer of deploying onto the cloud infrastructure consumer-created or acquired applications created using programming languages, libraries, services, and tools supported by the provider. The consumer does not manage or control the underlying cloud infrastructure, including network, servers, operating systems, or storage, but has control over the deployed applications and possibly of the configuration settings for the application-hosting environment.

PAC (n)~ An item provided and signed by the DCE security server that is both a proof of identity and a list of group memberships.

pack (v)~ To package your publication files by using the Pack and Go Wizard.

pack (n)~ A set of components.

Pack and Go Wizard (PN)~ A wizard that packages a publication and its linked files into a single file that you can take to another computer to be edited, or to a commercial printer or a copy shop to be printed.

package (n)~ An object that contains the files and instructions for distributing software to a distribution point.

package (n)~ An icon that represents embedded or linked information. That information

may consist of a complete file, such as a Paint bitmap, or part of a file, such as a spreadsheet cell.

package (n)~ A collection of control flow and data flow elements that runs as a unit.

package (n)~ A group of files that modify Windows features. Package types include service packs, security updates, language packs, and hotfixes. Examples of packages include LanguagePack, Windows Foundation, and FeaturePack.

Package (n)~ A SCE object which is used with the software deployment and with the update management features.

package (n)~ A Configuration Manager object that contains the content files and instructions for distributing programs, software updates, boot images, operating system images, and drivers to Configuration Manager clients.

package configuration phase (n)~ The phase where one of the Sequencing Wizards (the Package Configuration Wizard) gathers information necessary for creating the OSD file.

Package Configuration Wizard (n)~ The Wizard that gathers information necessary for creating the OSD file during the package configuration phase.

Package Creation Tool (n)~ A tool in the Mobile Deployment Package Manager that users use to create deployment packages and installation items.

package definition file (n)~ An ASCII text file that contains predefined software distribution objects, such as programs and packages to be used for software deployment.

Package Deployer (PN)~ An application that lets you combine one or more CRM solutions, data files, and custom code operations into one package that can be deployed by any CRM environment.

Package Family Name (n)~ An app identity that is created when you reserve a name for an app in the Windows Store Dashboard.

package identity (n)~ The element of a .appx package that identifies the name of the package. This name is an internal data element of the .appx package and is not seen by the end-user customer.

Package Manager (n)~ A tool that installs, uninstalls, configures, and updates features and packages for Windows Vista. Called by Windows Setup during a standard installation or update, Package Manager can also be initiated from the command line to install or update Windows Vista feature packages on an offline destination computer, by using an unattended installation answer file.

package redistribution (n)~ A Configuration Manager software distribution operation in which the compressed package source files are redistributed to distribution points to repair a package.

package refresh (n)~ An SMS/Configuration Manager software distribution operation in which the compressed package source files are redistributed to distribution points to repair a package. A package refresh also resets the access control list (ACL) if you changed the package access account.

package resource index file (n)~ A binary file used in Windows Store apps to store resources for all languages, cultures, and scale factors.

Package Resource Indexer (PN)~ The Windows tool that indexes your resources and their contexts. By doing so, it supports tailoring for language and for getting the best assets for different scale (DPI), selecting assets for high-contrast accessibility modes, or

getting the best asset to fit a given target size.

package root directory (n)~ The directory on the sequencing computer on which files for the sequenced application package are installed. This directory also exists virtually on the computer to which a sequenced application will be streamed.

package share (n)~ A network share that includes the software installation files for a package.

Package Solution Wizard (PN)~ A wizard that guides the user through the process of bundling and deploying Microsoft Access database applications.

package source directory (n)~ A directory containing Configuration Manager package source files that are used for package distribution.

package source file (n)~ A file that is contained within an SMS/Configuration Manager package and that each advertised program needs before it can run.

package update (n)~ An SMS/Configuration Manager software distribution operation in which updated package source files are recompressed and then redistributed to distribution points.

Packaged Report (n)~ A representation of statistics and data that is created by Parature and cannot be edited.

packaged software (n)~ A commercial software program or collection of programs that is intended for a variety of users. Packaged software is normally put on a CD (or disks), packaged in a box and sold to the general public.

packaged Windows Media file (n)~ A Windows Media file encrypted with a key, which consumers cannot play unless they have a key provided by a license. A packaged Windows Media file is produced by and protected through the implementation of digital rights management using the Windows Media Rights Manager Software Development Kit(SDK) or a program based on the Microsoft Windows Media Format SDK.

packaging (n)~ The process that protects and signs a Windows Media file, producing a packaged Windows Media file. The packaging process includes generating or specifying a key, generating and signing the content header, and then ecrypting the Windows Media file with this information.

packaging material (n)~ The material used to bundle goods for protection during shipment.

packet (n)~ An Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) network layer transmission unit that consists of binary information representing both data and a header containing an identification number, source and destination addresses, and error-control data.

packet (n)~ A unit of information transmitted from one computer or device to another on a network.

packet (n)~ The set of data sent by the tablet device at each sample point in a stroke.

packet ~ Logical grouping of information that includes a header containing control information and (usually) user data. Packets most often are used to refer to network layer units of data.

packet assembler/disassembler (n)~ A device that connects a non-X.25 device such as a modem to an X.25 packet switching network.

packet data service (n)~ A Windows service for transferring data over mobile networks.

packet distribution service (n)~ The Web service that issues provisioning packets to the

computer enabled by FlexGo technology based on the client's certificate and hardware version. The Web service also updates the distribution database to delete the downloaded packet.

packet header (n)~ In network protocol communications, a specially reserved field of a defined bit length that is attached to the front of a packet for carry and transfer of control information. When the packet arrives at its destination, the field is then detached and discarded as the packet is processed and disassembled in a corresponding reverse order for each protocol layer.

packet privacy (n)~ An authentication level in which each data packet is signed and encrypted in order to protect the entire communication between the client and server.

packet switching (n)~ A technology for breaking data into packets and then sending the packets over a network. Each packet has a header containing its source and destination, a sequence number to reassemble the information, a block of data content, and an error-checking code. The data packets may take different routes to their destination, where the original information is reassembled after the packets arrive. The international standard for packet switching networks is X.25.

packing slip (n)~ A source document that documents the item quantities in a shipment.

packing unit (n)~ The way an item is bundled for shipment. A packing unit consists of packaging materials and one or more items or components of items.

PAD (n)~ A device that connects a non-X.25 device such as a modem to an X.25 packet switching network.

PAD (oth)~ A withdrawal from a customer's account to pay bills or make loan payments that is initiated by a company or financial institution which has the customer's written authority to do so.

Pad (v)~ The default gradient brush option where the color values at the ends of the gradient vector fill the remaining space.

pad color (n)~ The color of the extra space, when padding is applied.

Pad index (PN)~ An option that specifies the space to leave open on each page in the intermediate levels of the index.

padding (n)~ In data storage, the addition of one or more bits, usually zeros, to a block of data in order to fill it, to force the actual data bits into a certain position, or to prevent the data from duplicating a bit pattern that has an established meaning, such as an embedded command

padding (n)~ The space between the inside edge of a child element and its content.

PAE (n)~ A feature that allows x86-based computers to support more than 4 gigabytes (GB) of physical memory. Up to 64 GB of physical memory can be used as regular 4-kilobyte (KB) pages, and the number of bits that can be used by the kernel to address physical memory can be expanded from 32 to 36.

page (n)~ In virtual memory systems, a unit of data storage that is brought into random access memory (RAM), typically from a hard drive, when a requested item of data is not already in RAM.

page (n)~ In word processing, the text and display elements to be printed on one side of a sheet of paper, subject to formatting specifications such as depth, margin size, and number of columns.

page (v)~ To send a message to someone at a remote location, usually via a beeper.

page (n)~ A document on the World Wide Web. A Web page consists of an HTML file, with associated files for graphics and scripts, in a particular directory on a particular machine (and thus identifiable by an URL). Usually a Web page contains links to other Web pages.

page (n)~ In a virtual storage system, a fixed-length block of contiguous virtual addresses copied as a unit from memory to disk and back during paging operations.

page (n)~ The new designer tool added to the object designer for the RoleTailored interface of Microsoft Dynamics NAV (RoleTailored client).- Using the page designer, which is accessed through the object designer, you can create Task Pages, Places, UI Parts and other objects for the new Dynamics NAV UI (RoleTailored client).- The new RoleTailored client does not support forms designed in the Form Designer.

page (v)~ To return the results of a query in smaller subsets of data, thus making it possible for the user to navigate through the result set by viewing 'pages' of data.

page (n)~ A template of analysis that usually displays the same charts and KPI but adapts and displays user's defined filters.

page banner (n)~ A section of a web page containing a graphic element and text, such as the page title. Page banners are usually displayed at the top of a web page.

page blob (n)~ A blob that is a collection of pages. A page is a range of data that is identified by its offset from the start of the blob.

page break (n)~ The point at which one page ends and another begins.

page break preview (n)~ A worksheet view that displays the areas to be printed and the locations of page breaks. The area to be printed is displayed in white, automatic page breaks appear as dashed lines, and manual page breaks appear as solid lines.

page coordinate (n)~ A coordinate used by a drawing surface, such as a form or control.

page depth (n)~ The extent to which links are followed within sites when crawling for content. Measured in number of links.

PAGE DOWN key (n)~ A keyboard key (often labeled PgDn') that is often used to move the cursor down to the top of the next page or a specific number of lines. Its function may vary in different programs.'

Page Editor (n)~ A tool used to edit the content of web pages that the customer has created with Office Live.

page fault (n)~ The interrupt that occurs when software attempts to read from or write to a virtual memory location that is marked not present."

Page Faults Delta (n)~ In Task Manager, the change in the number of page faults since the last update.

page field (n)~ A field that is assigned to a page orientation in a PivotTable or PivotChart report. You can either display a summary of all items in a page field, or display one item at a time, which filters out the data for all other items.

page file (n)~ A hidden file on the hard disk that Windows uses to hold parts of programs and data files that do not fit in memory. The paging file and physical memory, or random access memory (RAM), comprise virtual memory. Windows moves data from the paging file to memory as needed and moves data from memory to the paging file to make room for new data.

page footer (n)~ One or more lines of text in the bottom margin area of a page. A footer may contain elements such as the page number, the name of the file, or the date.

page frame (n)~ A block of contiguous physical memory that stores the contents of a virtual page. The size of the virtual page and page frame are usually identical. However, the size of a page frame depends on the microprocessor.

page group (n)~ A set of related Web pages that is tagged with a particular page group name and used for targeting ads.

page header (n)~ One or more identifying lines printed at the top of a page. A header may contain a page number, a date, the author's name, and the document title, the name of chapter.

Page Inspector (PN)~ A tool that renders a web page (HTML, Web Forms, ASP.NET MVC, or Web Pages) in the Visual Studio IDE and lets you examine both the source code and the resulting output.

page layout (n)~ The arrangement of text and graphics on the page of a document.

page layout (n)~ A pre-defined layout that users can select for their InfoPath form pages. Options include layouts with titles, titles and headings, titles, headings and subheadings.

page layout view (n)~ A view of a document as it will appear on the printed page.

Page Manager (n)~ A tool used to manage web pages that the customer has created with Office Live.

page margin (n)~ The blank space outside the printing area on a page.

page orientation (n)~ The direction a publication will be printed on a sheet of paper. You can choose either portrait, which is the taller-than-wide orientation, or landscape, which is the wider-than-tall orientation.

page output cache (n)~ A special storage location of templatized pages for performance enhancement.

page pane (n)~ A type of pane that displays the page that is selected in the thumbnail pane in a larger size, and enables portions of the page to be selected and copied.

Page Performance Console (PN)~ A troubleshooting tool used for per-page performance testing.

page restore (n)~ An operation that restores one or more data pages. Page restore is intended for repairing isolated damaged pages.

page setup (n)~ A group of settings that affect how a file is printed on the page. Includes paper size and orientation, page margins, headers and footers.

page sheet (n)~ A ShapeSheet that represents a page.

page size (n)~ The size of the finished page of a printed publication, after trimming.

page sorter (n)~ One or more page-shaped controls, located in the lower left corner of the Publisher window, that represent each page of the publication and can be used to go to, rearrange, or work with publication pages.

Page template (n)~ A predesigned, generic web page you can use to create new custom pages. Some of the page templates in FrontPage provide typical page content, while others provide common page layouts.

page theme (n)~ A folder defining a theme, with control skins, style sheets, graphics files and other resources created as a subfolder of the \App_themes folder in your Web site.

page time (n)~ The time that a OneNote page was created.

page title (n)~ A descriptive text string that identifies a page.

page unit (n)~ The size or distance on the printed page.

PAGE UP key (n)~ A keyboard key (often labeled PgUp') that is often used to move the cursor up to the top of the previous page or a specific number of lines. Its function may vary in different programs.'

page usage (n)~ Information about the pages that visitors entered, exited, and viewed the most on a Web site.

page view (n)~ The request by a user's browser for a Web page. The number of requests to view a page can indicate the frequency with which an ad is viewed.

page zeroing (n)~ A process in which the data within a database is overwritten with characters that you have selected for that purpose. This makes the data unrecoverable by conventional means.

paged pool (n)~ The system-allocated virtual memory that has been charged to a process and that can be paged. Paging is the moving of infrequently used parts of a program's working memory from random access memory (RAM) to another storage medium, usually the hard disk.

paged view (n)~ A view that supports one or more visual pages. A paged view is used to break up large sets of data into smaller sets for increased performance and manageability.

page-description language (n)~ A computer language that describes the arrangement of text and graphics on a printed page.

pagefile (n)~ A hidden file on the hard disk that Windows uses to hold parts of programs and data files that do not fit in memory. The paging file and physical memory, or random access memory (RAM), comprise virtual memory. Windows moves data from the paging file to memory as needed and moves data from memory to the paging file to make room for new data.

page-mode RAM (n)~ A specially designed dynamic RAM that supports access to sequential memory locations with a reduced cycle time.

pager (n)~ A pocket-sized wireless electronic device that uses radio signals to record incoming phone numbers or short text messages. Some pagers allow users to send messages as well.

pager control (n)~ A control that is used with a window that does not have enough display area to show all of its content. The pager control allows the user to scroll to the area of the window that is not currently in view.

pagination (n)~ The process of dividing a document into pages for printing.

pagination (n)~ A mechanism that automatically separates the content in ASP.NET mobile Web Forms into smaller groups of rendered pages that are targeted to fit a specific device. It also renders user interface elements that can be used to browse to other pages.

paging (n)~ The process of moving virtual memory back and forth between physical memory and the disk. Paging occurs when physical memory limitations are reached and only occurs for data that is not already backed' by disk space. For example

paging file (n)~ A hidden file on the hard disk that Windows uses to hold parts of programs and data files that do not fit in memory. The paging file and physical memory, or random access memory (RAM), comprise virtual memory. Windows moves data from the paging file to memory as needed and moves data from memory to the paging file to make

room for new data.

paid ad (n)~ An advertisement that is served with specific delivery goals.

paid cellular data (n)~ Cellular- data that customers can buy from the Windows Store to connect to- their Windows device.

paid data network (n)~ A Wi-Fi data or cellular data network that customers can connect to by buying minutes from the Windows Store.

Paid Search Syndication (n)~ A type of contextual advertising consisting of incorporating results from online searches into the search results on third party sites.

paid Wi-Fi data (n)~ Wi-Fi data that customers can buy from the Windows Store to connect to their Windows device.

pain management (n)~ A variety of techniques including pharmacological and nonpharmacological methods to prevent, alleviate, or stop pain.

pain point (n)~ A particularly urgent and difficult to solve customer problem.

Paint Bucket (PN)~ A tool used to pick up' properties from an object A that are then applied to a later selected object B.'

Paint Drip (n)~ A title animation in Windows Movie Maker.

Paintbrush (PN)~ A tool that lets you draw a Bezier path by click-and-dragging in a continuous flow.

pair (v)~ To establish a Bluetooth link or connection between two Bluetooth-€"enabled devices.

pairing (n)~ The process of establishing a Bluetooth link or connection between two Bluetooth-€"enabled devices.

Pairing accessory (PN)~ The screen title prompting a user to enter the same PIN to pair the phone and the Bluetooth accessory.

PAL (n)~ The dominant television standard in Europe and China. Phase Alternating Line (PAL) delivers 25 interlaced frames per second at 625 lines of resolution.

PAL (n)~ The primary mechanism for securing the Publisher. It contains a list of logins, accounts, and groups that are granted access to the publication.

PAL DV-AVI (n)~ Movie file format for captured video streams from a DV camera. Uses the PAL television standard as opposed to NTSC format.

palette (n)~ An array that contains color values identifying the colors that can currently be displayed or drawn on the output device.

palette window (n)~ A modeless secondary window that displays a toolbar or other choices, such as colors or patterns.

palettized surface (n)~ A surface in which each pixel color is represented by a number that indexes into a color palette.

Palladium ~ a plan from Intel, AMD, and Microsoft to build security into personal computers and servers at the microprocessor level. Assuming that enough users buy computers with Palladium capabilities, each user may now for the first time be able to effectively filter out spam, ensure that only authorized programs can ever be run by the computer, and encrypt the data in your computer.

pallet (n)~ A portable platform that is used to hold and move materials and goods in places such as work centers and warehouses.

pallet transport (n)~ A system that moves items in bulk by using a pallet.

Palm ~ This brand name refers to Palm Inc.'s line of PDA devices, as well as its operating-system platform, the Palm OS. Palm once dominated the PDA market with an estimated 80 percent market share

palmtop (n)~ A portable personal computer whose size enables it to be held in one hand while it is operated with the other hand. A major difference between palmtop computers and laptop computers is that palmtops are usually powered by off-the-shelf batteries such as AA cells. Palmtop computers typically do not have disk drives; rather, their programs are stored in ROM and are loaded into RAM when they are switched on. More recent palmtop computers are equipped with PCMCIA slots to provide wider flexibility and greater capability.

Palmtop ~ A small computer which fits into the palm of your hand. They run similar software to conventional PCs, but (unlike- notebook- PCs) are more limited in what they can do than desktop PCs, because of the constraints of miniaturisation. See- PDA.

PAM (n)~ New feature enabling temporary admin capabilities to administrators

pan (n)~ In computer graphics, a display method in which a viewing window on the screen scans horizontally or vertically, like a camera, to bring offscreen extensions of the current image smoothly into view.

PAN (n)~ A small, Internet Protocol (IP)-based network. It is usually used for short-range, ad-hoc communication between devices and computers. A PAN may also be used to enable connectivity to a larger Local Area Network (LAN), Wide-Area Network (WAN), or the Internet. Windows XP supports the Bluetooth PAN service so you can create Personal Area Networks using Bluetooth.

Pan (PN)~ A tool to move around the document by clicking and dragging the cursor.

pan (n)~ A multi-touch gesture that consists of one or two fingers moving in the same direction, parallel to each other.

pan (v)~ To navigate through screens or menus at a controlled rate, performed by putting your finger(s) on and keeping contact with the phone's touch screen while moving it around.

PAN (PN)~ A 10-character alphanumeric identifier issued by the Indian Income Tax Department to all taxable entities for taxation and identification purposes.

pane (n)~ A portion of a software window bounded by and separated from other portions by vertical or horizontal bars and having a separate function.

pane (n)~ Small, boxed areas in the Windows Intune UI.

panel (n)~ A UI container that docks to a pane, can be part of a panel group, and is represented by a tab.

panel (n)~ One of the thin, distinct sections that covers each side of a central processing unit or Surface unit.

panning (n)~ A multi-touch gesture that consists of one or two fingers moving in the same direction, parallel to each other.

panning (n)~ In computer graphics, a display method in which a viewing window on the screen scans horizontally or vertically, like a camera, to bring offscreen extensions of the current image smoothly into view.

panning direction lock (n)~ Functionality that constrains the panning direction to a primary axis. A distance threshold is used to determine the user's intent and select the

primary axis.

Panning Hand (n)~ A menu item in Internet Explorer that turns on the tool for Tablet PC users that allows the user to move the content of the page up and down, like a mouse scroll wheel.

panning mode (n)~ A mode that enables the user to move a document by dragging it. Panning mode is available when a Word document is displayed on a preview pane.

panorama (n)~ A picture made by combining a series of photos into one large picture to provide a complete view of an area or location that cannot fit in a single shot.

panorama (n)~ A control that creates a panoramic view of items that can be panned side-to-side.

Panorama (PN)~ The Structure that places content along the horizontal axis and allows users to navigate through it from left and right.

panoramic photo (n)~ A picture made by combining a series of photos into one large picture to provide a complete view of an area or location that cannot fit in a single shot.

Panose (n)~ A font-classification method that measures values, such as serifs, weight, and stroke variations, for a TrueType font. These values are represented by a Panose number. The Panose number is then used to associate the font with other fonts of similar appearance but different names. The closer the Panose number of two fonts, the more similar they are.

pan-scan (n)~ A DVD display format in which a 16x9 video is cropped for display in a 4x3 window, by using parameters defined by the video author.

Pantone (n)~ A widely-used color-matching system that defines hundreds of spot-color inks or process colors made up of CMYK inks.

PANTONE (n)~ A widely-used color-matching system that defines hundreds of spot-color inks or process colors made up of CMYK inks.

PAP (n)~ A method for verifying the identity of a user attempting to log on to a Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) server.

PAP (n)~ A mode of respiratory ventilation in which air is mechanically delivered into the airways and lungs.

paper size (n)~ The size of the sheet of paper on which you print the publication, before trimming.

paper source (n)~ The location (such as Upper Paper Tray or Envelope Feeder) of the paper at the printer.

paper space (n)~ In a CAD drawing, a two-dimensional workspace analogous to a sheet of paper in which a drafter can arrange different views of a 3-D drawing.

PAR (n)~ The ratio of a pixel's width to its height. Computer monitor pixels are square, and therefore have a pixel aspect ratio of 1:1.

paragraph formatting (n)~ Formatting that controls the appearance of a paragraph. Examples include indentation, alignment, line spacing, and pagination.

paragraph indent (n)~ Displacement of the left or right edge of a block of text in a paragraph in relation to the margin or to other blocks of text.

paragraph mark (n)~ The nonprinting -¶ character that Microsoft Office Word inserts when you press ENTER to end a paragraph. The paragraph mark stores the formatting you apply to the paragraph.

paragraph style (n)~ A combination of character and paragraph-formatting characteristics that are named and stored as a set. You can select a paragraph and use the style to apply all of the formatting characteristics to the paragraph at one time.

parallel branch (n)~ An element of workflow logic that defines an alternative wait condition with a corresponding set of additional steps that are only performed when the initial criterion is met.

parallel device (n)~ A device that uses a parallel connection.

parallel execution (n)~ The apparently simultaneous execution of two or more routines or programs. Concurrent execution can be accomplished on a single process or by using time-sharing techniques, such as dividing programs into different tasks or threads of execution, or by using multiple processors.

parallel port (n)~ The input/output connector for a parallel interface device. Printers are generally plugged into a parallel port.

Parallel Port ~ A special socket for plugging a printer into a computer. The computer usually refers to the parallel port as LPT1.

parallel routing (n)~ A routing method in which all available agents in the hunt group are offered the call. The first agent to accept the call will get it, and the other agents will be notified that the call was taken by someone else.

parameter (n)~ In programming, a value that is given to a variable, either at the beginning of an operation or before an expression is evaluated by a program.

parameter block (n)~ A buffer that contains the data for one or more properties, or a pointer to the data.

parameter query (n)~ A type of query that, when you run it, prompts for values (criteria) to use to select the records for the result set so that the same query can be used to retrieve different result sets.

parameterized class (n)~ In a static structure diagram, a template that describes a class with one or more unbound formal parameters. It defines a family of classes, each of which is specified by binding the parameters to actual values.

parameterized query (n)~ A query that accepts input values through parameters.

parameterized report (n)~ A published report that accepts input values through parameters.

parameterized row filter (n)~ A row filter available with merge replication that allows you to restrict the data replicated to a Subscriber based on a system function or user-defined function (for example: SUSER_SNAME()).

parameterized type (n)~ A type whose definition has placeholders for actual types that the user specifies when creating and using instances of the type. C++ templates and common language runtime generics are examples of parameterized types.

parameterless constructor constraint (n)~ A restriction on a generic type parameter, such that types substituted for that type parameter must provide a parameterless or default constructor.

parametric polymorphism (n)~ A feature of the common language runtime, conceptually similar to C++ templates, that allows classes, structures, interfaces, and methods to have placeholders (generic type parameters) for the data types they store and manipulate. Generic types are a form of parameterized types.

parcel (n)~ Any set of files that is transferred from one site to another with Courier Sender. Parcels are created in Courier Sender Manager.

parent (n)~ The controlling side of a hierarchical relationship. In a hierarchical structure, a parent has one or more child nodes directly beneath it in the hierarchy.

parent (n)~ A device, bus, function, or process at one level of a hierarchy. The parent controls the behavior of components below it in the hierarchy.

parent (n)~ In a tree structure, an element that contains subordinate elements called child elements.

parent account (n)~ An account that is above other accounts in the hierarchy to which any action taken on the main account entity can propagate to.

parent business (n)~ A business in which any action taken on the main business can propagate to the subordinate business.

parent business unit (n)~ A business unit that is immediately above another business unit in the business hierarchy of an organization.

parent cache server (n)~ In a multi-tiered cache hierarchy, a disk-based cache proxy/server that sits between the edge cache node and the origin server.

parent category (n)~ An entity used in catalogs to group a set of products in a hierarchy. For example Music is a parent category and Rock Jazz and Classical are child categories.

parent company (n)~ A company that owns more than one separate subsidiary.

parent container (n)~ The container that is above other containers in a tree hierarchy.

parent content type template (n)~ A type of content that exists prior to the association with an actual Windows SharePoint Services list. This distinction is made since items cannot use a type until it is associated with a WSS list.

parent customer (n)~ An account that is immediately above a contact entity. Any action taken on the account entity can propagate to the child contact entity.

parent element (n)~ In a tree structure, an element that contains subordinate elements called child elements.

parent folder (n)~ The folder above the current folder in the folder hierarchy. For example, C:\Shares is the parent folder of C:\Shares\public.

parent host group (n)~ A host group that contains another host group, which is known as a child host group."

parent keyword (n)~ A keyword that is associated with one or more subordinate keywords.

parent language (n)~ The language of the full language pack that a Language Interface Pack (LIP) can be installed onto.

parent network (n)~ A network that is superordinate to other networks.

parent node (n)~ A node with subordinate node(s), called children.

parent object (n)~ The object in which another object resides. A parent object implies relation. For example, a folder is a parent object in which a file, or child object, resides. An object can be both a parent and a child object. For example, a subfolder that contains files is both the child of the parent folder and the parent folder of the files.

parent partition (n)~ The partition that manages the virtual machines.

parent picklist (n)~ A drop-down list control that determines the values of another drop-down list (also known as a picklist) or a check box.

parent project (n)~ A project that has one or more subprojects.

parent record (n)~ The highest-level container of one or more work items that includes new and changed configuration items.

parent site (n)~ A site that has one or more child sites.

parent solution (n)~ A solution to which a component belongs to. A component can have only one parent solution.

parent table (n)~ A table that assumes a parent role when it participates in an integrity relationship with another table and whose attribute values migrate to foreign key attributes in the table assuming the child role in the relationship.

Parent Ticket (n)~ A Ticket that has related (Child) Tickets linked to it. Parent Tickets are usually related to issues that cause other issues or prevent Customers from using features as intended; the resulting issues are usually the subject of Child Tickets. A Parent Ticket can have multiple Child Tickets, but Child Tickets cannot have multiple Parent Tickets.

parent Web site (n)~ In a hierarchical structure, the Web site that contains the active site.

parent window (n)~ A primary window that provides window management for a set of child windows. See also child window and multiple-document interface.

parent workflow (n)~ A workflow that starts a child workflow. The child workflow communicates its outcome back to the parent workflow.

Parent: Child Business Units (PN)~ A security access level that allows a user access to record types in the user's business unit and all business units subordinate to the user's business unit.

Parental Controls (n)~ A Control Panel icon in Windows Vista that allows parents and guardians to customize key aspects of their children's online and computing experience through the use of features such as game ratings and activity reports.

parental controls (n)~ Settings that enable parents to restrict what their children see.

Parental Controls (n)~ A UI element that enables a user to block adult content.

Parental Guidance (BBFC) (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the British Board of Film Classification (BBFC).

PARENTHESIZED LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A (n)~ A Unicode character with hex value U+1F110

parenting (n)~ The process of managing the growth and delegation of a parent domain into further child domains, which are derived and delegated from the parent name.

Parenting Level (PN)~ A field on the Account Details portion of the Details tab that allows the user to specify the level of superordination of an account. Possible levels include unified, top, intermediate, and child.

parity (n)~ The quality of sameness or equivalence, in the case of computers usually referring to an error-checking procedure in which the number of 1s must always be the same —either even or odd— for each group of bits transmitted without error.

parity (adj)~ Pertaining to the resiliency type for a volume that stripes data and parity information across physical disks in a Microsoft Storage Spaces storage pool.

parity ~ In RAID storage, a data-protection method that provides the ability to reconstruct data. When data is protected by parity, it's still available if a drive fails.

parity bit (n)~ In asynchronous communications, an extra bit used in checking for errors in groups of data bits transferred within or between computer systems. In modem-to-

modem communications, a parity bit is often used to check the accuracy with which each character is transmitted.

park (v)~ To shut down a core processor for power saving purpose.

park (v)~ To transfer a call to a holding point instead of holding the call at the phone device. It is retrieved by dialing the associated number for the holding point.

Parking Lot (PN)~ An option on the Transfer button that lets you park a call.

parse (v)~ To break input into smaller chunks so that a program can act upon the information.

parser (n)~ An application or device that breaks data into smaller chunks so that an application can act on the information.

part (n)~ An element in a control template that has special, possibly mandatory, significance and semantics in the functioning of the control. For example, a template for a ScrollBar control should supply a Thumb part for the ScrollBar to function correctly, but it need not provide a small decrease or a small increase button.

part control (n)~ A control in the Web Parts control set that inherits directly or indirectly from the System.Web.UI.WebControls.WebParts.Part class and is used to create the primary user interface of Web Parts applications.

part number (n)~ A number that identifies one type of inventory item.

partial (n)~ A line of code that was partially executed by a test.

partial backup (n)~ A backup of all the data in the primary filegroup, every read-write filegroup, and any optionally specified files. A partial backup of a read-only database contains only the primary filegroup.

partial class (n)~ A class whose definition is split over two or more source files. Each source file contains a section of the class definition, and all parts are combined when the application is compiled.

partial database restore (n)~ A restore of only a portion of a database consisting of its primary filegroup and one or more secondary filegroups. The other filegroups remain permanently offline, though they can be restored later.

partial differential backup (n)~ A partial backup that is differential relative to a single, previous partial backup (the base backup). For a read-only database, a partial differential backup contains only the primary filegroup.

partial localization (n)~ The localization of only some user interface items into a particular language. A choice of fallback languages is provided for the non-localized items.

Partial Nudity (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB).

partial replica (n)~ A database that contains only a subset of the records in a full replica.

partial solution (n)~ A solution that contains only selected components. For example, if a user decides to export only a subset of components (for example, some but not all entities), the solution is considered to be partial.

partial type (n)~ A type of class whose definition is split over two or more source files.

partially localized language (n)~ A language which contains 100 percent of the resources for that language and locale, but not all of the resources are translated in the language pack. Partially localized languages are installed on top of a fully localized language pack.

For example, Arabic (Saudi Arabia) is a partially localized language pack and contains 80 percent of the language resources localized in Arabic. The remaining 20 percent of the language resources can be in either English or French. Both English and French are fully localized languages.

partially qualified account number (n)~ A ledger account number in which all segments of an account structure are not entered.

partially trusted (adj)~ Pertaining to applications or forms that have limited security permissions and access to the system resources and other components on a user's computer.

partial-page rendering (n)~ The process of refreshing only a region of a Web page during an asynchronous postback. This is typically accomplished by using UpdatePanel controls. Partial-page rendering is an important feature of AJAX technology.

partial-type definition (n)~ The definition of a class across mulitple source files.

participant (n)~ A presenter or attendee in a meeting.

participant (n)~ A person who is part of a conversation or conference, or a presenter or attendee in a meeting.

participant (n)~ A synchronization provider and its associated replica.

participant (n)~ A party that contributes to a process or assumes a role in a relationship.

participant code (n)~ An access code that is required for a user to join a conference as a participant. This code is entered in the Options dialog box, on the Accounts tab, under Conferencing Information.

participant list (n)~ In a conversation window, this is the list of people who are currently participating in the conversation.

particle (n)~ A very small piece or part; an indivisible object.

partition (n)~ A section of space on a physical disk that functions as if it were a separate disk.

partition (n)~ A class used as a proxy for gaining greater code coverage in unit testing.

partition (n)~ In database programming, a subset of a database table or file.

partition (n)~ A division of an application's processing into logical or functional parts.

partition boot sector (n)~ A portion of a hard disk partition that contains information about the disk's file system and a short machine language program that loads the Windows operating system.

partition function (n)~ A function that defines how the rows of a partitioned table or index are spread across a set of partitions based on the values of certain columns, called partitioning columns.

partition scheme (n)~ A database object that maps the partitions of a partition function to a set of filegroups.

partition table (n)~ On a hard disk, the data structure that stores the offset (location) and size of each primary partition on the disk. On MBR disks, the partition table is located in the master boot record. On GPT disks, the partition table is located in the GUID partition entry array.

partition(ing) ~ Partitions are physical or logical mechanisms for isolating operational environments within single or multiple servers.

partition(ing) ~ The act of creating a logical (as opposed to physical) drive.

partition(ing) ~ To break into smaller sections, such as a hard drive. Partitioning can also be used to allow multiple operating systems on the same drive of a given computer.

partitioned article (n)~ An article (generally a SQL Server table, but could also be a view) that has been filtered in some way.

partitioned index (n)~ An index built on a partition scheme, and whose data is horizontally divided into units which may be spread across more than one filegroup in a database.

partitioned snapshot (n)~ In merge replication, a snapshot that includes only the data from a single partition.

partitioned table (n)~ A table built on a partition scheme, and whose data is horizontally divided into units which may be spread across more than one filegroup in a database.

partitioned table parallelism (n)~ The parallel execution strategy for queries that select from partitioned objects. As part of the execution strategy, the query processor determines the table partitions that are required for the query and the proportion of threads to allocate to each partition. In most cases, the query processor allocates an equal or almost equal number of threads to each partition, and then executes the query in parallel across the partitions.

partitioning (n)~ The process of replacing a table with multiple smaller tables.

partitioning column (n)~ The column of a table or index that a partition function uses to partition a table or index.

partner (n)~ In database mirroring, refers to the principal server or the mirror server.

partner (n)~ A company or individual that regularly provides goods or services to another company.

partner (n)~ An independent company that does business with, by, or on behalf of Microsoft and that are members of the Microsoft Partner Program.

partner (n)~ A company authorized by Microsoft to sell Products to Customer.

Partner Center (PN)~ A service to Microsoft Partner Network (MPN) partners to- list their company, apps, and services on Pinpoint to market and sell their technology and Cloud solutions.

Partner Directory (n)~ A feature that provides an area of the Office Live Small Business Web site where third-party and partner solution and service providers are listed.

Partner group (n)~ In Business Activity Services (BAS), a group of similar partners categorized for ease of management.

Partner ID (PN)~ An ID that allows someone to sign in to a non-Microsoft website that uses the Windows Live ID service.

Partner ID (n)~ The ID assigned to businesses when they sign up as partners in the Microsoft Partner Network. This ID is used by Microsoft and its customers to identify the correct partner.

partner locations card (n)~ A card that appears on the card screen that you can use to highlight alternate venue locations or company branches. This card includes a list of such locations by country/region and can show images or a slide show of images about the locations. The default name of this card is Our Other Locations.

Partner of Record (n)~ A Microsoft authorized partner that officially represents and works with an organization to purchase and maintain volume licensing agreements for

Microsoft products and services.

Partner Point (PN)~ A unit of credit to track an organization's accomplishments to achieve elegibility for different levels in the Partner Program.

Partner Solution Profiler (PN)~ A tool used by Partners to highlight their business achievements and connect with other partners.

Partner Test (n)~ A test, written by a Microsoft partner, that uses the test framework's extensibility interfaces.

partnered device (n)~ A device that has been set to establish device-to-device connection with another one, such as by radio, Bluetooth or infrared.

partnership (n)~ The set of rules on a computer and a portable device that allow digital media files and other information to be synchronized.

parts requisition (n)~ A request for a specified amount of an item to be pulled from inventory.

party (n)~ An entity outside of BizTalk Server that interacts with an orchestration. All of the partners your organization deals with are considered parties, and your organization may have several thousand partners.

party (n)~ A person or organization that participates in economic activities.

party (n)~ An entity that assumes a legally binding role when participating in contractual relationships.

party enlistment (n)~ The mechanism that ties a party to a role. Enlisting a party in a role enables the orchestration to interact with the party.

pass order (n)~ The order of evaluation (from highest to lowest calculation pass number) and calculation (from lowest to highest calculation pass number) for calculated members, custom members, custom rollup formulas, and calculated cells in a multidimensional cube.

pass phrase (n)~ A sequence of words or other text used to gain access to a network, program, or data. A passphrase is generally longer for added security.

Pass Through mode (n)~ The option on the Accounts page that lists user addresses that will be filtered by the Message Switch. E-mail to all SMTP addresses not on the Pass Through list is delivered directly, without passing through the message filtering system.

passcode (n)~ An authentication credential similar to a password, consisting of numbers.

passing mechanism (n)~ The mechanism of passing arguments to procedures.

passive client (n)~ A Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) browser, which is capable of broadly supported HTTP, that can use cookies. Active Directory Federation Services (AD- FS) supports only passive clients, and it adheres to the WS-Federation Passive Requestor Profile (WS-F PRP) specification.

passive screening (n)~ A screening method that sends notifications, but does not prevent users from saving blocked files.

passphrase (n)~ A sequence of words or other text used to gain access to a network, program, or data. A passphrase is generally longer for added security.

pass-through query (n)~ An SQL-specific query you use to send commands directly to an ODBC database server.

pass-through statement (n)~ A SELECT statement that is passed directly to the source database without modification or delay.

password (n)~ A string of characters entered by a user to verify his or her identity to a

network or to a local computer, device, or client, or to sign in to an account, app, and so on.

password administrator (n)~ A Microsoft Online Services administrator who resets passwords, manages support tickets, and monitors services health.

password authentication (n)~ The process of verifying the identity of a user, computer, process, or other entity using a combination of a user name and a password as a credential.

Password Authentication Protocol (n)~ A method for verifying the identity of a user attempting to log on to a Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) server.

password policy (n)~ A collection of policy settings that define the password requirements for a Group Policy object (GPO).

Password Policy option (n)~ The option on the Organizations page that sets parameters for passwords.

password propagation (n)~ A process that coordinates each user's password changes across multiple computers, devices, folders, or networks in password synchronization.

password protection (n)~ A feature that enables you to protect a file by using a password. You can specify a password and lock down the file so that other users cannot open or modify it.

password provider (n)~ A one-time-password generation and validation component for user authentication.

Password Replication Policy (PN)~ A set of access control lists (ACLs) that determine what credentials can or cannot be replicated on a read-only domain controller (RODC). Each RODC has a unique Password Replication Policy (PRP) that is enforced by the writable domain controller that is its replication partner.

password reset (n)~ The act of setting a password to a new value.

password reset (n)~ A procedure by which a user's password can be changed to a known value, in situations where the user has forgotten or lost their password.

Password Settings Container (PN)~ An object class in the Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) schema that is created by default under the System container in the domain. The Password Settings Container stores Password Settings objects (PSOs) for that domain.

Password Settings object (PN)~ An Active Directory object that is stored in the Password Settings Container. The Password Settings object holds the attributes of a certain fine-grained password policy.

password stealer (n)~ A type of trojan that captures or transmits passwords to an attacker.

password synchronization (n)~ A service that replicates users' passwords between multiple computers, devices, folders, or networks, resulting in users having the same password in each environment.

paste (v)~ To insert content, such as text or a graphic, that has been cut or copied from one document into a different location in the same or a different document.

paste area (n)~ The target destination for data that has been cut or copied by using a clipboard.

pasteboard (n)~ The area of the document outside the document canvas. You can draw on the pasteboard, but live effects are not visible in this area.

pasteboard (n)~ The gray or light-blue area that surrounds a page. You can use it to

temporarily hold objects that are not currently on the page.

Pastel Hues (PN)~ One of the background colors on the Screen Saver Settings dialog box that consists of a range of pastel colors.

patch (v)~ To close a hole in a 3D model with a patching surface or plane.

Patch ~ A program which makes updates to computer software, usually to fix bugs which had not been detected when the software went on sale. The best place to look for a patch is on the software manufacturer's website.

patch ~ A software fix for a bug in a program

patch ~ A particular type of cable for networking that is a through cable; pin 1 to pin1, pin2 to pin 2 and so on.

patch layer (n)~ An application layer that is paired above an application layer, and used only for hotfixes and service packs. The name of each patch layer ends with the letter 'P', and one pair is named SYS and SYP.

path (n)~ A route through a structured collection of information, as in a database, a program, or files stored on disk.

path (n)~ A data flow element that connects the output of one data flow component to the input of another data flow component.

path (n)~ A sequence of folders (directories) that leads to a specific file or folder. A backslash is used to separate each folder in the path. For example, the path to a file called invoice.txt might be C:\Documents\July\invoice.txt.

path (n)~ A vector-based shape that is made up of one or more line segments connected by two or more anchor points. Paths can be made from a combination of straight lines and curves, each of which may be made up of many connecting points. All paths can be stroked or filled.

path segment (n)~ A portion of a line, defined by its beginning and ending points.

patient (n)~ A person under medical care.

pattern (n)~ An effect created by simple, repeating designs such as vertical or horizontal lines.

pattern (n)~ A rule for comparing input data with a logical structure, decomposing data into constituent parts, or extracting information from data.

pattern matching (n)~ In computer science, the act of checking a perceived sequence of tokens for the presence of the constituents of some template, generally in the form of either sequences or tree structures.

pattern-matching character (n)~ A keyboard character that can be used to represent one or many characters when conducting a query.

patterns (n)~ Principles that guide developers as they assign responsibilities to software classes and design system behavior. They are most useful when creating collaboration diagrams where messages imply responsibility.

pause (v)~ To stop the operation of a program or execution of a command temporarily.

Pause (PN)~ A button in a video conversation window that temporarily stops the video feed in the current video conversation. The infotip for this button toggles between Pause and Restart this video feed.

PAUSE key (n)~ A key on a keyboard that temporarily stops the operation of a program or a command. The Pause key is used, for example, to halt scrolling so that a multi-screen

listing or document can be read.

pause usage time (v)~ To stop metering computer usage time by putting the computer into standby.

paused (Adverb) ~ A state that applies to a node in a failover cluster or server cluster. The node is a fully active member in the cluster but cannot accept new clustered services or applications. For example, a clustered service or application cannot fail over or fail back to a paused node. You can administer and maintain a paused node.

pay as you go (oth)~ To pay for a paid feature at the moment the feature is used. For example, to pay for Skype's calling phones feature with Skype Credit that is either already owned or purchased specially for the occasion.

Pay As You Go (adj)~ Pertaining to a way for paying for Skype paid features in which the user pays with Skype Credit at the moment he/she uses the feature (Skype Credit can be either already owned or purchased specially for the occasion).

pay grade (n)~ A compensation level structure that defines discrete ranges of pay per level, and are generally defined by hierarchical levels of authority within a company. Jobs are typically evaluated by a point system that places them at a grade relative to others within the company. Pay rates for a grade are typically determined by using equivalent groups of jobs in the marketplace as benchmarks. Graded structures are narrower than bands, and are typically discrete (for example, pay ranges do not overlap). Grade pay ranges have a fixed minimum, midpoint (or control point), and maximum reference points. Compa-ratios and range utilization are measures used to analyze an employee's pay relative to their range. Companies can set additional reference points for a grade, such as 25th and 75th percentile, and base variable compensation on one of those points.

pay group (n)~ A set of employees who are paid in the same manner on the same date for the same period of time. This categorization is required by payroll departments that group employees into discrete payroll runs.

pay monthly (oth)~ To pay once a month for using Skype paid features such as calling phones or sending SMS messages; e.g., to pay for a monthly subscription.

Pay Monthly (v)~ A subscription offer for 6 months of 12 months commitment plans in which the user is billed monthly.

Pay per byte (PN)~ A data limit plan where users pay for data usage per byte sent/received.

pay per performance (n)~ An employee payment system that is based on measures of goals and reviews. Employees receive increased compensation for their work if they or their team, department, or company reaches certain targets.

pay rate (n)~ Resource cost per hour. Project includes two types of pay rates: standard rates and overtime rates.

pay run (n)~ A periodic processing of the payroll.

payable tax (n)~ The tax that is levied by the government on service providers for specific services. Under the reverse charge mechanism, the receiver of the services that are rendered is liable to pay the tax to the government.

pay-as-you-go (n)~ Pertaining to a way for paying for a service at the moment when it is used.

pay-as-you-go computing (n)~ A model in which a solution provider offers a computer to

the customer for a low initial payment, and the customer adds time to the computer by purchasing blocks of computer usage time. Once an agreed-upon amount of usage time is purchased, the customer has unlimited access to the computer and no longer needs to pay for computer usage time.

PAYG ~ (Pay As You Go)- A cellphone network connection where you add credit to the phone manually, rather than having a contract billed monthly.

payload (n)~ Goods carried by a vehicle that are not essential to the vehicle's operation.

payload (n)~ Essential data that is carried within a packet or other transmission unit, excluding the data required to get the packet delivered.

payment (n)~ A transaction to record money that is paid to a supplier or customer for goods or services received. A payment transaction decreases the balance for a customer or vendor.

payment (n)~ The amount of money that an employee receives in a check or direct deposit.

payment (n)~ A past, present, or future settlement of an obligation.

payment amount (n)~ A quantity of currency that is offered or accepted to settle a past, present, or future obligation.

payment company (n)~ The company that is associated with a payment transaction.

payment instrument (n)~ The actual physical or virtual object that facilitates a purchase or transaction, such as a physical credit card, financial services account, or payment escrow service account.

payment instrument challenge (n)~ A fraud prevention mechanism that attempts to verify that an individual using a payment instrument is authorized to use or is the owner of that instrument.

payment method (n)~ The mechanism by which payment is provided. Includes cash, check, credit card, wire transfer, etc.

payment provider (n)~ An organization authorized by a solution provider to add time to that solution provider's computers enabled by FlexGo technology.

payment provider (n)~ An entity that is responsible for deducting the money from the customer credit card account and moving the money to or from the merchant's account. The user of the payment service will have to sign up with one or more payment providers.

payment service (n)~ A service that provides the secure transfer of payment from a customer to a supplier for goods or services.

payment status (n)~ The condition of the payment schedule of an account or a business contact; possible values are 'current' or 'overdue'.

Payment Terms (n)~ A field label on the Opportunity form that enables the user to select terms from the list.

payout (n)~ The money a developer receives for selling their apps in the Windows Store.

PayPal (PN)~ An eCommerce payment escrow and financial services company or the service that the company provides.

payroll company (n)~ A set of employees who are paid in the same manner on the same date for the same period of time. This categorization is required by payroll departments that group employees into discrete payroll runs.

payroll statement (n)~ A report of payroll allocation amounts.

PBC (n)~ In some Wi-Fi Protected Setup networks, a method that enables users to push a physical or software-based button to automatically configure network names, connect devices to the network, and enable data encryption and authentication.

PBF (n)~ The interrelated processes of planning business activities, developing budgets based on the plans, and forecasting future expenditures and revenues based on budgeted and actual data.

PBM (n)~ A set of built-in functions that return server state information about values, objects, and settings in SQL Server. Policy Based Management allows a database administrator to declare the desired state of the system and checks the system for compliance with that state.

PBX (PN)~ A private telephone network in an organization. Individual telephone numbers or extension numbers are supported, and calls are automatically routed to them. Users can call each other using extensions. They can also place calls to outside numbers.

PBX phone (n)~ A proprietary phone connected to a PBX.

PC (n)~ A microcomputer designed for use by one person at a time. Personal computers do not need to share the processing, disk, and printer resources of another computer.

PC ~ (Personal Computer)- Originally just short for 'personal computer', PC is now an industry standard, partly evolved in the marketplace, partly agreed by a committee of the major players in the computer industry.

PC 2005 (2004, 2003 etc) ~ An agreed standard for new PCs, set each year by a committee of the major players in the computer industry.

PC Call (PN)~ A feature that enables customers to make voice calls from one computer to another.

PC Card (n)~ A removable device, approximately the size of a credit card, that can be plugged into a PCMCIA slot in a portable computer. PCMCIA devices can include modems, network adapters, and hard disk drives.

PC experience (n)~ The experience a user has when actively engaged with the computer.

PC Health (PN)~ A suite of technologies and features focused on providing end users with improved technical support by enabling Web-based support solutions. PC Health also provides better operating system reliability, and an enhanced end-user experience, by providing easier access to help content and support services.

PC protection (PN)~ The Security subcategory containing apps to help protect your PC.

PC settings (PN)~ A collection of Windows and device settings that users can change grouped into one location.

PC site (PN)~ The Windows Mobile footer link to the site that is built for viewing from a PC.

PCD (n)~ A graphics file format developed by Eastman Kodak Company.

PCH (n)~ In computer programming, an optimization developed for command-line compilers where a (C or C++) header file is compiled into an intermediate form that is faster to process for the compiler.

PCI (n)~ A specification introduced by Intel Corporation that defines a local bus system that allows up to 10 PCI-compliant expansion cards to be installed in the computer.

PCI ~ (Peripheral Component Interconnect)- A standard for PCexpansion cards, currently the most popular in desktop PCs. A 'PCI slot' is a socket on the- motherboard- for such

cards.

PCI expansion slot (n)~ A connection socket for a peripheral designed for the Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) local bus on a computer motherboard.

PCI Express ~ A special type of PCI slot for graphics cards, replacing- AGP- in most new computers.

PCL (n)~ The page-description language developed by Hewlett Packard for their laser and inkjet printers. Because of the widespread use of laser printers, this command language has become a standard in many printers.

PCL (n)~ A value between 1 and 8 that is assigned to a message based on its content and that reflects the liklihood that the message is phishing.

PCM (n)~ A technique for digitizing audio into an uncompressed format by assigning a value to the amplitude of the signal at fixed intervals.

PCMCIA ~ (Personal Computer Memory Card International Association)- A type of PC- expansion card, the size of an ordinary credit card, mainly intended for use with- notebooks.

PCMCIA device (n)~ A removable device, approximately the size of a credit card, that can be plugged into a PCMCIA slot in a portable computer. PCMCIA devices can include modems, network adapters, and hard disk drives.

p-code (n)~ A machine language for a nonexistent processor (a pseudomachine). Such code is executed by a software interpreter.

PCR (n)~ A register inside a Trusted Platform Module (TPM). This register is sufficiently large to contain a hash (currently only SHA-1).

PCT (n)~ A proposed protocol standard that supports authentication and encryption to secure privacy in Internet communications. PCT is similar to the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) protocol.

PC-to-PC Sync (n)~ The process of reconciling the differences between a file stored on one PC and a copy of the same file stored on another PC.

PCV (n)~ A vaccine for immunization against disease caused by the bacterium Streptococcus pneumoniae (pneumococcus).

PDA ~ (Personal Digital Assistant)- A small handheld computer used for taking notes on the move, keeping contact information and so on. See also- palmtop.

PDB file (oth)~ A program database file (PDB). A PDB holds debugging and project state information that allows for incremental linking of a debug configuration of your program.

PDC (n)~ A computer running Windows NT 4.0 Server that authenticates logons and maintains the directory database for a Windows NT 4.0 domain. A primary domain controller is not used in a Windows 2000 domain. Instead, one domain controller is designated as the primary domain controller emulator for backward compatibility.

PDC emulator master (n)~ A domain controller that holds the primary domain controller (PDC) emulator operations master role in Active Directory. The PDC emulator services network clients that do not have Active Directory client software installed, and it replicates directory changes to any Windows NT backup domain controllers (BDCs) in the domain. The PDC emulator handles password authentication requests involving passwords that have recently changed and not yet been replicated throughout the domain. At any time, the PDC emulator master role can be assigned to only one domain controller in each

domain.

PDF (n)~ The Adobe specification for electronic documents that use the Adobe Acrobat family of servers and readers.

PDF (n)~ An ASCII text file that contains predefined software distribution objects, such as programs and packages to be used for software deployment.

PDF ~ (Portable Document Format)- A popular document format, used mainly for online computer manuals,- which retains the look of a printed book onscreen. PDFs are created using Adobe Acrobat, but can be read and displayed by many different programs including Internet Explorer.

PDF reflow (n)~ A process that converts a PDF file to flowing text and document elements that are native to the application being used.

PDF Reflow (PN)~ A feature that enables PDF reflow.

PDF Render (PN)~ A feature that renders a PDF document as a single or series of pictures in a page.

PDK (n)~ A development kit that includes all the tools, technology, and documentation that are required in each specific area of the Surface product, such as applications (including the SDK), Shell, hardware, and the Vision System.

PE file (n)~ The file format used for executable programs and for files to be linked together to form executable programs.

peak expiratory flow (n)~ The maximum volume of air exhaled during a forced expiration starting with the lungs fully inflated.

peak flow meter (n)~ A portable instrument that measures the flow of air during a forced expiration.

peak heart rate (n)~ The fastest heart rate (measured per minute) an individual can safely achieve through exercise stress.

Peak Memory Usage (n)~ In Task Manager, the peak amount of physical memory resident in a process since it started.

peak power plan (n)~ A Configuration Manager power plan that you can configure with power settings that are applied during the peak hours or business hours that you specify.

peak time (n)~ The period of time during the day in which the user experiences high e-mail volume, typically during regular business hours.

Peak times (PN)~ A feature that allows the user to schedule automatic synchronization between the device and the Exchange Server every time an item arrives or is changed in Exchange Server (if the organization is running Exchange Server with Exchange ActiveSync), and after the first full synchronization with Exchange Server when the volume of e-mail is high.

peak units (n)~ The highest level at which a resource is scheduled for all assigned tasks during a given period of time. Peak units are expressed as a percentage, number of units, or consumption rate.

peek (v)~ ?To hover over open browser tabs and see thumbnails of the underlying webpage.

peer (n)~ Any of the devices on a layered communications network that operate on the same protocol level.

peer (n)~ A node that makes cached data available to clients needing to retrieve the data.

Peer Channel (PN)~ A protocol that is used for broadcasting messages over a virtual network of cooperating nodes. It is used to send and receive messages between nodes in a named mesh.

peer discovery (n)~ The process of locating peers which have the data one would like to retrieve.

peer mesh (n)~ The worldwide collection of networks and gateways that use the TCP/IP suite of protocols to communicate with one another.

Peer Name Resolution Protocol (n)~ A standard set of formats and procedures which enables secure and dynamic publication, registration and resolution of computer names and IP addresses including the ability to register multiple names on a single computer, multiple computers to a single name, and have names registered by applications.

peer node (n)~ An instance of a channel endpoint participating in the mesh that implements the Peer Channel Protocol.

peer system (n)~ A mainframe, midrange, or personal computer that communicates with another computer as an equal partner, with both computers sharing control over the communication.

peer trust (n)~ A feature that allows a user to explicitly trust an end user certificate, without first trusting the root CA.

peer-caching (n)~ The process of temporarily storing recently accessed information in a special memory subsystem shared by two or more peer systems.

Peer-to-Peer (n)~ An item in Control Panel that opens a dialog box that allows the user to set preferences for a peer-to-peer network.

Peer-to-peer ~ A type of- network- where computers are connected together directly, rather than via a- server, allowing them to access each other's hard disk etc. Most home networs work like this.

peer-to-peer graph (n)~ The worldwide collection of networks and gateways that use the TCP/IP suite of protocols to communicate with one another.

peer-to-peer network (n)~ A group of computers that are connected on a network and share resources, such as printers and files.

peer-to-peer replication (n)~ A type of transactional replication. In contrast to read-only transactional replication and transactional replication with updating subscriptions, the relationships between nodes in a Peer to Peer replication topology are peer relationships rather than hierarchical ones, with each node containing identical schema and data.

peer-to-peer technology (n)~ A technology that enables computers to communicate directly with each other over the Internet or a private network without the need for a server.

PEF (n)~ The maximum volume of air exhaled during a forced expiration starting with the lungs fully inflated.

pegging (n)~ The process of tracing the quantity of a required item to its source.

pegging event (n)~ A resource flow event that signals the demand for a product.

PEGI (n)~ A self-regulatory body which independently applies and enforces interactive game ratings adopted by the industry in Europe.

PEGI 12+ (n)~ A game rating symbol developed by the Pan European Gaming Information (PEGI) and the British Board of Film Classification (BBFC).

PEGI 16+ (oth)~ A game rating symbol developed by the Pan European Gaming Information (PEGI) and the British Board of Film Classification (BBFC).

PEGI 18+ (oth)~ A game rating symbol developed by the Pan European Gaming Information (PEGI) and the British Board of Film Classification (BBFC).

PEGI 3+ (n)~ A game rating symbol developed by the Pan European Gaming Information (PEGI) and the British Board of Film Classification (BBFC).

PEGI 7+ (n)~ A game rating symbol developed by the Pan European Gaming Information (PEGI) and the British Board of Film Classification (BBFC).

PEGI/BBFC (n)~ A game ratings system for the UK.

pel (n)~ The smallest element used to form the composition of an image on a computer monitor. Computer monitors display images by drawing thousands of very small pixels arranged in columns and rows.

PEL (n)~ The PerformancePoint language that is used to write business rules that automate operations and calculate performance data for a financial model.

Pen (PN)~ A tool that lets you draw a Bezier path by clicking (for corner anchor points) or click-and-dragging (for curves) a series of anchor points.

pen (n)~ A pointed input device that comes with a mobile device or tablet PC, and is used to navigate through applications and to input information.

pen button (n)~ A button on some tablet pens. You can use it to perform certain actions, including a mouse right-click equivalent.

pen comment (n)~ A comment created by using a stylus. Microsoft Office Word treats a pen comment like any other drawing object. Pen comments don't appear in the Reviewing Pane, and Word doesn't insert comment marks in the document window.

pen drive (n)~ A small device used to store information. USB flash drives plug into computer USB ports so you can copy information to or from them, making it easy to share and transport information.

pen flick (n)~ A gesture you can make with a tablet pen to quickly navigate and perform shortcuts.

Pen-Centric Tablet PCs ~ pen-centric and run full, user-controlled operating systems, such as- Apple's iPad

Pencil (PN)~ A tool used to draw freehand paths.

pencil (n)~ A pencil tool that simulates the look and feel of drawing lines with a pencil.

Pending (adj)~ A status that denotes that resources have been scheduled to perform work for a service activity, but may be subject to change.

pending (Adverb) ~ A state that refers to a resource in a failover cluster or server cluster when the resource is in the process of being brought online or taken offline.

pending action (n)~ Any action that has not be completed for a particular computer.

pending area (n)~ A conversation area where conversations that are not active (e.g., on hold) are displayed.

pending change (n)~ A change that has been made in one enlistment but has not yet been submitted to the database for publishing and permanent record.

pending closed (adj)~ The state when the period or operational process can only transition to a closed state, or when a source document can only transition to a closed status.

pending conversation area (n)~ A conversation area where conversations that are not

active (e.g., on hold) are displayed.

pending test (n)~ A test that has been selected to run but is not yet in progress. Pending tests can be viewed in the Test Results window.

pending user (n)~ A person who was invited to join Yammer but has not joined.

penetration test (n)~ A test that looks for attack paths that might be used to gain access to assets.

Penetration Test ~ Penetration tests attempt to exploit vulnerabilities to determine whether unauthorized access or other malicious activity is possible.

Pentium ~ The best known PC- processor- (or- CPU), manufactured by Intel.

People (PN)~ The link to the list of contacts from your mail and messenger accounts.

People (PN)~ An app that facilitates contact list and social update management.

People (PN)~ A view that aggregates rich information about your contacts and makes it easy to initiate communication with them.

People Directory (PN)~ The Yammer directory that allows users to search for other user profiles.

People Near Me (n)~ A feature that identifies people using computers near you so that you can use features and programs that use peer-to-peer technology.

People Near Me (n)~ A feature that allows the user to share items such as documents or folders with other devices on a layered communications network that operate on the same protocol level.

People Pane (PN)~ A pane in Outlook that displays a selected contact along with relevant information (photos, status messages or feeds, calendar items, etc.) from Outlook and other networks.

People peek (n)~ A contextual summary of the user's favorite contacts and People search functionality, which is displayed in a callout without switching to the People view.

people tag (n)~ A tag used to identify a person in a photo.

People tags (PN)~ The heading for the tags that identify people in a photo. This heading is used for the group of all people tags used in someone's photo gallery, and for the group of people tags in an individual photo.

People view (n)~ A feature that filters a user's Inbox to only display email messages from people who are the user's frequent contacts. When a frequent contact sends the user a new email, the sender's photo is displayed beneath -€œPeople-€? in the Folder Pane. When the user selects the sender's photo under -€œPeople,-€? email messages from that sender are displayed.

Peoples ~ Peoples is PCS operator in Hong Kong, now brand name 'PEOPLES' of China Mobile Hong Kong.- http://www.peoples.com.hk

Per Device licensing mode (PN)~ A mode in which the remote desktop server requests an RDS Per Device client access license (RDS Per Device CAL) from a Remote Desktop license server so that a device can connect remotely to the remote desktop server.

per diem (n)~ An allowance provided to an employee who is traveling for business. The per diem usually covers lodging, meals and incidental expenses.

per monitor-€"DPI aware (adj)~ Pertaining to an application that adjusts the size of UI elements dynamically to accommodate changes to the DPI setting.

Per User licensing mode (PN)~ A mode in which the remote desktop server requests an

RDS Per User client access license (RDS Per User CAL) from a Remote Desktop license server so that a user can connect remotely to the remote desktop server.

per user ownership (n)~ The virtual machine ownership under which, if a self-service policy is created for a group, each group member owns and manages his own computers and, if a virtual machine quota has been set, the quota places an individual limit on the virtual machines created by each group member.

percent complete (n)~ A field that you use to enter or display how much of a task has been completed. This value is expressed as the percentage of the task duration that has been completed.

percent margin (n)~ A pricing method that determines the unit price of the product, which is calculated as a percent of the profit that you want to receive.

percent markup (n)~ A pricing method that determines the unit price of the product is calculated as a percent markup of the current cost or standard cost that was entered in the Current Cost field on the Product form.

percent of list (n)~ A pricing method that determines the unit price of the product as a percent of the price that was entered in the List Price field on the Product form.

percent sign (n)~ The % character.

percent work complete (n)~ A percentage value that indicates the current status of a task, resource, or assignment, expressed as the percentage of work that has been completed.

percentage markup (n)~ The percentage amount that the list price is increased to arrive at a custom price. For example a 20 percent increase means that the price is 120 percent of the list price.

percentage off (n)~ The percentage amount that the list price is decreased to arrive at a custom price. For example a 20 percent discount means that the price is 80 percent of the list price.

perfect forwarding (n)~ Restoring the rvalue-ness of an argument's original value in order to perform overload resolution.

performance (n)~ The degree to which a product or service executes its specified function.

Performance (PN)~ Microsoft Edge developer tool to profile a web page frame rate. This tool helps you see what is happening behind the scenes when your pages are slowing down.

performance analysis (n)~ The assessment of actual performance against an established standard.

Performance Analyzer for HTML5 Apps (PN)~ A tool within the Windows SDK used to analyze the performance of Windows Store apps that use HTML5 and JavaScript.

Performance and Resource Optimization (PN)~ A feature that supports workload- and application-aware resource optimization within a virtualized environment. Based on performance and health data provided by PRO-enabled management packs, PRO can automatically or manually implement recommendations or Tips to minimize downtime and accelerate time to resolution.

Performance and Resource Optimization pack (n)~ A type of System Center pack that provides classes, monitors, alerts, and tasks for Performance and Resource Optimization (PRO) in Virtual Machine Manager.

Performance and Resource Optimization tip (n)~ A recommendation provided by a PRO-enabled management pack that can be implemented automatically or manually to optimize performance or reduce downtime for workloads running in virtualized environments.

Performance Center (n)~ Item on the Control Panel that allows the user to monitor PC performance.

Performance Collection Tools (PN)~ A set of tools that allow developers to measure, evaluate, and target performance-related issues in their code.

performance counter (n)~ A set of components that allow you to track the performance of an application.

performance data (n)~ Sampled numeric data collected from Windows NT performance counters.

performance data view (n)~ A window that displays specified performance information.

performance degradation (n)~ A reduction of performance.

performance dimension (n)~ A dimension used to distinguish and categorize key performance activity against objectives.

performance event (n)~ An event that is raised if a performance metric, such as the time from when a request was made until the response is sent, exceeds the configured threshold.

Performance Logs and Alerts (PN)~ A Distributed Component Object Model (DCOM) API that enables application programmers to log system performance and diagnosis data, and to generate alert notifications based on performance counter thresholds.

performance management (n)~ The modification of a process or task to improve performance to meet an established standard.

performance measure (n)~ Sampled numeric data collected for capacity planning.

performance monitor (n)~ A process or program that appraises and records status information about various system devices and other processes.

performance monitoring (n)~ The process of watching the message process/receive rate, number of running orchestrations, number of cache hits, memory usage over time, and so on.

performance object (n)~ In System Monitor, a logical collection of counters that is associated with a resource or service that can be monitored.

performance processing rules (n)~ Rules that govern process performance or capacity type counters.

Performance Reviews (PN)~ A template that addresses, from a Human Resources perspective, the general activities that define the typical quarterly or annual performance review cycle. This template assumes a performance review process has previously been established and assumes that performance is not tied to compensation.

performance rule (n)~ A rule that defines how Microsoft Operations Manager (MOM) processes performance counter data and Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) numeric data.

performance test (n)~ A procedure used to assess performance.

performance threshold (n)~ A value against which sampled numeric data is compared. Operations Manager generates an alert if the threshold is crossed in either direction.

performance tools (n)~ Tools that you can use to evaluate the performance of a solution. Performance tools can have different purposes; some are designed to evaluate end-to-end performance while others focus on evaluating performance of a particular aspect of a solution.

Performance Tools for Visual Studio 2013 (PN)~ The tools which let developers measure, evaluate, and target performance-related issues in their applications in Visual Studio 2013.

Performance Tools for Visual Studio 2013 Language Pack (PN)~ Language Pack is a free add-on that you can use to switch the language that's displayed in the Performance Tools for Visual Studio 2013 user interface.

Performance troubleshooter (n)~ A troubleshooter that helps optimize performance settings in Windows.

Performance view (n)~ A window that displays specified performance information.

PerformancePoint Add-in for Excel (n)~ A component that is installed on your computer to add PerformancePoint Planning commands and functions to Excel. It takes, as input, disparate enterprise information portal (EIP) and line-of-business (LOB) data, which is collected by using PerformancePoint Planning models.

PerformancePoint common services (n)~ A set of commonly-used and shared services such as Logger, Configuration, Security Manager, Resource Manager, Transaction Management, Task and Schedule Manager, Type Library Manager, and Data Access Layer.

PerformancePoint Content List (PN)~ A list that stores the elements that are used to construct a PerformancePoint dashboard.

PerformancePoint Dashboard Designer (PN)~ A client application that you use to create and manage dashboards, scorecards, reports, and other PerformancePoint items prior to deploying them within a dashboard to a SharePoint site.

PerformancePoint Expression Language (n)~ The PerformancePoint language that is used to write business rules that automate operations and calculate performance data for a financial model.

PerformancePoint Monitoring Server (PN)~ A computer or group of computers that host the PerformancePoint Monitoring Server database and PerformancePoint Monitoring Server Web Service.

PerformancePoint Monitoring Server Configuration Manager (PN)~ The administration wizard that is used for installing and configuring Monitoring Server, including such tasks as adding or removing components, specifying the location of the Monitoring System database, and configuring the server for SQL Server Reporting Services and Windows SharePoint Services or Microsoft Office SharePoint Services.

PerformancePoint Monitoring Server Web Service (PN)~ A collection of application programming interfaces (APIs) that provide the core functionality of PerformancePoint Monitoring Server, connecting PerformancePoint Dashboard Designer to the Monitoring Server database, Dashboard Viewer for SharePoint, and data sources.

PerformancePoint Monitoring System database (PN)~ The database that stores the PerformancePoint Monitoring Server metadata, which consists of user permissions and settings for dashboard elements.

PerformancePoint Planning Administration Console (PN)~ A thin client that allows members of the global administrator role to make configurations to any computer that is running PerformancePoint Planning Server. Configurations include creating and editing applications, creating and editing model sites, adding users to PerformancePoint Planning Server applications, and adding users to or removing users from the global administrator role, the Modeler role, or the user administrator role.

PerformancePoint Planning Business Modeler (n)~ A component of PerformancePoint Planning Server that is the primary interface for designing and managing business applications that perform complex planning, budgeting, forecasting, and consolidation.

PerformancePoint Planning Server (PN)~ The Planning server component of PerformancePoint Server. It is an infrastructure that includes everything between the PerformancePoint Server client tier and the SQL Server 2005 databases and SQL Server Analysis Services cubes.

PerformancePoint Planning Server Configuration Manager (PN)~ The administration wizard that is used for configuring Planning Server, including such tasks as adding or removing Web services and creating or provisioning a new system database.

PerformancePoint Planning service (PN)~ The Windows service that manages and processes the work item queue in Performance Planning Server. PerformancePoint Planning Server work items can include job and cube processing, data writebacks, and audit and trace logging.

PerformancePoint Server (PN)~ A complete performance management (PM) application that includes business scorecarding, analytics and planning functionality. PerformancePoint Server enables companies to understand and manage the vast amounts of financial and other performance data generated by medium and large enterprises during the course of business.

PerformancePoint Service (PN)~ The SharePoint service application that enables dashboarding capabilities by means of scorecards, analytic grids and charts, and other decision-making tools for the enterprise.

PerformancePoint Service application (PN)~ A SharePoint Server service application that enables PerformancePoint functionality.

PerformancePoint Service application proxy (PN)~ The PerformancePoint Web Front End (WFE) service interface. It abstracts the communication layer between WFE components and the service application.

PerformancePoint Services (PN)~ A collection of services for Microsoft SharePoint Server that enables users to monitor organizational goals, to analyze performance information through up-to-date content and context-rich dashboards and scorecards, and to use that information to make business decisions.

PerformancePoint Services Central Administration (PN)~ A collection of SharePoint administration pages that the administrator can use to configure PerformancePoint Services for SharePoint.

PerformancePoint Services in Microsoft SharePoint Server (PN)~ A collection of services for Microsoft SharePoint Server that enables users to monitor organizational goals, to analyze performance information through up-to-date content and context-rich dashboards and scorecards, and to use that information to make business decisions.

PerformancePoint Settings Database (PN)~ A PerformancePoint-specific database that stores the annotations for each dashboard element, user-based filter selections, and other information about dashboard elements.

perimeter network (n)~ One or more computers that have a connection to the Internet through an external screening router and a connection to the internal network through an interior screening router. Computers that are linked to the perimeter network have limited access to both the Internet and the internal network. This architecture is convenient if multiple hosts require direct Internet access.

period (n)~ Menstrual flow, an instance of menstruation.

periodic discount (n)~ A price reduction in effect during a set time.

periodic spline (n)~ A closed spline with no defined endpoints.

peripheral (n)~ A device, such as a disk drive, printer, modem, or joystick, that is connected to a computer and is controlled by the computer's microprocessor.

Peripheral ~ Anything that plugs into the computer, such as keyboard, printer etc.

peripheral component interconnect (n)~ A specification introduced by Intel Corporation that defines a local bus system that allows up to 10 PCI-compliant expansion cards to be installed in the computer.

Perl (n)~ An interpreted language, based on C and several UNIX utilities. Perl has powerful string-handling features for extracting information from text files. Perl can assemble a string and send it to the shell as a command; therefore, it is often used for system administration tasks. A program in Perl is known as a script. Perl was devised by Larry Wall at the NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory.

Perlin Noise (n)~ A technique developed by Ken Perlin which uses a texturing primitive (noise) in combination with mathematical expressions to render natural looking images and textures such as ice, wood grain and stone on computer generated surfaces in graphics and animations.

Permanent Account Number (PN)~ A 10-character alphanumeric identifier issued by the Indian Income Tax Department to all taxable entities for taxation and identification purposes.

permanent consumer (n)~ An event consumer whose registration lasts until it is explicitly cancelled.

permission (n)~ A rule associated with an object to regulate which users can gain access to the object and in what manner. Permissions are assigned or denied by the object's owner.

permission (n)~ Parental consent for a child to use a Windows Live service, view a website, or communicate with a person.

permission (n)~ One or more securable object permissions that secure access to logical units of application data and functionality.

Permission (PN)~ A setting that determines what actions a Customer or CSR may take and/or what content they can view on the Support Portal.

permission class (n)~ A class that defines access to a resource or defines an indentity by supporting authorization checks.

permission level (n)~ A set of permissions that can be granted to users or SharePoint groups on an entity such as a site, library, list, folder, item, or document.

permission object (n)~ An instance of a permission class that represents access rights to resources or identity. A permission object can be used to specify a request, demand, or a grant of permission.

permission policy (n)~ An approach to restricting permission for a given document, workbook, presentation, or message. The policy defines which Office features are available, which information can be accessed, and what level of editing is allowed.

permission setting (n)~ A configuration that enables the user to determine whether an individual or domain can add him to contact lists, see his status, or send instant messages to him. For individuals, the possible permissions are Allow and Block. For domains, the three types of permissions are Allow, Block, and Notify.

permission type (n)~ One of 2 or 3 possible permissions that a user can grant to users or domains in the Options dialog box, on the Permissions tab. For individual users, the possible permissions are Allow and Block. For domains, the three types of permissions are Allow, Block, and Notify.

permissions (n)~ Authorization to perform operations associated with a specific shared resource, such as a file, directory, or printer. Permissions must be granted by the system administrator to individual user accounts or administrative groups.

permissions level (n)~ The extent of access a user has to a site. The default permissions levels are Read, Edit, Design, and Full Control.

permissions list (n)~ A list in the Options dialog box, on the Privacy tab, that displays the people or domains for which the user has set permissions.

per-program IP virtualization (n)~ A Remote Desktop IP Virtualization mode that is configured on the remote desktop server in which specified programs are assigned unique virtual IP addresses, while all other programs use the IP address of the remote desktop server.

per-seat licensing (n)~ A licensing mode that requires a separate Client Access License for each client computer, regardless of whether all the clients access the server at the same time.

per-server licensing (n)~ A licensing mode that requires a separate Client Access License for each concurrent connection to the server, regardless of whether there are other client computers on the network that do not happen to connect concurrently.

per-session IP virtualization (n)~ A Remote Desktop IP Virtualization mode that is configured on the remote desktop server in which all programs in a client session use the same virtual IP address. Each client session is assigned a unique virtual IP address.

persisted computed column (n)~ A computed column of a table that is physically stored, and whose values are updated when any other columns that are part of its computation change. Applying the persisted property to a computed column allows for indexes to be created on it when the column is deterministic, but not precise.

persistence (n)~ The saving of the state of a workflow instance or a service to a storage medium, so that it can be unloaded from memory or recovered after a system failure.

persistence provider (n)~ A feature in the .NET Framework that saves and restores workflow instances to and from a storage medium.

persistence store (n)~ A set of database tables that store workflow instance state and workflow instance metadata.

persistent chat (n)~ A type of chat in which messages are posted to a chat room where they can be viewed and responded to in real time by multiple participants. Users can search for other rooms by name, member/owner, keywords, and content across groups from Lync.

persistent cookie (n)~ A cookie that remains on the user's computer between browser sessions; a cookie with an expiration time independent of when the browser is closed.

persistent file handle (n)~ A file handle that has a persistent value for the lifetime of the file system object to which it refers.

persistent object (n)~ A COM object that adheres to standards through which clients can request objects to be initialized, loaded, and saved to and from a data store, such as a flat file, structured storage, or memory.

persistent reservation (n)~ A reservation placed on a disk by Failover Clustering to prevent computers other than the appropriate cluster member from accessing the disk.

Persistent Shared Object Model (n)~ A custom protocol for transporting Web conferencing content.

persistent virtual machine (n)~ A virtual machine that will retain the data indefinitely, even after the reboot

persistent VM (n)~ A virtual machine that will retain the data indefinitely, even after the reboot

person record (n)~ The record that contains person-specific information (age, height, etc) in CRM.

person relationship (n)~ In the Business Network feature in CRM, the connection that a person has to another person, whether explicit, where the relationship is defined, or implicit, where the people may have had contact, but the relationship is not defined.

person reminder (n)~ A reminder set by the user to go off when the user contacts or is contacted by a particular person.

persona (n)~ A fictional reality, collecting together real data describing the important characteristics of a particular user group in a fictional character. A persona describes the typical skills, abilities, needs, desires, working habits, tasks ,and backgrounds of a particular set of users.

Personal (adj)~ A privacy relationship setting that allows the most amount of information to be viewed.

Personal (PN)~ A type of notebook listed in OneNote Notebooks screen.

Personal Address Book (n)~ A customizable address book used to store personal e-mail addresses you use frequently. However, Contacts offers more advanced features for this function. Personal Address Book files have a .pab extension and can be copied to disk.

Personal Area Network (n)~ A small, Internet Protocol (IP)-based network. It is usually used for short-range, ad-hoc communication between devices and computers. A PAN may also be used to enable connectivity to a larger Local Area Network (LAN), Wide-Area Network (WAN), or the Internet. Windows XP supports the Bluetooth PAN service so you can create Personal Area Networks using Bluetooth.

personal assistant (n)~ The personal assistant feature on Windows Phone and Windows.

personal card (n)~ An information card that a user has created. The user enters personal information which is then stored as a self-issued card in a secure store. Along with that

personal information, the self-issued card contains a -€œprivate personal identifier-€?, which is generated when the card is created.

personal certificate (n)~ A certificate that identifies an individual software user.

Personal Chat Link (n)~ A web address generated by a CSR that initiates a Chat Request for that CSR only.

personal computer (n)~ A microcomputer designed for use by one person at a time. Personal computers do not need to share the processing, disk, and printer resources of another computer.

personal desktop (n)~ A full desktop environment that is personalized for and -€œowned-€? by an individual user, as opposed to a shared desktop which does not carry much user personalization.

personal detail (n)~ An account detail which identifies a person, such as first name, last name, and email address.

personal digital assistant (n)~ A lightweight palmtop computer designed to provide specific functions like personal organization (calendar, note taking, database, calculator, and so on) as well as communications. More advanced models also offer multimedia features. Many PDA devices rely on a pen or other pointing device for input instead of a keyboard or mouse, although some offer a keyboard too small for touch typing to use in conjunction with a pen or pointing device. For data storage, a PDA relies on flash memory instead of power-hungry disk drives.

personal finance (PN)~ An app category that facilitates management of personal finances.

personal folder (n)~ A folder containing your most frequently used folders (such as Documents, Pictures, Music, Favorites, Contacts, and other folders that are specific to your user account). The personal folder is labeled with the name you use to log on to your computer and is located at the top of the Start menu.

Personal Folder (PN)~ The tooltip that is displayed when hovering over a personal folder on the Manage Folders webpage.

personal identification number (n)~ A unique and secret identification code similar to a password that is assigned to an authorized user and used to gain access to personal information or assets via an electronic device.

Personal Information Manager (n)~ An application that usually includes an address book and organizes unrelated information, such as notes, appointments, and names, in a useful way.

personal message (n)~ A customized message that someone sets in Windows Live Messenger, on Windows Live Home, or on their profile page. The status message is part of the share anything' control. The information is distributed to any connected service.'

personal note (n)~ A text note provided by a user that is displayed along with his or her presence status.

personal preview (n)~ A video preview for a Lync user that provides options to answer with video from within the notification.

personal schedule (n)~ A schedule of activities that are not related to work.

Personal security (PN)~ The Security subcategory containing apps to enhance your personal security.

Personal Settings (n)~ An area in the Works Calendar where the user can set options for individual calendars.

personal settings (n)~ Personal configurations of a program or operating system.

personal store (n)~ A certificate store associated with an individual user.

Personal Transfer (n)~ A UI element that allows the user to transfer a call to another one of his or her devices.

personal vault (n)~ A type of vault that contains Web passwords and secure notes that you can place on a USB flash drive and use on another computer.

personal view (n)~ A view of a list, SharePoint document library, or Web Part Page that is available only to a particular user.

Personal Virtual Assistant (n)~ A service that implements control of in-conference services for one PSTN user. It listens for request key commands from the user's PSTN device and executes them to control the phone functionality. For example, PVA implements #6 (mute) from the PSTN user.

personal virtual desktop (n)~ A virtual machine that is assigned to a specific user account in Active Directory Domain Services and made available to the user by using RemoteApp and Desktop Connection.

Personal Virtual Desktop service (n)~ A service that allows users to connect to their own, personally assigned virtual desktops.

personality (n)~ ?The set of characteristics that define what makes Cortana distinctive, recognizable, and compelling.

personalization (n)~ A feature with which you can direct Web-based content or e-mail messages to customers based on their user profile data and their previous requests for content.

personalization (n)~ A set of strategies for adjusting the recognizer to an individual's user's handwriting, e.g. the shapes of their characters or the specific words they use and don't use.

personalization (n)~ A feature of the Web Parts control set that enables end users to personalize (modify) Web Parts controls and save the personalized settings. Personalization can apply to individual users (user scope) or to all users (shared scope).

personalization (n)~ Icons next to Bing search results that indicate results that are liked by Facebook friends, near your location, or trending on Twitter.

personalization (n)~ A feature that enables the user to change a site's color scheme and background image.

Personalization (PN)~ An app category for people who like to customize their PC or Phone.

personalization provider (n)~ A server control that provides persistent storage for personalization state-state regarding the content and layout of Web Parts pages-generated by the Web Parts personalization service.

personalization scope (n)~ The state of a Web Parts page that determines the range of users to which personalization changes apply. The WebPartManager control determines the personalization scope for a Web Parts page. The PersonalizationScope enumeration provides two possible scopes (Shared and User) that a page can be in at any given time. In shared scope, personalization changes made to shared controls apply to all users. In user

scope, personalization changes made to shared and per-user controls apply only to the specific user.

Personalize (PN)~ The label for the Windows Live Devices task webpage where someone specifies a name and an icon for the computer that they plan to sync.

personalize (v)~ To add a personal touch to something.

personalized activity (n)~ The strongest signal from a specific user's graph that is shown in the activity area.

personalized menu (n)~ A menu that shows only basic commands and commands that you use often.

personalized Web Part (n)~ A shared Web Part that has been modified by a user in personal view. The changes made to a Web Part personalized in this way are visible only to the user who made those changes.

person-type entity (n)~ An entity that represents a person, declared as such in metadata.

perspective (n)~ A user-defined subset of a cube, whereas a view is a user-defined subset of tables and columns in a relational database.

perspective camera (n)~ A camera that works like a normal camera lens by making objects in the distance appear smaller than nearby objects.

perspective field of view (n)~ A view that changes the amount of the content that is visible through the camera and the amount that objects in the document appear to be distorted by the camera. Small values will reduce the amount that an object is distorted by perspective and large values will cause objects to become very distorted as with a fisheye lens.

PERT analysis (n)~ A process by which you evaluate a probable outcome based on three scenarios: best-case, expected-case, and worst-case.

PERT chart (n)~ A project optimization tool that enables scheduling and tracking of tasks, goal setting, and timelines.

per-use cost (n)~ A set fee for the use of a resource that can be in place of, or in addition to, a variable. For work resources, a per-use cost accrues each time that the resource is used. For material resources, a per-use cost is accrued only once.

per-user control (n)~ A dynamic Web Parts control that can be personalized and permanently deleted from a page for an individual user only. A per-user control appears on the page only when the page is in user scope. Note that a per-user control can have properties that are both user-scope and shared-scope for personalization purposes.

pessimistic concurrency (n)~ A method of managing concurrency by using a lock technique to prevent other clients from updating the same object at the same time.

pessimistic duration (n)~ The worst-case possibility for the total span of active working time expected for a task, that is, the amount of time from the pessimistic start to pessimistic finish of a task.

pessimistic locking (n)~ A type of locking in which the page containing one or more records, including the record being edited, is unavailable to other users when you use the Edit method, and remains unavailable until you use the Update method.

PET (n)~ A nuclear medicine imaging method similar to computed tomography that produces an image of functional processes in the body.

petite caps (n)~ A font effect in which lowercase text appears as capital letters in a font

size that is even smaller than small caps.

petty cash (n)~ The cash kept on hand for small purchases.

PFN (n)~ An app identity that is created when you reserve a name for an app in the Windows Store Dashboard.

p-frame (n)~ In MPEG and WMV compression, a frame that is composed of data from previous frames.

PG (n)~ A game rating symbol developed by the British Board of Film Classification (BBFC).

PG (n)~ A game rating symbol developed by the Office of Film and Literature Classification (OFLC).

PGO (n)~ A feature that allows you to optimize an application based on most-likely used scenarios.

phantom (adj)~ Pertaining to the insertion of a new row or the deletion of an existing row in a range of rows that were previously read by another task, where that task has not yet committed its transaction.

phantom bill of material (n)~ A bill of material used to describe the components of a parent part that will be built as part of a higher-level parent part. The term phantom' is used to indicate that the part never really exists as a stocked item

phantom bill of materials item (n)~ A bill of materials item that is produced but not stocked.

phantom BOM (n)~ A bill of material used to describe the components of a parent part that will be built as part of a higher-level parent part. The term phantom' is used to indicate that the part never really exists as a stocked item

phantom explosion (n)~ The process of calculating the demand for the materials required for a non-stocked subassembly that is built during the production process of the parent component.

phantom item (n)~ An item that is produced but not stocked.

phantom row (n)~ A row that matches the search criteria but is not initially seen.

phase (n)~ A distinct division within a process model or product life cycle, typically a fundamental transition in the development of a product or service, culminating in a major or external milestone, or representing a fundamental transition in the development of a product or service.

phase (n)~ A group of related tasks that completes a major step in a project.

Phase Alternating Line (n)~ The dominant television standard in Europe and China. Phase Alternating Line (PAL) delivers 25 interlaced frames per second at 625 lines of resolution.

phish(ing) ~ An e-mail or website designed to redirect you to a bogus website with the intention of gaining bank or credit card information, or to download malicious program onto a computer without the users knowledge.

phish(ing) ~ The technique is also often used to secure credit card numbers, bank account information, brokerage information, and generally anything that could yield a financial gain in line with fraud operations.

phisher (n)~ A malicious user who deceives people into revealing personal information, such as account passwords and credit card numbers. A phisher typically uses deceptive e-

mail messages or online advertisements as bait to lure unsuspecting users to fraudulent websites, where the users are then tricked into providing personal information.

phishing (n)~ A technique used to trick computer users into revealing personal or financial information. A common online phishing scam starts with an e-mail message that appears to come from a trusted source but actually directs recipients to provide information to a fraudulent Web site.

Phishing ~ An internet scam in which a forged message from a bank provides a link for you to go to their website and 'confirm your details' - but the website is a fake, and if you do enter your details they will be used to steal all your money. Note that a legitimate email from your bank should be addressed to you personally rather than 'Dear customer' etc, and will- never- ask you to enter your PIN.

phishing confidence level (n)~ A value between 1 and 8 that is assigned to a message based on its content and that reflects the liklihood that the message is phishing.

Phishing Filter (n)~ A filter that helps to identify fraudulent Web sites and protect against personal data theft.

phishing website (n)~ A Web site that impersonates a trustworthy Web site to obtain user's personal or financial information.

Phone (n)~ An item the user can select in the Options dialog box, Phones tab, from the Select the default device for calling phone numbers' drop-down list. When the user selects Phone as the default device for calling phone numbers

Phone (PN)~ An app that lets you make regular cellular phone calls OR Skype calls.

phone accessibility (n)~ Built-in accessibility features that can make it easier to see, hear, and use the phone.

phone book (n)~ A list of contacts users can call (i.e. only shows contacts that have phone numbers associated with them).

phone bridge (n)~ A telecommunications service that is used to manage conference calls and audio for meetings.

phone call (PN)~ An activity to track a telephone call.

phone call (n)~ A function that enables a user to make a call to a phone, as opposed to calling another computer or using a webcam.

Phone Companion (PN)~ A PC-only app that helps users to connect their phone (iOS, Android, or Windows) to their PC, mainly by installing apps on the phone and/or setting up services like OneDrive, Office 365, and Xbox Music.

Phone Controls (n)~ An Item on the View menu that displays the toolbar of controls for PBX phone calls. Includes a Call menu for the currently selected person, Hold, Hang Up, Announced Transfer, Unnanounced Transfer, and Dial Pad buttons.

phone integration (n)~ A process that enables the user to integrate their PBX phone with Lync or Communicator, so they can place and receive calls from these products.

phone language (n)~ The default language of hubs, tiles, settings, dates, and other headings on the phone.

phone lock (n)~ A setting that prevents use of the phone and that requires a password in order to be disabled.

phone log (n)~ The details of a phone call which may be linked with the history of an account, business contact, or opportunity.

phone mode (n)~ A selector that determines which cellular network type a phone will use.

Phone Settings-€¦ (n)~ An item on the user's My Status menu that opens the Phones tab of the Options dialog box.

Phones (PN)~ A section of account.microsoft.com where people can manage their Microsoft phones and devices, including finding a lost phone.

photo (PN)~ An app category for photo-related apps.

Photo (PN)~ An app category for photo-related apps.

Photo & video (PN)~ An app category to help you work with your photos or home videos.

Photo & video production (PN)~ The Multimedia design subcategory containing apps to help with creating photography, or videos.

photo album (n)~ A collection of photos in electronic format that have been grouped into a virtual album.

photo brush (n)~ A line style created from a photographic image, such as a chain, a snake, etc.

Photo CD (n)~ A graphics file format developed by Eastman Kodak Company.

photo editing (PN)~ The process of adjusting a digital photo when preparing rich Office documents. Effects applied to a photo can be adjusted or removed in future Office sessions.

photo e-mail (n)~ An e-mail message that has image attachements, inline images, inline video, or an inline album.

Photo Extras (PN)~ A feature that allows to integrate a photo altering application with the Windows Phone built-in photo application.

Photo Fuse (PN)~ A Photo Gallery feature that replaces a section of one photo with a similar section of another, providing there are areas of overlap in both. For example, if someone has two photos of a group of people, and in Photo 1 everyone is smiling but one person has their eyes closed, they can include the section of Photo 2 where that person has their eyes open.

Photo Gallery (PN)~ A photo organizer used to view, manage, and edit digital pictures.

Photo Gallery (PN)~ A desktop app that enables users to view, manage, edit, and share photos and videos.

photo loop (n)~ A series of pictures that are continuously stored in the Camera app so the user can go back' or 'forward' in time from the moment they actually pressed the button to capture a photo.'

photo mix (n)~ The automatic display of photos in Windows Photos in a grid-like pattern based on metadata from the photos that are connected to the user's account.

Photo Montage (n)~ Feature of the Expression Graphic Designer, Windows illustration tool, that allows user to create a single image composed of multiple photos stitched together.

photo sharing (n)~ A feature that enables users to preview photos and send them to contacts.

photo stamp (n)~ A line style created from stamping an image, such as a daisy or a shoe, along a path that you draw.

Photo Viewer (PN)~ A mode of Windows Photo Viewer which consists of a top level

window displaying one photograph at a time, with navigation controls.

Photobucket ~ Photobucket is an image hosting, video hosting, slideshow creation and photo sharing website.- http://photobucket.com/

photomosaic (n)~ A collection of images or photos combined in such a way that the composite of details, when viewed from a distance, create an identifiable shape or picture.

Photos (PN)~ The link to the webpage where a user manages photos and albums.

Photos (PN)~ A Surface application from Microsoft where users can browse and interact with photos and videos.

Photos (PN)~ An app that enables the users to view, organize, edit and share all of their photos from multiple sources.

Photos & camera (PN)~ A feature in Settings that provides options such as launching the camera, adding location info, and uploading pictures.

Photos Preview (PN)~ An app that enables the users to view, organize, edit and share all of their photos from multiple sources.

PHP (n)~ An open source scripting language that can be embedded in HTML documents to execute interactive functions on a Web server. It is generally used for Web development.

phrase list (n)~ A list of possible values for a particular Input Scope to enhance voice/handwritten recognition. For example, if you're sure the textbox only has months represented numerically, you can include 6' or '12' in the phrase list

physical address expansion (n)~ A feature that allows x86-based computers to support more than 4 gigabytes (GB) of physical memory. Up to 64 GB of physical memory can be used as regular 4-kilobyte (KB) pages, and the number of bits that can be used by the kernel to address physical memory can be expanded from 32 to 36.

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physical computer (n)~ A hardware-based computer, as opposed to a software-based virtual machine.

physical date (n)~ The date a transaction physically occurred, such as the date that an item was received.

physical design (n)~ The third major stage in the design process, in which the project team determines how to specifically implement the logical design. Physical design addresses the technology that will be used by the end user. The goal is to apply real-world technology constraints to the logical design, such as implementation and performance considerations. Physical design corresponds to a contractor's blueprints for the physical elements of a structure-wiring, plumbing, heating, and ventilation. The contractor's plans add detail to the architect's plans and reflect real-world construction constraints.

physical disk resource (n)~ A disk on a cluster storage device. Physical disks are supported as cluster resources by a Resource DLL.

physical environment (n)~ An environment composed of physical machines.

physical inventory (n)~ The actual count of inventory on hand.

physical layer (n)~ Layer one of the OSI model. A software layer that transmits bits from

one computer to another and regulates the transmission of a stream of bits over a physical medium. This layer defines how the cable is attached to the network and which transmission technique is used to send data over the cable.

physical machine (n)~ A hardware-based computer, as opposed to a software-based virtual machine.

physical memory (n)~ The amount of RAM memory in a system, as distinguished from virtual memory.

physical network adapter (n)~ The component of a computer's internal hardware that enables the computer to connect with another computer, server or any networking device over a wired or wireless LAN connection.

physical path (n)~ The physical location of a directory or file. May be either a path on the local computer or a universal naming convention (UNC) path on a remote computer.

physical percent complete (n)~ An alternative value to Percent [%] Complete or Percent [%] Work Complete that you enter per task. This may be useful when analyzing project performance through such means as variance analysis or earned value analysis.

physical presence interface (n)~ An interface to run device operations that require physical presence.

physical resource (n)~ A file (for example, .vhd files or script) that can be imported into or exported from the Virtual Machine Manager library.

physical store (n)~ The physical databases that comprise the Data Warehouse.

physical-to-virtual machine conversion (n)~ The process by which a functioning physical computer is converted' to an identical

PIC (n)~ A device that functions as an overall manager in an interrupt driven system.

PIC (n)~ A Microsoft license offered on a per-user, per-month subscription price which provides organizations with the capability to connect their existing base of Live Communications Server-enabled users to the top public IM service providers (MSN, AOL, and Yahoo!).

PIC provisioning (n)~ The exchange, through Microsoft, of connectivity information with one or more public IM service providers.

PIC S9(4) COMP Integer (n)~ A 16-bit COBOL data type that represents signed arithmetic operations occupying 2 bytes of storage, and can take on values from -9999 to +9999 or -32768 to +32767. A PIC S9(4) COMP integer is normally analogous to an Integer data type in Microsoft-© Visual Basic-© and a Short Integer in C when referring to 32-bit.

PIC S9(9) COMP Integer (n)~ A 32-bit COBOL data type that represents a 4 byte signed arithmetic operation, and can take on values from -999999999 to +999999999 or -2147483648 to +2147483647, depending on compiler options. A PIC S9(9) COMP Integer is similar to a Long Integer in C.

pica (n)~ A typographical unit of measure that is equal to one sixth of an inch.

pick (v)~ To withdraw items from inventory for production or distribution.

picking list (n)~ A list of the items, along with their quantities and locations, that are required to fill a manufacturing order or shipping order.

picking route (n)~ The prescribed sequence for withdrawing the required components from inventory for manufacturing a product.

picklist (n)~ A list that can be opened to reveal all choices for a given field.

Picks for you (PN)~ The category of items that is personalized for the current user.

Pickup directory (n)~ A directory that receives RFC-822 compliant files from the file system for the purpose of creating message objects that can be passed to the Submission queue.

Pickup folder (n)~ The directory from which messages are picked up.

Pico probe (n)~ A probe with an extremely small tip that allows for the detection of signals on small integrated circuits or traces.

picture (n)~ A pictorial graphic such as a digital photograph or illustration.

picture (n)~ A graphical representation that's associated with a user account for Windows and Windows Live.

Picture Accent List (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show grouped or related information. The small shapes on the upper corners are designed to contain pictures. Emphasizes Level 2 text over Level 1 text, and is a good choice for large amounts of Level 2 text.

Picture Accent Process (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show sequential steps in a task, process, or workflow. The rectangular shapes in the background are designed to contain pictures.

picture button (n)~ A control in a form that consists of an actionable image. At run time the user can click the image to run rules or actions similar to a button.

Picture Caption List (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show non-sequential or grouped blocks of information. The top shapes are designed to contain pictures and pictures are emphasized over text. Works well for pictures with short text captions.

PICTURE clause (n)~ A COBOL clause that specifies the general characteristics and editing requirements of an elementary item. The PICTURE character string is made up of COBOL characters used as symbols and can contain a maximum of 30 characters.

picture content (n)~ An image that is bounded by a picture frame.

picture element (n)~ The smallest element used to form the composition of an image on a computer monitor. Computer monitors display images by drawing thousands of very small pixels arranged in columns and rows.

picture frame (n)~ A container that surrounds the picture content.

picture password (n)~ A picture-based sign-in method that authenticates a user by checking gestures made on a picture of the user's own choosing.

picture placeholder (n)~ A rectangle that represents an imported graphic in your document. You can increase scrolling speed by temporarily replacing graphics with picture placeholders.

Picture Presentation (PN)~ A feature that converts each slide in a presentation into a single image and rebuilds a new, compressed PPT presentation that can easily be shared, but not edited.

Picture Styles (PN)~ A gallery of effects that users can apply to images to create a customized, artistic look.

Picture Virtual Folder (n)~ A feature that allows the user to group image files by any criteria and display them in one place.

picture wrapping (n)~ A feature that consists of picture wrap functionality, allowing the

user to select from various styles to specify how pictures flow around other objects in a document.

picture-in-picture (n)~ A small, inset, secondary video window displayed inside the main video window.

Pictures (PN)~ A folder that stores the user's graphics, e.g. digital pictures. Many graphic design and photo-editing programs use this location by default to open or save graphic files.

PIDL (n)~ A pointer to an item identifier list. In the Shell API, namespace objects are usually identified by a PIDL.

pie chart (n)~ A round chart that shows the size of items in a single data series, proportional to the sum of the items.

pie of pie chart (n)~ A pie chart with user-defined values extracted and combined into a second pie.

piece code (n)~ A code that indicates how many units of piecework an employee produces.

piecemeal restore (n)~ A composite restore in which a database is restored in stages, with each stage corresponding to a restore sequence. The initial sequence restores the files in the primary filegroup, and, optionally, other files, to any point in time supported by the recovery model and brings the database online. Subsequent restore sequences bring remaining files to the point consistent with the database and bring them online.

piecework (n)~ Work that is paid per unit made or completed.

PIF (n)~ A file that provides information to Windows about how best to run MS-DOS-based programs. When you start an MS-DOS-based program, Windows looks for a program information file to use with it.program information files contain such items as the name of the file, a start-up directory, and multitasking options.

PIFF (PN)~ A standard multimedia file format for delivery and playback of multimedia content.

piid (n)~ The identifying information for a payment instrument.

piler (n)~ A user who doesn't file mailbox items regularly.

piler user (n)~ A user who doesn't file mailbox items regularly.

pillarbox (n)~ A video effect that occurs when vertical black bars display on both sides of an image on widescreen displays. This usually occurs when video content not intended for widescreen display is played back on widescreen televisions.

pilot (n)~ The introduction of the solution into the production environment, and trial by installers, systems support staff, and end users. Pilots are aimed at minimizing the impact of the deployment and providing valuable feedback on the project's suitability for completion.

pilot group (n)~ A representative sample of production machines that are used to test an Internet Explorer package before a full deployment to the entire organization. Unlike a test lab, a pilot group uses production machines and users.

pilot identifier (n)~ The string that is received with a new call that is used to associate the call with a dial plan.

pilot number (n)~ A telephone number that points to a hunt group and is the access number for calls that are routed to Unified Messaging servers.

PIM (n)~ A technology, which is designed to manage privileged identities and their access rights.

PIN (n)~ A unique and secret identification code similar to a password that is assigned to an authorized user and used to gain access to personal information or assets via an electronic device.

pin (v)~ To anchor the side of an image when resizing it.

pin (v)~ To fix an item, such as a tile, library, movie, game, or app, in a given area of the UI, so it is always accessible in that area (e.g., to make a library always visible in the navigation pane).

PIN code (n)~ A unique and secret identification code similar to a password that is assigned to an authorized user and used to gain access to personal information or assets via an electronic device.

PIN sign-in (n)~ The capability to sign in to a PC by using a four-digit code.

Pin this list (v)~ To fix a list in a given area of the UI, so it is always accessible in that area.

Pin to Home (PN)~ The UI label for the button on the app bar that affixes a tile to your Home screen.

pin to start (PN)~ To add a shortcut to an application or part of an application or contact by fixing its tile to the Start screen.

Pin to Start (PN)~ The UI label for the button on the app bar that affixes a tile to the Start screen.

pin to Startboard (v)~ To anchor an item in a given portion of the Azure preview portal home page so that it is always accessible.

PIN unlock key (n)~ An 8-digit code used to unlock the SIM card. A Personal Unlocking Key is a type of personal identification number (PIN).

pinch (n)~ A zoom out gesture represented by two fingers with at least one of them moving towards the other finger at any angle, within an acceptable tolerance.

pinch (v)~ To move two (or more) fingers toward each other.

pinch gesture (n)~ A zoom out gesture represented by two fingers with at least one of them moving towards the other finger at any angle, within an acceptable tolerance.

ping (v)~ To test whether a computer is connected to the Internet using the ping utility.

ping (n)~ A protocol for testing whether a particular computer is connected to the Internet by sending a packet to its IP address and waiting for a response.

Ping device (v)~ The action of testing a particular device on the network for troubleshooting purposes using the ping utility.

ping time out (n)~ The amount of time after which a ping attempt fails.

Pink Hues (PN)~ One of the background colors on the Screen Saver Settings dialog box that consists of a range of pink colors.

pinned site (n)~ A website that's pinned to the taskbar on the Windows desktop, which provides one-click access to the website.

PInvoke (n)~ The functionality provided by the common language runtime to enable managed code to call unmanaged native DLL entry points.

pip count (n)~ In Internet Backgammon, the minimum total of dice rolls that is needed to move a player's checkers around and off the board.

pipe (n)~ The | character.

pipe (v)~ In Windows PowerShell, to send the results of the preceding command as input to the next command in the pipeline.

pipebind (n)~ A special object that is unique to Windows PowerShell for SharePoint and provides a second layer of specialized parameter sets that are optimized for SharePoint Foundation.

pipebind object (n)~ A special object that is unique to Windows PowerShell for SharePoint and provides a second layer of specialized parameter sets that are optimized for SharePoint Foundation.

pipeline (n)~ A software infrastructure that defines and links together one or more stages of a business process, running them in sequence to complete a specific task. Each stage of a pipeline contains one or more pipeline components (COM objects) that can be configured to work with the unique requirements of the site.

pipeline (n)~ A potential sales transaction in process.

pipeline (n)~ A set of commands that chain the output of one command into the input of the next command.

pipeline (n)~ A series of commands connected by pipeline operators (|) (ASCII 124). Each pipeline operator sends the results of the preceding command as input to the next command.

pipeline component (n)~ The Component Object Model (COM) server object that implements the required pipeline component interfaces.

pipeline configuration file (n)~ A file containing the configuration data for a pipeline. The pipeline specified in the file is created and run by a pipeline object.

pipeline configuration template (n)~ The template file used to create new pipelines. The pipelines created using a pipeline configuration template are saved as pipeline configuration (.pct) files. The templates serve as the basis for creating custom pipelines. Stages and components can be added, deleted, or renamed in any template.

Pipeline Designer (n)~ A graphical user-interface tool used to create and configure pipelines in BizTalk Server.

pipeline mode (n)~ An application pool setting that determines how to process requests that involve managed resources. The options are integrated mode or classic mode.

pipeline object (n)~ An object that loads a pipeline configuration file and runs the pipeline components configured within it.

pipelining (n)~ The use of pipes in passing the output of one task as input to another until a desired sequence of tasks has been carried out.

piracy (n)~ Any unauthorized copying, distribution, and use of computer software, or software theft.

pitch (n)~ A measurement of the number of characters that fit in a horizontal inch. Pitch is generally used to measure monospaced fonts.

pitch (n)~ A rotation in 3D space around the x-axis.

pivot (v)~ To rotate a table-valued expression by turning the unique values from one column in the expression into multiple columns in the output, and perform aggregations where they are required on any remaining column values that are wanted in the final output.

pivot (n)~ A control that provides a quick way to manage the navigation of views within an application.

pivot area (n)~ The worksheet area into which you drag PivotTable or PivotChart fields to change the layout of the report. On a new report, dashed blue outlines indicate the pivot area on the worksheet.

pivot currency (n)~ The currency against which exchange rates are entered in the rate measure group.

PivotChart (PN)~ An interactive technology in Microsoft Excel or Access that can show dynamic graphical views of data from a list or a database.

PivotChart report (n)~ A chart that provides interactive analysis of data, like a PivotTable report. You can change views of data, see different levels of detail, or reorganize the chart layout by dragging fields and by showing or hiding items in fields.

PivotChart view (n)~ A view that shows a graphical analysis of data in a datasheet or form. You can see different levels of detail or specify the layout by dragging fields and items or by showing and hiding items in the drop-down lists for the fields.

PivotDiagram (PN)~ A collection of shapes arranged in a tree structure that helps analyze and summarize data in a visual, easy-to-understand format. It starts out as a single shape, called a top node, that contains information imported from a worksheet, table, view, or cube.

PivotTable (PN)~ An interactive technology in Microsoft Excel or Access that can show dynamic views of the same data from a list or a database.

PivotTable data (n)~ In a PivotTable report, the summarized data calculated from the data fields of a source list or table.

PivotTable form (n)~ An interactive table that summarizes large amounts of data by using format and calculation methods that you choose. You can rotate its row and column headings to view the data in different ways, similar to an Excel PivotTable report.

PivotTable grand totals (n)~ Total values for all cells in a row or all cells in a column of a PivotTable report. Values in a grand total row or column are calculated by using the same summary function used in the data area of the PivotTable report.

PivotTable list (n)~ A Microsoft Office Web Component that allows you to create a structure similar to an Excel PivotTable report. Users can view the PivotTable list in a Web browser and change its layout in a manner similar to an Excel PivotTable report.

PivotTable report (n)~ An interactive, cross tabulated Excel report that summarizes and analyzes data, such as database records, from various sources including ones external to Excel.

PivotTable subtotal (n)~ A row or column that uses a summary function to display the total of detail items in a PivotTable field.

PivotTable view (n)~ A view that summarizes and analyzes data in a datasheet or form. You can use different levels of detail or organize data by dragging the fields and items, or by showing and hiding items in the drop-down lists for the fields.

pixel (n)~ The smallest element used to form the composition of an image on a computer monitor. Computer monitors display images by drawing thousands of very small pixels arranged in columns and rows.

Pixel ~ (PICture ELement)- All computer screen or printed images are made up of pixels,

small square dots - the smaller the pixels, the higher the image quality.

pixel aspect ratio (n)~ The ratio of a pixel's width to its height. Computer monitor pixels are square, and therefore have a pixel aspect ratio of 1:1.

pixel format (n)~ The size and arrangement of pixel color components. The format is specified by the total number of bits used per pixel and the number of bits used to store the red, green, blue, and alpha components of the color of the pixel.

pixel shader (n)~ A graphics function which calculates computer image effects pixel by pixel allowing control of the lighting, shading and color of each individual pixel.

Pixelate (v)~ A filter effect in Windows Movie Maker.

pixelated ~ A picture that has been compressed so much that the pixels that make it up are large and visible to the naked eye, making the image look like it is made out of square blocks (which it is, but they shouldn't be visible).

pixels per inch (n)~ A measurement of the clarity or fineness of detail of an image displayed on a computer monitor.

pizza box (n)~ A chassis type that can be reported by the Win32_SystemEnclosure class in Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) and that refers to the chassis type that consumes 1U of rack space on a standardized 42U rack.

PJL (n)~ The printer command language developed by Hewlett Packard that provides printer control at the print-job level. Using PJL commands, you can change default printer settings such as number of copies to print. PJL commands also permit switching printer languages between print jobs without action by the user. If bi-directional communication is supported, a PJL-compatible printer can send information such as printer model and job status to the print server.

PKCS (n)~ A family of standards for public key cryptography that includes RSA encryption, Diffie-Hellman key agreement, password-based encryption, extended-syntax, cryptographic message syntax, private key information syntax, and certificate request syntax, as well as selected attributes. Developed, owned, and maintained by RSA Data Security, Inc.

PKCS #10 (n)~ The Certification Request Syntax Standard, developed and maintained by RSA Data Security, Inc. A syntax for certificate requests.

PKCS #12 (n)~ Personal Information Exchange Syntax Standard, developed and maintained by RSA Data Security, Inc. This standard primarily provides a format for storing keys or a certificate in a file.

PKCS #7 (n)~ The Cryptographic Message Syntax Standard. It is a general syntax, developed and maintained by RSA Data Security, Inc., for data to which cryptography may be applied, such as digital signatures and encryption. It also provides a syntax for disseminating certificates or certificate revocation lists.

PKI (n)~ The laws, policies, standards, and software that regulate or manipulate certificates and public and private keys. In practice, it is a system of digital certificates, certification authorities, and other registration authorities that verify and authenticate the validity of each party involved in an electronic transaction. Standards for PKI are still evolving, even though they are being widely implemented as a necessary element of electronic commerce.

PKI certificate (n)~ A system of digital certificates, certification authorities, and other

registration authorities that verify and authenticate the validity of each party involved in an electronic transaction.

PKI hierarchy (n)~ A hierarchy in which the roles of the certification authority are separated into one root CA and one or more subordinate CAs.

PL/SQL (n)~ Oracle's data manipulation language that allows sequenced or grouped execution of SQL statements and is commonly used to manipulate data in an Oracle database. The syntax is similar to the Ada programming language.

PLA (PN)~ A Distributed Component Object Model (DCOM) API that enables application programmers to log system performance and diagnosis data, and to generate alert notifications based on performance counter thresholds.

place (n)~ A window that is part of the navigation layer in the Dynamics NAV application.

place in service date (n)~ The date that an asset is ready and available for service.

placeable shape (n)~ A 2-D shape that is set to work with routable connectors and automatic layout. If a shape is set as placeable, a routable connector can detect and avoid crossing through it.

placeholder (n)~ A symbolic value used in place of a real value that is unknown or unavailable at the current time, or that is not displayed for security reasons.

placeholder (n)~ A box with dotted borders in a slide layout that holds title and body text or objects such as charts, tables, and pictures.

placeholder text (n)~ Text or some other element used in an application as an indicator that the user should enter in his or her own text.

placement (n)~ The process of selecting the most suitable host to deploy a virtual machine on.

placement and load balancer (n)~ A Windows Fabric component that ensures that services running in the cluster are efficiently mapped to cluster nodes in order to distribute load across the cluster.

Places (n)~ A feature of the Windows 8 Bing Weather app that lets users choose geographic locations in which to track weather and personalize the app with these choices

places (n)~ Any disk drive, folder, or other place in which you can store files and folders. Programs will commonly ask you to choose a location to save a file.

places (PN)~ A feature in Cortana's Notebook that enables the user to add or edit the user's favorite places.

plain old CLR object (n)~ An object that does not inherit from another class or implement an interface.

plain old telephone service (n)~ Basic dial telephone connection to the public switched network, without any added features or functions. Until the 1970s, POTS was the only telephone service offered by local telecommunications providers.

plain text (n)~ A string of text that is displayed with one value for each text attribute: typeface, slant, and weight.

plaintext (n)~ Data in its unencrypted or decrypted form.

plaintext authentication (n)~ An authentication mechanism that is supported by most browsers, including Internet Explorer, and encodes (but does not encrypt) user name and password data before transmitting it over the network.

plan (n)~ A schedule of task start and finish dates and resource and cost data.

plan (n)~ An anticipated progression of interrelated activities that do not have assigned start and end times or assigned resources.

Plan A gateway (n)~ A SIP-PSTN gateway that meets the Unified Communications specifications.

plan cache (n)~ The part of the SQL Server memory pool that is used to store execution plans for Transact-SQL batches, stored procedures, and triggers.

plan guide (n)~ A SQL Server module that attaches query hints to queries in deployed applications, without directly modifying the query.

planar (adj)~ In computer graphics, lying within a plane.

planar coordinate system (n)~ A system of coordinates in reference to a planar space.

planar projection (n)~ The result of projecting an image onto a flat surface.

planned cost (n)~ The latest cost of tasks, resources, assignments, and the entire project, which Project displays in the Cost field as cost or total cost.

planned intercompany demand (n)~ Predicted demand for a product by a legal entity that assumes the role of a vendor. The planned demand is generated from planned demand for the product from a downstream legal entity.

planned manual failover (n)~ For an availability group, a failover without data loss that is initiated by a database administrator, typically, for administrative purposes.

planned order (n)~ An order generated to fulfill an item requirement.

planned production order (n)~ A source document that documents production requirements generated from a production plan.

planned purchase order (n)~ An order proposal generated by a master scheduling calculation to fulfill a requirement for a purchased item.

planned transfer order (n)~ An order proposal generated by a master scheduling calculation to fulfill a requirement for a transferred item.

planned work (n)~ Work that is anticipated to meet planned orders.

planner (n)~ A group of interests related to a particular subject or event.

Planning Administration Console (PN)~ A thin client that allows members of the global administrator role to make configurations to any computer that is running PerformancePoint Planning Server. Configurations include creating and editing applications, creating and editing model sites, adding users to PerformancePoint Planning Server applications, and adding users to or removing users from the global administrator role, the Modeler role, or the user administrator role.

Planning Business Modeler (n)~ A component of PerformancePoint Planning Server that is the primary interface for designing and managing business applications that perform complex planning, budgeting, forecasting, and consolidation.

Planning Command Utility (PN)~ A tool that assists in the administration and limited modification of the Planning Server. The tool consists of 12 commands that allow for scriptable actions with Planning Server.

Planning Process Service (PN)~ The Web service that supports the running of all scheduled and ad-hoc workflow processes and tasks for Planning Server applications.

Planning Server (PN)~ The Planning server component of PerformancePoint Server. It is an infrastructure that includes everything between the PerformancePoint Server client tier and the SQL Server 2005 databases and SQL Server Analysis Services cubes.

Planning System Database (PN)~ The database that tracks all Planning Server configurations, security, and applications.

Planning Web Service (PN)~ The Web service that is used by Planning Business Modeler and PerformancePoint Add-in for Excel to interact with Planning Server. The Web service supports user authentication, authorization, and the storage and retrieval of information that resides in Planning Server.

planning, budgeting, and forecasting (n)~ The interrelated processes of planning business activities, developing budgets based on the plans, and forecasting future expenditures and revenues based on budgeted and actual data.

Plasma ~ A type of very large screen, either TV or computer monitor.

platform (n)~ The foundation technology of a computer system, normally the type of computer and/or operating system being used.

platform (n)~ A set of subsystems and interfaces that form a common structure from which a stream of derivative products can be efficiently developed and produced. A given product may have platform deliverables (building blocks) from several areas that define its implementation.

platform as a service (n)~ The capability provided to the consumer of deploying onto the cloud infrastructure consumer-created or acquired applications created using programming languages, libraries, services, and tools supported by the provider. The consumer does not manage or control the underlying cloud infrastructure, including network, servers, operating systems, or storage, but has control over the deployed applications and possibly of the configuration settings for the application-hosting environment.

platform configuration register (n)~ A register inside a Trusted Platform Module (TPM). This register is sufficiently large to contain a hash (currently only SHA-1).

platform development kit (n)~ A development kit that includes all the tools, technology, and documentation that are required in each specific area of the Surface product, such as applications (including the SDK), Shell, hardware, and the Vision System.

platform invoke (n)~ The functionality provided by the common language runtime to enable managed code to call unmanaged native DLL entry points.

platform layer (n)~ The layer that includes the physical servers and services that support the services layer. The platform layer consists of many instances of SQL Server, each of which is managed by the SQL Azure fabric.

Platform Notification System (PN)~ A platform-specific infrastructure for push notification delivery with barebones functions.

platform preview (n)~ A rendering environment designed for developers to test and preview new or updated functionality.

platform provisioning (n)~ The process of synchronizing a secondary server with the Web platform components and applications that are installed on the primary server by using the Platform Provisioning feature. The components that can be provisioned are any of the Web server role services and any of the components that were installed on the primary server by using Microsoft Web Platform Installer.

Platform Server Role (n)~ A role that consists of the services that are used to process data. To run Microsoft Dynamics CRM, you must have at least one computer that is running the Platform Server role.

platformer (PN)~ A game category that emphasizes jumping to reach platforms, avoid obstacles, or attack enemies.

Platform-independent ~ If something is platform-independent, you don't need a particular type of computer or particular software to use it. For example is the internet, which you can access from a PC, Mac, tablet or any smartphone.

platform-independent ~ A term describing software that can run on a variety of hardware platforms or software architectures. Platform-independent software can be used in many different environments, requiring less planning and translation across an enterprise.

Play (PN)~ A button in a video conversation window that starts or restarts the video feed.

play (v)~ To start or continue the execution of a digital media file.

play count (n)~ A count of how many times a digital media file has been played.

Play in Background (PN)~ An audio style that sets your audio to play in the background as a soundtrack to your presentation.

Play Recorded Announcement (oth)~ An item on the right-click menu for a conference participant that prompts the conferencing service to play a pre-arranged recorded announcement to the conference participants.

Play Sound troubleshooter (n)~ A troubleshooter that helps find and fix problems that prevent your computer or audio devices from playing sound.

play to (v)~ To stream music, images or videos to a specific device on your home network.

Play To (PN)~ The feature that allows users to stream music, images or videos to a specific device on their home network.

Play To contract (n)~ A contract that allows developers to leverage the Play To button on the Connect Charm to invoke the remote-play behavior. In response to the button click, the developer can invoke the Windows Play To experience. Or the developer can provide a custom Play To experience.

playback (n)~ The replay of a digital media file.

playback (n)~ The replay of an animation storyboard.

Playback Manager (PN)~ An interface that manages audio and video playback for Windows Store apps.

playback order (n)~ A sequence of playback of selected music/videos

playback speed (n)~ The speed at which a voice message is played back to user in the Exchange Server 2007 Unified Messaging feature.

player (n)~ A client program or control that receives digital media content streamed from a server or played from local files. Windows Media Player is an example of a player.

player (n)~ A graphic object that controls audio within the Music application. Users can add songs from albums or custom collections to the playlist and then play, pause, stop, or remove them.

playhead (n)~ An icon that represents the current location being played within the selected media. As clips are being played it moves along the timeline of events to the nearest frame boundary. The positioning of the icon is always between two frames. The preview area will display the frame to the right of the current location.

playlist (n)~ A set of songs and/or albums selected by the customer, from the customer's music library. ?

playlist parser plug-in (n)~ A type of plug-in that parses system or custom playlist formats and transforms them into SMIL-compliant XML DOM objects supported by Windows Media Services.

PlayReady (PN)~ A content access and protection technology that enables business models for digital entertainment content, products, services, and devices.

PlayReady Secure Delivery (PN)~ The service type of the Media Service for PlayReady digital rights management.

PLB (n)~ A Windows Fabric component that ensures that services running in the cluster are efficiently mapped to cluster nodes in order to distribute load across the cluster.

PLD (n)~ A logic chip that is programmed by the customer, not the manufacturer. Like a gate array, a PLD is a collection of logic gates. Unlike a gate array, a PLD does not need to be programmed as part of the manufacturing process.

pledge (n)~ A promise for a future donation.

PLM (PN)~ An operating system process that closes apps that are not foreground apps to conserve system resources, enhance battery life, and remove the burden of app management, task management, or both, from the user. When the user switches back or re-launches the app, the app starts right where it left off.

plot (v)~ To create a graphic or a diagram by connecting points representing variables (values) that are defined by their positions in relation to a horizontal (x) axis and a vertical (y) axis (and sometimes a depth, or z, axis).

plot area (n)~ In a 2-D chart, the area bounded by the axes, including all data series. In a 3-D chart, the area bounded by the axes, including the data series, category names, tick-mark labels, and axis titles.

plotter (n)~ Any device used to draw charts, diagrams, and other line-based graphics. Plotters use either pens or electrostatic charges and toner. Plotters use three basic types of paper handling: flatbed, drum, and pinch roller.

plotter font (n)~ A font created by a series of dots connected by lines. Plotter fonts can be scaled to any size and are most often printed on plotters. Some dot-matrix printers also support plotter fonts.

Plug and Play (n)~ A type of device, such as a game controller or printer, that automatically works when you connect it to your computer. The computer configures the settings and installs the necessary drivers by itself.

Plug and Play BIOS (PN)~ A BIOS with responsibility for configuring Plug and Play cards and system-board devices during system power up. Provides runtime configuration services for system board devices after startup.

plug-and-play extensions (n)~ A technology that makes a loosely-connected device look like a tightly-coupled device and provides identical experience for network connected devices as directly connected devices.

pluggable authentication (n)~ A mechanism to integrate multiple low-level authentication schemes into a high-level API, which allows for programs that rely on authentication to be written independently of the underlying authentication scheme.

plug-in (n)~ An auxiliary software component that extends or enhances the features of other software.

Plug-in ~ A small piece of software that adds features to already existing, usually large,

programs.

Plug'n'play ~ (Plug and Play)- A system where Windows automatically detects any new hardware that is plugged into the PC and adjusts to it without human intervention.

plumb (v)~ To open a device, associate it with a physical interface or create a specific named logical interface, and set up the streams needed for IPv4 and IPv6 to use the device.

plus or minus sign (n)~ The -± character.

plus pointer (n)~ The pointer that appears when you move the pointer to the left edge of a field in a datasheet. When the plus pointer appears, you can click to select the entire field.

plus sign (n)~ The + character, used to indicate addition or a positive number.

PLUS SIGN (n)~ The + character, used to indicate addition or a positive number.

PLUS-MINUS SIGN (n)~ The -± character.

PMARGB32 (PN)~ One of the two common pixel formats supported by Microsoft DirectX. PMARG32 uses 8-bit values for alpha, red, green, and blue, for a total of 32-bits per pixel. Each color is alpha premultiplied, which makes alpha blending operations more efficient.

PMO (PN)~ A department responsible for establishing and maintaining project management standards and expectations for the organization.

pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (n)~ A vaccine for immunization against disease caused by the bacterium Streptococcus pneumoniae (pneumococcus).

pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine (n)~ A vaccine for immunization against 23 types of pneumococcal bacteria.

PNG (n)~ A graphic file format that is supported by some World Wide Web browsers. PNG supports variable transparency of images (alpha channels) and control of image brightness on different computers (gamma correction). PNG files are compressed bitmaps.

p-node (n)~ A NetBIOS implementation that uses point-to-point communication with a WINS server to resolve names as IP addresses.

PnP device (n)~ A type of device, such as a game controller or printer, that automatically works when you connect it to your computer. The computer configures the settings and installs the necessary drivers by itself.

PnP-X (n)~ A technology that makes a loosely-connected device look like a tightly-coupled device and provides identical experience for network connected devices as directly connected devices.

PNRP (n)~ A standard set of formats and procedures which enables secure and dynamic publication, registration and resolution of computer names and IP addresses including the ability to register multiple names on a single computer, multiple computers to a single name, and have names registered by applications.

PNS (n)~ A platform-specific infrastructure for push notification delivery with barebones functions.

PO (n)~ A formal request for goods or services. The purchase order shows the quantity of goods or services ordered, expected receipt date, and supplier name. The purchase order may also include other information pertaining to the delivery of the goods or services.

POC (n)~ The verification that the selected technology performs according to pre-established criteria in a lab environment designed to simulate the production environment.

Pocket PC (n)~ A mobile, larger form-factor computing device small enough to fit in a coat pocket that uses the Microsoft Windows CE or Windows Mobile operating system.

pocket PC ~ A PDA platform launched by Microsoft and several partner hardware vendors in April 2000.

Pocket PC synchronization (oth)~ A function that allows the user to synchronize Address Book and Calendar information with a PC.

POCO (n)~ An object that does not inherit from another class or implement an interface.

POCO class (n)~ A class in the Entity Framework that does not inherit from another class or implement an interface.

POCO data class (n)~ A class in the Entity Framework that does not inherit from another class or implement an interface.

POCO entity (n)~ An entity in the Entity Framework that does not inherit or implement Entity Framework classes or interfaces.

POCO proxy (n)~ A proxy object that represents a POCO class.

POCO type (n)~ A class in the Entity Framework that does not inherit from another class or implement an interface.

podcast (n)~ A series of digital-media files that users can subscribe to online, that are sent to their computers and that can then be accessed on demand on the users' reader. The majority of podcasts are available as audio files in MP3 format, syndicated through an RSS (XML) file. Other formats and other types of files, such as video, can also be podcasted.

Podcast ~ An audio file that can be downloaded to a portable audio player or computer, usually speech.

podcast ~ A coined term to define a broadcast of multimedia files to an Apple IPod or other appropriate receiver. A podcast is an audio or video file that subscribers can hear or view online.

podcast feed (n)~ A digital media file (audio or video) released episodically and downloadable from the Internet.

point (v)~ To move a pointer (for example, an arrow) to a particular position on the screen, by using a pointing device such as a mouse or pen.

point (n)~ A unit of measure referring to the height of a printed character. A point equals 1/72 of an inch, or approximately 1/28 of a centimeter.

point (n)~ A value that is used in Microsoft Points to enable efficient micropayments and prepaid purchase for cash based consumers (including kids/teens, as well as emerging and developing markets) and provide a mechanism to directly reward loyal customers.

point (n)~ A shape that represents a single position in a coordinate system.

point (n)~ The highest point of a curve, the point where a curve ends, or the point where two line segments meet in a polygon or freeform path.

Point and Figure chart (n)~ A chart that plots day-to-day price movements without taking into consideration the passage of time.

point chart (n)~ A chart that plots numerical data along two value axes (x,y).

point depth (n)~ The depth of data points displayed in a 3D chart area.

point event (n)~ An event occurrence as of a single point in time. Only the start time is required for the event. The CEP server infers the valid end time by adding a tick (the

smallest unit of time in the underlying time data type) to the start time to set the valid time interval for the event. Point events are valid only for this single instant of time.

point event model (n)~ The event model of a point event.

Point in time restore (n)~ The recovery of a database to a point within the retention period from a recent backup.

point layer (n)~ The layer in a map report that displays spatial data as points, for examples, points that indicate cities or points of interest.

point light (n)~ A type of light that is cast outward from a single point in all directions much like a standard light bulb.

point name (n)~ A name used to identify a conversion point and associate it with a specific type of transaction (e.g. shoe sale, newsletter subscription).

point of interest (n)~ A location that you select to appear on a map in Concierge. These locations might be, for example, rides on a custom map or restaurants on a Virtual Earth map. A point of interest appears as a numbered circle on the map. You can also recommend points of interest and add more information about them.

point of sale (n)~ The place at which the ownership of products is transferred from the seller to the buyer in exchange for payment.

point of sale terminal (n)~ A computer terminal at the point of sale that records and tracks the ownership and transfer of products from the seller to the buyer in exchange for payment.

point of taxation (n)~ The point in time when a service that is rendered by a service provider is considered to be complete.

point of termination station (oth)~ Basic dial telephone connection to the public switched network, without any added features or functions. Until the 1970s, POTS was the only telephone service offered by local telecommunications providers.

point URL (n)~ The URL of the conversion point page.

point-and-click (adj)~ Pertaining to selecting data and activating programs by using a mouse or other pointing device to move a cursor to a desired location (point') and pressing a button on the mouse or other pointing device ('click').'

pointer (n)~ A graphical image displayed on the screen that indicates the location of a pointing device.

pointer (n)~ In programming and information processing, a variable that contains the memory location (address) of some data rather than the data itself.

pointer (n)~ An on-screen element whose location changes as the user moves the mouse. Depending on the location of the mouse pointer and the operation of the program with which it is working, the area of the screen where the mouse pointer appears serves as the target for an action when the user presses one of the mouse buttons.

pointer (n)~ A needle, marker, or bar that indicates a single value displayed against a scale on a report.

pointer resource record (n)~ A resource record used in a reverse lookup zone created within the in-addr.arpa domain to designate a reverse mapping of a host IP address to a host DNS domain name.

Pointer tool (n)~ An annotation tool used to point to information on a slide.

pointing device (n)~ An input device used to control an on-screen cursor for such actions

as pressing' on-screen buttons in dialog boxes

point-in-time plan (n)~ A compensation plan that is calculated against a base figure taken at a particular point in time. Long-term incentives, such as stock option awards, are often calculated in this way.

point-in-time recovery (n)~ The process of recovering only the transactions within a log backup that were committed before a specific point in time, instead of recovering the whole backup.

point-of-sale activation (n)~ The process of activating tokens during a purchase.

point-to-point connection (n)~ A method of connecting shapes such that the actual point of connection stays the same no matter how you move the connected shapes.

Point-to-Point Protocol (n)~ A set of industry-standard framing and authentication protocols that are included with Windows to ensure interoperability with other remote access software. PPP negotiates configuration parameters for multiple layers of the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) model. The Internet standard for serial communications, PPP defines how data packets are exchanged with other Internet-based systems using a modem connection. PPP is documented in RFC 1661.

Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet (n)~ A specification for connecting users on an Ethernet network to the Internet through a broadband connection, such as a single DSL line, wireless device, or cable modem. Using PPPoE and a broadband modem, LAN users can gain individual authenticated access to high-speed data networks. By combining Ethernet and Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP), PPPoE provides an efficient way to create a separate connection for each user to a remote server.

Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (n)~ Networking technology that supports multiprotocol virtual private networks (VPNs), enabling remote users to access corporate networks securely across the Internet or other networks by dialing into an Internet service provider (ISP) or by connecting directly to the Internet. PPTP tunnels, or encapsulates, Internet Protocol (IP) or Internetwork Packet Exchange (IPX) traffic inside IP packets. This means that users can remotely run applications that depend on particular network protocols. PPTP is described in RFC 2637.

poison message (n)~ A message containing information that an application cannot successfully process. A poison message is not a corrupt message, and may not be an invalid request.

poison reverse (n)~ A process that, used with split horizon, improves Routing Information Protocol (RIP) convergence over simple split horizon by advertising all network IDs. However, the network IDs learned in a given direction are advertised with a hop count of 16, indicating that the network is unavailable.

poison-message queue (n)~ A subqueue of the application queue where poison messages get moved to be later processed by a poison-message handling application.

policy (n)~ The mechanism by which computer settings are configured automatically, as defined by the administrator. Depending on context, this can refer to Group Policy or Windows NT 4.0 System Policy.

policy (n)~ A versioned collection of business rules.

policy (n)~ As set of rules defined by the administrator. For example, the policy may require all users to change their passwords.

policy (n)~ One or more rules or procedures that operationalize internal controls.

policy (n)~ A group of settings that controls features on computers and mobile devices like software updates, Endpoint Protection, Windows Firewall settings, and the end-user experience in the Windows Intune Center.

policy bar code (n)~ An image that encodes a unique identifier for a Windows SharePoint Services object, where the value of the unique identifier can also be represented textually.

Policy Filter page (n)~ The page where administrators build customized rules for e-mail addresses and domains in the customer's organization.

policy module (n)~ A Certificate Services component that determines whether a certificate request should be automatically approved, denied, or marked as pending.

policy processing sequence (n)~ The order in which conflicts between policy rules are resolved. Policy rules defined at a lower level of the sequence always override conflicting policy rules at higher levels of the sequence.

policy rule (n)~ A rule in a policy that controls the actions that can or must be taken when the requirements of the condition are met.

policy setting (n)~ A single configuration item in a policy in Windows Intune.

policy template (n)~ A grouping of policy settings that cannot be changed and that serves as the basis for creating a policy.

Policy Tip (PN)~ The message that notifies users of OWA, MOWA, Outlook Desktop Excel, Word and PowerPoint that they might be violating a data loss prevention (DLP) policy.

policy update flag (n)~ A flag that is used to indicate that a workflow should be re-run as an effect of a change to the sets or Management Policy Rules referring to it.

policy-based management (n)~ A set of built-in functions that return server state information about values, objects, and settings in SQL Server. Policy Based Management allows a database administrator to declare the desired state of the system and checks the system for compliance with that state.

polio vaccine (n)~ A vaccine for immunization against poliomyelitis.

poliovirus vaccine (n)~ A vaccine for immunization against poliomyelitis.

Polka (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 75.

Poll slide (n)~ A resource slide that displays a poll question to which all participants can respond.

polling (n)~ The process of periodically determining the status of each device in a set so that the active program can process the events generated by each device, such as whether a mouse button was pressed or whether new data is available at a serial port. This can be contrasted with event-driven processing, in which the operating system alerts a program or routine to the occurrence of an event by means of an interrupt or message rather than having to check each device in turn.

polling interval (n)~ A value that defines the frequency of the polling process.

polling query (n)~ A singleton query that returns a value Analysis Services can use to determine if changes have been made to a table or other relational object.

Polsk Punk (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in

Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 134.

PolyBase (PN)~ A Microsoft technology available within the Microsoft Analytics Platform System to query Hadoop data that is stored in Hadoop clusters or in an Azure Blob Storage by using Transact-SQL (T-SQL) or to query semi-structured data and join the results with relational data sets stored in SQL Server, eliminating the need to extract, transform, and load data into the relational data warehouse and the requirement of additional manual processes, skills, or training in Hadoop.

polygon (n)~ A shape built from a regular pattern of points and segments. Examples of polygons include a triangle, a hexagon, or a 12-point star.

polygon (n)~ A shape representing a single area in a coordinate system. It may have holes, but it does not have multiple disconnected regions, nor does it have any infinitely-thin spurs. Its borders are representable as line strings in the same coordinate system.

polygon layer (n)~ The layer in a map report that displays spatial data as areas, for example, areas that indicate geographical regions such as counties.

polyline (PN)~ A Bezier path made of segments that are either straight lines or circular arcs.

Polyline (PN)~ A tool to create a Bezier path made of segments that are either straight lines or circular arcs.

polymorphic code (n)~ Malicious code that changes its code structure or method of infection to evade detection by virus scanners.

polymorphism (n)~ In an object-oriented programming language, the ability to redefine a routine in a derived class (a class that inherited its data structures and routines from another class).

polynomial trendline (n)~ A curved trendline that is used when data fluctuates.

pool (n)~ A group of things, such as invoices, sales orders, or productions, that have characteristics in common and are to be handled in a similar fashion.

pool (n)~ A combination of one or more front-end servers and a SQL database that is either hosted on the front-end server (Standard Edition configuration) or on one or more back-end servers (EE configurations).

pool (n)~ A collection of task virtual machines on which task applications run.

pooled pipeline (n)~ A pipeline object that takes advantage of COM+ object pooling to speed up pipeline loading and execution.

Pop (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 13.

pop (v)~ To fetch the top (most recently added) element of a stack, removing that element from the stack in the process.

POP aggregation (n)~ A feature that enables users to access their other POP3 enabled e-mail accounts from within their central e-mail account.

Pop Out (v)~ Button on a form that causes that section of the form you are in to open in a new window.

POP subscription (n)~ A subscription that gathers messages from POP3 mailboxes and delivers the messages to a designated Outlook Live mailbox so that the Outlook Live end

user can centralize their e-mail accounts and only have to check one mailbox.

Pop/Funk (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 62.

POP3 (n)~ An Internet standard protocol that allows a user to download e-mail from his or her inbox on a server to the client computer where messages are managed. This protocol works well for computers that are unable to maintain a continuous connection to a server.

POP3 ~ (Post Office Protocol version 3; pr. 'pop 3') A- protocol- for transmitting and receiving email.

POP-enabled account (n)~ An account that can receive mail using the POP3 protocol.

Pop-Folk (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 53.

Popular (PN)~ The filter for videos within Office 365 Video and its channels that sorts the videos according to popularity or what is trending.

Popular (PN)~ The collection title for items that meet a certain purchase/rental/play threshold.

Popular artists (PN)~ The collection title for musical atists that meet a certain purchase/rental/play threshold.

Popular movies (PN)~ The collection title for movies that meet a certain purchase/rental/play threshold.

Popular music (PN)~ The collection title for music albums that meet a certain purchase/rental/play threshold.

Popular on Xbox (PN)~ The collection title for items that meet a certain purchase/rental/play threshold on the Xbox console.

Popular Queries report (n)~ A Web analytics report that provides information on the most popular searches.

Popular shows (PN)~ The collection title for TV shows that meet a certain purchase/rental/play threshold.

Popular stations (PN)~ The collection title for music app radio stations that meet a certain purchase/rental/play threshold.

populate (v)~ To import prepared data using a software procedure rather than the end user entering the information.

population (n)~ The process of scanning content to compile and maintain an index.

pop-up (n)~ A new instance of the browser that occurs in the foreground of an html environment. Pop-up items include pop-up ads, pop-up forms, and other graphical browser-based items.

Pop-up ~ A form of online advertising where the advert pops up in a separate browser window when you go to a particular webpage. Many people find it intensely irritating, and some browsers now have the ability to block pop-ups from opening.

pop-up blocker (n)~ Software that prevents the display of pop-up items when browsing the Internet.

pop-up blocking (n)~ An Internet Explorer security feature that prevents an existing

window from opening another window without explicit permission.

pop-up control (n)~ A control that displays content in a separate window relative to an element or point on the screen.

pop-up form (n)~ A form that stays on top of other windows. A pop-up form can be modal or modeless.

pop-up menu (n)~ A menu that is related to the active window or item, accessible by right-clicking the mouse.

pop-up menu ~ A menu that appears in a dialog box.

pop-up window (n)~ A window that appears when an option is selected. Typically, the window remains visible until the mouse button is released.

pop-up window (n)~ An overlapped window used for dialog boxes, message boxes, and other temporary windows that appear outside an application's primary window.

Pornography (n)~ A content descriptor developed by Microsoft.

port (v)~ To move documents, graphics, and other files from one computer to another.

port (v)~ To change a program in order to be able to run it on a different computer.

port (n)~ A hardware- or software-based interface used to transfer information between a computer and other devices. Hardware ports are physical connections that are visible on the outside of the computer. Software ports are the numbered gateways in programs that software programs use to exchange information.

port (n)~ An entry point into BizTalk Server that connects adapters to pipelines.

port (n)~ An actor's interface component through which actors communicate with other actors.

port (n)~ An inbound or outbound service endpoint that binds a communications protocol and data contract with a network address.

Port ~ A socket on the back (usually) of a computer which allows you to plug in extra hardware such as a printer or modem.

port ~ Ports can be classified as hardware ports or network (software) ports. Hardware ports consist of the outlets on the computer where cables or plugs connect. Examples include USB, SCSI and Ethernet ports.

port classification (n)~ A name assigned to a set of virtual network adapter port profiles that share some configuration properties.

port connector line (n)~ A line showing the connection between a Send/Receive shape and an operation on a Port shape.

port ID (n)~ The method that Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) and User Datagram Protocol (UDP) use to specify which program running on the system is sending or receiving the data.

port number (n)~ A number that identifies a certain Internet application. For example, the default port number for the WWW service is 80.

portable computer (n)~ Any computer designed to be moved easily.

portable device (n)~ A device that is light enough, rugged enough, and free enough of encumbering external connections to be carried by a user.

Portable Document Format (n)~ The Adobe specification for electronic documents that use the Adobe Acrobat family of servers and readers.

portable executable file (n)~ The file format used for executable programs and for files to

be linked together to form executable programs.

portable license (n)~ A license that is created when a packaged Windows Media file is transferred to a portable device. The portable license is located on the portable device, and contains rights that are specified in the original license.

portable media player (n)~ A generic handheld device that can play music, videos, display pictures, etc. Specifically, a non-Microsoft-branded type of this device.

Portable Network Graphics (n)~ A graphic file format that is supported by some World Wide Web browsers. PNG supports variable transparency of images (alpha channels) and control of image brightness on different computers (gamma correction). PNG files are compressed bitmaps.

portal (n)~ A website that users who are assigned to an appropriate user role can use to create and manage their own virtual machines and services.

Portal ~ A virtual gateway between computer systems, or a website that provides links to lots of useful sites on a particular theme, eg shopping or news.

portal ~ Usually used as a marketing term to described a Web site that is or is intended to be the first place people see when using the Web. Typically a 'Portal site' has a catalog of web sites, a search engine, or both.

portal site (n)~ A type of SharePoint site that provides the top-level Web view (home page and related pages) of the portal.

portal URL (n)~ An internal Web address for accessing Live Meeting Manager on an intranet.

Ported In / Out ~ In: a telephone number is considered to be ported in when service provider

Ported In / Out ~ Out: telephone number is considered to be ported out when a number assigned to service provider A is moved from service provider A's switch to service provider B's switch

portfolio (n)~ A list of projects within an organization that may share common management of scope, budget, or resources.

portrait (n)~ An orientation where the long dimension of a rectangular area (for example, screen or paper) is vertical.

portrait orientation (n)~ An orientation where the long dimension of a rectangular area (for example, screen or paper) is vertical.

POS (n)~ The place at which the ownership of products is transferred from the seller to the buyer in exchange for payment.

POS terminal (n)~ A computer terminal at the point of sale that records and tracks the ownership and transfer of products from the seller to the buyer in exchange for payment.

POSA (n)~ The process of activating tokens during a purchase.

Position (n)~ An option that allows the user to specify the location of an element on the screen.

position ID (n)~ A unique identifier that is associated to a position, which is a role or occupation within the organization.

position index (n)~ An identifier associated with each address card in the Contacts database. The position index indicates the address card's position relative to the other address cards in the database. A position index is distinct from an object identifier.

position slider (n)~ A user interface control (typically a progress bar) that indicates the progress of the media clip currently being played by showing a thumb advancing along the bar.

positional flat file (n)~ A type of file format used to represent business documents in which the records and fields have a fixed length, eliminating the need for delimiters.

positional parameter (n)~ A parameter that can be specific without the parameter part (e.g. get item foo instead of get item name foo).

positioned update (n)~ An update, insert, or delete operation performed on a row at the current position of the cursor.

positioning (n)~ Placing elements, such as text and graphics, on a page to let the page author control the exact location and layer order of a page element.

positive airway pressure (n)~ A mode of respiratory ventilation in which air is mechanically delivered into the airways and lungs.

positron emission tomography (n)~ A nuclear medicine imaging method similar to computed tomography that produces an image of functional processes in the body.

possible owner (n)~ A node in a failover cluster or server cluster that can run a specific resource. By default, all nodes appear as possible owners, so the resource can run on any node. In most cases, it is appropriate to use this default setting.

post (n)~ A message that appears in a newsgroup, public folder, or other forum, such as Facebook or Twitter, accessible by a number of individuals.

post (v)~ To submit an article in a newsgroup or other online conference or forum. The term is derived from the posting' of a notice on a physical bulletin board.'

POST (n)~ A set of routines stored in read-only memory (ROM) that tests various system components such as RAM, the disk drives, and the keyboard, to see if they are properly connected and operating. If problems are found, these routines alert the user with a series of beeps or a message, often accompanied by a diagnostic numeric value. If the POST is successful, it passes control to the bootstrap loader.

post (n)~ To enter a debit or a credit into an account.

post (v)~ To record the monetary value of an economic event in a specific account, or to summarize and reclassify general and subsidiary journal account entries into general and subsidiary ledger account entries.

post (n)~ A message generated by Microsoft Dynamics CRM when an event occurs, or a message created by a CRM user.

POST ~ (Power On Self Test; pr. 'post') A routine PCs go through when first switched on, before loading the operating system, to make sure the hardware is working properly.

Post a note (PN)~ The link someone clicks to leave a brief note on someone else's profile.

post alert (n)~ Feature to receive new posts as email notifications.

post and transfer (v)~ The process of making temporary transactions a part of the permanent ledger and updating accounts by transaction amounts, if the line is error-free.

Post Bill and AR adjustments (PN)~ The total credits applied to a Microsoft Azure customer's account since a customer's last bill.

post grades (v)~ To publish grades and feedback so that they are available to students.

post list (n)~ The part of the product UI that displays posts as a list in a column. This list can be sorted chronologically.

post location (n)~ The geographical location data, defining the latitude/longitude (or location) of a post when it was published.

Post Office Protocol version 3 (n)~ An Internet standard protocol that allows a user to download e-mail from his or her inbox on a server to the client computer where messages are managed. This protocol works well for computers that are unable to maintain a continuous connection to a server.

post on Facebook (v)~ To post messages or upload photos to Facebook.

Post Rule Configurations (PN)~ Tab on the Records section of the ribbon in CRM that contains the controls for setting the rules about how posts are handled for Yammer.

post to (PN)~ A UI option to share a message on Windows Live, Facebook, or both.

post volume (n)~ The total number (the volume) of posts in a set of filters/dataset.

postal code (n)~ An alphanumeric code assigned to all addresses in order to facilitate mail delivery.

postback (n)~ The process in which a Web page sends data back to the same page on the server.

post-deployment action (n)~ A set of methods that run from within the Office ClickOnce installer after the Office solution is installed.

post-deployment script (n)~ A set of zero or more user-specified database scripts that are executed in a specific order after the database deployment script is executed.

poster (n)~ A large format printed notice, often with photographs or pictures, for placing on a wall.

Posterize (v)~ A filter effect in Windows Movie Maker.

posterizing operation (n)~ A lookup table operation that reduces the number of colors used in an image.

post-event (adj)~ Occurring after a core system operation has been completed.

post-event (n)~ An asynchronous event whose handler runs only after the action that raised the event is complete.

postfix notation (n)~ A form of algebraic notation in which the operators appear after the operands.

posting account (n)~ A financial account that tracks assets, liabilities, revenue, or expenses.

posting date (n)~ The date that a transaction is recorded.

posting definition (n)~ Defines the ledger line entries that will be generated when a match exists between an originating transaction and the match criteria that has been defined.

posting layer (n)~ A current, tax, or operations ledger classification that is assigned to accounting journal entries.

posting profile (n)~ A specification that defines which ledger accounts are to be updated by specific transaction types.

postmaster (n)~ The logon name (and therefore the email address) of an account that is responsible for maintaining email services on a mail server. When an account holder is having trouble with email, a message to postmaster or postmaster@machine.org.domain.name' will usually reach a human who can solve the problem.'

postmaster@mail.hotmail.com (n)~ The email address of the account responsible for

maintaining services on a mail server that often responds to problems account holders have in sending or receiving email.

postmaster@windowslivemail.com (n)~ The email address of the account responsible for maintaining services on a mail server that often responds to problems account holders have in sending or receiving email.

post-milestone review (n)~ The review of work products associated with key milestones to confirm quality and effective project processes. -

post-operational workflow (n)~ A workflow that is asynchronous or that starts at a later time, but does not have to wait for a previous workflow to finish.

post-processor (n)~ A compatibility evaluator module that takes volumes of raw data and produces actionable data in a format that matches the ACT schema, with extensions that are supplied by the compatibility evaluator provider. More than one post-processor may depend on a single data collector, and a post-processor may depend on data from more than one data collector.

postroll (v)~ To extend the amount of encoded video by a specified number of frames.

post-scan instructions (n)~ The instructions for the Distributed Scan Server to process the scanned images upon receipt. Includes which filters to run and any filter-specific attributes.

post-scan process (n)~ All the information created to accomplish an enterprise scan. It includes a destination server, scan ticket and post-scan instructions.

post-scan process filter (n)~ A processing unit on the Distributed Scan Server that is called by the post scan-instructions to process each file as requested and log the results.

PostScript (n)~ A page-description language from Adobe Systems that offers flexible font capability and high-quality graphics.

PostScript ~ A language that describes the appearance (text and graphics) of a printed page. PostScript is an industry standard for printing and imaging. Many printers contain or can be loaded with PostScript software.

PostScript file (n)~ A file created with PostScript page-description language. Nearly all high-resolution files are PostScript.

PostScript font (n)~ A type of computer font created by Adobe Systems. PostScript fonts are smooth, detailed, and of high quality.

PostScript printer (n)~ A printer that uses the PostScript page-description language (PDL) to create text and graphics on the output medium, such as paper or overhead transparency. Examples of PostScript printers include the Apple LaserWriter, the NEC LC-890, and the QMS PS-810.

potency (n)~ A relative measure of the strength characteristic of an item.

potency management (n)~ A method of classifying and managing active ingredients and items that contain a particular concentration of an active ingredient.

potentially unwanted software (n)~ Software that performs certain types of operations that the user does not expect, such as displaying advertisements, monitoring user activity, or collecting and transmitting private user information.

POTS (n)~ Basic dial telephone connection to the public switched network, without any added features or functions. Until the 1970s, POTS was the only telephone service offered by local telecommunications providers.

pound key (n)~ The # character.

Powdered Sugar Button (n)~ A button on the Comfy Cakes game interface that allows the player to select a powdered sugar finish for their cake.

power (n)~ Strength exerted; might.

Power (PN)~ A button that shuts down or restarts the PC.

Power (PN)~ The UI option on the Start menu to shut down, restart the computer, or put the computer to sleep.

Power Analyst (PN)~ Middle level of user roles. Analysts can change sentiment value, and delete posts and publishers from the UI.

Power ballad (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 117.

Power BI (free) (Government Pricing) (PN)~ The basic version of PowerBI targeted to U.S. government customers to get started quickly allowing them to create, view, and share personal dashboards and reports.

Power BI (free) for faculty (PN)~ The basic version of PowerBI targeted to customers from academic institutions to get started quickly allowing them to create, view, and share personal dashboards and reports.

Power BI (free) for students (PN)~ The basic version of PowerBI targeted to students to get started quickly allowing them to create, view, and share personal dashboards and reports.

Power BI (free) Nonprofit (PN)~ The basic version of PowerBI targeted to customers from not-for-profit organizations to get started quickly allowing them to create, view, and share personal dashboards and reports.

Power BI Admin Center (PN)~ A portal for IT Administrators in Power BI.

Power BI API (PN)~ A REST API to connect to a data source and push data in Power BI whenever it becomes available and update reports that are dependent on this data in real time.

Power BI application programming interface (PN)~ A REST API to connect to a data source and push data in Power BI whenever it becomes available and update reports that are dependent on this data in real time.

Power BI Designer (PN)~ An end-to-end report authoring tool for building analytics for Power BI by connecting to multiple data sources, shaping data with queries, and building data models, and eventually creating reports to be shared with others.

Power BI Desktop (n)~ A stand-alone, content authoring tool that can be installed side-by-side with any version of Office or Excel on Windows to create Power BI content on the user's desktop.

Power BI for Android (PN)~ The Power BI app enabling users to monitor and access their business data and interact with and share their Power BI dashboards and reports from Android devices.

Power BI for Mobile (PN)~ The Power BI service bundle including the native Windows, Android, and iOS apps to interact with Power BI dashboards and reports.

Power BI for Office 365 (PN)~ The cloud-based, business intelligence service for Excel and Office 365.

Power BI for Office 365 Add-On for E3/E4 (Government Pricing) (PN)~ The offer for the cloud-based add-on to Office 365 for E3/E4 for Power BI that is hosted in the commercial cloud environment.

Power BI for Office 365 with SharePoint Online (Plan 2) with Yammer (Government Pricing) (PN)~ The offer for Office 365 for SharePoint (Plan 2) for Power BI that includes Yammer, and that is hosted in the commercial cloud environment.

Power BI for Office 365 with SharePoint Online (Plan 2) with Yammer (Government Pricing) Trial (PN)~ The limited-day trial offer for government organizations for Office 365 for SharePoint (Plan 2) for Power BI that includes Yammer and that is hosted in the commercial cloud environment.

Power BI for Windows (PN)~ The Power BI app enabling users to monitor and access their business data and interact with and share their Power BI dashboards and reports from Windows mobile devices.

Power BI Personal Gateway (PN)~ A a client agent providing secure connections and access to public and on-premises data through a private connection to Azure.

Power BI Pro (Government Pricing) (PN)~ The paid offer of PowerBI targeted to U.S. government customers with the full range of Power BI capabilities including extended data source support, enhanced data refresh options, and richer collaboration and sharing.

Power BI Pro (Government Pricing) Trial (PN)~ A limited-period free evaluation version of the paid offer of PowerBI targeted to U.S. government customers with the full range of Power BI capabilities including extended data source support, enhanced data refresh options, and richer collaboration and sharing.

Power BI Pro Developer (MSDN) (PN)~ The paid offer of PowerBI targeted to developers with a MSDN subscription, with the full range of Power BI capabilities including extended data source support, enhanced data refresh options, and richer collaboration and sharing.

Power BI Pro for faculty (PN)~ The paid offer of PowerBI targeted to customers from academic institutions, with the full range of Power BI capabilities including extended data source support, enhanced data refresh options, and richer collaboration and sharing.

Power BI Pro for faculty Trial (PN)~ A partial or limited version for evaluation purposes of the paid offer of PowerBI targeted to customers from academic institutions, with the full range of Power BI capabilities.

Power BI Pro for Nonprofits (PN)~ The paid offer of PowerBI targeted to customers from not-for-profit organizations with the full range of Power BI capabilities including extended data source support, enhanced data refresh options, and richer collaboration and sharing.

Power BI Pro for Nonprofits Trial (PN)~ A partial or limited version for evaluation purposes of the paid offer of PowerBI targeted to customers from not-for-profit organizations with the full range of Power BI capabilities.

Power BI Pro for students (PN)~ The paid offer of PowerBI targeted to students with the full range of Power BI capabilities including extended data source support, enhanced data refresh options, and richer collaboration and sharing.

Power BI Pro for students Trial (PN)~ A partial or limited version for evaluation purposes of the paid offer of PowerBI targeted to students with the full range of Power BI

capabilities.

Power BI Pro Trial (PN)~ A partial or limited version for evaluation purposes of the paid offer of PowerBI with the full range of Power BI capabilities.

Power BI Pro- (user purchased) (PN)~ The paid offer of PowerBI targeted to users who purchased the -€˜Power BI for Office 365 Add-On' or the -€˜Power BI for Office 365 Standalone' licenses, with the full range of Power BI capabilities including extended data source support, enhanced data refresh options, and richer collaboration and sharing.

Power BI Provisioning Guide (PN)~ The guide for IT administrators to learn how to provision Power BI.

Power BI service (n)~ A cloud-based business analytics service for non-technical business users..

Power BI- (free) (PN)~ The basic version of PowerBI to get started quickly allowing them to create, view, and share personal dashboards and reports, based on the capabilities of the consuming user, regardless of who created or published the content.

Power BI- Pro (PN)~ The paid offer of PowerBI with the full range of Power BI capabilities including extended data source support, enhanced data refresh options, and richer collaboration and sharing.

Power button (n)~ A hardware button or slider on all form factors that controls the power of the PC.

power conditioning (n)~ The process of removing spikes, surges, sags, and noise from the power supply and providing power without interruptions.

Power Efficiency Diagnostic (PN)~ A Wizard-based interface for maximizing battery life based on user preferences.

power management (n)~ Mechanisms in software and hardware to minimize system power consumption, manage system thermal limits, and maximize system battery life. Power management involves trade-offs among system speed, noise, battery life, processing speed, and power consumption.

Power Management (n)~ A menu item that accesses a feature that allows the user to check the battery and configure settings that prolong battery life.

Power Map (PN)~ The Excel feature that allows users to plot geographic and temporal data visually, analyze that data in 3D, and create interactive tours to share with others.

power optimization (n)~ The capability to automatically turn off a virtual host machine that is not needed to meet resource requirements within a host cluster and then turn the virtual host machine back on when it is needed again.

Power Options (n)~ A Control Panel icon in Windows Vista that takes user to the Power Options dialog box where the user can manage the battery life settings.

Power Pivot (PN)~ A SQL Server add-in for Excel.

power plan (n)~ A group of preset power-management options. For example, you can set elapsed times for putting your computer on standby and for turning off your monitor and hard disk. You save these settings as a named power scheme.

power plan (n)~ A group of Windows-based power settings that you can apply to computers by using Configuration Manager power management.

Power Query (PN)~ The Excel business intelligence add-in focused on data discovery and access.

power reader (n)~ A server role that grants read-only access to all dashboard elements on the PerformancePoint Server server, and is primarily used for alerts. It enables users to download dashboard elements from the PerformancePoint Server server.

power scheme (n)~ A group of preset power-management options. For example, you can set elapsed times for putting your computer on standby and for turning off your monitor and hard disk. You save these settings as a named power scheme.

power trendline (n)~ A curved trendline that is used with data sets that compare measurements that increase at a specific rate.

Power Users group (n)~ A group whose members can manage accounts, resources, and applications that are installed on a workstation, stand-alone server, or member server. This group does not exist on domain controllers. Administrative tasks that can be performed by members of this group include creating local users and groups; modifying and deleting accounts that they have created; removing users from the Power Users, Users, and Guests groups; installing most applications; and creating and deleting file shares.

Power View (PN)~ A feature that enables rich visualizations for interactive data exploration, presentation and reporting in SharePoint and Excel.

powered by (Adverb) ~ Pertaining to a process, tool, etc. that is enabled by a particular technology.

powered by Windows Live (oth)~ Pertaining to a process, tool, etc. that is enabled by Windows Live.

powerline network (n)~ A network that uses your existing electrical lines in your home or office, without the need to install specialised network cable.

Power-on password ~ A password which the computer will prompt you for whenever the computer is switched on, a good security measure provided you don't forget the password. Power-on passwords can usually only be bypassed by taking the computer to bits.

power-on self test (n)~ A set of routines stored in read-only memory (ROM) that tests various system components such as RAM, the disk drives, and the keyboard, to see if they are properly connected and operating. If problems are found, these routines alert the user with a series of beeps or a message, often accompanied by a diagnostic numeric value. If the POST is successful, it passes control to the bootstrap loader.

PowerPC (n)~ A microprocessor architecture developed in 1992 by Motorola and IBM, with some participation by Apple. A PowerPC microprocessor is RISC-based and superscalar, with a 64-bit data bus and 32-bit address bus. It also has separate data and instruction caches, although the size of each varies by implementation. All PowerPC microprocessors have multiple integer and floating-point units. The voltage and operating speed varies with the implementation. Starting with the PowerPC 740, the microprocessors were manufactured with copper, instead of aluminum, for better performance and reliability.

PowerPivot (PN)~ A SQL Server add-in for Excel.

PowerPivot data (n)~ A SQL Server Analysis Services cube that is created and embedded through Microsoft SQL Server PowerPivot for Microsoft Excel.

PowerPivot for SharePoint (PN)~ A Microsoft SQL Server technology that provides query processing and management control for PowerPivot workbooks published to SharePoint.

PowerPivot Gallery (PN)~ A special-purpose SharePoint document library that provides rich preview and document management for published Excel workbooks that contain PowerPivot data as well as other document types.

PowerPivot service (n)~ A middle tier service of the Analysis Services SharePoint integration feature that allocates requests, monitors server availability and health, and communicates with other services in the farm.

PowerPivot service application (n)~ A specific configuration of the PowerPivot service.

PowerPivot System Service (PN)~ The web service of PowerPivot for SharePoint that enables PowerPivot workbook access and server management in a SharePoint farm.

PowerPivot Web service (n)~ A Web service that performs request redirection for processing requests that are directed to a PowerPivot Engine service instance that is outside the farm.

PowerPivot workbook (n)~ An Excel 2010 workbook that contains PowerPivot data.

Powerpoint ~ A very popular program for creating graphical presentations, mostly for business use. Available separately or as part of Microsoft Office, Microsoft's office suite.

PowerPoint 2016 (PN)~ The year 2016 edition of PowerPoint.

PowerPoint add-in (n)~ An optional Live Meeting tool that allows users to create Live Meeting slides and add a presenter photo as part of a Microsoft PowerPoint file.

PowerPoint for Android (PN)~ The version of PowerPoint that runs on the Android operating system.

PowerPoint for iPad (PN)~ The version of PowerPoint that runs on iPad.

PowerPoint for Mac (PN)~ The version of PowerPoint the runs on the Mac operating system.

PowerPoint for Mac for Office 365 (PN)~ The version of PowerPoint from Office 365 that runs on the Mac operating system.

PowerPoint for Mac Preview (PN)~ The public preview of PowerPoint for Mac.

PowerPoint Mobile 2010 (PN)~ The year 2010 edition of the Microsoft presentation graphics product for creating presentations and adding graphic effects like multimedia objects and special effects with text, designed for use with handheld computing devices.

PowerPoint Mobile Clicker (PN)~ A PowerPoint add-in that allows your mobile device to be used to navigate through a PowerPoint presentation on your computer.

PowerPoint Mobile Viewer (PN)~ A viewer that allows users to display PowerPoint presentations on a phone's browser. A file is rendered as an HTML page with sufficient fidelity to display readable slide and outline views on a small screen.

PowerPoint Online Viewer (PN)~ A PowerPoint Web App technology that enables users to view in full fidelity a PowerPoint document that is stored online.

PowerPoint Previewer (n)~ A context menu that enables the user to preview the contents of a file with the Office Preview Handler (OPH) in Outlook (either documents attached to email or SharePoint documents in Outlook).

PowerPoint render (n)~ A converter that supports dynamic viewing of PowerPoint presentations (with animation) in a Web environment.

PowerPoint static (n)~ A converter that supports static viewing of PowerPoint presentations (without animation) in a Web environment.

PowerPoint XML Format (n)~ The formal name for PowerPoint 12 file format. This

format has an open, royalty-free specification, and is the technology licensed to external parties. This license is the subject in the messaging points where -€œOpen, royalty-free license-€? is discussed.

PowerShell Gallery (PN)~ ?The central repository for Windows PowerShell modules containing Windows PowerShell commands and Desired State Configuration (DSC) resources.

PowerShell pipe object (n)~ In PowerShell scripting, the file or process to which the script's output is directed.

PowerShell-based cache administration tool (n)~ The exclusive management tool for Windows Server AppFabric. With more than 130 standard command-line tools, this new administration-focused scripting language helps you achieve more control and productivity.

PPD (PN)~ Prearranged Payments and Deposits (PPD) - A unique Standard Entry Code (SEC) that is used to credit or debit a consumer account. Typically used for payroll direct deposits and preauthorized bill payments.

PPI (n)~ A measurement of the clarity or fineness of detail of an image displayed on a computer monitor.

PPP (n)~ A set of industry-standard framing and authentication protocols that are included with Windows to ensure interoperability with other remote access software. PPP negotiates configuration parameters for multiple layers of the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) model. The Internet standard for serial communications, PPP defines how data packets are exchanged with other Internet-based systems using a modem connection. PPP is documented in RFC 1661.

PPPoE (n)~ A specification for connecting users on an Ethernet network to the Internet through a broadband connection, such as a single DSL line, wireless device, or cable modem. Using PPPoE and a broadband modem, LAN users can gain individual authenticated access to high-speed data networks. By combining Ethernet and Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP), PPPoE provides an efficient way to create a separate connection for each user to a remote server.

PPSV (n)~ A vaccine for immunization against 23 types of pneumococcal bacteria.

PPTP (n)~ Networking technology that supports multiprotocol virtual private networks (VPNs), enabling remote users to access corporate networks securely across the Internet or other networks by dialing into an Internet service provider (ISP) or by connecting directly to the Internet. PPTP tunnels, or encapsulates, Internet Protocol (IP) or Internetwork Packet Exchange (IPX) traffic inside IP packets. This means that users can remotely run applications that depend on particular network protocols. PPTP is described in RFC 2637.

Practical Extraction and Report Language (n)~ An interpreted language, based on C and several UNIX utilities. Perl has powerful string-handling features for extracting information from text files. Perl can assemble a string and send it to the shell as a command; therefore, it is often used for system administration tasks. A program in Perl is known as a script. Perl was devised by Larry Wall at the NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory.

practice (n)~ A repeatable process that improves or maintains performance.

Pranks (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1

genre ID # 23.

preamplifier (n)~ An electronic device that increases the output level of a signal to match the required signal input level of another device.

preauthorized debit (n)~ A withdrawal from a customer's account to pay bills or make loan payments that is initiated by a company or financial institution which has the customer's written authority to do so.

pre-boot (oth)~ Before Windows loads.

Pre-Boot EXecution Environment (n)~ A remote boot technology based on Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) that is used to start or install an operating system on a client computer from a remote server. A WDS Server is an example of a PXE Server.

precedence (n)~ The order in which operators are evaluated in an expression, tasks are performed or rules are applied. For example, in a mathematical expression, multiplication and division are performed first, followed by addition and subtraction.

precedence ~ the property of arithmetic operations that determines which operations are done first in a complex expression.

precedence constraint (n)~ A control flow element that connects tasks and containers into a sequenced workflow.

precedent (n)~ A cell that is referred to by a formula in another cell. For example, if cell D10 contains the formula =B5, cell B5 is a precedent to cell D10.

Pre-Chat Questions (n)~ A series of questions that Customers are asked when they initiate a Chat Request.

precision touchpad (n)~ A touchpad that provides a consistent, accurate, and responsive experience for users.

precompilation (n)~ The process of submitting an entire Web site to a compiler. The resulting Web site output runs without needing to be compiled on first request and does not require source code to be deployed to a production server.

precompiled header (n)~ In computer programming, an optimization developed for command-line compilers where a (C or C++) header file is compiled into an intermediate form that is faster to process for the compiler.

precomposed character (n)~ A single character that represents a sequence of characters, usually a combination of a base character and one or more diacritics.

precomputed partition (n)~ A performance optimization that can be used with filtered merge publications.

predecessor (n)~ An activity that occurs before another activity in a series. A predecessor can be, but is not always, a prerequisite.

predefined bookmark (n)~ A bookmark that Microsoft Word automatically sets in each document. For example, the \Sel predefined bookmark refers to the current selection or the insertion point.

predefined dimension (n)~ A dimension that is assigned a certain dimension type that is recognized by PerformancePoint Planning Server. Predefined dimensions have specific member properties and behaviors associated with them; for example, Time or Account.

predefined key (n)~ A key that represents one of the main divisions of the registry. Each predefined key is displayed in a separate Registry Editor window, with the key's name appearing in the window's title bar. For example, HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT is a

predefined key.

predefined object (n)~ A system-generated object.

predefined rule (n)~ A system-generated rule.

pre-deployment script (n)~ A set of zero or more user-specified database scripts that are executed in a specific order before the database deployment script is executed.

predicate (n)~ In Exchange Server 2007, a function that is used as a condition or exception on a transport rule to determine whether an action should be applied to an e-mail message.

predictable column (n)~ A data mining column that the algorithm will build a model around based on values of the input columns. Besides serving as an output column, a predictable column can also be used as input for other predictable columns within the same mining structure.

prediction (n)~ A data mining technique that analyzes existing data and uses the results to predict values of attributes for new records or missing attributes in existing records. For example, existing credit application data can be used to predict the credit risk for a new application.

Prediction Calculator (PN)~ A new report that is based on logistic regression analysis and that presents each contributing factor together with a score calculated by the algorithm. The report is presented both as a worksheet that helps you enter data and make calculations of the probable outcomes, and as a printed report that does the same thing.

predictive analytics (n)~ A variety of statistical techniques from modeling, machine learning, and data mining that analyze current and historical facts to make predictions about future, or otherwise unknown, events.

Predictive Analytics ~ describe any approach to data mining with three attributes: rapid analysis measured in hours or days

predictive frame (n)~ In MPEG and WMV compression, a frame that is composed of data from previous frames.

pre-encumbrance (n)~ A commitment made by management to reserve budget funds for expenditure requests.

pre-event (adj)~ Occurring before a core system operation occurs.

pre-event (n)~ A synchronous event whose handler runs completely before the action that raised the event starts.

preference item (n)~ An object containing Group Policy settings related to a preference extension in a Group Policy object (GPO). Each preference extension allows you to create one or more types of preference item. Each type has different properties. A GPO can contain multiple preference items for each preference extension.

preference variable (n)~ A variable that customizes the behavior of Windows PowerShell.

Preferences (PN)~ The button in Yammer that directs users to where they can change their account settings.

preferred distribution point (n)~ A distribution point with an associated boundary group that includes the client's current location on the network.

preferred language (n)~ A language selected by the user for viewing menus, dialog boxes, messages, and Help files. If none is selected, the system-preferred language is

displayed.

preferred owner (n)~ The node on which you prefer each group to run.

preferred sender (n)~ The sender specified in the package properties to use when sending the package to a child site.

preferred server (n)~ The NetWare server that you connect to by default when you log on to your computer. The preferred server validates your user credentials and is queried when you request information about resources available on the NetWare network.

pre-filter (n)~ A filter that excludes an event from further processing by Microsoft Operations Manager 2005. The event is not inserted in the database.

prefix characters (n)~ A set of 1 to 4 bytes that prefix each data field in a native-format bulk-copy data file.

prefix length (n)~ The number of prefix characters preceding each noncharacter field in a bcp native format data file.

prefix pattern (n)~ The beginning bytes in a given stream of bytes.

pre-freight amount (n)~ The monetary total amount that is calculated from the detail amount after the percentage order discount and order discount amount are deducted.

preinstallation (n)~ The act of installing and configuring a program on new computers that are then distributed to end users.

preliminary data validation (n)~ The process of validating data before it is processed. This validation helps detect and exclude some errors from the intended process, which might be the import or migration of users using a CSV file, for example.

preload (v)~ To load content in the background before a user sees it.

Premier Support (PN)~ The highest Microsoft Azure support plan with customized features.

Premium (PN)~ A subscription that grants users a Premium account, that includes access to enhanced Skype features such as group video calling, group screen sharing, and live chat customer support.

Premium (5 GB) (PN)~ The unit of measure for five GB of cache consumed during use of the Premium edition of Microsoft Azure Cache.

Premium account (n)~ A type of paid account that includes access to enhanced Skype features such as group video calling, group screen sharing, and live chat customer support.

Premium Apps (n)~ A resource of the 'Application Insights' service type of the 'Visual Studio' service for monitoring the availability, performance, and usage of paid apps through an Azure implementation.

Premium Batch (n)~ The Premium tier for the Microsoft Azure service that enables large amounts of discrete, compute-intensive batches of tasks to be easily executed in Azure. Typical workloads include media transcoding, rendering, test suite execution, simulations, image analysis, and file processing.

Premium BizTalk unit (n)~ A unit of measure for the compute capacity and memory used by the Premium tier of Microsoft Azure BizTalk Services.

Premium Edition (PN)~ The edition of Microsoft Azure SQL Database that offers access to built-in business-class functionality and reserved capacity.

Premium for Microsoft Azure SQL Database (PN)~ The edition of Microsoft Azure SQL Database that offers access to built-in business-class functionality and reserved

capacity.

Premium for SQL Database (PN)~ The edition of Microsoft Azure SQL Database that offers access to built-in business-class functionality and reserved capacity.

Premium Large App Service Hours (PN)~ An Azure resource of the Azure App Service service, providing a unit of measure of time for the higher level of service.

Premium Medium App Service Hours (PN)~ An Azure resource of the Azure App Service service, providing a unit of measure of time for the middle level of service.

Premium Origin-Streamed Hours (PN)~ The premium resource for the Media Services service type of the Media service measured per hour streamed from the origin, per bitrate.

Premium Overage Data Points (1M) (n)~ A premium unit of measure for 'Pay-As-You-Go' billing for the SQL Data Warehouse service type based on bandwith usage using 1M as baseline.

Premium Overage Events (n)~ A resource of the 'Application Insights' service type of the 'Visual Studio' service for an amount of Microsoft Azure services usage that is consumed in excess of a customer's commitment limit.

Premium P1 Secondary Active Geo Database Days (PN)~ The resource of the Media Services service type of the Media service, for the Premium SQL Database edition and the service level P1, which supports active geo-replication to a secondary active database and which is charged in database days.

Premium P1 Secondary Geo Database Days (PN)~ The resource of the Media Services service type of the Media service, for the Premium SQL Database edition and the service level P1, which supports geo-replication and which is charged in database days.

Premium P3 Database Days (PN)~ The resource for the SQL Database service.

Premium Pn Database Days (PN)~ A purchase and performance level for the SQL Database' service designed. P stands for 'Premium' while the adjacent number 'n' indicates the service level corresponding to database throughput.'

Premium Pn Secondary Geo Database Days (PN)~ A purchase and performance level for the SQL Database' service designed. P stands for 'Premium' while the adjacent number 'n' indicates the service level with the creation of active secondary databases in any Azure region.'

Premium Report (n)~ A more advanced collection and representation of data that helps CSRs keep track of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). Premium Reports allow CSRs to manipulate data on a more specific level and customize reports in order to display data that is more relevant to their specific use case.

Premium Small App Service Hours (PN)~ An Azure resource of the Azure App Service service, providing a unit of measure of time for the lower level of service.

Premium Storage (PN)~ An SSD-based storage offering low latency and high throughput designed to support demanding enterprise workload in the cloud, suitable for I/O intensive applications.

Premium VM Support hour (n)~ A unit of measure of time for the Premium level of support for a virtual machine.

prenote (n)~ A zero-currency transaction sent to a bank to confirm the accuracy of routing and account information.

pre-order (n)~ An order for an SKU that is currenty not available for delivery.

pre-order (v)~ To order an SKU that is currenty not available for delivery.

Pre-Order Limit (n)~ The value below zero beyond which it is not prudent to take pre-orders. Pre-ordering cannot occur beyond this value. This is to restrict overselling and thereby preventing failure to fulfill.

pre-order traversal (n)~ The act of recursively traversing a non-empty binary tree by visiting the root node first, then the left subtree, then the right subtree.

Pre-orders (PN)~ The collection title for items you can purchase before their street date.

prepaid card (n)~ A physical card that represents a specific value or amount of service for which the user has paid in advance.

prepaid card code (n)~ The unique, 25-character code on a prepaid card that adds computer use time to your prepaid computer or that pays for your subscription.

prepaid computer (n)~ A computer running Windows for Prepaid Computers.

Prepaid renewal (n)~ Reactivation of a Microsoft Office Prepaid edition subscription.

Preparation of an Opening Balance Sheet at the Date of Transition to IFRS (n)~ A template that addresses, from a Finance & Accounting perspective, the significant activities required of companies to prepare their opening balance sheet at the date of transition to IFRS within the context of a conversion from previous Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Prepare (v)~ A menu item with options that can be applied to a file before it is shared with others (e.g. 'Mark as Final' or 'Add a Digital Signature').

prepare a conversation (v)~ To set up the participants of a call or instant message prior to placing the call or sending the instant message.

prepared conversation (n)~ A conversation in which you have set up the participants prior to placing the call or sending the instant message.

preparer (n)~ The person who creates a source document to initiate a request for economic resources.

prepay (v)~ To pay a charge in advance.

Pre-Pay (n)~ A subscription offer for 6 months of 12 months commitment plans in which the user pays in advance for the entire term and get an additional discount.

prepayment (n)~ An amount paid for something that is not yet received.

Prepayment % (n)~ The field that indicates the percentage of the sales invoice amount that a customer has to prepay.

prepayment amount deducted (n)~ The prepayment amount that has been deducted from ordinary invoices (that is, not prepayment invoices) for a sales or purchase line.

prepayment amount invoiced (n)~ The prepayment amount that has already been invoiced for a sales or purchase line.

prepayment invoice (n)~ The invoice created for a customer for the amount to be prepaid on a sales order or the invoice received for the amount to be prepaid on a purchase order.

prepayment journal voucher (n)~ An amount that is paid for items or services that have not been received.

prepayment percentage (n)~ The percentage of the sales invoice amount that a customer has to prepay.

prepmt (n)~ An amount paid for something that is not yet received.

prepopulation (n)~ A process of importing prepared data using a software procedure

rather than the end user entering the information.

preprocessing period (n)~ The three to five day period before the beginning of the next billing cycle. If automated subscription renewal is activated, the Provisioning Server automatically generates the next scheduled provisioning packet and makes it available for the subscription computer.

preprocessor (n)~ A text processor that manipulates the text of a source file as part of the first phase of translation. The preprocessor does not parse the source text, but it does break it up into tokens for the purpose of locating macro calls. Although the compiler ordinarily invokes the preprocessor in its first pass, the preprocessor can also be invoked separately to process text without compiling.

preroll (v)~ To capture or play a number of video frames or a portion of audio data before encoding or rendering begins, in order to allow the source device to stablize.

preroll (n)~ The portion of data to be prerolled.

prescription (n)~ A written direction for the preparation and use of a medicine.

presence (n)~ A collection of attributes that provides an indication of a person's status, activity, location, willingness to communicate, and contact information.

presence (n)~ An attribute that provides an indication of a person's status.

presence awareness (n)~ A feature that enables the user to see when people are working in a workspace, online, or offline

presence icon (n)~ A color-coded icon that indicates a user's presence.

presence information (n)~ A collection of attributes that provides an indication of a person's status, activity, location, willingness to communicate, and contact information.

presence status (n)~ One of the attributes that makes up presence and that indicates a person's availability and willingness to communicate.

Presence unknown (PN)~ Pertaining to a user for whom no information is known. The user might not even exist, or there could be a typo in the SIP address.

Present Online (v)~ A feature that enables users to present a document to remote viewers in a web browser or in Lync.

presentation (n)~ A set of slides that are imported or created for display in a meeting.

presentation area (n)~ The part of the client where presentation content is displayed.

presentation broadcast (n)~ A feature that allows you to run a presentation over the Web. The presentation is saved in HTML format and can contain audio and video. It can also be recorded and saved to be viewed later.

Presentation Clicker (PN)~ A PowerPoint add-in that allows your mobile device to be used to navigate through a PowerPoint presentation on your computer.

presentation layer (n)~ Layer six of the OSI model. A network layer that translates data from the application layer into an intermediary format. This layer also manages security issues by providing such services as data encryption, and compresses data so that fewer bits need to be transferred on the network.

Presentation Layer ~ The OSI layer that determines how application information is represented or encoded while in transit between two end systems.

presentation model (n)~ A data model that aggregates data from multiple entities in the data access layer. It is used to avoid directly exposing an entity to the client project.

presentation package (n)~ A package containing everything you need to show one or

many PowerPoint presentations on another computer. This package can be saved to a folder or burned to a CD.

Presentation panel (n)~ The Live Meeting console element that displays the slides in a Live Meeting presentation.

presentation section (n)~ A labeled group of consecutive slides that helps the user navigate and organize presentations.

Presentation toolbar (n)~ A toolbar that contains tools that presenters can use during a meeting.

presentation-level guide (n)~ A guide that applies to all slides in a presentation.

presenter (n)~ A meeting participant who can do all sharing activities, including presenting, showing, sharing, and whiteboard, and admit participants from the lobby.

presenter key (n)~ A meeting key that is used by meeting presenters.

presenter photo (n)~ A GIF image file that can be displayed in the Now Presenting pane during a presentation using the PowerPoint add-in.

presenter privileges (n)~ Privileges that enable a meeting organizer or participant to display documents, applications, and whiteboard notes to other participants.

presenter tools (n)~ A set of tools that presenters can use to create and present resources.

Presenter View (n)~ A view for delivering a presentation that provides the presenter with additional options for viewing and controlling its delivery.

preservation hold library (n)~ A SharePoint document library in which content is stored after being deleted or modified so that it can be accessed for electronic discovery or other legal purposes.

preset-to callback (oth)~ A form of security in which a remote access server verifies users by calling them back at numbers supplied by the network administrator at the time user privileges are granted. Only a network administrator can change a preset callback number. This ensures that no one can borrow a user's password and connect to the server from a location other than the user's normal one.

Pre-shared key (PN)~ An option that allows the user to view the code that can be used to authenticate IPSec/L2TP connections (typically VPN connections).

preshutdown (n)~ A feature of Vista, where services are alerted of an upcoming shutdown so they have time to close activities and clean-up resources.

preshutdown time-out (n)~ A specified time the service control manager will wait before preceding with other shutdown actions.

press and hold (v)~ To perform an action that entails pressing a finger or the tip of a pen to the screen, holding it down until a mouse icon or menu appears, and then lifting the finger or pen. Pressing and holding is equivalent to right-clicking with a mouse.

press and hold (v)~ To place a finger on the screen and hold it there for a part of a second or more.

press and hold (n)~ A gesture represented by placing a finger on the screen and holding it there for a part of a second or more

pressed appearance (n)~ The visual display for an object, such as a control, when it is being pressed.

pressure sensitive (adj)~ Of or pertaining to a device in which pressing on a thin surface produces an electrical connection and causes an event to be registered by the computer.

Pressure-sensitive devices include touch-sensitive drawing pens, membrane keyboards, and some touch screens.

pressure sensitivity (n)~ An optional hardware feature on a Tablet PC that you can use to create a thicker ink stroke by increasing pressure on the tablet pen.

pressure trail (n)~ The trail drawn with the Paintbrush tool. The size of the trail depends on the pressure applied to the drawing tool (e.g. stylus).

prestage (v)~ To create a compressed content file that contains the files and associated metadata for copying to the content library on a site server or a distribution point before distribution.

pre-staged client (n)~ A computer account object that is created within Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) before the operating system of the computer is installed.

prestart command (n)~ A script or an executable file that supports operating system deployment and that can interact with the user in Windows PE before a task sequence runs.

pre-tax deduction (n)~ A benefit on taxable income to reduce the tax that an employee is liable to pay on gross wages.

preview (n)~ A placeholder on the Start screen that represents an app not yet installed on the PC.

Preview (PN)~ The Sway view that allows the user to see what the Sway would look and behave like to anyone else reading it by switching from the edit view to the reading view.

preview build (n)~ A build that is installed as part of the Windows Insider Program.

preview handler (n)~ A handler that displays a lightweight, read-only preview of a file's contents without launching the application associated with the file. For example, a preview handler displays a Shell item in the Windows Explorer preview pane.

preview instance (n)~ A non-production instance of CRM Online intended for the sole purpose of previewing future releases of CRM Online. (Betas, etc-€¦)

preview pane (n)~ An area of the window that displays a limited view of search results or other content.

Preview Pane (n)~ A window in an e-mail program where you can preview an item without opening it.

preview update (n)~ An update to a preview build that is part of the Windows Insider Program.

Previous (adj)~ A navigation button used to go to the previous page in wizards.

PRF (n)~ A function that takes a key, label, and seed as input, then produces an output of arbitrary length.

PRI (n)~ A binary file used in Windows Store apps to store resources for all languages, cultures, and scale factors.

price (n)~ A value, usually a currency amount, that is assigned to goods or to services.

price (n)~ The market value or exchange value of a product.

price adjustment (n)~ A modification to a quoted price.

price adjustment (n)~ An automatic update of the price of a service item based on the setup of service price adjustment groups.

price check (n)~ The process of looking up a price.

price discount (n)~ A discount applied to a quoted price.

price group (n)~ The price of any cost type (hour, expense, or fee) that is assigned to a specific group of customers or all customers.

price list (n)~ A compilation of the specific prices that can be charged for each unit in the unit group of a product.

price list item (n)~ The individual elements that represent the product and properties that compose a price list.

price match variance (n)~ A matching discrepancy between the invoice net unit price of one or more line items on a vendor invoice and the purchase order net unit price on the related purchase order.

Price per equity (n)~ In financial theory, the return that stockholders require for a company. A firm's cost of equity represents the compensation that the market demands in exchange for owning the asset and bearing the risk of ownership.

price quote (n)~ A formal offer for products or services, proposed at specific prices and related payment terms.

price tier (n)~ A price that reflects a representative value in other currencies. The specific price of a price tier that is shown in one currency will be close to the corresponding price in another currency. Foreign exchange, differences in taxation policies, and other market factors influence the determination of a price tier's price that is shown in another currency.

price tolerance percentage (n)~ The percentage of variance that is allowable between the prices on a purchase order and a vendor invoice that are used for invoice matching.

price unit (n)~ The quantity of items for which a price is set.

price variance (n)~ The difference between an expected price and an actual price.

price variance percentage (n)~ The actual percentage of variance between a purchase order and a vendor invoice, calculated as follows: For positive lines = (Invoice net unit price - Purchase order net unit price)/Purchase order net unit price; for negative lines = (Invoice net unit price - Purchase order net unit price) * -1/Purchase order net unit price

price variance tolerance (n)~ The allowable difference in prices between purchase order lines and vendor invoice lines that are used for invoice matching.

Price/Book Value (PN)~ A valuation ratio used by investors which compares a stock's per-share price (market value) to its book value (shareholders' equity).

pricing category (n)~ A category in which every product gets the price from the category. That is, the category overrules the price assigned at the product level.

Pricing Method (n)~ A label on a drop-down list on the Price List Item form in which you select how the pricing will be done.

pricing tier (n)~ A purchase level for an Azure service offering based on the features and services it makes available.

primary buffer (n)~ A buffer in which all data is mixed for the final time and then passed to the rendering device.

primary business contact (n)~ The main business contact linked to an Account.

primary calendar (n)~ The calendar selected in the regional settings in Windows Control Panel, or the system calendar.

primary client computer (n)~ A client computer on which synchronization takes place.

primary database (n)~ A read-write database containing the active data of an application.

primary device (n)~ A software deployment condition that defines one or more devices

that a specific user uses. A primary device is typically determined either by frequency of use or by business requirements.

primary dimension table (n)~ In a snowflake schema in a data warehouse, a dimension table that is directly related to, and usually joined to, the fact table.

Primary disk (n)~ The hard disk drive that contains the system and boot partitions used to start Windows.

primary domain controller (n)~ A computer running Windows NT 4.0 Server that authenticates logons and maintains the directory database for a Windows NT 4.0 domain. A primary domain controller is not used in a Windows 2000 domain. Instead, one domain controller is designated as the primary domain controller emulator for backward compatibility.

primary DPM server (n)~ A DPM server that protects file or application data sources.

primary e-mail address (n)~ The e-mail address that appears in the E-Mail Options section of the user's mailbox in the Web management interface for Outlook Live.

primary feature block (n)~ The minimum content in an application package that is necessary for an application to run. The content in the primary feature block is identified during the application phase of sequencing and typically consists of the content for the most used application features.

primary interop assembly (n)~ An assembly containing definitions of COM types that is distributed and digitally signed by the author of the COM component. Visual Studio uses a registered primary interop assembly by default when a developer references a type in the corresponding type library.

primary key (n)~ One or more fields that uniquely identify each record in a table. In the same way that a license plate number identifies a car, the primary key uniquely identifies a record.

primary key (n)~ A candidate key that is selected to be the principle identifier for uniquely identifying records in a database table.

primary Management Server (n)~ The server that an agent-managed computer is specifically assigned to communicate with.

primary mapping (n)~ The main mapping that associates the UNIX user name to one of several Windows user names who are both associated with one UNIX user name.

primary master (n)~ An authoritative DNS server for a zone that can be used as a point of update for the zone. Only primary masters have the ability to be updated directly to process zone updates, which include adding, removing, or modifying resource records that are stored as zone data. Primary masters are also used as the first sources for replicating the zone to other DNS servers.

primary mouse button (n)~ The button on your pointing device that you use most often for clicking and double-clicking.

primary parent category (n)~ The parent category of a product or category that is used to determine the canonical path to that product or category, or to apply category level pricing rules to the category or product.

primary partition (n)~ A type of partition created on basic disks that can host an operating system and functions as though it were a physically separate disk.

primary protection (n)~ A type of protection in which data on the protected server is

directly protected by a primary DPM Server.

primary region (n)~ An Azure region where the active geo-replication primary database resides.

primary replica (n)~ An availability replica that makes the primary databases of an availability group available for read-write connections from clients and sends transaction log records for each primary database to every secondary replica.

primary server (n)~ In a log shipping configuration, the server instance where the primary database resides.

primary site (n)~ An SMS/Configuration Manager site that has access to a SQL Server database.

primary storage device (n)~ A storage device that holds data in temporary memory such as RAM.

primary table (n)~ The one' side of two related tables in a one-to-many relationship. A primary table should have a primary key and each record should be unique.'

primary token (n)~ An access token assigned to a process to represent the default information for that process. It is used in security operations by a thread working on behalf of the process itself rather than on behalf of a client.

primary unit (n)~ The measurement used to define the most commonly sold unit of a product.

primary user (n)~ The main user of a device. (A device can have more than one primary user.)

primary virtual machine (n)~ A virtual machine hosted on the primary server and replicated to the machines on the Replica server.

primary window (n)~ The window in which the main interaction with an object takes place.

primary zone (n)~ A copy of the zone that is administered locally.

Primetime (PN)~ Block of broadcast programming taking place during the middle of the evening for television programming.

primitive (n)~ In computer graphics, a shape, such as a line, circle, curve, or polygon, that can be drawn, stored, and manipulated as a discrete entity by a graphics program. A primitive is one of the elements from which a large graphic design is created.

primordial pool (n)~ A storage pool that exposes physical disks that are currently available for inclusion in a storage pool on a particular storage subsystem.

Primus (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 108.

principal (n)~ In Windows-based computers, an account (such as a user, security group, device, or computer) that can be granted or denied access to resources.

principal database (n)~ In database mirroring, a read-write database whose transaction log is continuously sent to the mirror server, which restores the log to the mirror database.

principal server (n)~ In database mirroring, the partner whose database is currently the principal database.

principle (n)~ Basic beliefs and assumptions that define a methodology or process.

Principles for the data access and the testability of digital documents (n)~ A German

law that requires tax authorities to be capable of digitally checking data from electronic bookkeeping systems.

print (v)~ In computing, to send information to a printer.

Print and Document Services (PN)~ A server role that enables you to centralize print server and network printer management tasks. With this role, you can also receive scanned documents from network scanners and route the documents to a shared network resource, Windows SharePoint Services site, or e-mail addresses.

print area (n)~ One or more ranges of cells that you designate to print when you don't want to print the entire worksheet. If a worksheet includes a print area, only the print area is printed.

Print contract (n)~ A contract that allows developers to leverage the Print button on the Connect Charm to invoke the printing. In response to the button click, the developer can invoke the Windows Print experience. Or the developer can provide a custom Print experience.

print device (n)~ A device that puts text or images on paper or other print media.

print file (n)~ A file that can be sent directly from a computer to a printer port without being opened first. PhotoDraw saves print files with a .prn file extension.

print job (n)~ All of the information and the command that the printer needs from the computer to print. For example, the information about the layout, font, and spacing of a file is contained in the print job.

print layout view (n)~ A view of a document as it will appear on the printed page.

print preview (n)~ A view of a document as it will appear when you print it.

print processor (n)~ The component that, working in conjunction with the printer driver, receives and alters print jobs, as necessary, according to their data type to ensure that the jobs print correctly.

print quality (n)~ The quality of your printed picture. Microsoft PhotoDraw offers three print qualities - Good, Better, and Best.

print queue (n)~ The list of documents that are waiting to be printed.

Print Schema (n)~ A schema that provides an Extensible Markup Language (XML)-based format for expressing and organizing a large set of properties that describe either a job format or PrintCapabilities in a hierarchically structured manner. It includes two components: the Print Schema Keywords and the Print Schema Framework.

Print Schema Framework (n)~ A public schema that defines a hierarchically structured collection of XML element types, and specifies how the element types can be used together.

Print Schema Keywords (n)~ The Print Schema Keywords document is a public schema that defines a set of element instances that can be used to describe device attributes and print job formatting.

PRINT SCREEN key (n)~ A key on IBM PC and compatible keyboards that normally causes the computer to send a character-based -€œpicture-€? of the screen contents to the printer.

print server (n)~ A computer that is dedicated to managing the printers on a network. The print server can be any computer on the network.

print spooler (n)~ Software that accepts a document sent to a printer and then stores it on

disk or in memory until the printer is ready for it.

Print Spooler resource (n)~ Printer queues providing access to a network printer connected to the network by an IP address rather than by an individual name. Print spoolers are supported as cluster resources by a Resource DLL.

print style (n)~ A combination of paper and page settings that determines the way items print. Outlook provides built-in print styles, and you can create your own.

print titles (n)~ Row or column labels that are printed at the top of or on the left side of every page on a printed worksheet.

Print to PDF (v)~ An option that allows a participant to print a PDF version of a presentation from a meeting.

PrintCapabilities document (n)~ A document in Print Schema format that provides the settings for the printer configuration to the print subsystem and application.

printer (n)~ A device that puts text or images on paper or other print media.

Printer Control Language (n)~ The page-description language developed by Hewlett Packard for their laser and inkjet printers. Because of the widespread use of laser printers, this command language has become a standard in many printers.

printer driver (n)~ The device that communicates between your software program and your printer.

printer font (n)~ A font residing in or intended for a printer. Font cartridges are available for laser printers that allow your printer print additional fonts. Printer fonts are distinct from screen fonts, which are designed for displaying text on a computer

Printer Job Language (n)~ The printer command language developed by Hewlett Packard that provides printer control at the print-job level. Using PJL commands, you can change default printer settings such as number of copies to print. PJL commands also permit switching printer languages between print jobs without action by the user. If bi-directional communication is supported, a PJL-compatible printer can send information such as printer model and job status to the print server.

Printer Migration (n)~ A tool that allows moving (copying) print queues, settings, drivers, forms and spooler settings from one machine to another machine that has the same or a newer version of Windows.

printer permissions (n)~ Permissions that specify the type of access that a user or group has to a printer. The printer permissions are Print, Manage Printers, and Manage Documents.

Printer window (n)~ A window that shows information about any pending print jobs for the printer. For each printer you have installed or to which you are connected, you can view information such as how many documents are waiting to be printed, who owns them, and how large they are. Also called the queue view.

Printers and Faxes (n)~ The folder in Control Panel that contains the Add Printer Wizard and icons for all the printers installed on your computer.

printer's marks (n)~ marks printed outside the printable area on each page of your publication to help you or your commercial printing service trim, align, and control color in your publication.

Printing and Imaging Devices (n)~ A feature in Windows that allows users to access and manage printers, multi-function printers, digital cameras and scanners.

printing pool (n)~ Two or more identical printers that are connected to one print server and act as a single printer. In this case, when you print a document, the print job will be sent to the first available printer in the pool.

PrintTicket document (n)~ A document in Print Schema format that contains the settings for a print job prepared for a specific device configuration. The information is provided to the print subsystem and to the device.

prior period adjustment (n)~ An adjustment made in the current fiscal period that corrects an error in accounting for an economic event that occurred in a prior fiscal period.

prioritize (v)~ To give a unique cardinal position to each entry, as in stack rank.

priority boost (n)~ An advanced option that specifies whether Microsoft-® SQL Server-„¢ should run at a higher Microsoft Windows NT-® scheduling priority than other processes on the same computer.

Privacy (PN)~ A UI element that links to the Microsoft Online Privacy Statement.

Privacy (PN)~ The link to the Microsoft privacy statement.

privacy level (n)~ A setting that specifies the category of users who are allowed to view the personal information of other users, such as user profile properties, colleagues, or memberships.

privacy policy (n)~ An organization's requirements for complying with privacy regulations and directives.

Privacy Policy (n)~ An organization's requirements for complying with privacy regulations and directives.

privacy relationship (n)~ A setting that determines how much information a contact can view about you.

privacy settings (n)~ Settings that allow the administrator to control the collection, use, and distribution of personal data.

private (adj)~ Pertaining to an item that is only visible to the owner.

Private (PN)~ A status message displayed when the caller ID of an incoming call is blocked.

private (PN)~ A button that can be tapped during a conference call to have a private conversation with one person on the call.

private area (n)~ A secure space on a Web site in which administrators can manage restricted site functions.

private assembly (n)~ An assembly that is available only to clients in the same directory structure as the assembly.

Private Branch Exchange (PN)~ A private telephone network in an organization. Individual telephone numbers or extension numbers are supported, and calls are automatically routed to them. Users can call each other using extensions. They can also place calls to outside numbers.

Private Character Editor (n)~ An editor that allows the user to create and manage private characters.

private cloud (n)~ A cloud infrastructure that is dedicated to an organization (not shared with other organizations). A private cloud can be managed by the organization or hosted by a third-party service provider, in which case it is referred to as a hosted private cloud. A private cloud can be located on-premises or off-premises.

private cloud (n)~ The cloud created within and exposed by VMM systems running within an App Controller installation's trust boundary. There can be multiple private clouds.

private cloud (n)~ A grouping of virtual machine hosts and networking, storage, and library resources that is assigned to users to deploy services.

private cloud (n)~ The cloud infrastructure provisioned for exclusive use by a single organization comprising multiple consumers (e.g., business units). It may be owned, managed, and operated by the organization, a third party, or some combination of them, and it may exist on or off premises.

Private Cloud Computing ~ a form of cloud computing in which service access is limited, and/or the customer has some control/ownership of the service implementation.

Private Communication Technology (n)~ A proposed protocol standard that supports authentication and encryption to secure privacy in Internet communications. PCT is similar to the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) protocol.

private FQDN (n)~ The FQDN of the private edge of an edge server.

private group (n)~ A type of Yammer group where messages and posted content are only visible to members of that group.

private IP address (n)~ An IP address that is assigned for the internal network of an organization.

private key (n)~ The secret half of a cryptographic key pair that is used with a public key algorithm. Private keys are typically used to decrypt a symmetric session key, digitally sign data, or decrypt data that has been encrypted with the corresponding public key.

private line (n)~ An additional phone number with a distinct ring tone that cannot be forwarded. A private line allows a person who delegates calls to have a direct, confidential line.

private message (n)~ A message sent through a social network between two users, where only the involved users are allowed to read the message.

private network (n)~ A network within an organization that uses Internet technologies and protocols, but is available only to certain people, such as employees of a company.

private note (n)~ A note sent in Yammer from one member of a private group to another.

private procedure (n)~ A Sub or Function procedure that has been declared as private by using the Private keyword in a Declare statement. Private procedures are available for use only by other procedures within the same module.

private view state (n)~ State information that is written as a hidden field, such as the form that is currently active or the pagination information for a form.

private Web Part (n)~ A Web Part added to a Web Part Page by a user who is working on the page in personal view.

privilege (n)~ A user's right to perform a specific task, usually one that affects an entire computer system rather than a particular object. Privileges are assigned by administrators to individual users or groups of users as part of the security settings for the computer.

privilege (n)~ One or more permissions a user requires to perform a task.

privilege attribute certificate (n)~ An item provided and signed by the DCE security server that is both a proof of identity and a list of group memberships.

privilege isolation (n)~ A window manager subsystem that blocks applications at a lower

UI privilege level from sending messages to or hooking threads belonging to processes with a higher UI privilege level.

Privileged Access Management (n)~ New feature enabling temporary admin capabilities to administrators

privileged app (n)~ A Windows Store device app that's explicitly declared in the Privileged Application fields of Microsoft digitally signed device metadata. Only privileged apps have access to that device.

Privileged Identity Management (PN)~ A technology, which is designed to manage privileged identities and their access rights.

privileged role (n)~ A set of access permission to sensitive resources, such as AD DS management console, a sensitive SP site or sensitive file-share.

privileged task (n)~ An operation that requires more resources than are allowed by a threshold, based on the number of items or amount of information that is processed during the operation.

PRO (n)~ A feature that supports workload- and application-aware resource optimization within a virtualized environment. Based on performance and health data provided by PRO-enabled management packs, PRO can automatically or manually implement recommendations or Tips to minimize downtime and accelerate time to resolution.

pro forma invoice (n)~ A business document that is a view of a customer invoice or vendor invoice that documents a payment request but is not an offer or a demand for payment.

PRO pack (n)~ A type of System Center pack that provides classes, monitors, alerts, and tasks for Performance and Resource Optimization (PRO) in Virtual Machine Manager.

PRO tip (n)~ A recommendation provided by a PRO-enabled management pack that can be implemented automatically or manually to optimize performance or reduce downtime for workloads running in virtualized environments.

proactive caching (n)~ A system that manages data obsolescence in a cube by which objects in MOLAP storage are automatically updated and processed in cache while queries are redirected to ROLAP storage.

Proactive Scanner (PN)~ An automated proactive scan that triggers when NTFS detects a corruption. The scan is equivalent to the scan phase of chkdsk and finds and logs all corruptions to an internal file. This scan runs during maintenance hours, can be triggered from the Explorer, or manually run from a command line. When this scan is running in the background, some NTFS operations may be blocked.

probability (n)~ The likelihood of something happening. For example, sale being made.

probability and impact matrix (n)~ A common way to determine whether a risk is considered low, moderate, or high by combining the two dimensions of a risk, its probability of occurrence, and its impact on objectives if it occurs.

Problem (n)~ An option available in the Case Type drop-down list. A customer service representative (CSR) can select this option for a customer who is reporting an issue with a product or service.

problem (n)~ A grouping that means that all events have the identical call stack. By consolidating events by problem, IT personnel can prioritize their efforts to correct an issue based on the number of events in the group.

problem management (n)~ The process by which the root cause of one or more incidents is identified and by which a workaround or a permanent fix is found.

problem record (n)~ A record that tracks the identification, investigation, and resolution of a root cause.

Problem Steps Recorder (PN)~ A utility that allows recording step-by-step user actions in Windows and storing them in an XML file to help developers reproduce and investigate applications problems easily. It also enables end users to share application problems (e.g. with Technical Support) with comprehensive descriptions.

procedural surface (n)~ A surface with pixel RGB color and alpha values defined dynamically. Only the procedure used to compute the surface is stored in memory.

procedure (n)~ A sequence of declarations and statements that are executed as a unit.

procedure (n)~ A repeatable sequence of steps that are followed in a specific order to meet the requirements of a task.

procedure (n)~ A series of steps performed on a patient with the goal of treating a disease or making a diagnosis.

procedure call (n)~ In programming, an instruction that causes a procedure to be executed. A procedure call can be located in another procedure or in the main body of the program.

procedure-level variable (n)~ A variable that is declared within a procedure. Procedure-level variables are always private to the procedure in which they are declared.

process (n)~ The virtual address space and the control information necessary for the execution of a program.

process (n)~ A structured set of activities designed to yield a specified result or output.

process (n)~ An operating system object that consists of an executable program, a set of virtual memory addresses, and one or more threads. When a program runs, a process is created.

Process (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout type that includes layouts designed to show steps in a process or timeline.

process (n)~ A functional work structure that an organization is responsible for designing, controlling, and improving. A process comprises a coordinated set of activities in which one or more participants consume, produce, and use economic resources to achieve one or more organizational goals.

process access token (n)~ A data structure that contains authentication and authorization information for a user. Windows creates the access token when the user logs on and the user's identity is confirmed. The access token contains the user's security ID (SID), the list of groups that the user is a member of, the list of privileges held by that user. Each process or thread started for the user inherits a copy of the access token. In some cases a user may have more than one access token, with different levels of authority.

process accounting (n)~ A feature of Internet Information Services (IIS) that administrators can use to monitor and log resource consumption of Common Gateway Interface (CGI) scripts and out-of-process applications.

Process Arrows (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show information illustrating a process or workflow. Level 1 text appears in the circular shapes and Level 2 text appears in the arrow shapes. Works best for minimal text and to emphasize movement or direction.

process batch (n)~ The quantity of one or more items that is produced or that can be produced.

process color (n)~ One of the four transparent inks (cyan, magenta, yellow, and black) that are used in commercial printing to produce color photographic images and a wide range of solid colors.

process diagram (n)~ A diagram that shows the relationship of items in a list. It is primarily used when the items are sequential in nature.

process event (n)~ One or more recommendation work streams that are bundled and executed simultaneously and time-constrained, and which use compensation information for a group of employees to create date-specific employee compensation records. A process event can be as simple as an anniversary-based merit increase for one employee, or as complex as an annual enterprise-wide combined compensation process.

process identity (n)~ An operating system term that denotes the account that a process runs under.

Process Lifetime Management (PN)~ An operating system process that closes apps that are not foreground apps to conserve system resources, enhance battery life, and remove the burden of app management, task management, or both, from the user. When the user switches back or re-launches the app, the app starts right where it left off.

Process List (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show multiple groups of information or steps and sub-steps in a task, process, or workflow. Level 1 text corresponds to the top horizontal shapes, and Level 2 text corresponds to vertical sub-steps under each related top-level shape.

process logging (n)~ A debugging technique that monitors the processes and threads on a target device.

process management pack (n)~ A type of management pack that implements all or part of a service management process.

process scheduling (n)~ The assignment of business intelligence tasks for users, roles, and PerformancePoint Planning Server.

processing instruction (n)~ An XML structural construct. A mechanism for embedding information in a file intended for proprietary applications rather than the XML parser or browser. The XML parser passes the instructions to the application. A processing instruction is a string of text included almost anywhere in an XML document's character data between ? and ? marks. It begins with the name of the application for which the PI is intended, followed by the data for the instruction. An example is the XML declaration that begins every valid XML file: ?xml version=1.0' standalone='yes' ?'

processing instructions (n)~ Information stored in the prologue of an XML document. This information is passed through the XML parser to any application that uses the XML document.

processor (n)~ The computational and control unit of a computer. The CPU is the device that interprets and executes instructions. Mainframes and early minicomputers contained circuit boards full of integrated circuits that implemented the CPU. Single-chip central processing units, called microprocessors, made possible personal computers and workstations.

Processor ~ The nerve centre of the computer : everything flows through it. Also called

the- CPU. The best known- is Intel's- Pentium- series. The most important single specification on any PC is the speed of its processor, usually measured in megahertz (MHz), or latterly gigahertz (GHz).

processor control block (n)~ An extension of the processor control region (PCR).

procure (v)~ To obtain the work and material resources required to complete a project.

procurement catalog (n)~ A listing of product offerings that are grouped by procurement category. A procurement catalog is used to request products for internal use by an organization.

procurement category hierarchy (n)~ A category hierarchy that orders categories that are created to group products that have similar procurement management and accounting characteristics.

procurement site (n)~ A site that employees can use to define items and services that they require for daily work activities.

Producer (PN)~ An add-in for PowerPoint used to create presentations that include audio, video, slides, and images.

product (n)~ An item, service, or right that is output from an economic activity.

Product (n)~ A good or service that your organization provides.

Product and Service Items (PN)~ A dialog box that allows a user to add a new product to an Opportunity or the Product and Service Items list.

Product and Service Items list (n)~ A tabulation of goods and services that one purchases or sells, or offers for purchase or sale.

product attribute (n)~ A representation of a product property.

product backlog (n)~ The product backlog (or backlog') is the requirements for a system

product backlog item (n)~ In Scrum, a product backlog item (PBI'

product catalog (n)~ A compilation of all products that are available for sale.

Product Catalog (PN)~ A site template that is designed to manage product catalogs for publishing purposes.

Product Catalog (n)~ The collection of Products that your organization offers, both currently and historically.

product catalog mapping (n)~ A link between a product catalog and an inventory catalog that determines which inventory catalog is used to hold SKU data for the product catalog.

Product Catalog resource (n)~ A Commerce Server resource with site-level properties, managed through Commerce Server Manager. Use the Product Catalog resource to configure the connection string to the database containing catalog data.

product component (n)~ A part of a product.

product connector (n)~ A software component that is used to synchronize data between Operations Manager and other management systems.

Product Development Planning (n)~ A template that outlines a strategic approach for product development. By understanding your business position in the marketplace, establishing product infrastructure, and a knowledge of your targets and competitors, this template establishes a framework to begin product development.

product dimension (n)~ The size, color, or configuration product attributes that are used for dimension-based configuration.

Product Evaluation Post Launch (n)~ A template that will walk you through key areas

of evaluating a product's performance after it has been placed in the marketplace.

product family (n)~ A group of functionally equivalent products or items that share similar features and that are grouped for planning purposes.

product family (n)~ A unique grouping of items, services, or rights that either participates in the same production or delivery activities or that are offered to the same market segments. In Microsoft Dynamics AX, the grouping is represented by using a forecast allocation key.

product group (n)~ A collection of products used for presentation, sales campaigns, or e-business.

product ID (n)~ A unique manually created alpha-numeric label that is used to identify a product.

product identifier (n)~ A required property that uniquely identifies products within a catalog, such as a stock-keeping unit (SKU). A product identifier cannot be removed from the product definition.

product item (n)~ An item that is a type of product.

product key (n)~ A sequence of 25 letters and numbers. To activate some software, you must enter a product key during the activation process.

product key card (n)~ A physical card on which a product key is printed.

product knowledge (n)~ Content, embedded in rules and monitors, that contains information from the management pack author about the causes of an alert and suggestions on how to fix the issue that caused an alert to be raised.

product line (n)~ A set of related products grouped together due to technical or marketing considerations.

product master (n)~ A standard or functional product representation that is the basis for configuring product variants.

product model (n)~ A specification of how items are to be customized. A product model can be used for sales orders, purchase orders, or production orders.

product property (n)~ One of the properties that forms a product definition.

product receipt (n)~ A source document that documents the receipt of products ordered, the receipt of products returned, or the receipt of products received on consignment.

product relationship (n)~ A relationship that associates one product in a catalog with another product or category. For example, printers may be related to printer ribbons or ink cartridges, but these products would be in different categories. A product relationship has a name, indicating the type of relationship (for example, Accessory')

product sequencing (n)~ The practice of classifying and managing characteristics of items so that products with similar characteristics can be scheduled to be produced together.

product transition (n)~ A move from one license, product, or license model to another. Some examples of transitions are: a step-up to a higher edition; a move from on-premises to the cloud, or cloud to on-premises; or a move to or from a license model that is a hybrid of an online service and an on-premises product.

product variant (n)~ A specific item that is grouped with related variants that together form a product. Variants usually vary from each other in one or more properties. For example, a medium-sized, green shirt with a stock-keeping unit (SKU) of 14678 is one

product variant of the Shirt product; together size, color, and SKU form one variant. A product variant always includes a unique identifier, such as an SKU, and a price. Each product variant is based on the same product definition.

product variant (n)~ A configuration of a product master.

product variant property (n)~ A property that varies among product variants. For example the product variant medium-sized green shirt has two product variant properties: size and color.

product vulnerability (n)~ A set of conditions that violates an implied or explicit security policy. A product vulnerability is normally addressed by a Microsoft security bulletin or a service pack.

production (n)~ The process of creating usable goods from raw materials and/or parts.

production environment (n)~ A deployment area in which a Microsoft Azure cloud service is released live to serve external end-users or clients.

production flow (n)~ A production process designed using Lean principles.

production flow model (n)~ A representation of the production capacity provided by a group of work cells in a production flow process.

production instance (n)~ A unique occurrence of an application, such as Microsoft Dynamics CRM or Social Engagement, for online customers that is to be used for production purposes.

production lead time (n)~ The lead time required to produce an item, starting from the time the order is released to production until the item is moved to inventory.

production line (n)~ The part of a production order that specifies detailed information about the components included in the order.

production order (n)~ A source document that documents the requirements for producing items to meet a demand.

production order line (n)~ The part of a production order that specifies detailed information about the components included in the order.

production order line (n)~ The part of a production order that specifies the parent item to be produced.

production planning period template (n)~ A user-defined timetable that is used- to structure and display- existing product requirements.

production schedule (n)~ A schedule to produce a specific item and item quantity at a specific time and by specific human and operational resources.

production signal (n)~ A documented notification of a resource flow event that triggers a production or transfer activity.

production variance (n)~ The difference between the cost price and the actual production price. The production variance is determined when the production order is calculated.

production Web server (n)~ A Web server that hosts a live web site. A production Web server can be browsed by an Internet or intranet audience.

Productivity (PN)~ An app category that augments or enhances your ability to get work done.

PRO-enabled management pack (n)~ A specially designed type of management pack in System Center Operations Manager that associates specific alerts with resolutions that can be implemented automatically in System Center Essentials.

Professional Direct (PN)~ The Microsoft Azure support plan for all issues covered by the Standard Support plan, a response time of under 1 hour and additional services.

Professional Information (n)~ A section label on the Contact form on the Details tab.

professional service (n)~ A product support service and/or Microsoft consulting service provided to Customer under an agreement. Professional Services do not include Online Services.

Professional user (n)~ A unit of measure for users of the Visual Studio Online Professional service offering.

professional-looking (adj)~ Pertaining to something that looks as though it has been created by a professional. (Even though it may, in fact, have been done by an amateur.)

profile (v)~ To analyze a program to determine how much time is spent in different parts of the program during execution.

profile (n)~ A computer-based record that contains software settings and identification information.

profile (n)~ A group of settings that match content type and bit rate with appropriate audio and video codecs.

profile (n)~ A set of characteristics that define any business-related item, such as a customer, a company, or a business process. Each profile is an individual instance of a profile definition.

profile (n)~ The descriptive information about a user that is shown to other users. This editable information is separate from the registration information they provide to establish their Windows Live account. This separation allows users to disclose or conceal personal information as they choose.

profile (n)~ In Expression Encoder, a group of settings that adjust the quality of the encoded video.

Profile (PN)~ The link to the personal page where users can store information (such as personal interests) and links (such as to friends and photos).

profile (n)~ In Windows PowerShell, a script that runs when Windows PowerShell or Windows PowerShell Integrated Scripting Environment (ISE) starts. The profile script sets up and customizes the Windows PowerShell environment and can contain cmdlets, scripts, functions, or any valid Windows PowerShell command.

Profile (PN)~ The portion of a user's Yammer account that contains descriptive information about him/her that is visible to other users.

profile album (n)~ An entity in Microsoft Dynamics CRM where the user's profile picture is stored as an attachment.

profile definition (n)~ The properties that are available in a particular profile type. Each profile is associated with a profile definition. For example, the New User profile definition could contain the following properties: name, age, gender, address, and so forth.

Profile Editor (n)~ A tool provided with Windows Media Encoder that creates and edits the encoding profiles.

profile group (n)~ A grouping of partner profiles with which you can associate an agreement.

profile location (n)~ The geographical location data, defining the latitude/longitude (or location) that users define in their profiles.

Profile Manager (n)~ A component of Windows Media Encoder that creates and edits the encoding profiles needed to identify the appropriate codec, the multimedia input streams, and the number and bit rate of the encoded output streams.

profile page (n)~ A page that displays the data for an item of an external content type.

profile path (n)~ The location of a user's profile on the local drive, for example C:\Users\jason. The user profile could be a local profile, which is stored on a single computer, or a roaming user profile, which is synchronized with a file server so that multiple PCs can use the same profile settings.

profile property (n)~ A characteristic that specifies which profile data is to be collected when a user visits your Web site.

profile property attribute (n)~ A characteristic that describes a profile property. Attributes provide information about the profile property. Profile property attributes include information such as the data type of the profile property, for example, number, text, and decimal, whether the property is single-valued (for example, only one First Name is allowed) or multi-valued, and whether the data is imported into the Data Warehouse.

profile provider (n)~ A data provider that specifies profile properties for each user and that is managed automatically by ASP.NET.

profile schema (n)~ A description of the content and structure of profiles.

profile template (n)~ The core of all Certificate Lifecycle Manager (CLM) management activities. The profile template provides a single administrative unit that includes all information necessary to manage the multiple certificates that might be required by a user community throughout the certificate's lifecycle. A profile template also includes information regarding the final location of those certificates, which can be software-based (that is, stored on the local computer) or hardware-based (stored on a smart card). A profile template cannot include both software-based and smart card-based certificates.

profile ticket (n)~ A ticket created by Commerce Server for anonymous (guest) users.

profile-guided optimization (n)~ A feature that allows you to optimize an application based on most-likely used scenarios.

profiler (n)~ A diagnostic tool for analyzing the run-time behavior of programs.

Profiles Schema Manager (n)~ A user profiling component of Commerce Server 2006 and BizTalk Server 2006. This component lets you manage profile data by creating data sources profile definitions and site terms. You can export the profile data to a Data Warehouse for analysis and/or expose the data to other applications through BizTalk Server 2006.

ProfileService (n)~ A service that provides run-time access to a profile object, which is a specific instantiation of a profile schema.

profiling (n)~ The collection of detailed performance data, such as memory, stack frame, and CPU utilization, during application execution. Analysis of the resulting data often leads to code optimizations that substantially improve application run-time behavior.

profit (n)~ The difference between revenue obtained from sales and expense incurred in product delivery activities.

profit and loss account (n)~ A revenue or expense account whose balance will be transferred to a retained earnings account at the end of a fiscal year. Balances in profit and loss accounts determine the net income or net loss for the year.

profit and loss statement (n)~ A report that summarizes a company's costs, expenses, and revenues for a specific accounting period.

profit and loss transaction (n)~ A posted ledger transaction that is associated with a profit and loss account, revenue account, or cost account.

profit chart (n)~ A diagram that displays the theoretical increase in profit that is associated with using various data models.

profit margin (n)~ A measure of profitability that is calculated by using the formula: profit margin = net income before tax and interest / revenue. It can be expressed as a percentage or a number.

profit sharing (n)~ A broad-based variable compensation plan that awards employees based on company profits and distributes some portion of company profits to employees. Profit sharing is a means to motivate employees to focus on profits.

ProgID (n)~ An identifier in the form OLEServerName.ObjectName (for example, Excel.Sheet or PowerPoint.Slide) that's used by the Windows registry to uniquely identify an object.

program (n)~ A set of instructions that a computer or device uses to perform a specific task, such as word processing, accounting, or data management.

program (n)~ A collective grouping of projects, usually including a common set of goals, plans and measurement of success, that is managed and delivered in a coordinated way.

Program ~ A program is essentially a list of instructions that tell a computer how to do something. Any- word processor,- spreadsheet,database, game or any other tool you may use on a computer is a program (often a group of programs). Also referred to assoftware.

program anniversary date (n)~ The calendar date which marks the enrollment of a partner into the Microsoft Partner Program, including payment of any applicable membership fees.

program code (n)~ A five-digit code that identifies which of the solution provider's program offerings the customer's computer belongs to.

Program Compatibility troubleshooter (n)~ An easy-to-use troubleshooter that helps find and fix program compatibility issues.

Program Evaluation and Review Technique chart (n)~ A project optimization tool that enables scheduling and tracking of tasks, goal setting, and timelines.

program event (n)~ An action or occurrence to which a program might respond. Examples include state changes, data transfers, key presses, and mouse movements.

Program Guide (n)~ An onscreen listing of upcoming programs and information available through media services such as cable television and satellite television.

program information file (n)~ A file that provides information to Windows about how best to run MS-DOS-based programs. When you start an MS-DOS-based program, Windows looks for a program information file to use with it.program information files contain such items as the name of the file, a start-up directory, and multitasking options.

Program Launcher (n)~ A program that lets users easily find and open programs, accessories, control panel settings, and Web sites using their fingers on a touch-screen Tablet PC.

program restrictions (n)~ Settings that limit customer use of, or access to, specific program attributes and features.

program stream format (n)~ A file format that supports the multiplexing of audio, video, and data. Program streams are exclusive to MPEG-1 and MPEG-2-compressed files and use variable-sized packets that have a common time base. Program streams are designed to be played back from reliable media, such as hard drives and DVDs.

Program, Evaluation and Review Technique analysis (n)~ A process by which you evaluate a probable outcome based on three scenarios: best-case, expected-case, and worst-case.

programmable interrupt controller (n)~ A device that functions as an overall manager in an interrupt driven system.

programmable logic device (n)~ A logic chip that is programmed by the customer, not the manufacturer. Like a gate array, a PLD is a collection of logic gates. Unlike a gate array, a PLD does not need to be programmed as part of the manufacturing process.

programmatic identifier (n)~ An identifier in the form OLEServerName.ObjectName (for example, Excel.Sheet or PowerPoint.Slide) that's used by the Windows registry to uniquely identify an object.

programmatic interface (n)~ A user interface dependent on user commands or on a special programming language, as contrasted with a graphical user interface. UNIX and MS-DOS have programmatic interfaces; the Apple Macintosh and Microsoft Windows have graphical user interfaces.

programming element attribute (n)~ A descriptive declaration that can be applied to programming elements such as types, fields, methods, and properties.

programming event (n)~ The occurrence of a programming action in a software system.

programming language (n)~ An artificial language that specifies instructions to be executed on a computer. The term covers a wide spectrum, from binary-coded machine language to high-level languages.

progress bar (n)~ A progress indicator that displays the percentage of completion of a particular process as a graphical bar.

progress billing (n)~ A method of requesting payment when work progress objectives or rate targets are reached.

progress indicator (n)~ An indicator that provides the user with information about the state of a process.

progress line (n)~ A visual representation of the progress of your project, displayed in the Gantt Chart view. Progress lines connect in-progress tasks, creating a graph on the Gantt Chart indicating work that is behind and peaks indicating work that is ahead.

Progress UI (PN)~ A dialog box that shows the progress of an operation.

progressive disclosure (n)~ A technique for hiding the complexity of an interface by presenting the user with the primary or common options or choices at the topmost level, and then revealing more advanced or complex options through another means, such as explicit user action or navigation.

Progressive JPEG (n)~ An enhancement to the JPEG graphics file format that gradually displays a photo-realistic picture in a Web browser, showing increasingly detailed versions of the picture until the entire file has finished downloading.

Progressive Rock (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files.

Winamp genre ID # 92.

progressive scan (n)~ The method of displaying a video image one full frame at a time by scanning each line of an image in sequential order. Videos displayed using progressive scan contain fewer motion artifacts and are generally smoother and more stable than interlaced scan display. Progressive scan is a feature of computer monitors, many DVDs, and most HDTVs.

progressive video (n)~ A method of displaying video in which all the scan lines of a frame are displayed in order in a single pass.

project (n)~ A set of source files and related metadata, such as component references and build instructions, that helps you organize and perform common tasks on the items that you are developing. Projects are contained within a solution.

project (n)~ A file that keeps track of all programs, forms, menus, libraries, reports, labels, queries, and other types of files that are needed to create an application.

Project (n)~ A holding place for a group of linked documents or Works tasks / templates related to a single user activity.

project (n)~ A temporary endeavor undertaken to meet or exceed stakeholder expectations.

project (n)~ A program of work.

project (n)~ In Windows Assessment Services, the group of computers and images that comprise a subset of all the computers and images that have been added to an inventory. A project provides a contextualized, manageable view of computers within the pool of assets, and pairs each computer with an image and an answer file. A project does not contain assessments, but the project shows all the jobs that correspond to the project.

project (v)~ To show or share screen content in a display other than the primary display.

project administrator (n)~ An administrator allowed to make changes to work item tracking from the UI or the SDK.

Project Application Service (PN)~ A service that needs to be started on servers that are meant to be Project Server application servers.

project assumption (n)~ A factor that, for planning purposes, is considered to be true, real, or certain. Assumptions generally involve a degree of risk.

project budget revision (n)~ A change to a project budget that affects the current and remaining available budget funds.

Project Calculation Service (PN)~ A scheduling engine for Project Server that enables automated project updates and scheduling that is similar to that in Project Professional.

project calendar (n)~ The base calendar used by a project.

Project Center (PN)~ A location that allows the user to create a project where the user can manage, share and archive information that has been added for various projects.

project constraint (n)~ A factor that will limit the project management team's options. For example, a predefined budget is a constraint that may limit the team's scope, staffing, and schedule options.

Project Designer (n)~ A visual representation of the services ports and bindings that make up a project. Users can edit the visual items in the Project Designer by adding and removing services, and creating and removing bindings between compatible ports on the services in the designer.

project file (n)~ The file that contains information about the files that have been imported into or captured in the current project, and how files or clips have been arranged.

project file (n)~ A specific file in your project that contains settings for the project. The file name extension ends with proj

project funding rule (n)~ A rule in a project system that controls how project activities are funded by one or more funding sources based on project criteria and other conditions.

Project Gallery (PN)~ A visual directory of Microsoft Office files, templates, wizards and projects. It is launched every time you start Office and whenever you click Project Gallery on the File menu.

project group (n)~ A classification of projects that have characteristics in common, primarily for specifying the ledger accounts to use for posting.

project life cycle (n)~ A collection of generally sequential project phases whose name and number are determined by the needs of the organization or organizations involved in the project.

Project Lite (PN)~ The Office 365 add-in that allows users to manage timesheets and tasks, collaborate with other users, and store projects and documents from any device.

Project Lite (Government Pricing) (PN)~ The companion offer for government organizations for Project Online or Project Server, which enables them to manage tasks, collaborate and submit timesheets, and that is hosted in a commercial cloud environment

Project Lite (Government Pricing) Trial (PN)~ The limited-day trial for government organizations for the companion offer for Project Online or Project Server, which enables them to manage tasks, collaborate and submit timesheets, and that is hosted in a commercial cloud environment.

Project management (PN)~ The Business subcategory containing apps to help businesses manage, schedule, and budget projects.

Project Manager (PN)~ A business application used to organize and track projects.

project my screen (PN)~ A feature that allows the user to connect the phone to an external display (a PC monitor, for instance) and then display the phone screen on the external display.

Project My Screen App (PN)~ A Windows desktop application that is required to enable users to project their phone screen to a Windows device using a USB connection.

Project Online (PN)~ The online service for teams, departments and organizations that need a flexible portfolio and project management (PPM) solution.

Project Online (Government Pricing) (PN)~ The offer for government organizations for Project Online that is hosted in the commercial cloud environment.

Project Online (Government Pricing) Trial (PN)~ The limited-day trial for government organizations for the offer for Project Online that is hosted in the commercial cloud environment.

Project Online (Month to Month) (Government Pricing) (PN)~ The offer for the month-to-month subscription for government organizations for Project Online and that is hosted in the commercial cloud environment.

Project Online for Government (PN)~ The offer for government organizations for Project Online that is hosted in the government cloud environment.

Project Online with Project Pro for Office 365 (PN)~ The online service for teams,

departments and organizations that need a flexible portfolio and project management (PPM) solution including full project management capabilities on the desktop with Project Pro for Office 365.

Project Online with Project Pro for Office 365 (Government Pricing) Trial (PN)~ The Project offer for the limited-day trial for government organizations, hosted in the commercial cloud environment, that includes an offering of Project Pro for Office 365.

Project Online with Project Pro for Office 365 for Government (PN)~ The Project offer for the online service for government organizations, hosted in the government cloud environment, that includes an offering of Project Pro for Office 365.

Project Palette (n)~ A utility in Microsoft Office for Mac that allows the user to manage contents of projects created in the Project Center in Entourage from other applications (Word, PowerPoint and Excel).

project plan (n)~ A formal, approved document used to guide both project execution and project control.

project portal (n)~ The site used to store and present non-code work products and reports for a team project.

Project Pro for Office 365 (PN)~ The subscription offering of the Microsoft project management software used to plan, manage, and communicate a project schedule and other information among team members, project managers and stakeholders, which supports SharePoint Online task list sync, Lync Online presence and connecting to Project Online.

Project Pro for Office 365 (Month to Month) (Government Pricing) (PN)~ The Project Pro for Office 365 offer for the month-to-month subscription for government organizations that is hosted in the commercial cloud environment.

Project Pro for Office 365 for Government (PN)~ The Project Pro for Office 365 offer for government organizations that is hosted in the government cloud environment.

Project Professional 2016 (PN)~ The year 2016 edition of Project Professional.

project proposal (n)~ A suggested project plan. Proposals provide better high-level analysis, and enable you to apply your business processes to track potential projects.

project query (n)~ A query that is saved for all users of a project.

project quotation (n)~ A source document that documents an offer to supply a quantity of products output from project activities for a specified price and by a specified date in response to a request for quotation in a sales process.

project scope (n)~ The work agreed to and documented between the project sponsor and the project team in order to plan and deliver the solution.

Project Server 2016 (PN)~ The year 2016 edition of Microsoft Project Server.

Project Server Event Manager (PN)~ Part of the Project Server Eventing Service that loads and executes event handlers.

Project Server Eventing Service (PN)~ A mechanism to extend Office Project Server by adding new business logic. Developers can write event handlers that check business rules and cancel an operation through a pre-event (for example, before a project is published), or extend Office Project Server and integrate it with other applications such as workflow by using a post-event (for example, after a project is published).

Project Server Extensions for Team Foundation Server (PN)~ Required software for

Project Server integration with Team Foundation Server. By installing these Team Foundation Server Extensions for Project Server, project managers can use Microsoft Project Server to access up-to-date project status and resource availability across agile and formal software teams who work in Team Foundation. This integration enables data to flow from work items in Team Foundation Server (TFS) to tasks in enterprise project plans in Project Server.

Project Server permission model (n)~ A security model in which permissions are assigned directly in Project Server using global and category permissions.

Project Services (PN)~ A SharePoint application service that enables Project Server functionality.

Project Site (PN)~ A site template that is designed to provide lightweight project management functionality, including Tasks, Calendar, Timeline, and Project Summary.

Project Site Sync (PN)~ A mechanism that synchronizes permissions from Project Server to project sites throughout a site collection.

Project Standard 2016 (PN)~ The year 2016 edition of Project Standard.

project summary task (n)~ A task that summarizes the duration, work, and costs of all tasks in a project. The project summary task appears at the top of the project, its ID number is 0, and it presents the project's timeline from start to finish.

project task (n)~ One of the tasks that comprise the tasks in a business project.

Project Tasks (n)~ A SharePoint Web Part that displays a list of tasks as well as the Gantt chart of the schedule for these tasks.

project triangle (n)~ The interrelationship of time, money, and scope. If you adjust any one of these elements, the other two are affected. For example, if you adjust the project plan to shorten the schedule, you might increase costs and decrease scope.

project type (n)~ A classification that determines how a project is posted to the ledger. Project type identifies an external project as fixed price or time and materials and an internal project as cost, investment, or time.

project vision (n)~ The purpose, driving factors, and background for building the system. The goal of the project vision is to align the team around a central purpose.

Project Watch Folder (n)~ A folder that corresponds to a project created in the Project Center. Items in this folder will automatically be associated with the project.

Project Web App (PN)~ The Web browser-€"based interface of Microsoft Office Project that project team members and stakeholders can use to access and update information stored in Microsoft Project Server, without having to install Microsoft Project on their computers.

Project Web App Site Sync (PN)~ A mechanism that synchronizes permissions from Project Server to the Project Web App site.

projected available inventory (n)~ The inventory quantities that are expected to be available at a future point in time calculated by adding scheduled supply to on-hand inventory and subtracting scheduled demand.

projected depreciation (n)~ The forecasted allocation of the cost of an asset over a period of time for accounting and tax purposes.

projection (n)~ The selection in a query of a subset of the properties or columns in the data source.

Projects (n)~ A button that takes the user to the Projects page.

prolog (n)~ The machine code between the entry point for an assembly language routine and the code for its first executable statement. Prolog sets up the stack frame and preserves certain register values.

promise (n)~ In JavaScript asynchronous programming, the result of a potentially long running and not necessarily complete operation.

promissory note (n)~ A source document that documents an agreement between two parties based on an understanding that one party will commit to paying the other party at a specified time or on demand.

promo code (n)~ A code that can be used to offset the fee for a developer Account.

promote (v)~ To move an item to a higher level within a tree structure.

promote (n)~ In an outline, to change body text to a heading, or to change a heading to a higher level heading - for example, from Heading 6 to Heading 5.

promotion (n)~ The advancement of a product, service, etc. to encourage customers to make a purchase.

promotion code (n)~ The identification string included with a campaign activity that relates an individual piece of marketing collateral with the corresponding campaign.

promotional allowance (n)~ A payment offered to a customer by a vendor in exchange for promoting their products.

promotional balance (n)~ An amount of money credited to an account as the result of a promotional offer.

promotional image (n)~ An image uploaded by the developer that Microsoft can use as a part of promotion via Featured lists and/or marketing campaigns.

prompt (n)~ An audio message played over the telephone to explain valid options to users.

prompt (n)~ Text or symbols indicating that a computer program is waiting for input from the user.

prompt publishing point (n)~ A file share where storage space is available for Unified Messaging custom prompts. Each dial plan has only one prompt publishing point.

prompt tone (n)~ A sound that becomes audible to the user to trigger an action by the user.

prompted query (n)~ A query in which a dialog box prompts a user to supply more information. Prompted queries are constructed with a general expression, not a specific value. The SMS/Configuration Manager Administrator console prompts the user to supply the actual value when the query is run.

proof of concept (n)~ The verification that the selected technology performs according to pre-established criteria in a lab environment designed to simulate the production environment.

proof of purchase (n)~ The original receipt or other document which confirms acquisition of a particular product.

proofing tools (n)~ A collection of tools such as a spelling checker, grammar checker, and thesaurus.

propagate (v)~ To distribute an index from a content index server to one or more Web servers for the purposes of providing search.

propagation (n)~ The process of distributing an index from a content index server to one or more Web servers for the purposes of providing search.

Properties (n)~ A dockable window that displays the properties that are set on the selected object. In most cases, the property values can be edited in the window.

Properties (PN)~ A UI element that users can click to display information about a selected object.

properties page (n)~ A dialog box that displays information about an object in the interface.

Properties panel (n)~ A dockable window that displays the properties that are set on the selected object. In most cases, the property values can be edited in the window.

Properties window (n)~ A window that is used to display properties for objects selected in the two main types of windows available in the Visual Studio integrated development environment (IDE). These two types of windows are Tool windows (such as Solution Explorer, Class View, and Object browser) and Document windows (containing such editors and designers as the forms designer, XML editor, and HTML editor).

property (n)~ Attribute or characteristic of an object that is used to define its state, appearance, or value.

property bag (n)~ A container for storing native SharePoint objects and custom data from first and third parties.

property cache (n)~ For Indexing Service, a file that stores values for document properties.

property definition (n)~ The characteristics or properties that define how a property is used and interpreted. The group of properties that forms a property definition is stored in a dictionary.

Property Editor (n)~ A menu option on the Property Panel that enables the user to specify document properties.

property expression (n)~ An expression that is assigned to a property and updates the value of the property.

property group (n)~ A set of logically related properties that apply to an object.

property handler (n)~ A handler that translates data stored in a file into a structured schema that is recognized by and can be accessed by Windows Explorer, Windows Search, and other applications.

property inspector (n)~ A dynamic properties viewer that displays the properties of the current selection, usually of a particular type of object. Compare property sheet.

Property Manager (PN)~ A part of Managing Visual C++ Projects that enables you to modify project settings that are defined in property sheets.

property mapping (n)~ A mapping between a variable and a property of a package element.

property name (n)~ A string value that is used to identify a named property within a given property set. Note that property names and property IDs are mutually exclusive.

property page (n)~ A grouping of properties presented as a tabbed page of a property sheet.

property promotion (n)~ The propagation of properties via InfoPath forms from the underlying data into named properties in Outlook or SharePoint sites. Promoted properties

are used to group, filter, and sort data, files, and folders.

property promotion (n)~ The mechanism through which specific instance message content is elevated (copied) to the message context container for easier access by a wide variety of BizTalk Server components.

property schema (n)~ A schema that you associate with a BizTalk Server schema, and used to identify the element fields in a document that will be promoted to the message context as property fields.

property set (n)~ A list of properties.

property sheet (n)~ A window used to view or modify the properties of various objects such as tables, queries, fields, forms, reports, data access pages, and controls.

property sheet control (n)~ A standard Windows control used to create property sheet interfaces.

property store (n)~ The table of properties and their values used and maintained by the Search service.

Property Store (PN)~ A Windows feature that facilitates a convenient way to get and set properties. It provides access to properties by using friendly canonical names in a type safe manner without dealing with PROPVARIANT. Developers can easily store basic data in a property store.

property trigger (n)~ The mechanism by which a change in one property triggers either an instant or an animated change in one or more other properties.

property value (n)~ A specific characteristic or parameter that defines a property. For example, property values of a specific Microsoft Word document could include Size = 10,000 bytes, Created = Jan 2, 1999, and Characters = 5,250.

property-based search (n)~ A search method in which you can search a catalog for products that have properties with specific values (such as price > $20 and color = blue).

proposal (n)~ A formal bid for a job or sale of products.

proposal (n)~ A suggested project plan. Proposals provide better high-level analysis, and enable you to apply your business processes to track potential projects.

proposal (n)~ A meeting to review a suggested project plan, or a formal bid for a job or sale of products.

proposed resource (n)~ A resource with a pending resource allocation to a task assignment that has not yet been authorized. This resource assignment does not detract from the availability of the resource to work on other projects.

Proprietary ~ Refers to a technological design or architecture whose configuration is unavailable to the public and may not be duplicated without permission from the designer or architect. Apple's Macintosh? platform is the quintessential example of proprietary architecture.

prospect (v)~ To research potential customers.

prospect (n)~ A potential customer.

prospect (n)~ A participant that has the existing and potential ability to provide a service or probable future economic benefit to a legal entity.

prospect (n)~ A potential customer that a salesperson can contact and either qualify or disqualify as a sales opportunity.

prospecting (adj)~ A type of contact or meeting with a person to gauge his or her level of

interest in your product or offer.

prospective vendor (n)~ A vendor whose abilities or capabilities to supply products to one or more legal entities are under review before being granted an approved vendor status.

protect (v)~ To configure settings to restrict access to or permissions for a file or specific elements within a file.

protect (v)~ To safeguard a resource from attack or loss.

protected administrator (n)~ An account in the Administrators group of Windows- Vista. Users with this account type must consent to perform administrative activities.

protected computer (n)~ A computer that contains data sources that are protection group members.

protected content (n)~ Digital media content that is protected by a license agreement.

protected distribution point (n)~ A distribution point that has boundaries set to prevent clients outside of the boundaries from retrieving packages.

Protected Interoperable File Format (PN)~ A standard multimedia file format for delivery and playback of multimedia content.

protected member (n)~ A data source within a protection group.

protected mode (n)~ A highly privileged mode of operation where program code has direct access to all memory, including the address spaces of all user-mode processes and applications, and to hardware.

protected partition (n)~ A partition on a shared computer whose state is made static by Windows Disk Protection.

protected server (n)~ A server that contains data sources that are protection group members.

Protected View (PN)~ A feature that offers improved security by loading a document in a read-only view, rather than in the full editor, for scenarios that pose a greater potential security risk.

protection (n)~ The process of protecting data from loss or corruption by centrally creating and maintaining replicas and shadow copies of the data. DPM is designed to provide short-term disk-based backup, to support rapid and reliable recovery of data.

Protection (PN)~ A tab within the Exchange Administration Center (EAC) that contains anti-virus/anti spam, and data loss protection.

protection agent (n)~ Software, installed on a server, that tracks changes to protected data and transfers the changes to the DPM server. The protection agent also identifies data on a server that can be protected and is involved in the recovery process.

protection configuration (n)~ The collection of settings that are common to a protection group; specifically, the protection group name, disk allocations, replica creation method, network bandwidth throttling, and on-the-wire compression.

protection group (n)~ A collection of data sources that share the same protection configuration and schedule.

protection group member (n)~ A data source within a protection group.

protection level (n)~ The Microsoft implementation of an integrity level. In particular, a protection level, refers to an integrity label that contains only level information, without the additonal information traditionally contained within integrity level.

protection plan (n)~ The collection of recurring job definitions and schedules associated with a protection group.

protection point (n)~ A record of the computer's system settings and files at a specific moment in time.

protection policy (n)~ The collection of recurring job definitions and schedules associated with a protection group.

protection schedule (n)~ A schedule that specifies whether the replica is synchronized with live data on the on an hourly or daily basis as well as the time when shadow copies of the replica are created.

protection warning (n)~ A status that indicates an Endpoint Protection issue that has occurred on a computer that is managed by Windows Intune.

protested bill of exchange (n)~ A drawn bill of exchange that a customer has refused to pay.

protocol (n)~ A standard set of formats and procedures that enable computers to exchange information.

Protocol ~ Any 'language' used by computers to communicate with each other for particular tasks.

Protocol ~ On the Internet 'protocol' usually refers to a set of rules that define an exact format for communication between systems.

protocol handler (n)~ A handler that gives the Windows Search indexer access to data stores, enabling the indexer to crawl the nodes of a data store and extract relevant information to index.

protocol rollover (n)~ A procedure that enables switching from one protocol to another when a Windows Media server fails to make a connection using a particular protocol.

protocol setting (n)~ A setting that defines how business transactions are to be supported for a specific business-to-business protocol. Each business profile defines the various settings for processing messages (encoding) or transmitting messages (transport) for each of the business-to-business protocols over which the partner can communicate. A protocol setting can be for encoding protocols or for a transport protocol.

prototype (n)~ A preliminary type, form, or instance of a product or product component that serves as a model for later stages or for the final, complete version of the product.

provider (n)~ In a Web Parts connection, a server control that sends data to a consumer control. A provider can be a WebPart control or any type of server control, but must be designed to function as a provider. A provider must have a special callback method marked with a ConnectionProviderAttribute attribute in the source code. This method provides data to consumer controls in the form of an interface instance.

provider (n)~ An entity which provides some services.

provider (n)~ An in-process dynamic link library (DLL) that provides access to a database.

provider (n)~ A software component that allows a replica to synchronize its data with other replicas.

provider (n)~ A company that provides services or content for its customers.

provider API (n)~ A set of COM interfaces that are implemented by UI Automation providers.

provider endpoint (n)~ An endpoint through which an application system exposes or provides a service of some kind.

provider interface (n)~ A set of COM interfaces that are implemented by UI Automation providers.

provider object (n)~ An object that's part of a data provider such as Oracle Provider for SQL Server.

provision (v)~ To configure a user account and enable the account with access to some form of service.

provisional code (n)~ A code in a report definition that determines whether posted, unposted, or both posted and unposted financial data transactions are included in the report.

provisioned credit card processing account (n)~ An account that has been set up and activated for processing credit card payments and which was set up by using Dynamics Live.

Provisioned IO - Page Blob/Disk (GB) (PN)~ The resource for the provisioned input/output processes performed by the locally redundant storage type of Storage service for page blobs and measured in unit seconds.

Provisioned IO - Transaction Units (Page Blob) (PN)~ The resource for the provisioned input/output processes performed by the Storage service for page blobs and measured in unit seconds.

provisioning (n)~ A process in which organizations and public IM service providers use a Microsoft-hosted website to exchange information necessary to establish an IM connection.

provisioning (n)~ The assignment of access privileges and system resources to users, including employees, contingent staff and business partners; frequently automated as part of Identity and Access Management solutions in order to reduce ongoing support costs and enable corporations to demonstrate their compliance with documented security policies.

provisioning (n)~ The act of supplying and configuring computing resources.

provisioning domain (n)~ The domain name of the Outlook Live domain that you are configuring with Outlook Live Directory Sync (OLSync)(previously known as GALSync 2010). When you deploy OLSync, you manually enter at least one provisioning domain, for example, student.contoso.edu, during the ILM 2007 configuration process. The provisioning domain must be an accepted domain in your Outlook Live deployment.

provisioning packet (n)~ An XML packet that is downloaded by the computer enabled by FlexGo technology from the Provisioning Server over the Internet. Provisioning packets contain configuration information such as an end date or number of hours of computer usage time.

provisioning request (n)~ A request, through Microsoft, from an organization deploying Office Communications Server, or Live Communications Server 2005 SP1, to exchange connectivity information with one or more public IM service providers.

Provisioning Server (n)~ The server that creates packets to manage computers enabled by FlexGo technology.

Provisioning Service (n)~ Part of the Provisioning Server that implements the Provisioning Server's business logic.

provisioning site (n)~ A Microsoft-hosted site for provisioning connectivity with public IM service providers.

proximity (n)~ A Windows feature that enables users to connect computers with a simple tap gesture or by browsing for computers within wireless range. If two computers come within 3-4 centimeters of each other, or are tapped together, the operating system of each computer becomes aware of the other computer. Also, a user can browse for computers within wireless range that are advertising for a peer connection. The user can then connect the two computers to share content such as photos or links, or create a multi-player experience. If the connection is made using a tap gesture, the user can also publish and subscribe to messages transmitted during the tap.

Proximity API (PN)~ An API that enables awareness of device proximity within an app. The simple physical gesture of tapping devices together can be used to login to Windows, launch applications, connect with other devices, and share content between devices — all without the user needing to initiate any other action.

proximity search (n)~ Full-text query searching for those occurrences where the specified words are close to one another.

proximity sensor (n)~ A type of sensor that can determine without physical contact if an object/person is nearby, or can be used to measure the distance between the object/person and the sensor device.

proxy (n)~ A computer (or the software that runs on it) that acts as a barrier between a network and the Internet by presenting only a single network address to external sites.

proxy (n)~ A service, process, or file that allows the computer to serve as an interface device between a remote system and the Internet. Common uses of a proxy are to send unsolicited (spam) email.

Proxy (n)~ An Office Communications Server role deployed to forward SIP traffic, host applications, or provide connectivity to users in branch offices.

proxy (n)~ A software component that intermediates requests from client software components and responses from service or server software components that respond to those requests.

Proxy ~ A Proxy Server sits in between a- Client- and the 'real'- Server- that a Client is trying to use. Client's are sometimes configured to use a Proxy Server, usually an- HTTP- server.

proxy account (n)~ An account that is used to provide additional permissions for certain actions to users which do not have these permissions but have to execute these actions.

proxy address (n)~ The address by which a Exchange Server recipient object is recognized in a foreign messaging system. In Outlook Live, proxy addresses let people receive e-mail that is sent to different e-mail addresses.

proxy authentication (n)~ An authentication method that uses a proxy server.

proxy auto-config file (n)~ A configuration file that defines how web browsers and other user agents can automatically choose the appropriate proxy server (access method) for fetching a given URL.

proxy code (n)~ Code generated by .NET that creates the infrastructure a client can use to call a Web service.

proxy endpoint (n)~ An endpoint that represents a connection point for an application

system. Proxy endpoints provide access to or from members of the system from outside the system. A proxy endpoint delegates its behavior to an endpoint on a member of the system.

proxy management point (n)~ A secondary SMS/Configuration Manager site management point that services the Advanced Clients that are within its boundaries. Advanced Clients can use the proxy management point to request policy, upload inventory data, request package source location, and upload status messages.

proxy server (n)~ A server located on a network between client software, such as a Web browser, and another server. It intercepts all requests to the server to determine whether it can fulfill them itself. If not, it forwards the request to another server.

Proxy server ~ A computer used to store copies of popular webpages at an- ISPand provide them on request, to save having to fetch them from the website again.

PROXYAUTH (n)~ An attribute that requires a proxy server to authenticate users, which controls connections to selected destinations.

PRP (PN)~ A set of access control lists (ACLs) that determine what credentials can or cannot be replicated on a read-only domain controller (RODC). Each RODC has a unique Password Replication Policy (PRP) that is enforced by the writable domain controller that is its replication partner.

pruning (n)~ A process that removes unavailable printers from Active Directory. A program running on the domain controller periodically checks for orphaned printers (printers that are offline or powered down) and deletes the printer objects of the printers it cannot find.

PS/2 ~ The type of connector used to plug in mouse and keyboard on most modern PCs, now gradually being superseded by- USB. PS/2 was originally the name of a PC from IBM with a number of innovative but non-standard features, including special connectors for mouse and keyboard. The PC didn't catch on particularly well, mainly because its unusual architecture meant that it could not accept standard expansion cards, but its mouse and keyboard connectors proved popular and were widely adopted.

PS/2 ~ PS2 (without the /) is often used to refer to Sony's PlayStation 2, a popular games console.

PSC (PN)~ An object class in the Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) schema that is created by default under the System container in the domain. The Password Settings Container stores Password Settings objects (PSOs) for that domain.

pseudo index (n)~ A dynamic cross-reference of one or more table data fields (columns) that permits an ODBC table (server table) without a unique index to be edited.

pseudo-class (n)~ A class used by CSS selectors to allow information that is external to the HTML source, such as whether a link has been visited, to classify elements.

pseudo-element (n)~ An element used by CSS selectors to style typographical rather than structural elements.

pseudo-random function (n)~ A function that takes a key, label, and seed as input, then produces an output of arbitrary length.

PSO (PN)~ An Active Directory object that is stored in the Password Settings Container. The Password Settings object holds the attributes of a certain fine-grained password policy.

PSOM (n)~ A custom protocol for transporting Web conferencing content.

PST import (n)~ A feature that enables IT administrators to move Personal Folders files (.pst) to a mailbox in Office 365. A .pst file is a data file that stores your messages and other items on your computer.

PSTN (n)~ Public switched telephone network (PSTN) is used by standard analog telephone lines, available worldwide.

PSTN connectivity (n)~ Connectivity with the public switched telephone network (PSTN) through integration with an audio conferencing provider.

PSTN usage records (n)~ Public switched telephone network (PSTN) usage records specify a class of call (such as internal, local, or long distance) that can be made by various users or groups of users in an organization.

Psychedelic (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 67.

Psychedelic Rock (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 93.

PTT (n)~ A functionality that allows a user to push a button on a cell phone and begin voice input.

Public (adj)~ A privacy relationship setting that allows a small amount of information to be viewed, typically for nonfederated contacts.

public chat (n)~ A conversation that is open for all Skype users to join.

public cloud (n)~ A cloud infrastructure typically owned and managed by an organization that sells cloud services. The resources are shared by the general public or a group of customers in order to optimize utilization rates.

public cloud (oth)~ A cloud provided to the general public.

public cloud (n)~ The cloud infrastructure that is provisioned for open use by the general public. It may be owned, managed, and operated by a business, academic, or government organization, or some combination of them. It exists on the premises of the cloud provider.

public computer (n)~ A computer in a public environment that is accessed by several different users on a daily basis.

Public Conversations (PN)~ A wall in Dynamics CRM for conversations that are marked as being able to be seen by the entire organization.

Public Domain ~ Of all the kinds of software or information you can download, public domain has the fewest strings attached. With public domain downloads, there are no copyright restrictions.

public folder (n)~ A folder on a public server that people can use to share information, such as work information, discussions, contacts, tasks, and classified ads. Access permissions determine who can view and alter the folder and to what extent.

Public folder (n)~ The folder in Windows where you store files that you want to share with other people on the same computer or network. The Public folder is located in the Users folder of your root directory (for example, C:\Users\Public).

public FQDN (n)~ The FQDN of the public edge of an edge server.

public group (n)~ An item in the global address list that provides an easy way to send

messages to a group of people. A public group can include any item from a global address list, including other public groups.

public group (n)~ A group in Yammer that anyone can join even without an invitation.

public IM (n)~ A conversation that is open for all Skype users to join.

public IM connectivity (n)~ The ability to connect to public IM service providers.

Public IM Connectivity (n)~ A Microsoft license offered on a per-user, per-month subscription price which provides organizations with the capability to connect their existing base of Live Communications Server-enabled users to the top public IM service providers (MSN, AOL, and Yahoo!).

public IM connectivity contact (n)~ A contact who uses an instant messenger client from AOL, Yahoo!, MSN, or the Windows Live network of Internet services.

public IM contact (n)~ A contact who uses an instant messenger client from AOL, Yahoo!, MSN, or the Windows Live network of Internet services.

public IM service provider (n)~ An organization providing IM (instant messaging) services to the public.

public instant messenger contact (n)~ A contact who uses an instant messenger client from AOL, Yahoo!, MSN, or the Windows Live network of Internet services.

Public IP Addresses (PN)~ The service type of the Networking service that enables users to obtain and assign public IP addresses to virtual machines so that they become directly addressable.

public key (n)~ The nonsecret half of a cryptographic key pair that is used with a public key algorithm. Public keys are typically used when encrypting a session key, verifying a digital signature, or encrypting data that can be decrypted with the corresponding private key.

public key algorithm (n)~ An asymmetric cipher that uses two keys, one for encryption, the public key, and the other for decryption, the private key. As implied by the key names, the public key used to encode plaintext can be made available to anyone. However, the private key must remain secret. Only the private key can decrypt the ciphertext. The public key algorithm used in this process is slow (on the order of 1,000 times slower than symmetric algorithms), and is typically used to encrypt session keys or digitally sign a message.

Public Key Cryptography Standards (n)~ A family of standards for public key cryptography that includes RSA encryption, Diffie-Hellman key agreement, password-based encryption, extended-syntax, cryptographic message syntax, private key information syntax, and certificate request syntax, as well as selected attributes. Developed, owned, and maintained by RSA Data Security, Inc.

public key encryption (n)~ A method of encryption that uses a pair of mathematically related keys: a public key and a corresponding private key. Either key can be used to encrypt data, but the corresponding key must be used to decrypt it.

public key infrastructure (n)~ The laws, policies, standards, and software that regulate or manipulate certificates and public and private keys. In practice, it is a system of digital certificates, certification authorities, and other registration authorities that verify and authenticate the validity of each party involved in an electronic transaction. Standards for PKI are still evolving, even though they are being widely implemented as a necessary

element of electronic commerce.

Public Key Infrastructure certificate (n)~ A system of digital certificates, certification authorities, and other registration authorities that verify and authenticate the validity of each party involved in an electronic transaction.

public key infrastructure hierarchy (n)~ A hierarchy in which the roles of the certification authority are separated into one root CA and one or more subordinate CAs.

public link (n)~ A web address (URL) of a folder or photo album on OneDrive that allows access to anyone who visits the webpage. Visitors don't need to have explicit sharing permissions to the folder or album, sign in to Windows Live, or even have a Windows Live ID.

public name suffix (n)~ A suffix appended to the name of a published site. It is used in multiple web site publishing.

public network (n)~ A cluster network that supports client-to-cluster communication (either with or without supporting node-to-node communication).

public queue (n)~ For Message Queuing, a queue that is published in Active Directory and replicated throughout a Windows enterprise. Public queues can, therefore, be located by any computer running Message Queuing within the enterprise.

public switched telephone network (n)~ Public switched telephone network (PSTN) is used by standard analog telephone lines, available worldwide.

public variable (n)~ A variable you declare with the Public keyword in the Declarations section of a module. A public variable can be shared by all the procedures in every module in a database.

Public Virtual Worlds ~ an online networked virtual environment in which participants are immersed in a 3D representation of a virtual space and interact with other participants and the environment through an avatar

publication (n)~ A collection of one or more articles from one database.

publication (n)~ The output created in desktop publishing applications.

publication access list (n)~ The primary mechanism for securing the Publisher. It contains a list of logins, accounts, and groups that are granted access to the publication.

publication database (n)~ A database on the Publisher from which data and database objects are marked for replication and propagated to Subscribers.

publication retention period (n)~ In merge replication, the amount of time a subscription can remain unsynchronized.

public-facing URL (n)~ A URL that is directly accessible over the Internet and that does not require special credentials or network access to connect to it.

publish (v)~ To make a form, view, device or other resource available over a network.

publish (v)~ To make data ready and available for subsequent distribution and deployment in a server environment.

publish (v)~ To copy something from a computer to a location online, such as a photo album or a blog post.

publish (v)~ To save a copy of a file in Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) format to a Web server.

publish (v)~ To upload and deploy a website or cloud service to Microsoft Azure. Users can publish to the staging or production environment.

publish assignments (v)~ To notify resources of new and changed assignments to tasks.

publish profile (n)~ A collection of deployment-related settings that is stored in a file (e.g. .pubxml,.publishsettings).

Publish Recording (v)~ A UI element that allows a user to save a meeting to the conference center.

Publish this phone number (PN)~ An option in the Options dialog box, on the Personal tab. When the check box for this option is selected, Communicator displays this phone number along with other contact information for the user.

Published (adj)~ A status that indicates an article has been written and approved, and is available for viewing.

Published (adj)~ A Knowledgebase Article Status. Articles in this Status can be viewed on the Support Portal by Customers with the specified SLAs. Published is the only Status that makes Articles publicly visible.

published data (n)~ Data at the Publisher that has been replicated.

Published Data (n)~ The data that is published to the databus from each activity in a runbook.

Publisher (n)~ A server that makes data available for replication to other servers. A Publisher also detects changed data and maintains information about all publications at the site.

publisher (n)~ The entity that offers a remote workspace, typically the IT department of the user's employer, a business partner or vendor, or less commonly, a commercial application service provider. The publisher may use a digital certificate to represent its identity and use it to sign the remote resource files (e.g. RDP files) and the workspace description (e.g. Web Service feed).

publisher (n)~ A person or business that makes data or applications available to customers through an online market.

Publisher 2016 (PN)~ The year 2016 edition of Microsoft Publisher.

publisher database (n)~ A server that makes data available for replication to other servers. A Publisher also detects changed data and maintains information about all publications at the site.

publishing (n)~ Method of advertising a feature or application. Publishing does not populate the UI. However, if another application attempts to open a published application, there is enough information present for the installer to assign the published application.

publishing (n)~ The administrative task of making remote resources available to its users, setting policies that control how users will connect, how they will find the remote resources, and what settings users will connect with.

publishing action (n)~ The functionality to start a conversation on a social network, for example, to reply to, mark as favorite, or comment on a post.

publishing layout view (n)~ A specialized view tailored for textbox-based freeform document creation.

publishing page (n)~ A document that binds to a page layout to generate an HTML page for display to a reader. Publishing pages have specific fields that contain the content that is displayed in an HTML page.

publishing point (n)~ An organized memory location that translates a client request for

content into the physical path on the server hosting the content. A publishing point essentially acts as a redirector.

publishing point (n)~ The control point for a single Live Smooth Streaming event.

publishing profile (n)~ A downloadable package from the Microsoft Azure Management Portal that provides the secure connectivity required to publish (upload and deploy) websites and cloud services from a local development environment.

Publishing Resources (n)~ A web site collection feature that creates all artifacts that must be present for the web-level publishing feature to function. These include item profiles, web parts, workflow definitions, workflow bindings, site templates, events, actions, etc.

publishing server (n)~ A server running an instance of Analysis Services that stores the source cube for one or more linked cubes.

publishing table (n)~ The table at the Publisher in which data has been marked for replication and is part of a publication.

puff and sip device (n)~ An assistive computer technology for people with mobility impairments. A puff and sip device is a head-mounted alternative to using the mouse. The device allows a user to move the mouse pointer without using his or her hands by puffing air into a tube.

puffiness (n)~ A problem with the Surface screen when one area of the diffuser is not flat like the rest of the diffuser. For example, a giant bubble appears in the diffuser.

PUID (PN)~ A unique identifier used to represent a Passport account.

PUK (n)~ An 8-digit code used to unlock the SIM card. A Personal Unlocking Key is a type of personal identification number (PIN).

pull (v)~ The process of retrieving data from a network server.

pull ~ The transmission of information in response to a specific request for that information. Opening a webpage in a browser is an example of pull technology.

pull quote (n)~ An excerpt from the body of a story that is used as a graphic element in order to call attention to an important aspect of the topic under discussion.

pull replication (n)~ Replication that is invoked at the target.

pull request (n)~ A method of submitting contributions to an open development project through a distributed version control system such as Git occurring when asking for changes committed to an external repository to be considered for inclusion in a project's main repository.

pull subscription (n)~ A subscription created and administered at the Subscriber. The Distribution Agent or Merge Agent for the subscription runs at the Subscriber.

Pull-down menu ~ A menu which appears from nowhere when you click on or put your cursor over a link.

Punk (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 43.

Punk rock (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 121.

Purble Master (n)~ Skill level in the Purble Place game. Once a Purble Place game is completed, a player gets a skill level rank assigned automatically by the game (based on

number of guesses and hints during the game).

Purble Pairs (n)~ A part of the Purble Place game where the player has to flip a tile over to reveal a picture, and then try to find its match somewhere else.

Purble Place (n)~ Educational game for children that is part of the Windows Vista operating system.

Purble Shop (n)~ A game that is part of the Purble Place game that allows the player to build a face.

purchase after trial (n)~ To purchase an app after downloading, installing and trying it out.

purchase agreement (n)~ A source document that documents an agreement between two or more parties based on an understanding that a buying party will commit to purchasing a specific quantity or value of product over a period of time in exchange for favorable prices and discounts.

purchase agreement policy (n)~ A policy that authorizes parties to modify purchase agreement terms.

purchase amount approval limit (n)~ The maximum amount on a purchase document that an approver is allowed to approve.

purchase at download (n)~ To purchase an app just before downloading and installing it.

purchase ceiling (n)~ An upper limit on the amount a person or business entity is permitted to purchase during a specified period of time.

purchase invoice (n)~ The bill that an organization receives when a purchase is made.

purchase item (n)~ An itemized product that participates in a procurement process.

purchase miscellaneous charge (n)~ A charge on an item that is calculated independent of the quantity on the purchase line. An example of this type of charge is an item-specific service charge.

purchase order (n)~ A source document that documents the offer to buy products or the acceptance of an offer to sell products in exchange for payment.

purchase order discount (n)~ An amount deducted from the total net amount calculation on a purchase order.

purchase order line net amount (n)~ The expected currency amount for a purchase order line, calculated as follows: Purchase order quantity * (Unit price/Price unit) - Trade agreement discount + Purchase miscellaneous charge

purchase order net unit price (n)~ The expected currency amount per unit that is represented by the purchase order, calculated as follows: Purchase order line net amount / Quantity on the purchase order

purchase order overdelivery percentage (n)~ The percentage by which product receipt quantities are allowed to exceed the purchase order quantity.

purchase order policy (n)~ A policy that authorizes parties to modify purchase order terms and to control order processing.

purchase order underdelivery percentage (n)~ The percentage by which product receipt quantities are allowed to be less than the purchase order quantity.

purchase price (n)~ The price of product acquisition calculated as the extended price minus trade discounts.

purchase process (n)~ The method, or way, that the contact will purchase a selected

product, for example, by credit card or check.

purchase quotation (n)~ A source document that documents an offer to purchase a quantity of product for a specified price and by a specified date in response to a request for quotation in a procurement process.

purchase request (n)~ An economic event that generates requirements for products.

purchase requisition (n)~ A paper or electronic request made to the purchasing department to acquire a specified amount of goods or services from external suppliers and vendors.

purchase requisition (n)~ A source document that documents product requests so that they can be submitted for review and be used to authorize purchasing by a purchasing organization.

purchase unit (n)~ A unit of measure for expressing quantities of purchased product.

purchase unit price (n)~ The price of a purchase unit.

purchase VAT (n)~ The tax on an organization's purchases or input supplies, which is levied on the purchase price.

purchaseid (n)~ A unique code used to identify a purchase for transaction tracking and billing purposes.

purchaser (n)~ Someone on the Business Store with permissions to acquire apps from the Business Store on behalf of their company, but does not have Account settings or Distribute apps permissions.

Purchasing Account (PN)~ The Customer, Affiliate, department, division or other internal organization of Customer that is designated on a Purchasing Account registration.

pure code (n)~ Code that can contain both native and managed data types, but only managed functions.

pure log backup (n)~ A backup containing only the transaction log covering an interval without any bulk changes.

pure text (n)~ Simply formatted text without borders, graphics, or cells. Important for Web publishing.

purge (v)~ To eliminate old or unneeded information systematically; to clean up, as files.

pursuit team (n)~ People who are members of the group that is assigned to follow up on a particular lead.

push (v)~ To deliver data to a client without a client request for the data.

push (v)~ The process of sending data to a network server.

push (v)~ To add a new element to a stack, a data structure generally used to temporarily hold pieces of data being transferred or the partial result of an arithmetic operation.

push ~ A generic term applied to the methods, products or services used to deliver information to an internet user, without the user specifically requesting that item of information.

push button (n)~ A standard system control that initiates a command.

push notification (n)~ A transient message from the application to the user that contains relevant, time-sensitive information and provides quick access to the subject of that content.

push notifications (n)~ The sound alerts, alerts on screen (text), and badges that are pushed by applications to a device. For the Windows Phone, push notifications are

available through the Lync Server Push Notification Service. For the iPhone, iPad, and iPod touch devices, notifications are available through the Apple Push Notification Service.

push replication (n)~ Replication that is invoked at the source.

push subscription (n)~ A subscription created and administered at the Publisher.

push-button configuration (n)~ In some Wi-Fi Protected Setup networks, a method that enables users to push a physical or software-based button to automatically configure network names, connect devices to the network, and enable data encryption and authentication.

push-button reset (n)~ The ability to easily return a PC to a prior state, either by reinstalling Windows and keeping their files or by resetting the PC to the original factory state.

pushpin map (n)~ A map that visualizes posts by their post location in the form of pushpins.

push-to-talk (v)~ A functionality that allows a user to push a button on a cell phone and begin voice input.

Puzzle & trivia (PN)~ A game category that primarily features puzzle or trivia challenges.

puzzle + trivia (PN)~ A game category that primarily features puzzle or trivia challenges.

PV (n)~ The difference between the cost price and the actual production price. The production variance is determined when the production order is calculated.

PVA (n)~ A service that implements control of in-conference services for one PSTN user. It listens for request key commands from the user's PSTN device and executes them to control the phone functionality. For example, PVA implements #6 (mute) from the PSTN user.

PVR ~ (Personal Video Recorder)- A TV video recorder which records to a- hard disk. Typically a standalone unit, but you can also get software which allows you to use your PC's hard disk for this purpose.

PXE (n)~ A remote boot technology based on Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) that is used to start or install an operating system on a client computer from a remote server. A WDS Server is an example of a PXE Server.

PXE protocol (n)~ An extension to the DHCP protocol that enables information to be sent to network-bootable systems and enables these systems to find RIS servers.

Pyramid (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout type that includes layouts designed to show proportional relationships with the largest component on the top or bottom.

pyramid chart (n)~ A variation on a column chart that uses pyramid shapes instead of rectangular columns.

pyramid diagram (n)~ A diagram that is used to show foundation-based relationships.

Pyramid List (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show proportional, interconnected, or hierarchical relationships. Text appears in the rectangular shapes on top of the pyramid background

Python ~ a programming language invented by Guido van Rossum for quick, easy construction of relatively small programs, especially those that involve character string operations.www.python.org

Q & A (n)~ A feature that enables attendees to ask questions of presenters a meeting.

Q ~

Q&A (PN)~ The natural language query engine part of Power BI for Office 365 on SharePoint Online BI sites which IT can customize to help employees search for specific datasets.

QA (n)~ A planned and systematic means for assuring that defined standards, practices, procedures, and methods are applied to the project and its results.

QA gate (n)~ A workflow activity in an authentication phase, in which the requesting user must supply answers to one or more predetermined questions. This activity is typically used in password reset, to challenge the user to prove their identity by providing the user with a selection of pre-determined questions for which only that user would know.

Q-Band ~ also known as V-Band, is a radio bandwidth range between 40 GHz t0 50 GHz.

QBE (n)~ A simple-to-use query language implemented on several relational database management systems. Using query by example, the user specifies fields to be displayed, intertable linkages, and retrieval criteria directly onto forms displayed on the screen. These forms are a direct pictorial representation of the table and row structures that make up the database. Thus, the construction of a query becomes a simple checkoff' procedure from the viewpoint of the user. '

QCIF (n)~ A video format that has 176 pixels by 144 lines and 30 fps.

QEC (n)~ A component in a Network Access Protection (NAP) Client Architecture defined for a specific type of network access (for example DHCP configuration or VPN connections) and matched to a specific type of NAP server.

QIC (n)~ A storage technology used with tape backup drives and cartridges. A means of backing up data on computer systems, QIC represents a set of standards devised to enable tapes to be used with drives from different manufacturers. The QIC standards specify the length of tape, the number of recording tracks, and the magnetic strength of the tape coating, all of which determine the amount of information that can be written to the tape. Older QIC-80 drives can hold up to 340 MB of compressed data. Newer versions can hold more than 1 GB of information.

QoE (n)~ A measurement of a user's perception of the quality of an audio communication session. For example, in a voice communication, QoE monitors echoes and background noises such as hissing in the line.

QoE Monitoring Server (n)~ A server role that provides near real-time monitoring and service assessment of media in order to better understand the media quality that users are experiencing.

QoS (n)~ A set of quality assurance standards and mechanisms for data transmission.

QPC (n)~ An API for the High Precision Event Timer (HPET).

QQ ~ Tencent QQ, generally referred to as QQ, is the most popular free instant messaging computer program in mainland China.- http://www.qq.com/

QR code (n)~ A specific two-dimensional bar code.

QST (n)~ A provincial sales tax collected in the province of QuÃ©bec in Canada.

quad (n)~ A unique identifier made from four otherwise separate pieces of information. For example, a color can be specified by a black, yellow, magenta and cyan quad.

quad ~ A cable containing two twisted pairs of conductors.

quad core ~ processor contains four cores

Quad-core ~ PC- processors which have four complete processors on the same chip, allowing computers to handle multiple tasks faster. See alsodual-core.

quadratic attenuation (n)~ The intensity of a beam of light that diminishes quickly at first then more slowly as it gets further from the light source.

quadratic Bezier curve (n)~ A curve described by two endpoints and one control point.

quadratic formula (n)~ A formula giving the roots of a quadratic equation.

qualifier (n)~ A modifier containing information that describes a class, instance, property, method, or parameter. Qualifiers are defined by the Common Information Model (CIM), by the CIM Object Manager, and by developers.

qualifier flavor (n)~ A flag that provides additional information about a qualifier, such as whether a derived class or instance can override the qualifier's original value.

qualify (v)~ To verify that a record fits specific criteria and should be converted to an opportunity, account, or contact, or be added to a marketing list.

Qualify Lead (oth)~ To render or declare something, such as a lead, qualified or fit.

qualifying (adj)~ Eligible for something by meeting a specific requirement or condition.

qualifying license (n)~ During software upgrades, the license for the product that is already installed on the machine, i.e. the version being upgraded.

qualifying product (n)~ During software upgrades, the product that is already installed on the machine, i.e. the version to be upgraded.

qualitative assessment (n)~ A process that prioritizes risks' effects on project objectives for risk response planning.

quality (n)~ The degree of excellence, or the desired standards, in a product, process, or project.

quality assurance (n)~ A planned and systematic means for assuring that defined standards, practices, procedures, and methods are applied to the project and its results.

quality dissatisfaction (n)~ The dissatisfaction that occurs when the quality of a release is poor.

quality level (n)~ A part of the Windows Media conformance test acceptance criteria. A device profile may contain one or more quality levels used to evaluate a WMA or WMV codec.

Quality of Experience (n)~ A measurement of a user's perception of the quality of an audio communication session. For example, in a voice communication, QoE monitors echoes and background noises such as hissing in the line.

Quality of Experience Monitoring Server (n)~ A server role that provides near real-time monitoring and service assessment of media in order to better understand the media quality that users are experiencing.

Quality of Service (n)~ A set of quality assurance standards and mechanisms for data transmission.

quality of service requirement (n)~ A type of work item that records a constraint on the system such as performance, load, stress, security mechanism, or platform. These requirements do not describe functionality but rather constraints on that functionality.

quality order (n)~ Defines a set of one or more tests that must be performed for an item

and a test quantity of its related order (such as a purchase, sales, or production order) or a test quantity of its inventory.

quality-of-service indicator (n)~ A statistic that indicates the degree to which a computer, server farm, or server cluster meets usage demands for that configuration.

quantitative assessment (n)~ A process that measures the probability and consequences of risks and estimates their implications for project objectives.

quantity (n)~ An exact measure of some countable operational or financial characteristic represented by a number.

quantity match variance (n)~ A matching discrepancy between the quantity on a vendor invoice and the matched quantities on the related packing slips.

quantity selling option (n)~ An option in the product catalog that determines whether a product is sold whole, in fractions, or in whole and fractions, or if a user has no control over the quantity.

quantity variance (n)~ The difference between an ordered product quantity and a received product quantity when no more receipts are expected.

quantity variance (n)~ The difference between an ordered product quantity and a delivered product quantity when no more deliveries are expected.

quantum (n)~ A brief period of time when a given thread executes in a multitasking operating system. It performs the multitasking before it is rescheduled against other threads with the same priority. Previously known as a time slice."

Quantum computing / theory ~ Data is represented as linked qubits (quantum bits), which have the ability to represent all possible states simultaneously. This gives quantum computers the ability to operate exponentially faster than conventional computers as the word length is increased.

quarantine (n)~ The practice of holding items from use until it has been determined that they conform to quality or other standards.

quarantine ~ A term used to isolate spam e-mail messages, it is often seen in anti-spam software. Once you quarantine the suspect messages, you must then delete them.

Quarantine Agent (n)~ A client component responsible for the collection and management of health information for a machine as well as facilitating the isolation of that machine from others on the network; it coordinates information between the various System Health Agents (SHAs) and Quarantine Enforcement Clients (QECs).

quarantine database (n)~ A database into which infected messages and attachments are placed in order to isolate them.

Quarantine Enforcement Client (n)~ A component in a Network Access Protection (NAP) Client Architecture defined for a specific type of network access (for example DHCP configuration or VPN connections) and matched to a specific type of NAP server.

Quarantine Enforcement Server (n)~ A logical component in a Network Access Protection (NAP) deployment responsible for restricting a clients network access based on the health evidence it presents and for the negotiation for access with health aware resources.

quarantine management (n)~ The process and procedures for handling items that move to and from quarantine.

quarantine order (n)~ A request to move items to or from quarantine.

Quarantine Server (n)~ The server component in a Network Access Protection (NAP) deployment that that coordinates the output from all the System Health Validators and decides whether a Quarantine Enforcement Server should quarantine a client or not (IAS is a Quarantine Server).

quarantine warehouse (n)~ The place where items are stored while in quarantine.

Quarter Common Intermediate Format (n)~ A video format that has 176 pixels by 144 lines and 30 fps.

quarter inch cartridge (n)~ A storage technology used with tape backup drives and cartridges. A means of backing up data on computer systems, QIC represents a set of standards devised to enable tapes to be used with drives from different manufacturers. The QIC standards specify the length of tape, the number of recording tracks, and the magnetic strength of the tape coating, all of which determine the amount of information that can be written to the tape. Older QIC-80 drives can hold up to 340 MB of compressed data. Newer versions can hold more than 1 GB of information.

Quarter Video Graphics Array (n)~ A video format that has 320 x 240 pixels, and a 1.33:1 aspect ratio.

query (v)~ To extract data from a database and present it for use.

query (n)~ A formalized instruction to a database to either return a set of records or perform a specified action on a set of records as specified in the query.

query (n)~ A formalized instruction to a data source to either extract data or perform a specified action. The query can be in the form of a query expression, or a method-based query (or a combination of the two). The data source can be in different forms, e.g. relational databases, XML documents, or in-memory objects.

query (n)~ A named set of criteria that Visual Studio Team Foundation uses to display work items.

query (n)~ An expression in the form of a query expression or a Standard Query Operator method call (or a combination of the two) that extracts information from a data source.

query (n)~ An instance of a query template that runs continuously in the StreamInsight server processing events received from instances of input adapters to which the query is bound and sending processed events to instances of output adapters to which it is bound.

Query ~ In computers, what a user of a search engine or database enters is sometimes called the query. To query (verb) means to submit a query (noun).

query binder (n)~ An object that binds an existing StreamInsight query template to specific input and output adapters.

query binding (n)~ The process of binding instances of input adapters and instances of output adapters to an instance of a query template.

Query Box (PN)~ A text box in which a user types words to begin a search-as-you-type' experience. A Query Box displays context-sensitive query completion suggestions

Query Builder (n)~ The user interface for defining work item queries.

query by example (n)~ A simple-to-use query language implemented on several relational database management systems. Using query by example, the user specifies fields to be displayed, intertable linkages, and retrieval criteria directly onto forms displayed on the screen. These forms are a direct pictorial representation of the table and row structures that make up the database. Thus, the construction of a query becomes a

simple checkoff' procedure from the viewpoint of the user. '

query clause (n)~ The combination of an expression (or query subclause) and its adjacent logical operator. It is modeled on the WHERE clause of a SQL statement and contains Field Name, operator, and value.

query clause (n)~ A single clause of a query expression. There are several different query clauses, each identified by its initiating query keyword. For instance, the from/From clause' refers to clauses like 'From c In customers' in Visual Basic

query criteria (n)~ The set of criteria used to search for objects.

query design (n)~ All elements included in the Query window, such as tables, criteria, the order in which fields are arranged, and so on. The design also specifies whether Auto Query is turned on, and whether you can edit the source data.

query expression (n)~ An expression that uses a language-integrated syntax for queries.

query field (n)~ A field that can contain a value that is used in a query.

query governor (n)~ A configuration option that can be used to prevent system resources from being consumed by long-running queries.

query hint (n)~ A hint that specifies that the indicated hints should be used throughout the query. Query hints affect all operators in the statement.

query keyword (n)~ A contextual keyword in C# and Visual Basic that designates the query clause of a query expression. For example, from, join, and select are query keywords in C#, and From, Join, and Select are query keywords in Visual basic.

query optimization (n)~ The process that determines the best execution strategy for a given query.

query optimizer (n)~ A database engine component responsible for generating efficient execution plans for statements.

query path (n)~ A string representation of a path that specifies which related objects to return when a typed object query is executed.

query pattern (n)~ The set of standard query operators that is available in all LINQ queries, and the rules that define the structure of a LINQ query.

query plan (n)~ An internal strategy by which a database server tries to create result sets quickly.

Query Remote Desktop Server Utility (PN)~ A utility that identifies remote desktop servers on the network.

query role (n)~ The role name of a server that services queries in the farm topology.

query rule (n)~ A rule that an administrator can configure and apply to query processing to help optimize results and create an enhanced user experience.

query server (n)~ A server that is running the search service and servicing queries.

Query Service (n)~ The web service exposed by the web front-end that allows a client program to execute queries.

query template (n)~ The fundamental unit of query composition. A query template defines the business logic required to continuously analyze and process events submitted to and emitted by the StreamInsight server.

query variable (n)~ A variable that stores a query, as opposed to the results of a query.

Query View (n)~ The Visual Studio document window that contains both the query builder and the results list. Query View is designed to help you quickly define and run

your own queries.

Query Web Service (n)~ A Provisioning Server Web service that responds to customer service related queries from solution providers.

Query window (n)~ A window in which you work with queries in Design view, Datasheet view, SQL view, or Print Preview.

query window (n)~ A reserved time for performing large, resource-intensive queries for a computer, server farm, or server cluster.

queryable managed property (n)~ A managed property that can be queried against. The query must contain the managed property field name, either in the query itself or programmatically.

queryable type (n)~ The type of the query variable in a LINQ query. The type of the variable that represents the data source is also a queryable type. A queryable type can be implicitly or explicitly typed, but in either case it must be a generic IEnumerable or IQueryable type.

query-based report (n)~ A type of report generated from an Application Object Tree (AOT) query.

query-based test suite (n)~ The set of test cases that are returned when a specific query is run. If new test cases that meet the criteria in this query are added to the test suite, the new test cases will automatically appear in the query-based test suite.

QueryPerformanceCounter (n)~ An API for the High Precision Event Timer (HPET).

query-size threshold (n)~ An administrative setting that limits the number of query results for SharePoint lists, sites, and site collections that contain a large number of items.

quest (n)~ A request to try a feature on- Insider Preview builds. The requests can be found within the Insider Hub app for those in the- Windows Insider- Program.

Question (n)~ An option available in the Case Type drop-down list. A customer service representative (CSR) can select this option for a customer who is asking a question and requires only an answer.

question (n)~ A question, usually from a drop-down list, that users can use to confirm their identity and reset their password in case they have forgotten it.

Question and Answer log (n)~ A record of the question and answer activity during a meeting.

Question Manager (n)~ A presenter tool that is used to manage and respond to questions from meeting participants.

question mark (n)~ The ? character, used as a punctuation mark or wildcard character.

question template (n)~ A structure that describes a set of questions that can be asked using a particular relationship or set of relationships.

question-mark pointer (n)~ Use the question-mark pointer to get context-sensitive Help on toolbar buttons, dialog box options, tools in the toolbox, and other parts of the window.

Questions and Answers (n)~ A feature that enables attendees to ask questions of presenters a meeting.

Questions and Answers pane (n)~ A client element that is used for attendees to ask questions of presenters.

queue (n)~ A list of programs or tasks waiting for execution.

queue (n)~ A holding container for work items. Members of a queue must be of the same

work item class (for example, only incidents).

queue (n)~ A holding area where callers are held until an agent becomes available. Each queue is associated with 0, 1, or more addresses (phone number or SIP URI), which may or may not be public For example, an overflow queue may not have an address, whereas other queues may have multiple addresses for different geographic zones.

queue (n)~ A specific instance of the Queue service that represents messages that may be retrieved by a client application or service.

Queue (n)~ A customized list of Tickets that categorizes them by specific criteria.

Queue ~ A queue is a list of jobs that are awaiting to be processed. When when a job is sent to a queue, it is simply added to the list of jobs.

Queue ~ A temporary delay in providing service caused by the inability of the particular system to handle the number of messages or calls attempted

Queue Reader Agent (PN)~ The executable that reads the changes from subscribers in the queue and delivers the changes to the publisher.

Queue service (PN)~ The data management service in Microsoft Azure Storage for storing large numbers of messages that can be accessed via HTTP or HTTPS.

queue time (n)~ The number of hours spent waiting for an operation to begin.

queue time after (n)~ The part of queue time spent waiting for the next operation.

queue time before (n)~ The part of queue time spent waiting for the current operation to begin.

queue up (v)~ To add a song or other digital media item to a list of items to be played, burned, or synchronized to a device.

queue workflow work item (n)~ A workflow work item that is assigned to a work item queue.

queuing (n)~ A performance optimization in which communication across networks and systems is maintained regardless of the current state of the communicating applications and systems. Applications send and receive messages through message queues maintained even when the application or the server isn't running.

Quick access (PN)~ The new top level view in File Explorer that shows the user's most frequently used and most recently used files and folders or folders pinned by the user for quick access.

Quick Access Toolbar (n)~ A customizable toolbar that provides one-click access to commands.

quick action (n)~ A subset of settings and features that can be assigned to one of four slots in action center for quick, one-tap access. In addition, they can provide useful, actionable, or critical info regarding the setting or feature.

quick action command (PN)~ A command in the message list that enables a user to perform a quick action.

Quick add (PN)~ The Web page object that assists users in finding both public (Web and Windows Live) and private (my Windows Live content) content for insertion into their authored content.

Quick Analysis (PN)~ A feature that enables single-click access to top data analysis features such as formulas, conditional formatting, sparklines, charts and PivotTable reports.

quick campaign (n)~ A communication method that creates a single activity for distribution to a group of marketing lists, accounts, contacts, or leads. Contrast with a campaign, which supports an end-to-end marketing program that has multiple activities.

Quick Click category (n)~ A default color category that is assigned to an item when you click the Categories column for the item in your Inbox or other table view. You set this color category from the Categorize menu.

Quick Click flag (n)~ A default flag that is assigned to an item when you click the Flag Status column in your Inbox or other table view. You set the default time, date, or other criteria for the flag from the Follow Up menu.

Quick Compose (PN)~ A feature that enables users to compose or reply to a message without leaving the context of the conversation.

Quick Contacts (PN)~ A feature that displays a list of frequently used contacts and allows the user to initiate communication directly from that list.

Quick Create (n)~ An option on the lower left corner of the Web application that enables a user to select a new record to create from the list, without having to navigate to the part of the UI that applies to the item the user wants to create.

quick deploy (n)~ A designation that the user can apply to a content deployment job to denote that it will be deployed frequently and quickly.

Quick Edit (PN)~ A feature that enables users to edit SharePoint list content directly without opening an edit window.

Quick Explore (PN)~ A feature that enables single-click access to trend and contribution patterns within a PivotTable or PivotChart report.

Quick Form (n)~ A feature that displays a short form that you can use to quickly enter data and create records.

quick form (n)~ A view or display of a shorter version of a form that allows you to enter and save data quickly and easily.

Quick Info tooltip (PN)~ The pop-up window that displays the complete declaration for an identifier when the pointer rests on the identifier in a code editor window.

Quick Launch (n)~ A customizable area of the taskbar, which by default is displayed to the right of the Start button. It contains icons you can click to open programs, such as Windows Explorer or Outlook Express, or to show the desktop. You can add or remove icons to it and move it to a different area of the taskbar.

Quick Launch (n)~ The name of the bar on the Home page of the Works Task Launcher. The Quick Launch bar allows users to quickly start any program included in Works and Works Suite.

Quick Launch toolbar (n)~ A customizable area of the taskbar, which by default is displayed to the right of the Start button. It contains icons you can click to open programs, such as Windows Explorer or Outlook Express, or to show the desktop. You can add or remove icons to it and move it to a different area of the taskbar.

quick link (n)~ A customizable link on the Home page (on a menu and a corresponding Web part).

Quick Lync (PN)~ A menu bar that appears beside the picture area of a contact in the Lync Contacts list that shows the available communication modes: IM, Call, Video, and View card.

Quick Notes (PN)~ A section in the default OneNote notebook where certain notes are stored by default.

Quick Parts (PN)~ A feature that contains galleries where the user can create, store, and find reusable pieces of content, including AutoText, document properties, fields and building blocks.

Quick Parts gallery (PN)~ A gallery to which users can add reusable content to be displayed in Quick Parts and the Building Blocks Organizer.

Quick Path (PN)~ A control that provides the essential user interface needed for a task, making the interaction straightforward. This feature shows only the most most relevant and most often used information options in a simple format.

quick play (n)~ An area in the Music app where recently played songs/albums and service-generated mixes are aggregated.

Quick Preview (PN)~ A feature that displays a preview of item content when a user hovers over a search result in SharePoint. The preview is optimized for the content type.

Quick Publication (n)~ A pre-formatted publication that can be quickly filled and finalized.

quick reports (n)~ In the Application Compatibility Manager, the set of easily accessible reports based upon your compatibility evaluation data.

Quick Rules (PN)~ A feature that allows form designers to select from a gallery of pre-built rules to make their forms dynamic.

Quick Search (n)~ A search feature associated with folders and programs that begins to display results as soon as a keyword is entered. When you enter text, files in the current view are automatically filtered to show only those that match what you typed.

Quick Shape (PN)~ A shape that has been added to a special area of a stencil to make it more easily accessible.

Quick Shapes area (PN)~ An area at the top of every stencil to which you can add the shapes you use most often, so that they will be more easily accessible.

Quick Shapes stencil (PN)~ A stencil in the Shapes window that shows all the Quick Shapes from the Quick Shapes area of each open stencil.

Quick Share Account (PN)~ A feature to define the quick upload of images using a user-defined storing location (such as OneDrive or Facebook) to be listed in the context menu.

Quick Start (n)~ A stand-alone, single document that users can use to get started on a subject or technology quickly.

Quick start (PN)~ A format for user assistance content that presents simple steps on a given topic that enable a user to begin using a feature quickly.

Quick Start (n)~ A virtual machine deployment that installs Remote Desktop Services on one server, creates a collection and publishes select RemoteApp programs.

Quick Start (n)~ A user experience by which a user is presumably able to easily configure an object of interest.

Quick Start Guide (PN)~ The initial user reference guide or piece of documentation for using a device or feature.

Quick Steps (PN)~ A feature that provides access to gallery of frequently-used actions with the touch of a button. Users can customize the gallery to execute a combination of operations in one click.

Quick Style set (n)~ A collection of formatting options (Quick Styles) that are designed to be used together.

Quick Styles (n)~ A feature that allows the user to select from a gallery of pre-defined formatting styles and apply them quickly to tables, text, charts, drawing objects and SmartArt graphics.

Quick Tabs (n)~ A user interface element that provides users with a quick and easy way to navigate across a large group of opened Web pages by providing the user with a visual representation of all of the opened thumbnails. Through this visualization, the user can easily spot and select a desired thumbnail.

Quick Tag Editor (n)~ A tool for quickly selecting and inserting HTML.

Quick Tag Tree (n)~ The hierarchical HTML tag structure of an opened HTML document that appears in a window docked beneath the quick tag selector.

Quick Text (PN)~ A keyboard functionality that enables the user to insert pre-written sentences, phrases, words, or characters instantly into a text box via a list option in the software input panel (SIP).

Quick Tour (n)~ An overview presentation of features that can be launched from within the program.

quick view (n)~ A view that provides one-click access to a subset of e-mail messages based on specific criteria, which include: flagged (messages that the customer has designated as requiring follow-up), photos (messages that contain photos), and social updates (messages that originate from a social networking service such as Facebook).

quick view form (n)~ A mini form that shows up within the main form, so that users can create a new record for an entity without leaving the context of the current process.

Quick views (PN)~ The group label for the links that provide one-click access to a subset of e-mail messages based on specific criteria, such as flagged, containing photos, and from social networking services.

QuickTime (PN)~ Software components developed by Apple for creating, editing, publishing, and viewing multimedia content. QuickTime, which supports video, animation, graphics, 3-D, VR (virtual reality), MIDI, music, sound, and text, has been part of the Mac OS since version 7 of the operating system and is used in many Macintosh applications. Windows applications can also run QuickTime files but require the installation of special player software. QuickTime is often used on the Web to provide Web pages with video and animation. Most Web browsers support plug-ins for running these types of files. QuickTime is also part of the new MPEG-4 specification.

Quicktime ~ A video compression standard created by Apple, and the program which displays such movies. Usually Quicktime files have the extension .MOV.

quiesce (v)~ To bring a form, service, server farm, or form template offline gradually by not accepting new user sessions and allowing existing sessions to finish.

quiet answer (n)~ A telephone-answering protocol in which incoming calls are answered with silence instead of a tone signal. Some telephone-switching systems use quiet answering. These switching systems expect the caller to provide another phone number, code, or extension after the quiet answer.

quiet hours (n)~ The timeframe a user specifies to suppress notifications from Windows.

quiet hours (PN)~ A feature in Cortana's Notebook that enables the user to turn off call,

text, and other notifications with options to let the inner circle get through.

quiet mode (n)~ The mode of a command-line application where it does not display confirmation messages or any other user interface items that normally appear on screen. The switch for quiet mode is typically '/q'.

quiet time (n)~ A timeframe someone specifies to suppress notifications from Windows Live Alerts.

quit (n)~ A command in many applications for exiting the program.

quiz (n)~ A test of knowledge that consists of a series of short questions, often in a multiple-choice format.

quorum (n)~ In a database mirroring session with a witness server, a relationship in which the servers that can currently communicate with each other arbitrate who owns the role of principal server.

quorum (n)~ For a failover cluster, the number of elements that must be online for a given cluster to continue running. The elements relevant in this context are nodes or, in some cases, a witness disk or witness file share.

quorum configuration (n)~ Settings in a failover cluster that determine the point at which too many failures will stop the cluster from running.

quorum disk (n)~ The cluster disk on which configuration data is maintained in the quorum log, cluster database checkpoint, and resource checkpoints. The quorum disk is managed by the quorum resource, which is usually a special kind of physical disk resource.

quorum log (n)~ The log where the quorum resource stores data. This data is maintained by the clustering software.

quorum mode (n)~ The WSFC quorum configuration in a failover cluster that determines the number of node failures that the cluster can sustain.

quorum resource (n)~ For a server cluster, the quorum-capable resource selected to maintain the configuration data necessary for recovery of the cluster. This data contains details of all of the changes that have been applied to the cluster database. The quorum resource is generally accessible to other cluster resources so that any cluster node has access to the most recent database changes. By default there is only one quorum resource per server cluster.

quota (n)~ A per-process limit on the use of system resources. For each process, the system sets limits on certain system resources that the process's threads can use, for example, the memory manager.

quota (n)~ A revenue objective specified as a monetary amount that has been assigned to a salesperson for a specified fiscal period.

quota (n)~ A per-user limit on cloud capacity usage.- A quota can consist of several dimensions such as CPUs, memory, storage, virtual machines, and so on.

quota limit (n)~ The amount of disk space available to a user.

quota message (n)~ An e-mail message that is automatically sent by Microsoft Exchange to the owners of a mailbox or a public folder when a size limit, which is called a storage quota, for the mailbox or public folder has been exceeded or is at risk of being exceeded.

quota point (n)~ The unit by which the virtual machine quota for a self-service user or group is calculated. Each new virtual machine can add zero or more quota points toward

virtual machine quotas. The virtual machine template that is used to create the virtual machine determines how many quota points the virtual machine adds. Quota points only apply to the quota while a virtual machine is deployed.

quota template (n)~ A template that defines a space limit on the physical drive, the type of quota (hard or soft), and a set of notifications to be generated when the quota limit is being approached.

Quota Usage (n)~ A storage report that lists the quotas that exceed a certain disk space usage level. Use this report to quickly identify quotas that may soon be exceeded so that you can take the appropriate action.

quotation (n)~ A formal offer for products or services, proposed at specific prices and related payment terms.

quotation (n)~ An abstract representation of an F# expression that is created by bracketing an F# expression with the special symbols <@ and @> or <@@ and @@>, for example: <@ 1 + 1 @>.

quotation (n)~ A source document that documents an offer to supply a quantity of product for a specified price and by a specified date.

quotation currency unit (n)~ The currency unit in an exchange rate calculation.

quotation management (n)~ The process of creating, adjusting, issuing, processing, and tracking a quotation from beginning, when customer information is collected, to ending, when the quotation is lost, canceled, or accepted.

quote (n)~ A formal offer for products or services, proposed at specific prices and related payment terms.

quoted identifier (n)~ An object in a database that requires the use of special characters (delimiters) because the object name does not comply with the formatting rules of regular identifiers.

QVGA (n)~ A video format that has 320 x 240 pixels, and a 1.33:1 aspect ratio.

QWERTY ~ This term is used to describe a standard (Latin alphabet-based) keyboard. Why? Because the first six keys in the upper-left part of the keyboard spell out Q-W-E-R-T-Y. I suppose you could call it a QWERTYUIOP keyboard, but QWERTY is a lot easier to say.

qword (n)~ A data type consisting of a 64-bit unsigned integer.

R ~

R&B (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 14.

R18+ (oth)~ A game rating symbol developed by the British Board of Film Classification (BBFC).

R1C1 notation (n)~ A convention for referencing the location of cells in a worksheet in which both the rows and the columns on the worksheet are numbered. The location of a cell is indicated with an R' followed by a row number and a 'C' followed by a column number.'

RA (n)~ An entity that identifies and authenticates certificate subjects on behalf of a certification authority, but does not issue or sign certificates.

RA (n)~ The Windows Fabric system service responsible for implementing the reconfiguration of replica-sets.

race condition (n)~ A condition in which a feedback circuit interacts with internal circuit processes in a way that produces chaotic output behavior.

race condition (n)~ A condition in which two or more threads can reach and execute a block of code, and the program outcome changes radically depending on which thread reaches the code first. A race condition is benign if all outcomes are valid. However, race conditions can be associated with synchronization errors that can result in one process interfering with another process and possibly introduce a vulnerability. Frequently, a potential outcome of a race condition leaves the program in an unstable or invalid state.

Racing & flying (PN)~ A game category that emphasizes racing elements or vehicle simulation.

racing + flying (PN)~ A game category that emphasizes racing elements or vehicle simulation.

rack (n)~ A storage system with multiple tiers that can accommodate pallets or other standardized containers. Typically, a rack holds pallets in vertical sections, but some can also be more than one pallet deep.

rack ~ A framework or structure that holds computer servers or networking equipment, usually by means of shelves or mounting plates. The height of computer equipment is expressed in- U, which equal the distance between shelf increments in a standard rack

rack-mounted (adj)~ Built for installation in a metal frame or cabinet of standard width (typically 19 inches or 23 inches) and mounting arrangements.

rack-mounted chassis (n)~ A chassis type that can be reported by the Win32_SystemEnclosure class in Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) and that refers to a chassis that is designed to be rack-mountable.

RAD (n)~ A method of building computer systems in which the system is programmed and implemented in segments, rather than waiting until the entire project is completed for implementation. Developed by programmer James Martin, RAD uses such tools as CASE and visual programming.

RAD Web Access Configuration (PN)~ An option on the Remote Desktop Services

menu on the Administrative Tools menu that opens the RAD Web Access Web site for administrative purposes.

radar chart (n)~ A type of chart that compares the aggregate values of a number of data series.

Radeon ~ Radeon is a brand of GPU and RAM produced by AMD

radial (adj)~ A type of transition that uses an effect involving a circle or a circular motion.

Radial Cycle (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show the relationship to a central idea. Emphasizes both information in the center circle and how information in the outer ring of circles contributes to the central idea. The first Level 1 line of text corresponds to the central circle, and its Level 2 text corresponds to the outer ring of circles. Unused text does not appear, but remains available if you switch layouts.

radial diagram (n)~ A diagram that is used to show relationships of elements to a core element.

radial gradient (n)~ A brush where one color gradually transitions into another in a radial fashion.

Radial List (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show relationships to a central idea in a cycle. The center shape can contain a picture. Level 1 text appears in the smaller circles and any related Level 2 text appears to the side of the smaller circles.

radial menu (n)~ A touch-friendly, contextual control that presents commands in a circular arrangement.

Radial Venn (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show both overlapping relationships and the relationship to a central idea in a cycle. The first line of Level 1 text corresponds to the central shape and the lines of Level 2 text correspond to the surrounding circular shapes. Unused text does not appear, but remains available if you switch layouts.

radian (n)~ The angle between two radii of a circle such that the length of the arc between them is equal to the radius. The circumference of a circle is equal to 2p times the radius, so one radian contains 360/(2p) = 180/p = approximately 57.2958 degrees. Conversely, multiplying the number of degrees by p/180 gives the number of radians; 360 degrees equals 2p radians.

radio (n)~ Electromagnetic waves longer than about 0.3 mm (frequencies lower than about 1 THz). Radio is used to transmit a wide variety of signals, using various frequency ranges and types of modulation, such as AM and FM broadcasts, microwave relays, and television broadcasts.

radio (n)~ A part of a device that converts sound waves or mechanical movements into corresponding electric waves or impulses.

Radio (PN)~ A feature that provides unending stream of music based not on the user's library, but on an artist or song selected by the user.

radio button (n)~ A standard control that allows a user to select from a fixed set of mutually exclusive choices.

radio frequency identification (n)~ A technology that uses radio frequencies to identify products. An RFID-capable product has an RFID tag that can transmit information, such as serial number, to an RF reader, which converts the information into digital data that can be sent to a computer.

radio frequency identification sensor (n)~ A type of sensor (such as a proximity sensor) that uses radio frequency identification (RFID) for a numerous purposes, such as identification of physical items, automatic log on, location of people, etc.

RADIUS (n)~ A proposed Internet protocol in which an authentication server provides authorization and authentication information to a network server to which a user is attempting to link.

RADIUS One-Time Password (n)~ An authentication method that supports the authentication to RADIUS server using passwords that change, based on time or on an authentication request counter.

RADIUS OTP (n)~ An authentication method that supports the authentication to RADIUS server using passwords that change, based on time or on an authentication request counter.

radix (n)~ The base of a number system-for example, 2 in the binary system, 10 in the decimal system, 8 in the octal system, and 16 in the hexadecimal system.

raft (v)~ To manipulate an interface element, such as a toolbar, to share horizontal space with when it is docked top or bottom, or vertical space when docked left or right.

ragged hierarchy (n)~ A hierarchy in which one or more levels do not contain members in one or more branches of the hierarchy.

ragged left (adj)~ Of, relating to, or being lines of text whose left ends are not vertically aligned but form an irregular edge. Text may be right-justified and have a ragged left margin. Ragged-left text is used infrequently-typically, for visual effect in advertisements.

ragged right (adj)~ Of, relating to, or being lines of text whose right ends are not vertically aligned but form an irregular edge. Letters and other word-processed documents are commonly left-justified, with ragged-right margins.

RA-GRS (PN)~ The Microsoft Azure service that gives users read access to their secondary storage replica in the event of a failure in their primary storage location.

RAID (n)~ A mechanism for storing identical data on multiple disks for redundancy, improved performance, and increased mean time between failures (MTBF). RAID provides fault tolerance and appears to the operating system as a single logical drive.

RAID ~ (Redundant Array of Inexpensive Disks; pr. 'raid') A way of connecting multiple hard disks together so that a computer sees them as one very large, very fast disk instead of many smaller ones, or to add redundancy so that if any disk in the array is physically damaged, the others have a copy of all the data and nothing is lost. Often called a 'RAID array', even though the acronym already contains the word array. Mostly used on network servers.

RAID-5 volume (n)~ A fault-tolerant volume with data and parity striped intermittently across three or more physical disks. Parity is a calculated value that is used to reconstruct data after a failure. If a portion of a physical disk fails, Windows recreates the data that was on the failed portion from the remaining data and parity. You can create RAID-5 volumes only on dynamic disks on computers running the Windows 2000 Server or Windows Server 2003 families of operating systems. You cannot mirror or extend RAID-5 volumes. In Windows NT 4.0, a RAID-5 volume was known as a striped set with parity.

rail (n)~ In a slider control, the element to the right of the thumb element.

raise an event (v)~ Perform an action, such as clicking a control in a graphical user

interface, leading to the execution of a piece of code.

RAISERROR statement (n)~ A Transact-SQL (T-SQL) statement that displays an error message and sets the @@ERROR automatic variable without changing the flow of the procedure.

RAM (n)~ The temporary storage area the computer uses to run programs and store data. Information stored in RAM is temporary and is designed to be erased when the computer is turned off.

RAM ~ (Random Access Memory; pr. 'ram') The computer's mainmemory, which it uses to hold whatever you are currently working on. The contents of RAM are lost when the computer is switched off. Adding more RAM is often the most cost-effective upgrade for an ageing computer.

RAM cache (n)~ Cache memory that is used by the system to store and retrieve data from the RAM. Frequently accessed segments of data may be stored in the cache for quicker access compared with secondary storage devices such as disks.

RAM chip (n)~ A semiconductor storage device. RAM chips can be either dynamic or static memory.

RAM resident (adj)~ Permanently located in a computer's memory, rather than swapped in and out of memory as needed.

random (adj)~ Specifically, a reference to an arbitrary or unpredictable situation or event. The term is also given an extended, pejorative or semi-pejorative meaning, however, in which it is used in the sense of nonspecific, incoherent, poorly organized, loser, and so on.

random access memory (n)~ The temporary storage area the computer uses to run programs and store data. Information stored in RAM is temporary and is designed to be erased when the computer is turned off.

random access memory cache (n)~ Cache memory that is used by the system to store and retrieve data from the RAM. Frequently accessed segments of data may be stored in the cache for quicker access compared with secondary storage devices such as disks.

random password setting (n)~ A setting that determines the number of characters required to set a password in the connected directory.

range (n)~ A sequence of values.

range (n)~ The range of a light. Objects that are within the range will be lit by the light. Objects beyond the range of the light will not be lit by the light. Range properties only apply to the Spot Light and Point Light.

range (n)~ A set of continuous item identifiers to which the same clock vector applies. A range is represented by a starting point, an ending point, and a clock vector that applies to all IDs that are in between.

range (n)~ The area or distance that a Bluetooth device is able to cover to be successfully paired with another Bluetooth device or computer.

range chart (n)~ A type of chart that displays a set of data points that are each defined by multiple values for the same category. Values are represented by the height of the marker as measured by the value axis. Category labels are displayed on the category axis. The plain range chart fills in the area between the top and bottom value for each data point.

range name (n)~ A name assigned to a cell or group of cells.

range partition (n)~ A table partition that is defined by specific and customizable ranges

of data.

range partitioning (n)~ A way of partitioning a table or index by specifying partitions to hold rows with ranges of values from a single partitioning column.

range query (n)~ A query that specifies a range of values as part of the search criteria, such as all rows from 10 through 100.

range selection (n)~ A selection that consists of a set of objects that are logically sequential or adjacent to each other.

range utilization (n)~ A measure that shows how much of a pay range a given employee has utilized and which is used to determine the potential for additional increases within the range. Range utilization is calculated as follows: (Fixed Pay Rate -€" Range Minimum) / (Range Maximum -€" Range Minimum). If fixed pay rate equals the range maximum, then the range utilization equals 100%, pay at midpoint equals 50%, and pay at minimum equals 0%.

range variable (n)~ A variable that provides access to each element in a sequence in a LINQ query.

rank (v)~ To give a unique cardinal position to each entry, as in stack rank.

ranking (n)~ The process used by Windows XP to rank drivers to determine which is the best for a device. The lower the rank, the better the match of the driver to the device.

ranking function (n)~ Function that returns ranking information about each row in the window (partition) of a result set depending on the row's position within the window.

ranking model (n)~ An XML document that describes how to rank items in search results.

Ransomware ~ a form of malware in which rogue software code effectively holds a user's computer hostage until a 'ransom' fee is paid. Ransomware often infiltrates a PC as a computer worm or Trojan horse that takes advantage of open security vulnerabilities.

Rap (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 15.

RAP (n)~ A Microsoft Services Premier Support offering that helps prevent serious issues from occurring by analyzing the health and risks present in an environment.

rapid application development (n)~ A method of building computer systems in which the system is programmed and implemented in segments, rather than waiting until the entire project is completed for implementation. Developed by programmer James Martin, RAD uses such tools as CASE and visual programming.

RAS account (n)~ A network account that enables a mobile device to remotely access a network.

Raspberry Filling Button (n)~ A button on the Comfy Cakes game interface that allows the player to select a raspberry filling for their cake.

raster (n)~ A rectangular pattern of lines; on a video display, the horizontal scan lines from which the term raster scan is derived.

raster graphic (n)~ An image created as a collection of small, independent dots, called pixels, which are arranged in rows and columns.

raster image (n)~ A display image formed by patterns of light and dark or differently colored pixels in a rectangular array.

rasterization (n)~ The conversion of vector graphics (images described in terms of mathematical elements, such as points and lines) to equivalent images composed of pixel patterns that can be stored and manipulated as sets of bits.

rate and review (PN)~ An option to rate the content and add a review of an app.

rate card (n)~ A sheet of paper that contains the standard rate for the media you buy and sell.

rate engine (n)~ An engine that creates a rating structure and sets up an interface between rating services and carrier companies.

rate of change (n)~ The rate of price change compared with historical data. The rate of change is calculated against a period of days prior to the current price. The output is a percentage.

rate shopping (n)~ The process of locating and displaying all shipping rates that are available for a particular load.

rating (n)~ An evaluation of the relationship between a business and an account or a business contact (for example, good, great, average). Part of the account financial information.

rating (n)~ An assessment of music or video content on a scale that corresponds to the user's opinion of the content.

rating (n)~ An assessment of a Store item on a scale that corresponds to the user's opinion of the content.

rating control (n)~ A control that developers use to create a rating feedback UI element.

rating model (n)~ A model of defined values used to rate an employee's performance, including level of skills.

rating shortcut (n)~ A keyboard shortcut or a remote control that you can use to rate media files such as TV shows or songs.

Ratings and reviews (PN)~ The section in Windows Store containing the user ratings and reviews for a given app.

Rave (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 68.

raw camera image (n)~ A bitmap that the camera obtains and that the developers use to determine additional types of input, such as the size and shape of an object that is placed on the Surface screen.

raw data (n)~ Unprocessed, typically unformatted, data, such as a stream of bits that has not been filtered for commands or special characters.

raw file (n)~ A native format for fast reading and writing of data.

Raw File destination (n)~ An SSIS destination that writes raw data to a file.

Raw File source (n)~ An SSIS source that reads raw data from a file.

raw input (n)~ The input that the digitizer provides. It is the exact coordinates that the hardware provides into the input stack.

raw notification (n)~ A type of notification sent via the Microsoft Push Notification Service to an app running on Windows Phone. The format and meaning of the data is determined by the app.

raw socket (n)~ A socket that provides direct access to lower-level network protocols.

Razor (PN)~ A built-in view engine for ASP.NET MVC that uses the Razor syntax.

Razor (PN)~ An ASP.NET syntax that lets developers combine programming code (in C# or Visual Basic) with HTML markup in Web pages.

Razor syntax (n)~ An ASP.NET syntax that lets developers combine programming code (in C# or Visual Basic) with HTML markup in Web pages.

RBAC role (n)~ The user role that is assigned to a user account, which determines the options that are visible to that user and the tasks that the user can perform in the management interface for Exchange Labs.

RBC (oth)~ The largest bank in Canada as measured by assets and market capitalization.

RBL (n)~ A dynamic list that is maintained inside an organization or by a remote third-party organization that contains a list of known unsolicited e-mail sources. The receiving mail server may refuse connections from addresses that are on a RBL.

RBL service (PN)~ The business that compiles and distributes lists of IP addresses from which spam has originated in the past.

RBS (n)~ The structure that describes an organization's hierarchy. The RBS code defines the hierarchical position that a resource holds in the organization.

RCA connector (n)~ A connector used for attaching audio and video devices, such as stereo equipment or a composite video monitor, to a computer's video adapter.

RCW (n)~ A .NET Framework object that acts as a proxy for a reference-counted COM object.

RD CAP (n)~ A policy that allows the administrator to specify who can connect to an RD Gateway server. Administrators can also specify requirements that users must meet to connect to an RD Gateway server. Administrators can configure RD CAPs by using the Add Roles Wizard during installation of the RD Gateway role service, or by using RD Gateway Manager after installation.

RD Connection Broker (PN)~ A Remote Desktop Services role service that enables a user to load balance sessions in a remote desktop server farm. Additionally, RD Connection Broker enables a user to reconnect to an existing session in a load-balanced remote desktop server farm.

RD Gateway (PN)~ A role service that enables authorized remote users to connect to resources on an internal corporate or private network, from any Internet-connected device. RD Gateway uses Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) over HTTPS to help form a secure, encrypted connection between remote users on the Internet and the remote computers on which their productivity applications run.

RD Gateway Manager (PN)~ A Microsoft Management Console (MMC) console on an RD Gateway server that administrators can use to configure Remote Desktop connection authorization policies (RD CAPs), Remote Desktop resource authorization policies (RD RAPs), and computer groups associated with RD RAPs. RD Gateway Manager also provides tools to help monitor RD Gateway connection status, health, and events.

RD Gateway server (n)~ A server on which the Remote Desktop Gateway role service is installed. Users connect to network resources on an internal corporate or private network through an RD Gateway server.

RD Gateway server farm (n)~ A group of RD Gateway servers that have been configured to function correctly using a load balancing solution that is in place.

RD Gateway-managed computer group (n)~ A list of network resources (computers) on an internal corporate or private network that users can access through an RD Gateway server. You can configure RD Gateway-managed computer groups by using RD Gateway Manager after installation of the RD Gateway role service.

RD Licensing (PN)~ A Remote Desktop Services role service that manages the Remote Desktop Services client access licenses (RDS CALs). RD Licensing installs, issues, and monitors the availability of RDS CALs on a Remote Desktop license server by using RD Licensing Manager.

RD Licensing Diagnoser (PN)~ A management tool that provides information to help identify possible licensing problems for the Remote Desktop Session Host server.

RD Licensing grace period (n)~ The grace period during which you must purchase and install the appropriate number of RDS CALs for each device or user that needs to connect to a remote desktop server.

RD Licensing Manager (PN)~ A Remote Desktop Services management tool for installing, issuing, and monitoring Remote Desktop Services client access licenses (RDS CALs) on a Remote Desktop license server.

RD Management Console (PN)~ A Server Manager component for Remote Desktop Services used to deploy, configure and manage RDS deployments.

RD RAP (n)~ A policy that allows an administrator to specify the network resources that users can connect to through an RD Gateway server. Administrators can configure RD RAPs by using the Add Roles Wizard during installation of the RD Gateway role service, or by using RD Gateway Manager after installation.

RD Session Host (PN)~ A Remote Desktop Services role service that enables a computer that is running Windows Server to host Windows-based programs or the full Windows desktop.

RD Session Host server (n)~ A server running the RD Session Host role service that hosts Windows-based programs or the full Windows desktop for Remote Desktop Services clients.

RD Session Host server running in redirection mode (n)~ An RD Session Host server running in redirection mode.

RD Virtualization Host (PN)~ A Remote Desktop Services role service that hosts the virtual machines that are made available to users by using RemoteApp and Desktop Connection.

RDA (n)~ A service that provides a simple way for a smart device application to access (pull) and send (push) data to and from a remote SQL Server database table and a local SQL Server Mobile Edition database table. RDA can also be used to issue SQL commands on a server running SQL Server.

RDBMS (n)~ A database system that organizes data into related rows and columns as specified by a relational model.

RDC (PN)~ The client software that enables users to connect to a remote computer that has the Remote Desktop feature enabled or to a remote desktop server.

RDF (n)~ A specification developed by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) to define a flexible infrastructure for organizing and managing metadata (data about data) across the Web and the Internet. The Resource Description Framework is intended to provide a

framework based on XML (eXtensible Markup Language) that can standardize the way applications exchange metadata (or metacontent). Possible uses include search engines, content rating systems, and other areas in which exchange of information about data is valuable.

RDF Site Summary (n)~ An XML-based syndication technology that enables websites to distribute content, such as news headlines and blog posts, effeciently to readers.

RDFE (PN)~ The publicly exposed API, which is the front end to the Management Portal and the Service Management API, acting as kind of router for request and traffic to and from the load balancers and fabric controller.

RDFI (n)~ The bank or financial institution that represents the customer or vendor who receives the payment.

RDL (n)~ A set of instructions that describe layout and query information for a report. RDL is composed of XML elements that conform to an XML grammar created for Reporting Services.

RDL Sandboxing (PN)~ A feature that makes it possible to detect and restrict specific types of resource usage by individual tenants in a scenario where multiple tenants share a single Web farm of report servers.

RDMA (n)~ A networking feature that lets one computer directly place information into the memory of another computer.

RDO (n)~ An object-oriented data access tool featured in Visual Basic 4 and later. Remote Data Objects have no native file format of their own; they can be used only with databases complying with the most recent ODBC standards. This feature is popular for its speed and minimal coding requirements.

RDP (n)~ A proprietary protocol to provide remote display and input capabilities over network connections for Windows-®-based applications between two computers.

RDS (PN)~ A server role that provides multi-user access to applications and desktops for non-admin purposes; provides technologies that enable users to access Windows-based programs that are installed on a remote desktop server, or to access the Windows desktop itself, from almost any computing device.

RDS CAL (n)~ A license that is required for a user or a device to connect to a remote desktop server.

RDS Per Device CAL (n)~ One of the two types of Remote Desktop Services client access licenses (RDS CALs) that permits one device (used by any user) to connect to a remote desktop server.

RDS Per User CAL (n)~ One of the two types of Remote Desktop Services client access licenses (RDS CALs) that permits one user to access remote desktop servers from an unlimited number of client computers or devices.

RDVH (PN)~ A Windows server that is running Microsoft Hyper-V Server.

RDWC (n)~ A feature of Windows that when deployed on a Web server, allows a user to connect to remote desktop servers and other computers through a Web browser, even if the full Remote Desktop Connection client is not installed on the user's computer.

reach (n)~ The number of unique users who perform a specific action, such as clicking on a specific ad.

reach (n)~ The potential size of the network and size of the audience of an author.

reach of clicks (n)~ The number of unique users who perform a specific action, such as clicking on a specific ad.

reactivate (v)~ To activate an account after it has been deactivated.

read (n)~ The action of transferring data from an input source into a computer's memory or from memory into the CPU (central processing unit).

read access (n)~ A privilege on a computer system that allows a user to read stored data.

Read mode (PN)~ A mode that is optimized for reading or viewing content and does not support edit functionality.

Read permission (n)~ Authorization for a user or role to read data in a form or report, but not to enter data, make edits, or modify the properties of the form or report.

read/write memory (n)~ Memory that can be both read from and written to (modified). Semiconductor RAM and core memory are typical read/write memory systems. Compare ROM (definition 2).

Read+Write permission (n)~ A designation that indicates that certain users or roles have both Read and Write permissions to an object or data set.

readability statistics (n)~ Information about the reading level of a document in Word.

Read-Access Geo Redundant (PN)~ The Microsoft Azure service that gives users read access to their secondary storage replica in the event of a failure in their primary storage location.

reader (n)~ A person who is allowed to view and read content.

Reader (PN)~ An app that facilitates the reading of PDF and XPS files.

Reader (PN)~ A user role in the Engagement functionality of Social Listening. A person with the Reader role can read posts from streams that are made available to them.

reading indicator (n)~ A visual effect in the navigation pane that shows users where they are in a document.

reading layout view (n)~ A view that is designed for reading documents on a computer screen. The document is resized to fit the screen and most toolbars are removed, but commands are available for navigating, commenting, and looking up words.

Reading List (PN)~ The Windows app where users can save links to content (such as articles or videos) and then quickly return to them later.

reading list (n)~ A feature that allows you to bookmark webpages and articles to read later.

reading order (n)~ The visual order in which characters, words, and groups of words are displayed. English and most other European languages are displayed in left-to-right order and Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, and Urdu are displayed in right-to-left order.

reading pane (n)~ A window in an e-mail program where you can preview an item without opening it.

reading position indicator (n)~ A visual effect in the navigation pane that shows users where they are in a document.

Reading View (n)~ A command on the View menu that gives you the best zoom level for reading notes in Windows Journal.

Reading View (PN)~ A slide show mode that displays content in a manageable window that can be resized and features navigation buttons. This mode is optimized for reviewing presentations, allowing users to get the full experience, complete with animations and

media, while performing other tasks, such as taking notes.

Reading View (PN)~ A view that allows users to read a document, but not to edit it.

reading view (n)~ A view that displays web articles in a distraction-free layout that is optimized for their screen size.

README (n)~ A file containing information that the user either requires or will find informative and that might not have been included in the documentation. Readme files are placed on disk in plain-text form (without extraneous or program-specific characters) so that they can be read easily be a variety of word processing programs.

Readme ~ An electronic document, usually distributed with software, containing additional information- that didn't make it into the printed guides, often giving tips about troubleshooting installation problems, and last minute changes to the software. It is usually entitled 'readme.txt'.

readme file (n)~ A file containing information that the user either requires or will find informative and that might not have been included in the documentation. Readme files are placed on disk in plain-text form (without extraneous or program-specific characters) so that they can be read easily be a variety of word processing programs.

read-only (Adverb) ~ Capable of being retrieved (read), printed or copied but not changed (written) or saved.

Read-only ~ A read-only file has been set so that it cannot be altered or deleted. Also called- write-protected. You can make a file read-only in Windows by right-clicking on it and checking the 'read-only' box under attributes.

Read-Only Administrator user role (n)~ A role that is used to limit users to only viewing status, job status, and properties of objects within their assigned host groups, private clouds, and library servers. A Read-Only Administrator cannot create new objects.

Read-only Analyst (n)~ A security role that grants permissions to administrative users so that they can view all objects in Configuration Manager.

read-only attribute (n)~ A file attribute, stored with a file's directory entry, indicating whether or not a file may be changed or erased. When the read-only attribute is off, the file can be modified or deleted; when it is on, the file can only be displayed.

read-only domain controller (n)~ A domain controller that has read-only copies of directory partitions.

read-only library share (n)~ A library share that is assigned to a private cloud and that is used to share resources to self-service users that deploy services to that private cloud.

read-only memory (n)~ A semiconductor circuit that contains information that cannot be modified.

read-only replicated folder (n)~ A replicated folder on a specific member in which users cannot add or change files.

read-optimized (adj)~ Type of form that is not editable, so viewers can quickly see data, but not modify it.

read-through provider (n)~ An assembly that is associated with an AppFabric cache that is called when a client makes a read' request for a key that does not currently exist. The provider retrieves this from a custom backend store and returns this seamlessly to the client.'

real (n)~ An approximate numeric data type with seven-digit precision. It can hold

positive values from approximately 1.18E - 38 through 3.40E + 38, negative values from approximately -1.18E - 38 through -3.40E + 38, or zero.

real account (n)~ An account balance that is carried forward into a subsequent fiscal period.

real address (n)~ An absolute (machine) address specifying a physical location in memory.

Real Audio, Real Media, Real Video ~ An audio and video compression system from RealMedia Inc which produces files small enough to play back in real time over an ordinary modem, at the cost of a lot of sound/vision quality.

Real Gambling (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB).

real mode (n)~ An operating mode in the Intel 80x86 family of microprocessors. In real mode, the processor can execute only one program at a time. It can access no more than about 1 MB of memory, but it can freely access system memory and input/output devices. Real mode is the only mode possible in the 8086 processor and is the only operating mode supported by MS-DOS. In contrast, the protected mode offered in the 80286 and higher microprocessors provides the memory management and memory protection needed for multitasking environments such as Windows.

real number (n)~ A data type, in a programming language such as Pascal, that is used for storing, to some limit of precision, values that include both integer and fractional parts.

real storage (n)~ The amount of RAM memory in a system, as distinguished from virtual memory.

real time (n)~ The actual time in which events occur.

RealAudio ~ a communication protocol developed by Real Networks (www.realaudio.com) that allows audio signals to be broadcast over the Internet.

realization (n)~ The number of hours that the contact worked during a time period that are billable, that is, the sum of all hours on all time slips during the period that were billable.

realized gain (n)~ The increase in the value of an asset calculated as the difference in the value of the asset when two economic events occur and when the difference is recognized on the occurrence of the second event as an increase in wealth.

realized gain (n)~ A gain realized due to the difference in exchange rates between the transaction exchange rate and the payment exchange rate for a multicurrency transaction during revaluation.

realized loss (n)~ The decrease in the value of an asset calculated as the difference in the value of the asset when two economic events occur and when the difference is recognized on the occurrence of the second event as a reduction in wealth.

Really Simple Syndication (n)~ An XML-based syndication technology that enables websites to distribute content, such as news headlines and blog posts, effeciently to readers.

realm (n)~ A set of security principles, in a non-Windows networked environment, that are subject to Kerberos authentication.

realm (n)~ A domain or resource established for security reasons.

realm name (n)~ An identifying prefix or suffix appended to a user name to enable

appropriate routing and authentication during a remote logon process.

RealPlayer ~ a widely used program for playing RealAudio files, distributed by Real Networks

real-time (n)~ Of or relating to a time frame imposed by external constraints. Real-time operations are those in which the computer's activities match the human perception of time or those in which computer operations proceed at the same rate as a physical or external process. Real-time operations are characteristic of aircraft guidance systems, transaction-processing systems, scientific applications, and other areas in which a computer must respond to situations as they occur (for example, animating a graphic in a flight simulator or making corrections based on measurements).

real-time animation (n)~ Computer animation in which images are computed and updated on the screen at the same rate at which the objects simulated might move in the real world. Real-time animation allows dynamic involvement by the user because the computer can accept and incorporate keystrokes or controller movements as it is drawing the next image in the animation sequence. Arcade-style animation (such as in a flight simulator program) makes use of real-time animation in translating game plays into on-screen actions. In contrast, in animation done in virtual time, image frames are first calculated and stored and later replayed at a higher rate to achieve smoother movement.

real-time block list (n)~ A dynamic list that is maintained inside an organization or by a remote third-party organization that contains a list of known unsolicited e-mail sources. The receiving mail server may refuse connections from addresses that are on a RBL.

real-time block list service (PN)~ The business that compiles and distributes lists of IP addresses from which spam has originated in the past.

real-time clock (n)~ In PCs, circuits or other hardware elements that provide the system with real-world time.

Real-time Co-authoring (n)~ The ability of multiple authors, who are editing a shared document, to simultaneously see text and formatting changes made by co-authors as they add them.

Real-Time Control Protocol (n)~ A scalable transport control protocol that works with the Real-Time Protocol (RTP) to monitor real-time transmissions to multiple participants over a network-for example, during videoconferencing. The Real-Time Control Protocol, or RTCP, transmits packets of control information at regular intervals and is used to determine how well information is being delivered to recipients.

Real-Time Object-Oriented Modeling diagram (n)~ A graphical model of a system's components and their relationships (the structure), and of the system's response to events (its behavior).

Real-time protection (n)~ An option in Windows AntiSpyware that, when selected, provides spyware protection in real time.

Real-Time Streaming Protocol (n)~ A network protocol, defined in RFC 2326, for controlling one or more digital media streams or a presentation (the aggregate of related media streams).

re-application (n)~ The removal of an item application between two item ledger entries (specifically, between an inventory increase and an inventory decrease) and the creation of a new application for those item ledger entries to other entries.

rearm (v)~ To restore the Windows operating system to the original licensing state. All licensing and registry data related to activation are either removed or reset. Any grace period timers are reset as well.

reason code (n)~ The code that represents the cause for a certain action.

reason ID (n)~ The error (identification) number of the reason for a failure of a bulk import.

rebalance (v)~ To redistribute data or resources more evenly in order to change the processing capacity.

rebar (n)~ A container for child windows with one or more bands. Each band can contain one child window, which can be a toolbar or any other control.

rebar control (n)~ A container for child windows with one or more bands. Each band can contain one child window, which can be a toolbar or any other control.

rebase (v)~ To take all the changes that were committed on one branch and replay them on another one.

rebate (n)~ A refund of an amount after the full amount has been paid.

rebinding state (n)~ A state used by DHCP clients to extend and renew their address lease when the current lease is close to expiring. In this state, the client broadcasts to the network to locate any DHCP server that can either renew or replace its currently leased configuration. The rebinding state begins when 87.5 percent of the client`s lease time has elapsed.

Reboot ~ Restart the computer, either by shutting it down properly and restarting it (a soft reboot), or just switching it off and on again (a hard reboot - should only be used as a last resort).

rebuild (v)~ To recompile the source versions in order to produce a named set of deliverables (software components).

recalculation animation (n)~ An animation effect that plays when the value of a cell is recalculated. The old value slides out of the bottom as the new value slides in from the top.

receipt (n)~ The acceptance of items into inventory.

receipt advice (n)~ A business document that documents a summary of the products a buyer receives from a vendor.

receipt date (n)~ The date transferred goods are received in a warehouse. Receipt date applies to transfer orders.

receipt item (n)~ An itemized product that is received in an operations process.

receipt margin (n)~ A number of days added to receipts to inventory, such as purchases, to protect against unplanned delays.

Receivable Management Services (PN)~ A company that provides accounts receivable and debt collection services.

receive adapter (n)~ An adapter that listens to a protocol-specific address for an incoming message. When the message is received, the receive adapter sends the message through the receive pipeline to eventually be persisted to the MessageBox database. A send adapter accepts a message from a send pipeline and sends it to the send port.

receive file (oth)~ To get a document, video, photo, or other file from another user via Skype.

receive port (n)~ A logical grouping of similar receive locations.

Received Files (n)~ An item on the View menu that displays the list of files that the user has received via instant message conversations.

receiving depository financial institution (n)~ The bank or financial institution that represents the customer or vendor who receives the payment.

recent (n)~ The UI label in Messenger for the aspect of the social view that displays unprioritized recent social activity of friends.

recent searches (n)~ Previous searches that are recommended to users based on what they are typing.

Recently-found songs (PN)~ The collection title for music songs recently found on customer drives or storage, regardless of when they were first ripped or downloaded.

recipient (n)~ The individual or account to whom an item is sent.

Recipient Block list (n)~ An administrator-defined list of recipients for which mail coming in from the Internet should never be accepted.

recipient list (n)~ A file that contains the unique information for each data-merged document.

Recipient Management (PN)~ The role group that gives users the permissions to create and manage mailboxes, public groups, and external contacts. Members can also import new users, track messages sent and received by users, and manage Exchange ActiveSync settings for the organization.

recipient object (n)~ An object that represents a user or resource in Outlook, generally a mail message addressee.

recipient scope (n)~ The specified portion of the Active Directory directory service hierarchy that the Exchange Management Console and the Exchange Management Shell will use for recipient management. When you set the recipient scope to a specific location within Active Directory, you can view and manage all recipients stored in that location and all the containers under it.

Recipient Update Service (n)~ A service that updates the recipient objects within a domain with specific types of information.

Reclaimed (PN)~ Status shown for a task that is assigned in Outlook and tracked in CRM, where the task assignment is declined, and the assigner of the task reassigns the task back to himself or herself.

recognition (n)~ The interpretation of strokes or gestures as characters or operations.

recognition accounting rule (n)~ An accounting rule that prescribes the recognition of revenue and expenditure in accounts and on financial statements.

recognition award (n)~ A one-time award that can be paid out immediately in recognition of special effort, usually in the form of cash, stock, or a gift certificate. Recognition award plans usually involve a nomination and approval process and reward an accomplishment that represents a behavior or value promoted by the company.

recognition error (n)~ A mistake that occurs when the speech recognizer or handwriting recognizer does not interpret your speech or handwriting as you intended.

recognition profile (n)~ The results from your speech training and the recognition settings that you chose.

recognized text (n)~ Text that appears under your handwriting on the writing pad or in

place of the handwritten letter in the character pad.

recognizer (n)~ A software module that recognizes and processes components of one language or group of related languages, or a class of related objects such as musical notes, system gestures, and geometric shapes.

recognizer language (n)~ A language that user can set in handwriting recognizer on Tablet PC.

Recommendation Service (PN)~ A feature in the PowerPivot add-in for Excel that identifies the categories of data in your Excel workbook (such as cities, sports teams, or animals), sends those data categories online to Microsoft, and recommends other sets of similar data that might interest you.

recommendation work stream (n)~ A set of activities that are created for a fixed or variable compensation plan. These activities include calculating a guideline increase or award based on the algorithm associated with a specific compensation action, entering a recommended increase or award, presenting the recommendation for approval (if required), and loading the recommendation to the employee.

recommendations (n)~ A set of features that identify and surface content, people, apps or other items that a user may be interested in.

Recommended (PN)~ The collection title for recommendation items that can be either based on personalization algorithm or not covered by any personalization data.

Recommended artists (PN)~ The collection title for musical artists based on personalization algorithm.

Recommended Charts (PN)~ A feature that presents the user with recommended charts that can be used to display the data provided.

Recommended for you (PN)~ The collection title for items based on personalization algorithm.

Recommended movies (PN)~ The collection title for movies based on personalization algorithm.

Recommended music (PN)~ The collection title for music albums based on personalization algorithm.

Recommended PivotTables (PN)~ A feature that presents the user with recommended PivotTables that can be used as a starting point to analyze the data provided.

recommended point of interest (n)~ A point of interest that you want to highlight to users. You can add extra information and images about recommended points of interest.

Recommended TV (PN)~ The collection title for TV shows based on personalization algorithm.

recompile (v)~ To compile a program again, usually because of changes that needed to be made in the source code in response to error messages generated by the compiler.

reconcile (v)~ To compare and adjust two or more accounts or statements so that the figures agree.

reconciliation (n)~ An adjustment made to two versions of the same fixed or calculated number when they are not the same.

reconciliation (n)~ A practice of adjusting two or more accounts or statements so that the figures agree.

reconfiguration (n)~ The process of changing roles of replicas in the replica-set due to

failures or load balancing.

Reconfiguration Agent (n)~ The Windows Fabric system service responsible for implementing the reconfiguration of replica-sets.

record (n)~ A group of related fields (columns) of information treated as a unit and arranged in a horizontal line in a table or spreadsheet.

record (n)~ The form used to store business information (e.g. open activities, activity history, linked records).

record (v)~ To account for the financial and operational consequences of an economic, resource flow, or accounting event.

record (n)~ An account of an economic transaction.

record (n)~ The data that defines and describes the parties, products, locations, and activities that compose the economic transaction.

Record a closed campaign response (v)~ Check box that indicates if the user wants to create a campaign response based on the information that is included in the opportunity.

Record Keyframe (v)~ To set a property change to occur at a certain time in an animation storyboard.

record layout (n)~ The organization of data fields within a record.

record length (n)~ The amount of storage space required to contain a record, typically given in bytes.

Record Link (n)~ A feature that allows you to associate one or more links (URLs) with a specific record in Dynamics NAV.

record locking (n)~ A technique employed in distributed processing and other multiuser situations to prevent more than one user at a time from writing data to a record.

record selector (n)~ A small box or bar to the left of a record that you can click to select the entire record in Datasheet view and Form view.

record set (n)~ A data structure made up of a group of database records. It can originate from a base table or from a query to the table.

Record Slide Show (PN)~ A feature that enables presenters to capture all the elements of a live presentation, including narration, slides, mouse clicks, A/V playback, and laser pointer highlights. The user can select which presentation aspects to record.

Record Sound troubleshooter (n)~ A troubleshooter that helps find and fix problems that prevent your computer or devices from recording sound.

record source (n)~ The underlying source of data for a form, report, or data access page.

record status (n)~ The condition, at a particular time, of a record.

record structure (n)~ An ordered list of the fields that compose a record, together with a definition of the domain (acceptable values) of each field.

record type (n)~ The representation of all the instances of a particular record. When changes are made to a record type, those changes will affect all individual records of that type.

Record Wall (PN)~ A part of the Activity Feeds solution, where the posts about records are displayed.

Recorded TV Library (PN)~ A Windows library that allows users to store, manage and share all their recorded TV items.

recording (n)~ A feature that allows presenters to capture and publish the audio and visual

components of a meeting for later viewing.

recording (n)~ A stored record of the audio and video components of a meeting.

Records Management (PN)~ The role group that gives users permissions to create and manage organization-wide rules, also known as transport rules. Members of the role group can also track messages sent and received by users.

recordset (n)~ The ActiveX Database Objects (ADO) object used to contain a result set. It also exhibits cursor behavior depending on the recordset properties set by an application. ADO recordsets are mapped to OLE DB rowsets.

recover (v)~ To put back into a stable condition. A computer user may be able to recover lost or damaged data by using a program to search for and salvage whatever information remains in storage. A database may be recovered by restoring its integrity after some problem has damaged it, such as abnormal termination of the database management program.

recover (v)~ To return to a stable condition after some error has occurred. A program recovers from an error by stabilizing itself and resuming execution of instructions without user intervention.

Recover Licenses Wizard (PN)~ A wizard that enables users to either import licenses from one license server on to another or re-install licenses previously installed in their server by re-building the license server database.

recoverable sales tax (n)~ A sales tax levied on purchased products that is deducted from the sales tax levied on the sale of the purchased products when both sales taxes are paid by the same party.

recovery (n)~ A phase of database startup that brings the database into a transaction-consistent state. Recovery can include rolling forward all the transactions in the log records (the redo phase) and rolling back uncommitted transactions (the undo phase), depending on how the database was shut down.

recovery (n)~ After a system failure, the restoration of lost data or the reconciliation of conflicting or erroneous data.

recovery agent (n)~ A person who is issued a public key certificate for the purpose of recovering user data that is encrypted with Encrypting File System (EFS).

recovery branch (n)~ A range of LSNs that share the same recovery branch GUID. A new recovery branch originates when a database is created or when RESTORE WITH RECOVERY generates a recovery fork. A multiple-branch recovery path is possible that includes ranges of LSNs that cover two or more recovery fork points.

recovery collection (n)~ The aggregate of all recovery jobs associated with a single recovery operation.

Recovery Console (n)~ A command-line interface that provides a limited set of administrative commands that are useful for repairing a computer.

Recovery Expert- - - (PN)~ An SMS backup and recovery tool. The Recovery Expert collects information about a site failure scenario by presenting questions. It then evaluates the answers and presents a list of tasks that must be performed to recover the site.

recovery fork point (n)~ The point (LSN,GUID) at which a new recovery branch is started, every time a RESTORE WITH RECOVERY is performed. Each recovery fork determines a parent-child relationship between the recovery branches. If you recover a

database to an earlier point in time and begin using the database from that point, the recovery fork point starts a new recovery path.

recovery goal (n)~ One of the goals that need to be met during recovery. The following three are possible: recovery range, data loss tolerance, and frequency of recovery points for protected data.

recovery image (n)~ A disk image provided for use in repairing or reinstalling an installation of Windows.

recovery interval (n)~ The maximum amount of time that the Database Engine should require to recover a database.

recovery key (n)~ A key that is used for recovering data that is encrypted on a BitLocker volume. This key is cryptographically equivalent to a startup key. If available, the recovery key decrypts the volume master key, which in turn decrypts the full volume encryption key. The recovery key is stored on a USB flash drive. To use the recovery key, a user inserts the USB flash drive and then restarts the computer.

recovery key (n)~ A code used to remove Reset protection without having the Microsoft account credentials that were used to turn it on.

recovery log (n)~ The log where the quorum resource stores data. This data is maintained by the clustering software.

Recovery Manager (PN)~ The Azure service that lets you coordinate the replication and recovery of System Center 2012 private clouds at a secondary location.

recovery media (n)~ Media provided by the OEM to the customer that enables the customer to repair or reinstall their installation of Windows.

recovery mode (n)~ A mode in which BitLocker Drive Encryption prevents access to the encrypted drive, either because the system components have changed or because it needs an authentication key. In this circumstance, the user investigates why BitLocker triggered recovery mode and can either repair the system or enter the recovery password to exit recovery mode.

recovery model (n)~ A database property that controls the basic behavior of backup and restore operations for a database. For instance, the recovery model controls how transactions are logged, whether the transaction log requires backing up, and what kinds of restore operations are available.

recovery option (n)~ Any input provided by the administrator during the recovery process, such as the recovery destination, schedule for recovery, and overwrite options.

recovery password (n)~ For BitLocker Drive Encryption, a numerical password that consists of 48 digits divided into 8 groups. Each group of 6 digits is reduced to modulo 11 (a numerical calculation) before being compressed into corresponding 16 bits of passphrase data. A copy of the passphrase data is stored on disk encrypted by the volume master key and thus an administrator can retrieve the recovery password after Windows has loaded. The recovery password must be entered by using the function keys on the keyboard.

recovery password file (n)~ A BitLocker Drive Encryption file that uses the naming convention: <GUID>.bek (including the BitLocker .fve file extension), which contains the recovery key that is required to unseal the volume during recovery.

recovery path (n)~ The sequence of data and log backups that have brought a database to

a particular point in time (known as a recovery point). A recovery path is a specific set of transformations that have evolved the database over time, yet have maintained the consistency of the database. A recovery path describes a range of LSNs from a start point (LSN,GUID) to an end point (LSN,GUID). The range of LSNs in a recovery path can traverse one or more recovery branches from start to end.

recovery period (n)~ The time period used for depreciating business assets.

recovery point (n)~ The point in the log chain at which rolling forward stops during a recovery.

recovery point (n)~ The date and time of a previous version of a data source that is available for recovery from media that is managed by DPM.

recovery point volume (n)~ A volume on the DPM server that contains the shadow copies and recovery points for a protected data source.

recovery policy (n)~ A type of public key Group Policy object () used by Encrypting File System () that provides for one or more user accounts to be designated as recovery agents.

recovery search (n)~ The administrator action of looking for recoverable items by specifying a set of search parameters. The results of the search can be selected for recovery.

Recovery Services (PN)~ The Microsoft Azure service that facilitates backup and recovery of data.

Recreational Software Advisory Council (n)~ An independent, nonprofit organization established in the fall of 1994 by a group of six trade organizations, led by the Software Publishers Association. The Council's goal was to create a new, objective content-labeling rating system for recreational software and other media such as the Internet.

recruitment project (n)~ A project to coordinate and track a program of recruiting activities and documentation.

rectangle (n)~ A report item that can be used as a container for multiple report items or as a graphical element on a report.

rectangle (n)~ A drawing object made up of four straight lines, connected using right angles (unless the object is skewed).

Rectangle Pan Button (n)~ A button on the Comfy Cakes game interface that allows the player to select a rectangular pan to bake their cake in.

rectangular pixel (n)~ A pixel that generally has an aspect ratio of 3:4, 32:27, or 8:9, meaning that it is slightly less tall than it is wide, or vice versa. Nonsquare pixels are standard in digital video.

rectifier (n)~ A circuit component that passes current flowing in one direction but stops current flowing in the other direction. Rectifiers are used to convert alternating current to direct current.

Recurrence (n)~ An option that allows the user to specify the intervals at which an appointment or task will be repeated.

recurrence (n)~ The regular pattern according to which a scheduled appointment or task is repeated.

recurrence pattern (n)~ The regular pattern according to which a scheduled appointment or task is repeated.

recurring (adj)~ Pertaining to items that occur repeatedly. For example, an appointment

or task that occurs on a regular basis, such as a weekly status meeting or a monthly haircut, can be designated as recurring.

recurring notification (n)~ A repeating type of notification that is based on a specified time interval.

recurring task (n)~ A task that occurs repeatedly during the course of a project. For example, you might define the weekly status meeting as a recurring task.

recursion (n)~ The ability of a routine to call itself.

recursive discovery (n)~ A feature that defines the logic for locating network devices that you want Operations Manager to monitor. Additionally, this feature defines logic that inspects information on a network device so that Operations Manager can attempt to locate other devices using that information.

recursive hierarchy (n)~ A hierarchy of data in which all parent-child relationships are represented in the data.

recursive partitioning (n)~ The iterative process, used by data mining algorithm providers, of dividing data into groups until no more useful groups can be found.

recursive query (n)~ A query made to a DNS server in which the requester asks the server to assume the full workload and responsibility for providing a complete answer to the query. The DNS server will then use separate iterative queries to other DNS servers on behalf of the requester to assist in completing an answer for the recursive query.

recursive section (n)~ A control that contains other controls, can be inserted within itself, and is bound to nested reference fields.

recycle (v)~ To stop and restart the selected application pool. Restarting an application pool causes the application pool to be temporarily unavailable until the restart is complete.

Recycle Bin (PN)~ A temporary storage place for deleted files. The user can use it to retrieve files deleted in error. These deleted files are not actually removed from the hard disk until the recycle bin is emptied.

red book ~ Another name for the CD-DA audio CD format introduced by Sony and Philips, the Red Book standards defines the number of tracks on the disc that contain digital audio data and the error correction routines that save sound from minor data loss.

red book ~

Red Book audio (n)~ A standard compact disc format developed by Philips and Sony.

Red Book audio format (n)~ A standard compact disc format developed by Philips and Sony.

red eye (n)~ A photographic condition where the eyes of the subject appear red, due to the reflection of the camera flash from their eyes.

Red filter (n)~ A filter that is used in B&W photography. Increases contrast more than any other filter.

red gain (n)~ The factor by which the red pixel value has to be multiplied to achieve R=G=B values.

Red Hues (PN)~ One of the background colors on the Screen Saver Settings dialog box that consists of a range of red colors.

red, green, blue, alpha (n)~ A model that augments the red, green, blue (RGB) method of combining colors in light-based media, with a fourth color component, alpha, which is used to control color blending. In Open GL, an alpha value of 1.0 corresponds to complete

opacity and a value of 0.0 corresponds to complete transparency.

RedDog Front End (PN)~ The publicly exposed API, which is the front end to the Management Portal and the Service Management API, acting as kind of router for request and traffic to and from the load balancers and fabric controller.

redelegation (n)~ The process of telling your current domain name registrar to point your domain name to a new Web site. You do this by changing the name server information at your domain name registrar. When you redelegate a domain, your domain name registration remains with your current registrar and you will continue to be responsible for domain name fees and renewal with that organization.

red-green-blue (n)~ A color model that describes color information in terms of the red (R), green (G), and blue (B) intensities that make up the color.

redial (v)~ To call the last person called from a phone or device.

redial (n)~ A feature that stores the latest number dialed so that it can be dialed again automatically by pressing a single button.

redirect (v)~ To take action to deflect a phone call after the phone rings but before the call is answered.

Redirect URL (n)~ An option in the General Link Translation options area that specifies the URL used to redirect links that navigate to unpublished sites.

redirected access (n)~ Functionality that redirects all I/O operations over the network to another node that has access to the required drive.

redirection (n)~ The process of writing to or reading from a file or device different from the one that would normally be the target or the source. For example, the MS-DOS or OS/2 command dir >prn redirects a directory listing from the screen to the printer.

redirection (n)~ A process by which Outlook Web Access users who access an Internet-facing Client Access server that is in a different Active Directory site than the site that contains their mailbox can be redirected to the Client Access server that is in the same site as their Mailbox server if that Client Access server is Internet-facing.

redirection (n)~ The process of telling your current domain name registrar to point your domain name to a new Web site. You do this by changing the name server information at your domain name registrar. When you redelegate a domain, your domain name registration remains with your current registrar and you will continue to be responsible for domain name fees and renewal with that organization.

redirection mode (n)~ A mode that is configured on the remote desktop server by using the Remote Desktop Server Configuration tool. A remote desktop server in redirection mode is required to provide clients access to virtual machines in virtual desktop pools or to personal virtual desktops by using RemoteApp and Desktop Connection.

redirector (n)~ Software on a client computer that intercepts requests for information and, when appropriate, directs them to the network. Redirectors can either be built into the client operating system or be part of an added networking package.

redistributable component (n)~ A component that may be redistributed by a third party as part of its own software.

redistribute (v)~ To distribute anew.

redlining (n)~ The process of reviewing and marking up or adding comments to a drawing, document or other file.

redo (n)~ To do over again.

redo (n)~ The phase during recovery that applies (rolls forward) logged changes to a database to bring the data forward in time.

redo phase (n)~ The phase during recovery that applies (rolls forward) logged changes to a database to bring the data forward in time.

redo set (n)~ The set of all files and pages being restored.

redrawn document (n)~ A document that is recreated to resolve a problem or reflect a change, such as a protested bill of exchange or an honored promissory note.

reduce (v)~ In a graphical user interface, to decrease the size of a window. A user can reduce a window either by clicking the appropriate button in the title bar or by clicking the mouse on the border of the window and dragging the border toward the middle of the window.

reduce operation (n)~ An F# operation that performs a computation on successive collection elements and yields a single result of the same type as the elements.

Reduced Functionality Mode (PN)~ A mode which prevents users from logging on to the computer until Windows is activated.

reducing balance depreciation (n)~ A method of calculating the depreciation of a fixed asset as a fixed percentage of its net book value at the start of each depreciation period.

reduction key (n)~ A method that is used to increase or decrease forecast requirements in master planning, based on user defined percentages that are applied during specific periods.

reduction principle (n)~ A method for specifying the consumption of sales forecast requirements and purchase forecast requirements that are used in master scheduling.

reductive stemming (n)~ The process of reducing inflected words to their stem or root form For example, the word swimming' is reduced to the stem 'swim.' Because the word 'swam' can also be reduced to 'swim

Redundant Array of Independent Disks (n)~ A mechanism for storing identical data on multiple disks for redundancy, improved performance, and increased mean time between failures (MTBF). RAID provides fault tolerance and appears to the operating system as a single logical drive.

redundant code (n)~ Code that duplicates a function performed elsewhere-for example, code to sort a list that has already been sorted.

reentrant (adj)~ A routine that can be interrupted during execution and called again before its previous invocation's complete execution.

reentrant code (n)~ Code written so that it can be shared by several programs at the same time. When a program is executing reentrant code, another program can interrupt the execution and can then start or continue execution of that same code. Many operating-system routines are written to be reentrant so that only one copy needs to reside in memory to serve all executing applications. See also relocatable code.

Reestablish Instant Message Connection (v)~ An item on the right-click menu for a participant in a conversation that reconnects the IM client and IM server after disconnection.

Reestablish Instant Message Conversation-€¦ (v)~ The item on the right-click menu for a participant in a conversation that reconnects the selected participant to the current

conversation after disconnection.

refactor (v)~ To restructure code to make it easier to understand and to maintain, while preserving its functionality.

refactoring (n)~ An optimization process in object-oriented programming intended to improve the design or structure of a program without changing its functionality.

refactoring operation (n)~ A command such as Refactor.Rename, which is part of the process of improving your code by changing the internal structure of the code without changing its external behavior.

reference (v)~ To access a variable, such as an element in an array or a field in a record.

reference (n)~ A link in your project to another project, a .NET Framework assembly, or a compatible COM library. Adding a reference to your project allows you to use the referenced item in your project, but does not copy the referenced item to your project folder.

reference (v)~ To relate to another entity.

reference (n)~ A source of related information.

reference (n)~ A statement of the qualifications of an applicant made by a person who knows the applicant.

reference (n)~ The state of being related or referred.

Reference (PN)~ The Books & reference subcategory that contains apps for reference material, such as a dictionary or encyclopedia.

Reference & training (PN)~ The Developer tools subcategory containing apps to help developers with creating reference materials and training for the app they are building.

reference attribute type (n)~ An attribute type in which the values of the attribute are the ObjectIDs (globally unique identifiers) of other resources in ILM 2'.'

Reference Builder (n)~ A feature that enables the user to create, manage and apply standardized citations and references in a document.

reference computer (n)~ In a Microsoft deployment scenario, the computer that contains the master image.

reference data (n)~ A member in a dimension in the context of a dimension table in a relational database.

reference data (n)~ Data characterized by shared read operations and- infrequent changes. Examples of reference data include flight schedules and product catalogs. Windows Server AppFabric offers the local cache feature for storing this type of data.

reference data (n)~ Named entities that have no describing properties or numeric values.

reference data cache (n)~ A Microsoft SQL Server database created on the client computer for maintaining SAP data required by end-user applications during offline and online use.

reference dimension (n)~ A relationship between a dimension and a measure group in which the dimension is coupled to the measure group through another dimension.

reference field (n)~ A field that is associated with another field so that their properties always match. If the properties in one field are changed, the properties in the other field are updated automatically.

reference group (n)~ A group that is associated with another group so that their properties and the properties of the groups and fields they contain always match. If the properties of

one group are changed, the other group is updated automatically.

reference Help (n)~ A form of online Help that contains conceptual and explanatory information.

reference image (n)~ A configured Windows image that includes additional software applications and updated drivers. A single reference installation image can be deployed onto many destination computers.

reference mode (n)~ A word, number, or abbreviation used to identify a unique instance of an entity object type.

reference parameter (n)~ A parameter in which the address of a variable, rather than the explicit value, is passed to the called routine.

reference port (n)~ A port that defines the internal and external ports of an actor reference. Reference ports can be placed only on the outer border of an actor reference shape. They can be used as anchors for bindings.

reference rasterizer (n)~ A software device that interprets and implements the entire Direct3D feature set and is typically used for feature testing or demonstration purposes. Because the Direct3D features are implemented for accuracy, rather than speed, and are implemented in software, the results are not very fast.

reference relationship (n)~ In a model, a reference relationship indicates that participating objects work with one another with none of the dependencies or restrictions that exist in the hosting or containment relationships. For example, a network router and an Exchange Mailbox server may work together in providing e-mail services. In addition to working with the Exchange Server, the network router works with any other server or device that it routes network traffic for. Also, the Exchange Mailbox server works with all the other Exchange Servers and certain global catalog servers in the organization to provide e-mail services.

reference site (n)~ A designated child primary site that is used to regain control of SMS software distribution objects during a recovery operation.

reference table (n)~ The source table to use in fuzzy lookups.

Reference Tools (PN)~ A free floating utility in Microsoft Word for Mac that provides an -€œelectronic bookshelf-€? of key reference tools from directly within the application.

reference type (n)~ A data type that is represented by a reference (similar to a pointer) to the type's actual value. If a reference type is assigned to a variable, that variable references (or points to') the original value. No copy is made. Reference types comprise classes

referenced database (n)~ The database to which the user has established a reference from the current database. The user can create a reference to a database and then call procedures within standard modules in that database.

referenced key (n)~ A primary key or unique key referenced by a foreign key.

referential constraint (n)~ An element of an SSDL schema that specifies the direction of an association with FromRole and ToRole attributes. A referential constraint corresponds to a CSDL navigation property.

referential integrity (n)~ Rules that you follow to preserve the defined relationships between tables when you enter or delete records.

referential integrity (n)~ A constraint in ILM 2' in which a reference attribute cannot have as a value an object ID of a resource which has been deleted.'

referral (n)~ A recommendation from a third party about a person or company with which to do business.

referring domain (n)~ On the Internet and intranets, the address of a network location from which site visitors follow a hyperlink to your Web site.

referring physician (n)~ A physician who directs a patient for treatment to another doctor for specialty care or services.

referring source (n)~ A Web site or page containing a link to your site that a visitor used to reach your site.

refinable managed property (n)~ A managed property that can be used as the basis for a refiner for search results.

refinement dependency (n)~ A kind of dependency that indicates a historical or derivation relationship between two elements with a mapping between them. A description of the mapping may be attached to the dependency in a note.

refiner (n)~ A configuration that is used for query refinement and is associated with one managed property.

Reflect (v)~ A gradient brush option that makes the gradient repeat in alternating reflections.

reflect (v)~ To copy driver binaries, install services, and add registry keys for one or more drivers from a driver package onto a system, without the context of a specific device. A system can be booted from reflected drivers, however full device installation may still be required in order to enable full driver functionality.

reflecting software (n)~ A program that sends messages to a number of users upon receipt of a signal from a single user. A common type of reflector is an e-mail reflector, which forwards any e-mail sent to it to the multiple recipients currently on its list.

reflection (n)~ The process of obtaining information about assemblies and the types defined within them, and creating, invoking, and accessing type instances at run time.

reflection context (n)~ In the .NET Framework, a context that can provide reflection objects to automate certain features and customize them.

reflection image (n)~ The secondary image in the Water attract application that reflects' the ceiling on the water surface instead of showing the rocks underneath the water.'

reflector (n)~ A program that sends messages to a number of users upon receipt of a signal from a single user. A common type of reflector is an e-mail reflector, which forwards any e-mail sent to it to the multiple recipients currently on its list.

reflector (n)~ A filter driver at the top of the kernel-mode device stack that facilitates communication between the kernel-mode device stack and all the user-mode driver framework drivers on the system.

reflexive relationship (n)~ A relationship from a column or combination of columns in a table to other columns in that same table.

reflow (n)~ The process by which content lays itself out dynamically based on the available window or device size.

reflow (v)~ To adjust content layout dynamically based on the available window or device size.

reformat (v)~ In applications, to change the look of a document by altering stylistic details, such as font, layout, indention, and alignment.

refresh (v)~ To update displayed information with current data.

Refresh button (PN)~ The button pressed to update displayed information with current data.

refresh interval (n)~ An interval of time used by of a zone to determine how often to check if their zone data needs to be refreshed. When the refresh interval expires, the secondary master checks with its source for the zone to see if its zone data is still current or if it needs to be updated using a zone transfer. This interval is set in the SOA (start-of-authority) resource record for each zone.

refresh rate (n)~ In computer graphics, the frequency at which the screen is redrawn to prevent the image from flickering. The entire image area of most monitors is refreshed approximately 60 times per second.

refresh Windows (v)~ To reset the Windows operating system using a method that restores PC settings to defaults but retains a user's files and personalization touches.

refresh your PC (v)~ To reset a system using a method that restores PC settings to defaults but retains a user's files and personalization touches.

refreshable (adj)~ In programming, referring to a program module capable of being replaced in memory without affecting processing of the program or the information being used by the program.

ReFS (PN)~ A file system, introduced with Windows Server 8, that provides resiliency to both software and hardware errors. ReFS allows customers to maximize server uptime and prioritize volume availability without the use of expensive storage hardware.

refund (n)~ The return of an amount paid.

refund (v)~ Transfer an amount from the merchant's account back to the customer's account. The amount can be full or partial.

refurbish (v)~ To repair and/or restore programs and settings on a used computer in order to meet certain functional requirements and to allow it to be resold or repurposed.

refurbished PC (n)~ A used computer that has been repaired and/or tested in order to ensure conformance with certain functional requirements and to allow it to be resold or repurposed.

regenerate (v)~ To write again, especially in situations where information is not permanently recorded, such as RAM or a video display.

regex (n)~ A concise and flexible notation for finding and replacing patterns of text. The notation comprises two basic character types: literal (normal) text characters, which indicate text that must exist in the target string, and metacharacters, which indicate the text that can vary in the target string. You can use regular expressions to quickly parse large amounts of text to find specific character patterns; extract, edit, replace, or delete text substrings; or to add the extracted strings to a collection in order to generate a report.

Reggae (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 16.

region (n)~ Contiguous areas of storage on a disk.

region (n)~ A collection of 128 leaf level pages in logical order in a single file. Used to identify areas of a file that are fragmented.

region (n)~ A container of data, within a cache, that co-locates all cached objects on a

single cache host. Cache Regions enable the ability to search all cached objects in the region by using descriptive strings, called tags.

region (n)~ An area within a geo Azure region taxonomy. Does not imply any hierarchy or nesting within a geo. Regions can be assigned to other geos in the future if needed.

region selection (n)~ A selection technique that involves dragging out a bounding outline (also referred to as a marquee) to define the selected objects.

regional format (n)~ The options for setting the phone's default language and the specific country or region where it is spoken.

register (v)~ To provide your name and contact information to an organization so that you can receive product information, updates, and special offers.

register (v)~ To automatically update the progression or output of work done outside of the application.

register (n)~ A record that is used to record the operational, legal, and financial consequences of resource flow events in an accounting system.

registered domain (n)~ The domain that an administrator has registered with a domain registrar.

registered file type (n)~ File types that are tracked by the system registry and are recognized by the programs you have installed on your computer.

Registered Jack-45 connector (n)~ An eight-wire connector used to attach devices to cables. The eight wires are encased in a plastic sheath and color-coded to match corresponding slots in jacks and are used to connect computers to LANs (local area networks) and to link ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network) devices to NT-1 (Network Terminator 1) devices.

registered parameter number (n)~ An identification number for a registered parameter that has been assigned a function by the MIDI Manufacturers Association and can be accessed through controllers.

REGISTERED SIGN (n)~ The symbol or character used to indicate that a word, phrase, symbol, or design is a registered trademark.

registered trademark symbol (n)~ The symbol or character used to indicate that a word, phrase, symbol, or design is a registered trademark.

registered user (n)~ Someone who visits a Web site and purposefully supplies personal information, such as name, address, and phone number.

registrant (n)~ A person who signs up for an event or a meeting within an event, but has not yet been approved as an attendee.

Registrar (n)~ A service that provides authentication, registration, and routing services.

Registrar ~ An organisation which retains a register of internet- domainnames, who owns them, and where they can be found. Domains under the most popular- TLDs such as .com, .net and .org can be registered with a number of different competing registrars, but you only need to register with one of them. National domains such as .uk usually have only one registrar.

registration (n)~ The process in which a consumer enters information, such as an e-mail address, to acquire a license.

registration (n)~ A procedure to configure self-service password reset for a user.

registration authority (n)~ An entity that identifies and authenticates certificate subjects

on behalf of a certification authority, but does not issue or sign certificates.

registration marks (n)~ Marks placed on a page so that in printing, the elements or layers in a document can be arranged correctly with respect to each other. Each element to be assembled contains its own registration marks; when the marks are precisely superimposed, the elements are in the correct position.

registry (n)~ A database repository for information about a computer's configuration. The registry contains information that Windows continually references during operation, such as: profiles for each user; the programs installed on the computer and the types of documents that each can create; property settings for folders and program icons; what hardware exists on the system; which ports are being used. The registry is organized hierarchically as a tree, and it is made up of keys and their subkeys, hives, and entries.

Registry ~ A file on Windows PCs which contains all the settings for the PC and its software. Can be edited by the user, but this should only be done as absolutely a last resort, as it is possible to trash the operating system if you don't know what you are doing.

registry boot (n)~ The default boot option used by most Windows DNS servers. When registry boot is used, DNS is started and initialized using DNS parameters and their values as they are stored in the Windows registry. You can use a Berkeley Internet Name Domain (BIND) boot file as an alternative to this method of boot configuration for DNS.

registry key (n)~ An identifier for a record or group of records in the registry.

regression (n)~ The reappearance of a previously fixed problem.

regression (n)~ The statistical process of predicting one or more continuous variables, such as profit or loss, based on other attributes in the dataset.

Regression analysis tool (n)~ A tool that performs linear regression analysis by using the least squares' method to fit a line through a set of observations. A user can analyze how a single dependent variable is affected by the values of one or more independent variables.'

regression line (n)~ A straight line that represents the relationship between matched pairs of data from two collections of data. The equation of the line is derived using the least-squares method of linear regression.

regression test (n)~ A test that is run after the daily build to verify that compilation of source code has been built successfully.

regression tree (n)~ A diagram that depicts a decision tree mining model that has been created to analyze continuous numeric data.

regressor (n)~ An input variable that has a linear relationship with the output variable.

regular (adj)~ Having a font weight that corresponds to a weight class value of 400 according to the OpenType specification.

regular expression (n)~ A concise and flexible notation for finding and replacing patterns of text. The notation comprises two basic character types: literal (normal) text characters, which indicate text that must exist in the target string, and metacharacters, which indicate the text that can vary in the target string. You can use regular expressions to quickly parse large amounts of text to find specific character patterns; extract, edit, replace, or delete text substrings; or to add the extracted strings to a collection in order to generate a report.

Regular SKU (n)~ An SKU that may not be back-ordered or pre-ordered.

regulated product (n)~ A product that is regulated by a government authority that requires compliance and audit reporting.

rehydrate (v)~ To activate an idle orchestration in memory from persistent storage as a result of some event taking place, such as a message being received.

reimage (v)~ To reset the virtual machine to its initial state. The initial state is defined by the settings configured on the VHD image file.

re-image (v)~ To uninstall all software on a computer and reinstall a new Windows image.

reinstallation (n)~ A process of repeated installation of a product, feature, tool, kit, pack, etc.

reinstate (v)~ To bring an application out of retirement and back into service.

reinstate charge (v)~ To reintroduce interest or fees that were originally waived for a party.

reject (v)~ To refuse to accept a file or message.

Reject option (n)~ The option of the Directory Services page that rejects all e-mail addresses (spam and legitimate mail) that are not included on the list of e-mail addresses associated with the specified domain. These addresses are rejected at the network perimeter.

relate (v)~ To collect objects in a set.

related events (oth)~ Other events that might be related to the selected event based on time. Time-based correlation helps establish causality by grouping Operational, Performance, System, and Application events that occur over a defined period.

Related Items (PN)~ A feature that enables users to link an item in a SharePoint task list to other items in the site that are related to it.

related link (n)~ A Team Foundation link between two work items.

related sell (n)~ Selling products or services to customers with similar interests on the basis of their established buying patterns or preferences. Additionally, several noncompeting advertisers may join together to develop a single targeted campaign.

relation (n)~ A structure composed of attributes (individual characteristics, such as name or address, corresponding to the columns in a table) and tuples (sets of attribute values describing particular entities, such as customers, corresponding to the rows in a table). Within a relation, tuples cannot be repeated; each must be unique. Further, tuples are unordered within a relation; interchanging two tuples does not change the relation. Finally, if relational theory is to be applicable, the domain of each attribute must be atomic- that is, a simple value, rather than a structure such as an array or a record. A relation in which the domains of all attributes are atomic is said to be normalized or in first normal form.

relation (n)~ A set of objects.

relational database (n)~ A database or database management system that stores information in tables.

relational database management system (n)~ A database system that organizes data into related rows and columns as specified by a relational model.

relational expression (n)~ An expression that uses a relational operator such as < or > to compare two or more expressions. A relational expression resolves to a Boolean (true/false) value. See also Boolean, relational operator.

relational model (n)~ The logical model used to define the tables, columns, and constraints in a relational database.

relational OLAP (n)~ A storage mode that uses tables in a relational database to store multidimensional structures.

relational operator (n)~ An operator that allows the programmer to compare two (or more) values or expressions. Typical relational operators are greater than (>), equal to (=), less than (<), not equal to (<>), greater than or equal to (>=), and less than or equal to (<=).

relational structure (n)~ The record organization used in the implementation of a relational model.

relationship (n)~ An association established between common fields (columns) in two tables. A relationship can be one-to-one, many-to-many, or one-to-many.

relationship (n)~ A logical connection between entities.

Relationship (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout type that includes layouts designed to illustrate connections.

relationship (n)~ A connection between objects.

relationship creation (n)~ Configuration flag of a synchronization rule. It determines whether objects should be created automatically in ILM 2'.'

relationship criterion (n)~ A filter to match objects during synchronization.

Relationship Explorer (PN)~ A UI section in the Form Editor that shows existing relationships for a form and will allow you to add to or modify them.

relationship inverse (n)~ The opposite end of a relationship, for example, product.Category and category.Product. In the Entity Framework, Code First detects that the objects are related as inverses.

relationship object (n)~ An object representing a pair of objects that assume a role in relation to each other.

relationship record (PN)~ An instance of a relationship in the Operations Manager database. Relationships are defined between classes to indicate an association between a particular instance of one class and a particular instance of another class

relationship role (n)~ A set of text labels describing the role accounts and contacts play with opportunities as well as other accounts and contacts.

relationship termination (n)~ Configuration flag of a synchronization rule. It indicate whether objects in other connected systems should be disconnected (and perhaps deleted) when the synchronization rule does not apply anymore.

Relationship Type (n)~ A field in the contact form that specifies the relationship of the account to the organization that uses Microsoft CRM.

Relationships (PN)~ The Lifestyle subcategory containing apps to help you with your personal relationships.

Relationships window (n)~ An object tab in which you view, create, and modify relationships between tables and queries.

relative address (n)~ A location, as in a computer's memory, that is specified in terms of its distance (displacement or offset) from a starting point (base address).

relative cell reference (n)~ In a formula, the address of a cell based on the relative position of the cell that contains the formula and the cell referred to. If you copy the formula, the reference automatically adjusts.

relative date (n)~ A range of dates that is specified by using comparison operators and

return data for a range of dates.

relative file location (n)~ An address that is relative to the active document or a hyperlink base.

relative ID (n)~ The portion of a security identifier (SID) that identifies a user or group in relation to the authority that issued the SID. The authority is usually either the local computer or a domain.

relative ID master (n)~ A domain controller that holds the RID operations master role in Active Directory. The RID master is assigned to allocate unique sequences of relative IDs to each domain controller in its domain. As the domain controllers use the IDs allocated, they contact the RID master and are allocated additional sequences as needed. At any time, the RID master role can be assigned to only one domain controller in each domain.

relative identifier (n)~ The portion of a security identifier (SID) that identifies a user or group in relation to the authority that issued the SID. The authority is usually either the local computer or a domain.

relative link (n)~ When a hyperlink uses a path based on a relative link, you can move the file that contains the hyperlink and the hyperlink destination without breaking the hyperlink. Move the file that contains the hyperlink and its destination together.

relative name (n)~ The partial DNS domain name configured in individual resource records to locate and qualify the record within a zone. The relative name is joined to the front of the parent domain (domain of origin) for each resource record to form a fully qualified domain name (FQDN) within the zone. In DNS Manager, the relative name will correspond to fields that use record-specific name properties, such as the Host computer name field used in an address (A) resource record.

relative path (n)~ A path that is implied by the current working directory. When a user enters a command that refers to a file, if the full pathname is not entered, the current working directory becomes the relative path of the file referred to.

relative PIDL (n)~ A PIDL that is relative to a root object in the shell namespace other than the desktop folder. This is commonly the parent folder of the item.

relative positioning (n)~ Placement of an element in the natural HTML flow of a document, but such that its position is offset from the preceding content.

relative reference (n)~ In a formula, the address of a cell based on the relative position of the cell that contains the formula and the cell referred to. If you copy the formula, the reference automatically adjusts.

relative transform (n)~ A type of transformation this is applied to an object repeatedly, relative to the current state of the object. Useful when animating an object that needs to be transformed the same amount each keyframe.

relative URL (n)~ A form of URL in which the domain and some or all directory names are omitted, leaving only the document name and extension (and perhaps a partial list of directory names). The indicated file is found in a location relative to the pathname of the current document.

relative virtual address (n)~ An offset from the address of a module that is loaded in memory.

relay host (n)~ A designated server through which Exchange routes all outgoing messages. The smart host then makes the remote connection. If a smart host is designated,

the Exchange server only needs to transmit to the smart host, instead of repeatedly contacting the domain until a connection is made.

relay hour (n)~ A unit of measure for relays between web services on premises and public endpoints.

relay port (n)~ A type of class port that defines the internal and external ports of an actor class. Can appear only on the border of an actor class. Relay ports relay incoming messages to a contained actor or outgoing messages from a contained actor.

relay server (n)~ A server that manages the exchange of messages or information among different users.

relayed messaging (n)~ A type of messaging service that supports traditional one-way messaging, request/response messaging, and peer-to-peer messaging, using a relayed messaging pattern. With a relayed pattern, an on-premise service connects to the relay service through an outbound port and creates a bi-directional socket for communication tied to a particular rendezvous address. The client can then communicate with the on-premises service by sending messages to the relay service targeting the rendezvous address. The relay service will then -€œrelay-€? messages to the on-premises service through the bi-directional socket already in place. Relayed messaging provides requires the server and client to both be online at the same time.

release (v)~ To relinquish control of a block of memory, a device, or another system resource to the operating system.

release (n)~ A build promoted for use or deployment. A release can be internal and used for further testing or external and released or deployed.

release (n)~ To send a production order from the estimation and scheduling stage to the shop floor so that production can begin.

release activity (n)~ A type of activity that is part of a release record, including dependent, manual, parallel, review, and sequential activities.

release candidate (n)~ A version of a build that has been tested and is ready for release.

Release Clipping Path (v)~ A tool that is used to relinquish the connection between a clipping path and the object that it clips.

Release Compound Path (v)~ A tool that is used to release all of the paths that went into making the compound path.

Release date (n)~ Date on which a film was released.

Release Decade (n)~ Decade in which a film was released.

release hold (v)~ To remove the hold from an item on SPS that exempts it from being subject to the policy set on the site.

release management (n)~ The process of managing software releases from development stage to software release, which includes submitting requests for changes or new features, planning and designing a new release, testing it and assuring quality and finally reviewing and building the new release and accepting it as a release candidate. The next step is deployment of the release in a real environment. Once deployed, the release enters a support phase, where errors, bugs and other issues are reported, collected and resolved.

Release Management (PN)~ The name of the Microsoft application designed for managing software releases from development stage to software release, which allows you more easily and more confidently configure and automate complex deployments to a

variety of target environments, model release processes, track approvals and sign-offs, and display release status graphically.

Release Management Client (PN)~ Component of Release Management for Visual Studio 2013. There are two Client components. The Windows client is a Windows Presentation Foundation (WPF) application that serves as the main interface point to manage release information. This is the component with which most users interact. The Web client is used to act on Approval Requests. This is the interface to which users are directed when following links in e-mail notifications.

Release Management Client for Visual Studio 2013 (PN)~ Component of Release Management for Visual Studio 2013. There are two Client components. The Windows client is a Windows Presentation Foundation (WPF) application that serves as the main interface point to manage release information. This is the component with which most users interact. The Web client is used to act on Approval Requests. This is the interface to which users are directed when following links in e-mail notifications.

Release Management for Microsoft Visual Studio 2013 with Update 2 (n)~ Additional release and deployment tools for Visual Studio 2013 to increase the capabilities in Team Foundation Server 2013 for configuring and automating complex deployments of applications across the desktop, the server, and the cloud, modeling release processes, tracking approvals and sign-offs, and displaying release status graphically.

Release Management for Visual Studio 2013 (PN)~ The name of the client due to which your development and operations teams can enable additional capabilities in Team Foundation Server 2013 so that they can more easily and more confidently configure and automate complex deployments to a variety of target environments. You can also model release processes, track approvals and sign-offs, and display release status graphically.

Release Management Server for Team Foundation Server 2013 (PN)~ The Server component of Release Management for Visual Studio 2013, the heart of release management components. It is a combination of Web and Windows Services that expose contracts used by all other components. This server component also contains a SQL Server database.

release notes (n)~ A document that contains general release information and late changes. It is one of the deliverables leading to the release readiness approved milestone.

Release status (n)~ Information about film's release, including date.

Release to Manufacturing (PN)~ The version of software that's distributed to manufacturers to build into hardware they will make available when the final software is made generally available.

released order (n)~ An order that has been authorized for production.

released work (n)~ Work that is authorized for released orders.

relevance (n)~ A measure of how closely results match a customer's search keywords.

relevance rank (n)~ The position of an item in an ordered list of search results that reflects its relatedness to the search query.

relevance ranking (n)~ The process of ordering search results to reflect their degree of relatedness to the search query.

Relevance view (PN)~ A view in BizTalk Mapper whereby non-relevant siblings of a schema element collapse to provide a more compact view of the schema. This reduces the

need for scrolling, and brings the focus to the useful parts of the schema and map.

relevancy ranking (n)~ The process of ordering search results to reflect their degree of relatedness to the search query.

reliability (n)~ The likelihood of a computer system or device continuing to function over a given period of time and under specified conditions.

reload (v)~ To load a program into memory from a storage device again in order to run it, because the system has crashed or the program's operation was otherwise interrupted.

relocatable address (n)~ In programming, an address that is to be adjusted to reflect the actual place in memory into which a program is loaded for execution. In Get the byte located 12 bytes from this instruction

relocate (v)~ To move programs and blocks of memory about within available space so as to use memory resources flexibly and efficiently. A relocatable program can be loaded by the operating system into any part of available memory rather than into only one specific area. A relocatable block of memory is a portion of memory that can be moved around by the operating system as required; for example, the system might collect several available, relocatable blocks of memory to form one larger block of the size requested for use by a program.

relying party (n)~ An entity that receives and processes identity credentials issued by an identity provider to conduct a business transaction with users of a client application.

relying party application (n)~ A Microsoft ASP .NET application that performs authorization based on the claims that are present in an Active Directory Federation Services (ADFS) security token.

REM statement (n)~ A statement in the Basic programming language and the MSDOS and OS/2 batch file languages that is used to add comments to a program or batch file. Any statement beginning with the word REM is ignored by the interpreter or compiler or the command processor.

remaining availability (n)~ A resource's residual hours on hand minus hours assigned to work on other projects.

remaining cost (n)~ The estimated cost that is yet to be incurred for a task, resource, or assignment.

remaining duration (n)~ The amount of time left to work on a task before the task is completed. This is calculated as follows: Remaining Duration = Duration - Actual Duration.

remaining work (n)~ The amount of work, in terms of a time unit such as hours or days, that is left to be completed on a task. This is calculated as follows: Remaining Work = Work - Actual Work.

remap (v)~ To map a share to a different directory path. E.g. \server\share is originally mapped to d:\oldfiles and later remapped to e:\newfiles.

Remaps (PN)~ The unit of measure for the number of times one IP address is remapped to a different IP address as part of the Reserved IP service.

remark (n)~ A statement in the Basic programming language and the MSDOS and OS/2 batch file languages that is used to add comments to a program or batch file. Any statement beginning with the word REM is ignored by the interpreter or compiler or the command processor.

remark statement (n)~ A statement in the Basic programming language and the MSDOS and OS/2 batch file languages that is used to add comments to a program or batch file. Any statement beginning with the word REM is ignored by the interpreter or compiler or the command processor.

remediation (n)~ The act of bringing a system or piece of software into compliance with a policy or configuration intent.

Remediation Server (n)~ A server used to update the computer state by providing software updates, new anti-virus (AV) signatures, additional intrusion detection signatures, and so on.

remediation server (n)~ A server that is used to update the computer state by providing software updates, new antivirus signatures, additional intrusion detection signatures, and so on.

remind me (PN)~ A feature in Cortana's Notebook where the user can add or manage his reminders.

reminder (n)~ A message that appears at a specified interval before an appointment, meeting, or task that announces when the activity is set to occur.

reminder (n)~ A notification on the app bar that appears at a specified interval before an appointment, meeting, or task announcing when the activity is set to occur.

remittance format (n)~ The file format for remittances to a specific bank.

remote (adj)~ Not in the immediate vicinity, as a computer or other device located in another place (room, building, or city) and accessible through some type of cable or communications link.

remote access (n)~ Part of the integrated Routing and Remote Access service that provides remote networking for telecommuters, mobile workers, and system administrators who monitor and manage servers at multiple branch offices. Users can use Network Connections to dial in to remotely access their networks for services such as file and printer sharing, electronic mail, scheduling, and SQL database access.

Remote Access Service (n)~ Windows software that allows a user to gain remote access to the network server via a modem.

remote Active Directory authentication (PN)~ A feature that enables IT professionals to activate Windows-based computers based on user identities in the Active Directory, without requiring additional infrastructure.

Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (n)~ A proposed Internet protocol in which an authentication server provides authorization and authentication information to a network server to which a user is attempting to link.

remote business data removal (n)~ A feature that lets enterprises securely remove only enterprise data from personal devices, without affecting any personal data.

remote call control (n)~ The ability to send and receive calls on a desktop phone by using a computer-supported telecommunications application, such as Lync or Communicator.

remote call control URI (n)~ An identifier for a telephone, typically a telephone number or a SIP (Session Initiation Protocol) address.

remote computer (n)~ A computer that you can access only by using a communications line or a communications device, such as a network card or a modem, and a remote access software (such as Remote Desktop Connection).

remote connection (n)~ A feature that lets you work on your computer from a different computer.

Remote connections (PN)~ The list item for reporting that the remote connections feature is problematic. The list is displayed in the problem reporting utility built in to beta versions of Windows Live Sync.

remote control (n)~ The process of viewing and interacting with an existing Remote Desktop Protocol session initiated by another user.

Remote Control Activity (PN)~ The details of system activity of computers that are controlled remotely by a user; the Remote Control Activity is reported on the Remote Control report of Configuration Manager.

remote control software (n)~ Software designed to provide access to a computer from a remote location. These programs are often installed by the computer owner or administrator, and are only a risk if unexpected.

remote data (n)~ Data stored in an OLE DB data source that is separate from the current instance of SQL Server.

remote data access (n)~ A service that provides a simple way for a smart device application to access (pull) and send (push) data to and from a remote SQL Server database table and a local SQL Server Mobile Edition database table. RDA can also be used to issue SQL commands on a server running SQL Server.

Remote Data Objects (n)~ An object-oriented data access tool featured in Visual Basic 4 and later. Remote Data Objects have no native file format of their own; they can be used only with databases complying with the most recent ODBC standards. This feature is popular for its speed and minimal coding requirements.

remote database (n)~ A database which is stored on another computer and is shared out to other users. These users create their own local copy, which is periodically synchronized with the shared database.

remote debugger (n)~ A debugger in a remote debug situation.

remote debugging (n)~ The use of Visual Studio on one computer (the host computer) to debug an application that is running on another computer (the target or remote computer).

Remote Debugging Monitor (n)~ A small application that Visual Studio connects to for remote debugging.

Remote Debugging Tools (PN)~ The tools which let developers conduct a remote debugging from one computer to another device.

Remote Desktop (PN)~ A Windows feature that allows users to connect remotely to a computer and access programs, files, and network resources as though they were sitting at the computer.

Remote Desktop (PN)~ The app that allows users to connect remotely to a computer and access programs, files, and network resources as though they were sitting at the computer.

Remote desktop (PN)~ The Business subcategory containing apps to help people to access one computer from another via the Internet.

Remote Desktop ~ a feature of some versions of Microsoft Windows that allows one computer to serve as the screen, keyboard, and mouse of another; thus, any computer can be operated remotely.

Remote Desktop Connection (PN)~ The client software that enables users to connect to a

remote computer that has the Remote Desktop feature enabled or to a remote desktop server.

Remote Desktop connection authorization policy (n)~ A policy that allows the administrator to specify who can connect to an RD Gateway server. Administrators can also specify requirements that users must meet to connect to an RD Gateway server. Administrators can configure RD CAPs by using the Add Roles Wizard during installation of the RD Gateway role service, or by using RD Gateway Manager after installation.

Remote Desktop Connection Broker (PN)~ A Remote Desktop Services role service that enables a user to load balance sessions in a remote desktop server farm. Additionally, RD Connection Broker enables a user to reconnect to an existing session in a load-balanced remote desktop server farm.

Remote Desktop Easy Print (PN)~ A printer driver in Remote Desktop Services that simplifies the administration overhead to enable printing to supported clients. It enables users to reliably print from a RemoteApp program or from a remote desktop server desktop session to the correct printer on their client computer. It also enables users to have a much more consistent printing experience between local and remote sessions.

Remote Desktop Gateway (PN)~ A role service that enables authorized remote users to connect to resources on an internal corporate or private network, from any Internet-connected device. RD Gateway uses Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) over HTTPS to help form a secure, encrypted connection between remote users on the Internet and the remote computers on which their productivity applications run.

Remote Desktop Gateway Manager (PN)~ A Microsoft Management Console (MMC) console on an RD Gateway server that administrators can use to configure Remote Desktop connection authorization policies (RD CAPs), Remote Desktop resource authorization policies (RD RAPs), and computer groups associated with RD RAPs. RD Gateway Manager also provides tools to help monitor RD Gateway connection status, health, and events.

Remote Desktop Gateway server (n)~ A server on which the Remote Desktop Gateway role service is installed. Users connect to network resources on an internal corporate or private network through an RD Gateway server.

Remote Desktop Gateway server farm (n)~ A group of RD Gateway servers that have been configured to function correctly using a load balancing solution that is in place.

Remote Desktop IP Virtualization (PN)~ A feature of Remote Desktop Services that enables administrators to assign virtual IP addresses to specific programs running on the remote desktop server or to client sessions running on the remote desktop server.

Remote Desktop license server (n)~ A computer on which the RD Licensing role service is installed. A license server issues RDS CALs to users or devices that connect to a remote desktop server.

Remote Desktop Licensing (PN)~ A Remote Desktop Services role service that manages the Remote Desktop Services client access licenses (RDS CALs). RD Licensing installs, issues, and monitors the availability of RDS CALs on a Remote Desktop license server by using RD Licensing Manager.

Remote Desktop Licensing Diagnoser (PN)~ A management tool that provides information to help identify possible licensing problems for the Remote Desktop Session

Host server.

Remote Desktop Licensing Manager (PN)~ A Remote Desktop Services management tool for installing, issuing, and monitoring Remote Desktop Services client access licenses (RDS CALs) on a Remote Desktop license server.

Remote Desktop licensing mode (n)~ A mode that determines the type of Remote Desktop Services client access licenses (RDS CALs) that a remote desktop server will request from a license server on behalf of a client that is connecting to the remote desktop server.

Remote Desktop profile (n)~ A user profile that is specifically created for remote desktop server sessions.

Remote Desktop Protocol (n)~ A proprietary protocol to provide remote display and input capabilities over network connections for Windows-®-based applications between two computers.

Remote Desktop resource authorization policy (n)~ A policy that allows an administrator to specify the network resources that users can connect to through an RD Gateway server. Administrators can configure RD RAPs by using the Add Roles Wizard during installation of the RD Gateway role service, or by using RD Gateway Manager after installation.

Remote Desktop Server Configuration (PN)~ A Remote Desktop Services management snap-in that you can use to configure settings for new connections, modify the settings of existing connections, and delete connections. You can configure settings on a per-connection basis or for the server as a whole.

Remote Desktop Server Extension (PN)~ A Windows Server feature that adds Remote Desktop Services-specific tabs to the Properties sheet of a user account.

remote desktop server farm (n)~ A group of servers that are in one location and that are networked together for the purpose of sharing workload.

remote desktop server group (n)~ A group of two or more remote desktop servers that you can manage via Remote Desktop Server Manager.

Remote Desktop Services (PN)~ A server role that provides multi-user access to applications and desktops for non-admin purposes; provides technologies that enable users to access Windows-based programs that are installed on a remote desktop server, or to access the Windows desktop itself, from almost any computing device.

Remote Desktop Services client access license (n)~ A license that is required for a user or a device to connect to a remote desktop server.

Remote Desktop Services Licensing Web site (n)~ A secure Microsoft Web site that is designed to help you manage your Windows 2000 or later license server and for you to obtain Remote Desktop Services client access license tokens. All information collected at this site is used to help you manage your Remote Desktop Services resources.

Remote Desktop Services Network Fair Share (PN)~ A feature that dynamically distributes available bandwidth across sessions based on the number of active sessions to enable equal bandwidth utilization.

Remote Desktop Services Per Device client access license (n)~ One of the two types of Remote Desktop Services client access licenses (RDS CALs) that permits one device (used by any user) to connect to a remote desktop server.

Remote Desktop Services Per User client access license (n)~ One of the two types of Remote Desktop Services client access licenses (RDS CALs) that permits one user to access remote desktop servers from an unlimited number of client computers or devices.

Remote Desktop Services session-based desktop deployment (n)~ A session-based deployment that allows users to connect to collections that include published RemoteApp programs and session-based desktops.

Remote Desktop Session Host (PN)~ A Remote Desktop Services role service that enables a computer that is running Windows Server to host Windows-based programs or the full Windows desktop.

Remote Desktop Session Host Configuration (PN)~ An MMC management snap-in for Remote Desktop Services. You can use Remote Desktop Session Host Configuration to configure settings for new connections, modify the settings of existing connections, and delete connections. You can configure settings on a per connection basis, or for the server as a whole.

Remote Desktop Session Host server (n)~ A server running the RD Session Host role service that hosts Windows-based programs or the full Windows desktop for Remote Desktop Services clients.

Remote Desktop Virtualization Host (PN)~ A Windows server that is running Microsoft Hyper-V Server.

Remote Desktop Virtualization Host Agent (PN)~ A service that is running on any machine that has the RD Virtualization role service installed.

Remote Desktop Web Access Configuration (PN)~ In Remote Desktop Services, the site where you can configure the RD Web Access Web Part.

Remote Desktop Web Connection (n)~ A feature of Windows that when deployed on a Web server, allows a user to connect to remote desktop servers and other computers through a Web browser, even if the full Remote Desktop Connection client is not installed on the user's computer.

Remote Desktops (PN)~ A snap-in that allows users to manage Remote Desktop connections to remote desktop servers and computers that are running Windows Server.

remote device wipe (n)~ A technology that enables the Exchange server to set a mobile device to erase all data the next time the device connects to the Exchange server.

Remote Diagnostics (n)~ Remote diagnostics is the ability to evaluate the current status of electronic equipment from a remote location.

Remote Direct Memory Access (n)~ A networking feature that lets one computer directly place information into the memory of another computer.

remote Distributor (n)~ A server configured as a Distributor that is separate from the server configured as the Publisher.

remote domain (n)~ A specially-configured domain that defines settings for mail flow based on the destination domain of each e-mail message. Administrators can configure specific settings for a specific destination domain, or configure default settings for all destination domains. In this way, they can control the types of messages that are sent to adomain. They can also apply message format policies and acceptable character sets for messages that are sent from users in their organization to the remote domain.

Remote Function Call (n)~ A SAP protocol that enables external systems to call SAP

ABAP function modules. RFCs enable remote calls between two SAP systems or between a SAP system and a non-SAP system.

Remote Health Check (n)~ A feature that remotely provides information about how well the system is functioning, how customers use it and about some of the problems they encounter.

remote host (n)~ A Web server on a separate server computer. A remote host is connected to other servers by a network connection.

Remote Installation Server (n)~ An optional component that remotely installs Windows XP Professional. RIS installs the operating system on remote boot-enabled client computers by connecting the computer to the network, starting the client computer, logging on with a valid user account, and copying an operating system image to the client computer.

Remote Installation Services (n)~ Software services that allow an administrator to set up new client computers remotely, without having to visit each client. The target clients must support remote booting.

remote login (n)~ The action of logging in to a computer at a distant location by means of a data communications connection with the computer that one is presently using. After remote login, the user's own computer behaves like a terminal connected to the remote system. On the Internet, remote login is done primarily by rlogin and telnet.

remote login identification (n)~ The login identification assigned to a user for accessing remote procedures on a remote server.

remote management (n)~ For an administrator, the process of managing Windows SteadyState Windows Disk Protection from a remote computer through Active Directory Group Policy.

remote media connection (n)~ A Windows Media Player (WMP) specific feature that allows you to use the Internet to access music, pictures and videos available on your home network. The feature must be activated on at least two computers in order to work.

remote networking (n)~ A communications program located on the mobile device that is used to create, store, and establish modem connections to remote computers and networks.

remote partition (n)~ A partition whose data is stored on a server running an instance of Analysis Services, other than the one used to store the metadata of the partition.

remote procedure call (n)~ A communication mechanism that allows computers to communicate with one another over a network. An RPC consists of a procedure identifier, parameters passed to the procedure, and a value returned to the caller (client computer) after the procedure has executed on the remote system (server computer).

remote resource (n)~ A computing resource or application that is offered in a remote workspace. Remote Desktop Server provides applications and desktops as remote resources. Other types of remote resources can be defined through extensibility.

remote roaming boundary (n)~ A roaming boundary in which the SMS site distribution points are remote (not well-connected) to the Advanced Client and software packages are not available locally to that client. Remote roaming boundaries are typically configured for wireless networks, VPNs, dial-up connections, and, sometimes, branch offices.

remote sensor (n)~ The device that receives infrared (IR) signals from other devices, like a remote control. Remote sensors could be peripheral devices, or could also be built into

either computers or monitors.

Remote Server Administration Tools (PN)~ A feature in Windows Server that enables remote management of Windows Server operating systems by allowing users to open and run management tools on a remote computer.

remote service binding (n)~ A Service Broker object that specifies the local security credentials for a remote service.

remote session (n)~ A connection to another computer on a network.

remote site (n)~ An SMS/Configuration Manager site to which a client is assigned and has a network connection, but the client is not currently located.

remote stored procedure (n)~ A stored procedure located on one instance of SQL Server that is executed by a statement on another instance of SQL Server.

remote table (n)~ A table stored in an OLE DB data source that is separate from the current instance of SQL Server.

remote terminal (n)~ A terminal that is located at a site removed from the computer to which it is attached. Remote terminals rely on modems and telephone lines to communicate with the host computer.

Remote Tools (PN)~ An SMS/Configuration Manager feature that an SMS/Configuration Manager administrator uses to directly control, monitor, or analyze client computers.

Remote Tools Client Agent (n)~ A component of the SMS/Configuration Manager Remote Tools feature. It is a program running on an SMS/Configuration Manager client that enables an SMS/Configuration Manager administrator to use remote troubleshooting tools to diagnose client problems or remotely control a client.

Remote Tools for Microsoft Visual Studio 2013 Update 2 (n)~ A set of tools enabling remote debugging, remote testing, and unit testing on computers that don't have Visual Studio installed.

Remote Tools for Visual Studio (PN)~ Remote Tools for Visual Studio enables remote debugging, remote testing, and unit testing on computers that don't have Visual Studio installed.

Remote Tools for Visual Studio 2013 (PN)~ Remote Tools for Visual Studio enables remote debugging, remote testing, and unit testing on computers that don't have Visual Studio installed.

Remote Tools for Visual Studio 2013 Language Pack (n)~ Language Pack is a free add-on that you can use to switch the language that's displayed in the Performance Tools for Remote Tools for Visual Studio 2013 user interface.

Remote Tools Operator (n)~ A security role that grants permissions to administrative users so that they can run and audit remote administration tools.

remote user (n)~ An external user with a persistent Active Directory identity within the organization.

Remote Video (n)~ A button in a Video conversation window that displays the video feed from the other person in the current video conversation.

remote viewer (n)~ An audience member who is not physically located in the same room as the presenter.

remote workspace (n)~ A workspace offered by a publisher, consisting of applications, shared desktops, and personal desktops (at least some of which are accessed remotely).

Each user gets a personally filtered view of the items in the remote workspace.

RemoteApp (PN)~ A feature of Remote Desktop Services that enables the user to access a program remotely through Remote Desktop Services but have it appear as if it is running on the user's local computer. Users can run RemoteApp programs side by side with their local programs.

RemoteApp (PN)~ The service type which provides remote desktop application as-a-service.

RemoteApp and Desktop Connection (PN)~ A customized view of RemoteApp programs and virtual desktops that the administrator makes available to users that are using Windows 7 or RAD Web Access.

RemoteApp and Desktop Connection Management (PN)~ A Windows Server role service for Remote Desktop Services (i.e. a RD subrole) that houses the assignment, connection handling, and execution designation policy, thus defining the contents and availability of a remote workspace.

RemoteApp and Desktop Connection Web service (n)~ A Web service that is installed as a part of RAD Web Access to help client computers keep in sync with workspaces.

RemoteApp and Desktop Web Access Configuration (PN)~ An option on the Remote Desktop Services menu on the Administrative Tools menu that opens the RAD Web Access Web site for administrative purposes.

RemoteApp Manager (PN)~ A Remote Desktop Services management snap-in for managing RemoteApp programs.

RemoteApp Users (PN)~ The resource for the RemoteApp service type of the App Services service.

RemoteFX (PN)~ A technology that delivers a rich user experience by rendering content on the server by using graphics processing units (GPUs) or hardware.

RemoteFX 3D video adapter (n)~ The synthetic video driver that is installed on the virtual desktop. RemoteFX uses GPU Virtualization, a technology that exposes a virtual graphics device to a virtual machine, to expose a WDDM driver with the virtual desktop, and allows multiple virtual desktops to share a single GPU on a Hyper-V server. The virtual GPU is used to perform host side rendering of 3D and other content. This enables support for all graphics types by sending highly compressed bitmap images to the endpoint device in an adaptive manner.

RemoteFX Adaptive Graphics (PN)~ A feature that enables a seamless delivery of virtual desktop and RemoteApp programs by using the Windows Aero and 3-D experience across a variety of networks, including networks where bandwidth is limited and latency is high.

RemoteFX decoder (n)~ A hardware decoder that can be installed on a client device and that decodes bitmaps that have transferred from the virtual desktop to the client computer.

RemoteFX decoding (n)~ The decoding process used with the Microsoft RemoteFX technology, including six functional stages which are in reverse order to the operations of the encoding process.

RemoteFX encoder (n)~ An optional hardware encoder that can be installed for additional scalability on the RemoteFX server. The RemoteFX encoder allows encoding on the processor, on the GPU, or on dedicated hardware. This flexible encoding process

provides high fidelity and scalability. In computers where the processors are consistently busy, the dedicated hardware ensures that the user experience is not affected.

RemoteFX encoding (n)~ The encoding process used with the Microsoft RemoteFX technology, including seven functional stages in the encoding path.

RemoteFX for RD Session Host (PN)~ RemoteFX running on an RD Session Host server.

RemoteFX for RD Virtualization Host (PN)~ RemoteFX running on an RD Virtualization Host server.

RemoteFX Media Streaming (PN)~ A feature that enables communication of media objects through a streaming process using RemoteFX.

RemoteFX server (n)~ A server running RemoteFX.

RemoteFX-enabled virtual desktop (n)~ A virtual desktop on which RemoteFX can be run.

remotely administered server (n)~ A server that you can administer by using a different computer. You typically access this type of server by using a network connection. A remotely administered server can have a local keyboard, mouse, or video card and monitor.

remoting (n)~ The process of communication between different operating system processes, regardless of whether they are on the same computer.

removable (oth)~ Capable of being taken out from a list, database, or other item, or to be uninstalled.

removable drive (n)~ A removable storage device, such as an external hard disk or USB flash drive, used for increasing storage space on a computer or for transferring information between computers.

removable media (n)~ Anything used for information storage that is designed to be easily inserted into and removed from a computer or portable device. Common removable media include CD and DVD discs, as well as removable memory cards.

Removable Storage (n)~ A service used for managing removable media (such as tapes and discs) and storage devices (libraries). Removable Storage allows applications to access and share the same media resources.

removal tool (n)~ Software code used by antivirus or anti-spyware programs to remove malicious software or potentially unwanted software from a computer.

remove (v)~ To take out objects from a list, database, or other item, or to uninstall a program.

Remove association (v)~ An option that allows the user to remove the link between an item and a To Do.

Remove Background (PN)~ An option that isolates the foreground portion of an image and make the background transparent.

remove call (PN)~ A button on the call progress screen for Voice over LTE (VoLTE). This button is used when a user is in a conference call and needs to drop one of the participants without ending the conference call.

Remove From Conference (oth)~ An item on the right-click menu for a conference participant that removes the selected participant from the current conference.

Remove from Contact List (PN)~ An item on a contact's context menu to remove a

contact from the contact list.

Remove from Group (PN)~ An item that deletes a selected contact from a contact group, when the contact is right-clicked.

Remove from This Conversation (oth)~ An item on the right-click menu for a contact that disconnects the selected participant from the current conversation.

Rename (v)~ An item on the right-click menu for a conference participant that renames the selected conference participant.

Rename Group (PN)~ An item that lets a user rename a group, when the group name in the Contacts list is right-clicked.

Rename this To Do (v)~ An option that allows the user to change the name of a To Do item in the list of tasks.

render (v)~ To display a graphic image from a data file on an output device such as a video display or printer.

render transform (n)~ A type of transformation that modifies the appearance of the element but is applied after the layout pass is complete. By using the RenderTransform property instead of the LayoutTransform property, you can obtain performance benefits.

rendered output (n)~ The output from a rendering extension.

rendered report (n)~ A fully processed report that contains both data and layout information, in a format suitable for viewing (such as HTML).

rendering (n)~ The creation of an image containing geometric models, using color and shading to give the image a realistic look. Usually part of a geometric modeling package such as a CAD program, rendering uses mathematics to describe the location of a light source in relation to the object and to calculate the way in which the light would create highlights, shading, and variations in color. The degree of realism can range from opaque, shaded polygons to images approximating photographs in their complexity.

rendering (n)~ The process of applying effects to or resizing an image according to adjustments or settings specified by the user.

rendering extension (n)~ A plug-in that renders reports to a specific format (for example, an Excel rendering extension)

rendering intent (n)~ In color management, the approach used to map the colors specified in an image file to the color gamut of your monitor or printer. The color gamut is the range of color that a device can produce.

rendering object model (n)~ Report object model used by rendering extensions.

renewal only mode (n)~ A configuration mode for the Certificate Enrollment Web Service in which it will only process renewal requests.

reorder margin (n)~ A number of days added to normal procurement time for items to protect against unplanned delays.

reorder point (n)~ The point at which an item should be reordered based on current inventory and customer buying patterns.

repackage (v)~ To take encoded data in one digital container file format and place it in another without transcoding. For example, from MP4 to ISMV.

repaginate (v)~ To recalculate the page breaks in a document.

repaint (v)~ To redraw the screen. The Repaint method completes any pending screen updates for a specified form.

reparenting (n)~ The process of dynamically rearranging a hierarchy of SharePoint sites, typically used during a migration.

re-parenting (n)~ The process of dynamically rearranging a hierarchy of SharePoint sites, typically used during a migration.

repeat (v)~ A command in Microsoft Word that causes all information contained in either the last command dialog box or the last uninterrupted editing session to be repeated.

repeat (v)~ To replay a portion or the entirety of a digital media file.

Repeat (v)~ A gradient brush option that makes the gradient repeat.

Repeat (v)~ An option that allows the user to specify the intervals at which an appointment or task will be repeated.

repeat count (n)~ The number of times to repeat a portion of an animation storyboard.

repeat delay (n)~ A delay of the amount of time that elapses before a character begins repeating when you hold down a key.

repeat rate (n)~ The rate at which characters repeat when a user holds down a key.

repeater control (n)~ A control that developers use to iterate over a small set of data, bind that data to an HTML template, and display it in any repeated UI.

Repeating Bending Process (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show a progression or sequential steps in a task, process, or workflow. Maximizes both horizontal and vertical display space for shapes. Does not emphasize directionality.

repeating field (n)~ A field in the data source that can occur more than once. Controls such as bulleted, numbered, and plain lists; repeating sections; and repeating tables can be bound to repeating fields.

repeating group (n)~ A group in the data source that can occur more than once. Controls such as repeating sections and repeating tables are bound to repeating groups.

repeating section (n)~ A control on a form that contains other controls and that repeats as needed. Users can insert multiple sections when filling out the form.

repeating section content control (n)~ ?A content control that enables a user the repeat its contents as many times as the user wants to repeat it.

repeating table (n)~ A control on a form that contains other controls in a table format and that repeats as needed. Users can insert multiple rows when filling out the form.

repetition (n)~ An instance of a cycle in a multiple cycle series.

replace (v)~ To put new data in the place of other data, usually after conducting a search for the data to be replaced. Text-based applications such as word processors typically include Find and Replace commands.

Replace with (v)~ A UI element below which are listed items. A user can select an item from the list and it will be put in the place of another item.

replacement cost (n)~ The current cost of replacing an existing asset with a similar asset with equivalent operational capability.

replacement software (n)~ A software package that takes the place of the previously used software package.

replacer (n)~ A function used for replacing the value of text, digtal etc.

replenishment (n)~ An inventory management process in which a warehouse location is automatically or manually restocked based on predefined criteria to maintain the correct inventory levels at the location.

replica (n)~ In Active Directory replication, one instance of a logical Active Directory partition that is synchronized by means of replication between domain controllers that hold copies of the same directory partition. Replica can also refer to an instance of an object or attribute in a distributed directory.

replica (n)~ In the File Replication service (FRS), a computer that has been included in the configuration of a specific replica set.

replica (n)~ A complete copy of protected data residing on a single volume on the DPM server. A replica is created for each protected data source after it is added to its protection group. With co-location, multiple data sources can have their replicas residing on the same replica volume.

replica (n)~ A copy of a database that is a member of a replica set and can be synchronized with other replicas in the set.

replica (n)~ A particular repository of information to be synchronized.

replica creation (n)~ The process by which a full copy of data sources, selected for inclusion in a protection group, is transferred to the DPM storage pool. The replica can be created over the network from live data on the file server or from a tape backup system. Replica creation is an initialization process that is performed for each volume when the volume is added to a protection group.

replica ID (n)~ A value that uniquely identifies a replica.

replica key (n)~ A 4-byte value that maps to a replica ID in a replica key map.

Replica server (n)~ The server that hosts virtual machines that is maintained in reserve in the event that the primary server (and its primary virtual machines) must go offline. The Replica virtual machines are kept up to date with any changes that occur on the primary virtual machines by the process of replication.

replica set (n)~ One or more shared folders that participates in replication.

replica set (n)~ The complete list of replicas that backs a particular failover unit and their associated roles.

replica set topology (n)~ The order in which changes are propagated from replica to replica. Topology determines how quickly changes in another replica appear in your replica.

replica tick count (n)~ A monotonically increasing number that is used to uniquely identify a change to an item in a replica.

Replica virtual machine (n)~ A virtual machine running on the Replica server that receives changes that are detected on the corresponding primary virtual machine.

replica volume (n)~ A volume on the DPM server that contains the replica and shadow copies for a protected volume.

replication (n)~ The process of copying content and/or configuration settings from one location, generally a server node, to another. Replication is done to ensure synchronization or fault tolerance.

Replication ID (n)~ A 16-byte value generated from the unique identifier on a device, the current date and time, and a sequence number. It is used to identify a particular device, component, user, or session.

replication latency (n)~ In Active Directory replication, the delay between the time an update is applied to a given replica of a directory partition and the time it is applied to

some other replica of the same directory partition. A server receives changes no sooner than either it is notified of a change from its neighbor in the same site or its periodic replication timer expires.

Replication Link Analyzer (PN)~ A Configuration Manager tool that detects, analyzes, and remediates database replication issues in a hierarchy.

Replication Management Objects (PN)~ A managed code assembly that encapsulates replication functionalities for SQL Server.

replication policy (n)~ Rules that define how and when replication is performed.

replication topology (n)~ In the File Replication service (FRS), the interconnections between replica set members. These interconnections determine the path that data takes as it replicates to all replica set members.

replication topology (n)~ In Active Directory replication, the set of connections that domain controllers use to replicate information among themselves.

reply (v)~ To answer an instant message.

Reply All (PN)~ An option that initiates an e-mail response addressed to all of the recipients on the To or Cc lines of the original message.

reply comment (PN)~ A reply to a comment in a document.

Reply to All (PN)~ An option that initiates an e-mail response addressed to all of the recipients on the To or Cc lines of the original message.

report (n)~ The presentation of information about a given topic, typically in printed form. Reports prepared with computers and appropriate software can include text, graphics, and charts. Database programs can include special software for creating report forms and generating reports. Desktop publishing software and laser printers or typesetting equipment can be used to produce publication-quality output.

report (n)~ A database object that prints information formatted and organized according to your specifications.

report (n)~ Information produced from the metrics warehouse of Visual Studio Team Foundation.

report (n)~ A visual display of data in a dashboard that can be coordinated with other report views by using filters.

report (v)~ To update the progression or output of work done outside of the application. The reporting action is taken by a person.

report (n)~ A document that is generated by an application.

Report a service problem (PN)~ A link to enable users to notify Microsoft support in the event of an outage when one or more Office 365 services are down.

Report a violation (PN)~ The Sway link that opens an email that allows users to report a violation of Sway's terms of use.

Report Abuse (PN)~ The link to the form where a user can report violations of the terms of use. Contextually, it's understood that the abuse in question is poor conduct, such as obscene language or threats.

Report Builder (PN)~ A report authoring tool that features a Microsoft Office-like authoring environment and features such as new sparkline, data bar, and indicator data visualizations, the ability to save report items as report parts, a wizard for creating maps, aggregates of aggregates, and enhanced support for expressions.

Report Center (PN)~ A feature that leverages Excel Services and SharePoint Server to provide easy and powerful reporting capabilities.

Report Consolidator (PN)~ A Web Analytics component that is responsible for aggregating analytics data.

report data pane (n)~ A data pane that displays a hierarchical view of the items that represent data in the user's report. The top level nodes represent built-in fields, parameters, images, and data source references.

Report Data Provider-based report (n)~ A report where the data source is defined in a Report Data Provider (RDP) class.

Report database (n)~ The SQL Server database that stores DPM reporting information.

report definition (n)~ The blueprint for a report before the report is processed or rendered. A report definition contains information about the query and layout for the report.

report definition (n)~ A building block that uses a row definition, a column definition, and an optional reporting tree definition to build a report.

Report Definition Language (n)~ A set of instructions that describe layout and query information for a report. RDL is composed of XML elements that conform to an XML grammar created for Reporting Services.

Report Designer (n)~ A collection of design surfaces and graphical tools that are hosted within the Microsoft Visual Studio environment.

Report Designer (PN)~ An application that uses Microsoft Dynamics ERP data to create reports in Management Reporter.

report execution snapshot (n)~ A report snapshot that is cached. Report administrators create report execution snapshots if they want to run reports from static copies.

report footer (n)~ A report section used to place information that normally appears at the bottom of the page, such as page numbers, dates, and sums.

report generator (n)~ An application, commonly part of a database management program, that uses a report form created by the user to lay out and print the contents of a database. A report generator is used to select specific record fields or ranges of records, to make the output attractive by including such features as headings, running heads, page numbers, and fonts.

report group (n)~ A set of report definitions that can be used to generate more than one report simultaneously.

report header (n)~ A report section used to place information, such as a title, date, or report introduction, at the beginning of a report.

report history (n)~ A collection of previously run copies of a report.

report history snapshot (n)~ Report history that contains data captured at a specific point in time.

report intermediate format (n)~ Internal representation of a report.

report item (n)~ Entity on a report.

report layout template (n)~ A pre-designed table, matrix, or chart report template in Report Builder.

report library (n)~ A structured set of files (row worksheets, column worksheets and reporting trees) that are combined to create a financial report.

report link (n)~ URL to a report.

report link (n)~ The URL or network location where a generated report is stored.

report lost card (PN)~ A rich button in the Wallet feature that contains the contact phone number for the card issuer. Tapping the button calls the phone number.

Report Manager (n)~ A Web-based report management tool

report model (n)~ A metadata description of business data used for creating ad hoc reports.

Report Operator user role (n)~ In System Center Operations Manager 2007, the user role that grants members the rights to access and run reports. Because Virtual Machine Manager reports are created through Operations Manager, Virtual Machine Manager administrators must be a member of the Report Operator user role to view and run reports in the Virtual Machine Manager Administrator Console.

report part (n)~ A report item that has been published separately to a report server and that can be reused in other reports.

report period (n)~ The span of time during which you track and update a task that the workgroup manager has assigned to you. You can change the unit of time to days, weeks, or a single unit of time for the whole task.

Report Processor component (n)~ A component that retrieves the report definition from the report server database and combines it with data from the data source for the report.

Report Project (n)~ A template in the report authoring environment.

Report Project Wizard (n)~ A wizard in the report authoring environment used to create reports.

report queue (n)~ For Message Queuing, a queue on the source computer that contains report messages. Report queues can be used when sending test messages and tracking message routes.

report rendering (n)~ The action of combining the report layout with the data from the data source for the purpose of viewing the report.

report server (n)~ A location on the network where Report Builder is launched from and a report is saved, managed, and published.

Report Server (server/month) (PN)~ The unit of measure for a server on which a reporting service on Microsoft Azure SQL Reporting runs.

report server administrator (n)~ A user with elevated privileges who can access all settings and content of a report server. A report server administrator is a user who is assigned to the Content Manager role, the System Administrator role, or both. All local administrators are automatically report server administrators, but additional users can become report server administrators for all or part of the report server namespace.

report server database (n)~ A database that provides internal storage for a report server.

report server execution account (n)~ The account under which the Report Server Web service and Report Server Windows service run.

Report Server Web service (n)~ A Web service that hosts, processes, and delivers reports.

report signature (n)~ A string used to identify the version of a report.

report snapshot (n)~ A static report that contains data captured at a specific point in time.

report subscription (n)~ A registration to have a particular report delivered to specific

users who have an interest in it.

report task (n)~ A task that specifies which reports to generate and what parameters to use; which volumes and folders to report on; how often to generate the reports; and which file formats to save them in.

report template (n)~ An Excel template (.xlt file) that includes one or more queries or PivotTable reports that are based on external data. When you save a report template, Excel saves the query definition but doesn't store the queried data in the template.

Report toolbar (n)~ The toolbar at the top of the Report section, used to create and edit reports.

report type (n)~ A category of reports that all contain similar information.

report view group (n)~ A set of report views that are grouped together in a single dashboard zone. These report views can be conditionally shown, based on the selected KPI.

Report Viewer (n)~ A reporting tool, accessible through the Configuration Manager console, that uses your web browser as a report viewer.

Report Viewer (PN)~ A viewer that displays generated reports and lets users add comments to a report, create charts or graphs from report data, view various levels of a financial report, and export the report to other file types.

Report Web Part (PN)~ A feature that allows users to view and interact with reports that are created in PerformancePoint Dashboard Designer.

Report Wizard (PN)~ A wizard that guides users through creating and publishing a Reporting Services report.

report writer (n)~ An application, commonly part of a database management program, that uses a report form created by the user to lay out and print the contents of a database. A report generator is used to select specific record fields or ranges of records, to make the output attractive by including such features as headings, running heads, page numbers, and fonts.

reporting (n)~ The process of programmatically generating reports to present a customized view of stored data.

reporting agency (n)~ An organization that collects information from various sources for a variety of uses.

reporting component (n)~ A component that provides comprehensive reporting functionality for a variety of data sources.

reporting currency (n)~ The monetary unit of measure used to record the converted monetary value of economic transactions in ledger accounts for financial and management reporting purposes.

reporting currency unit (n)~ A currency unit that is used to record the financial consequences of accounting events and to prepare and report ancillary financial statements.

reporting data warehouse (PN)~ An Operations Manager feature that manages the OperationsManagerDW database and that can be independently installed.

reporting database (n)~ The SQL Server database that stores DPM reporting information.

reporting mode (n)~ The enforcement mode in which all non-compliance issues are

recorded for reporting purposes only. Client computers do not have their access restricted.

reporting point (n)~ An SMS/Configuration Manager site system that hosts the Report Viewer component for Web-based reporting functionality.

reporting service (n)~ A service provided by an application or underlying database subsystem, for example, SQL Server Reporting Services (SSRS), that enables rapid development of reports based on underlying data sources.

reporting services point (n)~ A site system role that integrates with SQL Server Reporting Services to create and manage reports for Configuration Manager.

Reporting Services report (PN)~ A report type that acts as a wrapper for a SQL Server Reporting Services report so that the Reporting Services report can be displayed in a PerformancePoint dashboard.

reporting tree (n)~ A visual representation of an organization's structure, showing levels in the corporate hierarchy such as companies, divisions, departments, projects and tasks. One of the three Management Reporter building blocks.

reporting tree definition (n)~ A building block that contains individual reporting units and is arranged like an organizational chart.

reporting unit (n)~ Any unit or box' within the reporting tree.'

Reporting view (n)~ The view in the Virtual Machine Manager Administrator Console in which the administrator runs reports.

Reports (n)~ A folder in the workspace browser where available report views are listed.

reports builder (n)~ A title for pages dealing with reports authoring.

Reports module (n)~ A Microsoft CRM module used to create, view, and print metrics and statistical reports.

Reports page (n)~ The page in the Administration Center that details Exchange Hosted Services statistics for the hosted organization.

ReportServer service (n)~ The local report service that manages, executes, renders, schedules, and delivers DPM reports.

report-specific schedule (n)~ Schedule defined inline with a report. Report-specific schedules are defined in the context of an individual report, subscription, or report execution operation to determine cache expiration or snapshot updates.

reposition (v)~ To change only the object's alignment, and margins (if the container is a Grid), or the top and left properties (if the container object is a Canvas).

repository (n)~ A database containing information models that, in conjunction with the executable software, manage the database.

repository (n)~ A central storage location, usually a server, that stores specific data such as files under source control.

repository engine (n)~ Object-oriented software that provides management support for and customer access to a repository database.

repository object (n)~ A COM object that represents a data construct stored in a repository type library.

Repository SQL schema (n)~ A set of standard tables used by the repository engine to manage all repository objects, relationships, and collections.

Repository Type Information Model (PN)~ A core object model that represents repository type definitions for Metadata Services.

representational state transfer (n)~ An architectural style that can be used to build software in which clients make requests of services. A resource is addressed via a unique URI, and a resource request is accomplished using the HTTP standard verbs, GET, POST, PUT, and DELETE. All the information necessary to process a resource request is contained inside the request itself.

republisher (n)~ A Subscriber that publishes data that it has received from a Publisher.

repudiation (n)~ The ability of a user to falsely deny having performed an action that other parties cannot prove otherwise. For example, a user who deleted a file can successfully deny doing so if no mechanism (such as audit files) can prove otherwise.

requery (v)~ To rerun a query underlying the active form or datasheet in order to reflect changes to the records, display newly added records, and eliminate deleted records.

request (n)~ A single action that the Provisioning Server is being asked to perform by the solution provider.

request amount approval limit (n)~ The maximum amount on a purchase request document that an approver is allowed to approve.

Request Filtering (n)~ An IIS 7.0 feature for HTTP and FTP that enables administrators to allow or deny Internet requests that are based on HTTP or FTP commands, URL sections, request limits, etc.

Request For Comments (n)~ A document in which a standard, a protocol, or other information pertaining to the operation of the Internet is published. The RFC is actually issued, under the control of the IAB, after discussion and serves as the standard. RFCs can be obtained from sources such as InterNIC.

request for quotation (n)~ A source document that documents an invitation to bid on supplying a quantity of product for a specified price and by a specified date.

request handler (n)~ A server component that enables the handling and routing of requests.

Request Handler (PN)~ A Duet server component that enables handling and routing of requests from the SAP system to Microsoft Office Outlook via Microsoft Exchange Server.

request header (n)~ An informational listing at the top of an HTTP request.

request management (n)~ The ability for a user to interact with and manage submitted requests and associated workflows.

Request Management (PN)~ A SharePoint feature that helps make smart routing decisions, based on routing rules that relate the nature of requests to the dynamic topology of its farm.

request method (n)~ A method that uses GET or POST.

request phase (n)~ A particular phase of the ILM -€œ2-€? request processing model. It represents one of three workflows: Authentication, Authorization or Action.

request throttling (n)~ A method of preventing a denial of service attack by limiting the number of requests that can be made to a system.

request tree (n)~ The tree of nodes that contains HTTP requests.

Request Web Service (n)~ A Web service that accepts requests from solution providers to manage computers with FlexGo technology.

requested (adj)~ An open service activity status that denotes that, although the resources

are not yet scheduled to perform work for this service activity, a potential time has been found.

requested execution level (oth)~ An attribute of an application that indicates which type of access token to use when the application is started. The requested execution level can be defined in an application manifest or an AppCompat database entry, or it may be derived automatically by the Windows operating system based on heuristics, if no application manifest is present.

requested permissions (n)~ Optionally specified permissions in an assembly that represent the minimum required, optionally desired, and always refused permissions for all code in the assembly. If there is no request, the code is granted the maximum that security policy allows.

requested receipt date (n)~ The date a customer or vendor requests that goods be received.

requested ship date (n)~ The date that the selling party should ship items to meet the customer's or vendor's requested receipt date.

requester (n)~ The person who requests the economic resources.

requestor (n)~ The identity of the user or service that has submitted a request to ILM 2'.'

requestor scope (n)~ A configured collection of users who can submit a request. It can be everyone'

request-response adapter (n)~ A receive adapter that receives a request message from the client, submits it to the server, waits for a response, and then sends the response back to the client.

requests (PN)~ Games hub screen that shows nudges (reminders) to make the next move and -€œyour turn-€? notifications in turn-based games, and invitations to play.

required component (n)~ A component that is required for the current component to properly work. For example, a workflow requires an entity to run.

required element (n)~ An element that is required to be present in order to satisfy a schema.

required field (n)~ A field that must contain a value if a record is updated or inserted into the database.

required parameter (n)~ A parameter that must be specified when the program is executed.

requirements analysis (n)~ The determination of the functional and performance characteristics of a solution based on analyses of customer needs, expectations, and constraints.

requisition (n)~ A request for a specified amount of an item to be pulled from inventory.

requisition (n)~ A paper or electronic request for goods or services.

re-registration (n)~ A procedure to update the registration for an authentication challenge in ILM 2'.'

Resample (v)~ Changing the pixel dimensions (and therefore the physical file size) of a picture or a graphic. Graphics can be resampled down (the number of pixels decreased) or resampled up (the number of pixels increased).

rescan (v)~ To search for new tape libraries and stand-alone tape drives attached to the DPM server, and for storage nodes managed by the DPM server.

reseal (v)~ To prepare the operating system for delivery to the customer by clearing the event log, resetting the time clock for Windows Product Activation, and configuring the first-run experience to run the next time Windows starts.

reservation (n)~ A specific IP address within a scope permanently reserved for leased use to a specific DHCP client. Client reservations are made in the DHCP database using DHCP Manager and based on a unique client device identifier for each reserved entry.

reservation (n)~ The designation of a quantity of inventory on a purchase order for a specific sales order or production schedule.

reserve capacity (n)~ Capacity that is kept in reserve so that it can be used when the need arises.

reserve time (n)~ A limited amount of usage time provided after all purchased time has expired or been expended. If the user does not add or download more usage time within this remaining amount of time, they will lose access to the computer.

reserved character (n)~ A keyboard character that has a special meaning to a program and, as a result, normally cannot be used in assigning names to files, documents, and other user-generated tools, such as macros. Characters commonly reserved for special uses include the asterisk (*), forward slash (/), backslash (\), question mark (?), and vertical bar (|).

reserved domain (n)~ A domain that cannot be associated with a Windows Live ID.

Reserved IP (PN)~ The service type that lets customers reserve IP addresses.

reserved unit (n)~ A resource unit that provides a dedicated set of resources for particular tasks.

reserved word (n)~ A word that has special meaning to a program or in a programming language and can be used only in certain predefined circumstances; it cannot be used in naming documents, files, labels, variables, or user-generated tools such as macros.

Reset (PN)~ An option in Call Timers that allows the user to clear the accumulated time displayed by the Recent Calls timer.

reset (v)~ To archive the transaction history of a computer running FlexGo technology in the Provisioning Server database, and then register the computer, starting a new transaction history.

reset (v)~ To set an entity, such as a feature, configuration, or object, back to its defaults.

reset (v)~ An action that restores the default factory settings of a device.

Reset protection (PN)~ A feature to prevent a device from being reset or reimaged without permission by requiring the owners to enter the Microsoft account information before the process can be started.

Reset Status (oth)~ An item on the user's My Status menu that resets the user's status to the previous setting after the user has manually selected a status setting.

reset Windows (v)~ To reset the Windows operating system so that all user customizations are removed.

reset your PC (v)~ To reset a system so that all user customizations are removed.

residential gateway (n)~ A device located in a residence that connects the home network to a local area network. The gateway provides features such as Internet Connection Sharing and firewall functionality.

residential server (n)~ The Exchange server that contains a user's mailbox.

resiliency (n)~ The ability of hardware, software or data to recover from a failure.

resiliency setting (n)~ A setting indicating the resiliency of data on a virtual disk or storage space.

resiliency type (n)~ A setting that allows the user to select the specific resiliency of data across multiple disks in a virtual disk or storage space.

Resilient File System (PN)~ A file system, introduced with Windows Server 8, that provides resiliency to both software and hardware errors. ReFS allows customers to maximize server uptime and prioritize volume availability without the use of expensive storage hardware.

resistance (n)~ The ability to impede (resist) the flow of electric current. With the exception of superconductors, all substances have a greater or lesser degree of resistance. Substances with very low resistance, such as metals, conduct electricity well and are called conductors. Substances with very high resistance, such as glass and rubber, conduct electricity poorly and are called nonconductors or insulators.

resistor (n)~ A circuit component designed to provide a specific amount of resistance to current flow.

resize (v)~ To change the size of an element on the screen.

Resize for mobile device (v)~ An option that allows a user to resize an image to fit on a mobile device, such as a cell phone or PDA.

resize handle (n)~ A handle that enables resizing of a row, column, window or other object.

resizing (n)~ The process of increasing or decreasing the dimensions of an object or space.

resolution (n)~ A measure of the fineness of detail in an image or text, usually as produced by a monitor or printer.

resolution (n)~ The process of translation between a domain name address and an IP address.

Resolution ~ Loosely speaking, the quality of an image. When printing or working with images, the resolution is usually measured in Dots Per Inch (dpi) - the more dots per inch, the higher the quality of the image but the larger the file needed to store it. In Windows, the screen resolution is how many- pixels- fit on the desktop, the most popular being 800 x 600 and 1024 x 768 - the former makes images, icons etc look bigger, but the latter means you can fit more of them on the screen.

resolution history (n)~ A feature that automatically tracks changes to alert fields.

resolution scope (n)~ In the enclosing context where values and expressions are associated, the precedence in which operators are evaluated, tasks are performed or rules are applied.

resolution state (n)~ The state of an alert in relation to its status in the resolution cycle. The default resolution states include New, Acknowledged, and Resolved.

resolution strategy (n)~ A set of criteria that the repository engine evaluates sequentially when selecting an object, where multiple versions exist and version information is unspecified in the calling program.

resolve (v)~ To match one piece of information to another in a database or lookup table.

resolve (v)~ To find a setting in which no hardware conflicts occur.

resolve (v)~ To convert a logical address to a physical address or vice versa.

resolve (v)~ To convert an Internet domain name to its corresponding IP address.

resolve (v)~ To record the outcome of a case and remove it from the queue of active cases.

resolved (v)~ To quarantine, remove, or clean an occurance of malware so that it no longer poses a threat.

resolver (n)~ DNS client programs used to look up DNS name information. Resolvers can be either a small stub (a limited set of programming routines that provide basic query functionality) or larger programs that provide additional lookup DNS client functions, such as caching.

resource (n)~ For Device Manager, any of four system components that control how the devices on a computer work. These four system resources are interrupt request (IRQ) lines, direct memory access (DMA) channels, input/output (I/O) ports, and memory addresses.

resource (n)~ For failover clusters or server clusters, a physical or logical entity that is capable of being managed by a cluster, brought online and taken offline, and moved between nodes. A resource can be owned only by a single node at any point in time.

resource (n)~ Generally, any part of a computer system or network, such as a disk drive, printer, or memory, that can be allotted to a running program or a process.

resource (n)~ Any item in a report server database that is not a report, folder, or shared data source item.

resource (n)~ A room, computer, or any equipment needed at a meeting.

resource (n)~ A user that performs a service, or the equipment or facility that is required for a service.

resource (n)~ A document, slide set, or other printable output that can be imported by the meeting client.

resource (n)~ A reusable named item in your project or document that can represent a color (brush), object, control, style, template, user control or value that you can apply or re-use' throughout your project to create consistency in color (theme) or to create multiple instances of a single control like a button where you want to maintain a unified look for each button.'

resource (n)~ An optional payload that can be associated with an action. By default, Human Workflow Services track resources that flow through an activity flow. It is important to note that Human Workflow Services does not manage the resource, it only tracks a reference to the resource.

resource (n)~ Any nonexecutable data that is logically deployed with an application. A resource might be displayed in an application as error messages or as part of the user interface. Resources can contain data in a number of forms, including strings, images, and persisted objects.

resource (n)~ A special variable that holds a reference to a database connection or statement.

resource (n)~ A stock of money, product, or people services used in the performance of an activity.

resource account (n)~ A single security principal-€"usually a user account-€"that is created in Active- Directory Domain Services (AD DS) and used to map to a single

federated user.

resource allocation (n)~ The process of distributing a computer system's facilities to different components of a job in order to perform the job.

resource allocation (n)~ The assignment of resources to tasks in a project.

Resource Booking Attendant (n)~ A calendaring feature that automatically manages resources. Resource requests are automatically accepted or denied depending on availability and policies.

Resource Breakdown Structure (n)~ The structure that describes an organization's hierarchy. The RBS code defines the hierarchical position that a resource holds in the organization.

resource budget (n)~ The amount of system resources that are allowed to be used by a block of code. Usage that exceeds this amount results in an error.

resource calendar (n)~ A calendar that specifies working and nonworking time for an individual resource. A resource calendar differs from a base calendar, which specifies working and nonworking time for more than one resource.

Resource Center (PN)~ A feature that contains articles to assist users in setting up their Web sites, Shared Sites, and using Office Live's Business Applications products.

resource current set (n)~ The collection of target resources at the time the request is received. Applies to 'read', 'delete' and 'modify' operation types.

resource data (n)~ The data structures, templates, definition procedures, management routines, icon maps, and so forth associated with a particular resource, such as a menu, window, or dialog box.

resource data (n)~ A type of data that is characterized by shared, concurrently read and written into operations, and accessed by many transactions. Examples of resource data include user accounts and auction items.

Resource Description Framework (n)~ A specification developed by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) to define a flexible infrastructure for organizing and managing metadata (data about data) across the Web and the Internet. The Resource Description Framework is intended to provide a framework based on XML (eXtensible Markup Language) that can standardize the way applications exchange metadata (or metacontent). Possible uses include search engines, content rating systems, and other areas in which exchange of information about data is valuable.

resource dictionary (n)~ A collection of resources into a single XAML document.

resource DLL (n)~ A dynamic-link library (DLL) that contains instructions for managing one or more types of cluster resources in a failover cluster or server cluster.

resource domain (n)~ A Windows NT 4.0 domain that is used for hosting file, print, and other application services.

Resource Engagements (PN)~ The negotiation between the project managers and their team leaders to commit resources to certain work.

resource exhaustion detector (n)~ A tool in Windows that detects when resources are low.

resource exhaustion resolver (n)~ A tool in Windows that resolves problems with low resources.

Resource Explorer (n)~ An SMS/Configuration Manager Administrator console feature

that displays the hardware and software inventory that has been collected from clients.

resource federation server (n)~ The federation server in the resource partner organization. The resource federation server typically issues security tokens to users based on a security token that is issued by an account federation server. The server receives the security token, verifies the signature, transforms the organizational claims based on its trust policy, generates a new security token based on information in the incoming security token, and signs the new token to return to the user and ultimately to the Web application.

resource federation server proxy (n)~ The federation server proxy that is located in the perimeter network of the resource partner organization. The resource federation server proxy performs account partner discovery for Internet clients, and it redirects incoming security tokens to the resource federation server.

resource file (n)~ A file that consists of resource data and the resource map that indexes it.

resource final set (n)~ The collection of target resources after the request has been processed. Applies to 'create' and 'modify' operation types only.

resource governor (n)~ A feature in SQL Server 2008 that enables the user to manage SQL Server workload and resources by specifying limits on resource consumption by incoming requests.

resource group (n)~ In AD FS, a single security group, which is created in Active- Directory, that incoming group claims (AD- FS group claims from the account partner) are mapped to.

resource group (n)~ Two or more resources (users, facilities, or equipment) that can be scheduled interchangeably.

Resource Hosting Subsystem (PN)~ A cluster software component that provides a communication, monitoring, and processing layer between the Cluster service and one or more clustered resources.

resource ID (n)~ A number that identifies a particular resource within a given resource type.

resource information (n)~ The categories of information shown in the Resource Sheet view that specify details about a resource, such as name, type, group, maximum units, and standard rate.

resource leak (n)~ A type of software bug that can occur in Windows-based applications developed in Visual C++ if the application is not programmed to release a system resource in the source code.

resource leveling (n)~ The process of adjusting over- or underallocation of a resource within a project.

resource link (n)~ A text link in the results pane that takes user to informational material such as Help, Web content, etc.

resource list (n)~ The resources that are available for assignments to tasks. The resource list may be stored in a single project file or shared with a resource pool.

resource mailbox (n)~ A mailbox that represents conference rooms and company equipment. Resource mailboxes can be included as resources in meeting requests, providing a simple and efficient way to utilize resources for an organization. The user account that is associated with a resource mailbox is disabled.

Resource Management System (n)~ A technology that enables developers to localize

their apps based on each user's preferred language and current resolution.

Resource Manager (PN)~ A system service that manages durable data. A server application uses a resource manager to maintain the durable state of the application, such as the record of inventory on hand, pending orders, and accounts receivable. The resource manager works in cooperation with the transaction manager to provide the application with a guarantee of atomicity and isolation, using the two-phase commit protocol.

resource map (n)~ A visualization of all the resources within a resource group or linked to it.

resource maximization (n)~ One of two placement goals during virtual machine placement. When resource maximization is the goal, the suitability of each virtual machine host is rated based on the purpose of consolidating multiple low-utilization workloads on a single host. Virtual machine placement in these cases involves determining the capacity limits for a particular host and placing virtual machines on that host until the limits are reached.

Resource Monitor (PN)~ A component of Windows Reliability and Performance Monitor that displays real-time CPU, memory, disk, and network performance information collected from the Windows Kernel Trace provider and performance counters.

resource package (n)~ A package that allows you to separate the core app package from additional resources (for example, French-specific assets like strings or images) and contain those resources in their own package. The resource package thus serves to tailor the app's overall experience without requiring download and installation of all resource packages to the PC.

resource partner (n)~ A federation partner that trusts the Federation Service to issue claims-based security tokens for Web-based applications (that is, applications in the resource partner organization) that users in the account partner can access.

Resource Plans (n)~ A feature that allows users to allocate resources or document resource requirements, in the absence of a detailed project plan containing resource assignments.

resource pool (n)~ A set of resources that is available for assignment to project tasks. A resource pool can be used exclusively by one project or can be shared by several projects.

resource record (n)~ A standard DNS database structure containing information used to process DNS queries. For example, an address (A) resource record contains an IP address corresponding to a host name. Most of the basic resource record types are defined in RFC 1035, but additional RR types have been defined in other RFCs and approved for use with DNS.

resource record set (n)~ A collection of more than one resource record returned in a query response by a DNS server. Resource record sets (RRsets) are used in responses where more than one record is part of the answer.

resource report (n)~ Printed information about a project's resources, which usually includes information about costs and the allocation of resources.

Resource Reservation Protocol (n)~ A signaling protocol that allows the sender and receiver in a communication to set up a reserved highway for data transmission with a specified quality of service.

resource sharing (n)~ The act of making files, printers, and other network resources

available for use by others.

resource type (n)~ A class of resources, such as print spooler, physical disk, or file share.

resource usage (n)~ An account of how many hours a resource is scheduled to work within a given time period, and thus an indicator of resources allocation within that time period.

resource utilization (n)~ Statistics from Application Diagnostics for users to see how their computers perform, for example, how many users are logged on to an application at a given time, how many errors they are encountering, and how quickly the application is performing for them.

resource view (n)~ A view that displays resource information. Resource views include the Resource Sheet, the Resource Graph, the Resource Usage, and the resource forms views.

Resource View (n)~ A window in the Visual Studio Resource Editor that displays the resource files included in your projects.

resource-intensive task (n)~ A process, thread, or set of related processes or threads that requires significant system resources or time, or requires exclusive access to large amounts of data.

Resources (n)~ The name of the control panel for Office (including the Tools Options dialog).

Resources & Training page (n)~ The page that contains classes and education resources for Exchange Hosted Services.

Resources toolbar (n)~ A toolbar that contains tools that meeting participants can use to manage resources during a meeting.

respiratory rate (n)~ The number of breaths per minute.

respond (v)~ To reply to an email, text message, or Calendar request by tapping the -€œrespond-€? button.

respond (v)~ To take action on an email message by either replying to the sender, to the sender and all recipients, or by forwarding the email to someone else.

respondent (n)~ A party that provides a response.

responder (n)~ A device that reacts or responds to requests or events.

Responder (PN)~ A user role in the engagement functionality in Microsoft Social Listening. A person with the Responder role can add, edit, and share social accounts they own, edit post metadata (sentiment, assignments), and publish posts via their social accounts.

response (n)~ In Windows remote access, strings expected from the device, which can contain macros.

Response Email Template (PN)~ A lookup field for the Convert Rule entity that contains the choices of which email template will be used for an automatic response to the customer.

response file (n)~ Text files that contain MSBuild.exe command line switches.

Response Group (PN)~ An application that lets you route and queue incoming calls to designated persons for a special purpose, such as customer service. The queue holds callers until an agent answers the call.

Response Group Configuration Tool (PN)~ A web-based Response Group Service tool where an administrator sets up a workflow including music on hold, welcome message,

and so on.

Response Group Service (PN)~ A Unified Communications Applications Server (UCAS) application that is used to create and configure Response Group Service groups.

Response Group tab (n)~ A custom tab, on an agent's Office Communicator client, that is used by the agent to sign in to his or her Response Group Service group. The agent must be signed in to the group in order to answer calls routed to the group.

response header (n)~ An informational listing at the top of an HTTP response.

Response Management through Partner (PN)~ A web-based tool that allows Certified and Gold Certified Partners to get support directly from Microsoft technical experts.

response queue (n)~ For Message Queuing, a queue that is created by the sending application and used by the receiving application to reply to messages. For example, an application might send a response message to a response queue every time the application receives a message.

response time (n)~ The amount of time required to do work from start to finish. In a client/server environment, this is typically measured on the client side.

Response Web Service (n)~ A Web service created by a solution provider to receive Provisioning Server responses.

responsibility (n)~ An obligation of a party to perform an assigned job and to be held accountable for the outcome of the results.

responsibility account code segment (n)~ A segment of a general ledger account code that corresponds to a category within the overall structure of the organization, such as location, division, department, area, task, project, or product.

responsibility matrix (n)~ A document that explicitly calls out the individual team members who are tasked with executing, reviewing, and approving work packages within a project.

responsibility segment (n)~ A segment of a general ledger account code that corresponds to a category within the overall structure of the organization, such as location, division, department, area, task, project, or product.

REST (n)~ An architectural style that can be used to build software in which clients make requests of services. A resource is addressed via a unique URI, and a resource request is accomplished using the HTTP standard verbs, GET, POST, PUT, and DELETE. All the information necessary to process a resource request is contained inside the request itself.

restart (v)~ To turn a computer off and back on again, either manually, or by clicking Restart.

restart (v)~ To reboot (reset) a computer or service that is currently running.

Restart this video feed (oth)~ The infotip that appears when the user pauses with the mouse over the Pause button in a Video conversation. The infotip for this button toggles between 'Pause' and 'Restart this video feed.'

resting heart rate (n)~ A person's heart rate when they are at rest.

restoration of service (n)~ The process of bringing service back online after data corruption, hardware or software failure, or disaster by either recovering data and settings or rebuilding a component in order to make its functionality available to users.

restore (n)~ A multi-phase process that copies all the data and log pages from a specified backup to a specified database (the data-copy phase) and rolls forward all the transactions

that are logged in the backup (the redo phase). At this point, by default, a restore rolls back any incomplete transactions (the undo phase), which completes the recovery of the database and makes it available to users.

restore (v)~ To copy files from a backup storage device to their normal location, especially if the files are being copied to replace files that were accidentally lost or deleted.

restore (v)~ To remove a record or item from the deleted folder and relink it to the record it was linked to before it was deleted.

restore (n)~ In DPM, the process by which an administrator retrieves a protected file or rebuilds a DPM server by using data that has been archived to tape. Restoring data requires use of tape backup software.

Restore Database (v)~ A button on a BCM wizard that enables the user to revert the database to a previous state.

restore point (n)~ A representation of a stored state of your computer's system files.

restore sequence (n)~ A sequence of one or more restore commands that, typically, initializes the contents of the database, files, and/or pages being restored (the data-copy phase), rolls forward logged transactions (the redo phase), and rolls back uncommitted transactions (the undo phase).

Restore this version (PN)~ The button in the History pane used to restore the current document to an earlier version

restrict (v)~ To block access to a program or operating system functionality.

restricted access token (n)~ An access token with restricted access to securable objects or performing privileged tasks.

restricted account (n)~ An account that has restricted functionality. In Windows Live, these accounts are designed for children under the age of 13 and provide a limited set of features. For example, restricted accounts don't have permission to synchronize libraries across computers.

Restricted Device Access Model (PN)~ The device access model for vertical solutions. Restricted Device Access does not allow other applications to access a specialized device.

restricted interface (n)~ A device interface that can only be accessed from a specific set of privileged apps which are declared in the Device Metadata for the device. That interface may be provided natively by Windows 8 or by custom driver access.- The interface is marked as restricted via a property on the instance.

restricted product (n)~ A product whose distribution is limited or constrained by a government authority.

restricted token (n)~ An access token with restricted access to securable objects or performing privileged tasks.

restricted user (n)~ A user who has limited access to certain features or limited ability to perform certain actions in an application or system.

restriction (n)~ A setting that blocks access to program or operating system functionality by Windows SteadyState.

restriction level (n)~ A pre-defined set of program restrictions that is automatically applied.

result set (n)~ The set of records that results from running a query or applying a filter.

result source (n)~ A source that returns a set of search results for a given search query. The source can be a search service in the local server farm or another server farm, or another search engine that is compliant with the OpenSearch protocol.

results (n)~ The set of records that results from running a query or applying a filter.

results file (n)~ In Windows Assessment Services and Windows Assessment Console, the XML file that is produced after a job completes, that is standardized and presented in the Windows Assessment Console to identify issues on the system. The results contain individual assessment output, information about the computer that the assessment was run on, the job manifest information, a copy of the assessment manifests from each assessment included in the job, and event trace log (ETL) files.

results library (n)~ A location on the local computer where Windows Assessment Console job results are stored.

results list (n)~ The table or grid in the UI that displays the list of results from a work item query.

results pane (n)~ A pane that displays details about an item selected in another portion of the user interface. For example, in Microsoft Management Console (MMC), the details pane is the right pane that displays details for the selected item in the console tree.

results store (n)~ A location on a Windows Assessment Services computer where job results files are stored. For the Windows Assessment Console, see results library.

Results view (n)~ The Visual Studio document window that contains both the results list and the work item form. Results view helps you quickly define and run your own queries.

resumable function (n)~ A function specialization for concurrency to create asynchronous code.

resume (n)~ A summary of one's academic and work history, usually submitted with a job application.

Resume (PN)~ An option that allows the user to resume the recording of a paused video clip.

resume (v)~ To continue a process or service that has been paused.

resume (v)~ To restart the processing of a workflow instance. Resuming a workflow puts it into a running state.

resume key (n)~ A key supplied by the SMB client that allows the system to reference the handle during a resume operation after a failover.

Resume Reading (PN)~ A feature that shows users their position in a document the last time they were reading, and lets them return there in a single action.

resynchronization (n)~ An SMS/Configuration Manager inventory process that is triggered automatically whenever an inventory file tries to update data that does not exist in the SMS/Configuration Manager site database. This can happen when the inventory data is corrupted.

Retail Headquarters (PN)~ A component of Microsoft Dynamics-® AX for Retail.

retail key (n)~ A type of product key required during the installation of Windows.

Retail POS (PN)~ A component of Microsoft Dynamics-® AX for Retail.

Retail POS Plug-ins (PN)~ A component of Microsoft Dynamics-® AX for Retail.

retail site (n)~ A Web site that provides retail shopping directly to the public.

Retail Store Connect (PN)~ A component of Microsoft Dynamics-® AX for Retail.

Retail Transaction Service (PN)~ A component of Microsoft Dynamics-® AX for Retail.

retain (v)~ When Windows Disk Protection is enabled, to keep (not erase) the cache file on the hard disk when a user logs off or the computer is restarted.

retained earnings (n)~ The accumulated earnings of a company or entity (minus distributed income, such as dividends) since its start date or inception.

retained profit (n)~ The accumulated earnings of a company or entity (minus distributed income, such as dividends) since its start date or inception.

retake (PN)~ A button that appears after the user takes a new Profile picture. Tap -€œretake-€? to delete the current picture and take another, or -€œaccept-€? to upload it.

retarget (v)~ To associate a snap-in with a different computer.

Retarget Windows Store projects to Windows 8.1 (n)~ You must retarget your projects and update your code, if you want to migrate your Windows Store app to Windows- 8.1.

retargetable assembly (n)~ An assembly that belongs to more than one implementation of the .NET Framework, or an assembly that has been built on more than one implementation of the .NET Framework with the same strong name and with appropriate attributes. Applications that use retargetable assemblies can run on any .NET Framework implementation where those assemblies have been built. For example, applications that are built to use the .NET Compact Framework can run on the desktop implementation of the .NET Framework.

retention hold (n)~ A feature which enables the user to suspend the processing of a retention policy or managed folder mailbox policy for that mailbox. Retention hold is designed for scenarios such as a user being on vacation or away temporarily.

retention policy (n)~ A policy that specifies the length of time during which data, documents, and other records must be available for recovery.

Retention Policy (PN)~ A feature that allows the application of tags to individual Outlook items to specify retention policy for that message, conversation or other item.

retention range (n)~ The duration of time for which the data should be available for recovery.

retention schedule (n)~ A schedule that specifies how long each record type in the file plan must be retained (its retention period) and the process for disposing of it when it reaches the end of this period (its disposition process).

retention stage (n)~ A stage in a retention policy, consisting of an event-action pair.

Retina display ~ screen technology introduced by Apple in the iPhone 4. It features a 960 x 640 resolution, an 800:1 contrast ratio and four times the number of pixels than earlier iPhone models.

retinal scanner (n)~ A biometric sensor that analyses your eye retina to recognize or authenticate identity.

retire (v)~ To remove managed hardware, software, or an IT service, from a production environment by using a controlled process.

retirement date (n)~ The date that an asset is sold or discarded.

Retirement Planner (PN)~ A feature tool that enables a user to calculate savings to hit retirement planning goals.

retract event (n)~ An internal event kind used to modify an existing insert event by modifying the end time of the event.

retrievable managed property (n)~ A managed property that can be displayed in search results.

retrieve (v)~ To obtain a specific requested item or set of data by locating it and returning it to a program or to the user. Computers can retrieve information from any source of storage-disks, tapes, or memory.

Retrieve (v)~ A button on in the Transfer Call dialog box that reconnects the user to the call that is currently on hold.

retrieve (v)~ To answer a call by dialing the associated number on the network where it has been parked.

Retrieve Call From Hold (oth)~ A button on in the Transfer Call dialog box that reconnects the user to the call that is currently on hold.

Retro (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 76.

retrospective (n)~ A meeting that occurs at the end of a sprint (iteration of development) in which the team evaluates the way they worked with the intent of making improvements in the upcoming sprint.

retry (n)~ A repeat connection attempt for a soft mount. The number of retries is specified as a command-line argument with a value from 1 to 10, inclusive. The default is 1.

retry (v)~ To perform an action that previously failed.

retry interval (n)~ The time, in seconds after the refresh interval expires, used by secondary masters of a zone to determine how often to try and retry contacting its source for zone data to see if its replicated zone data needs to be refreshed. This interval is set in the for each zone.

retry-after (n)~ A SIP (Session Initiation Protocol) header placed in the server response to a client's request, so that the client comes back after the specified period.

return address (n)~ The sender's address, to which a letter or parcel can be returned if undeliverable.

return code (n)~ In programming, a code that is used to report the outcome of a procedure or to influence subsequent events when a routine or process terminates (returns) and passes control of the system to another routine. Return codes can, for example, indicate whether an operation was successful or not and can thus be used to determine what is to be done next.

return materials authorization number (n)~ A reference number that is used to authorize and track goods returned for repair or refund. A return materials authorization is issued by a sales entity that authorizes a buying company to return goods.

return on equity (n)~ The ratio of profitability calculated by dividing net income by owners' equity.

Return on equity (n)~ Amount of net income returned as a percentage of shareholders equity. ROI measures a corporation's profitability by revealing how much profit a company generates with the money shareholders have invested.

return value (n)~ A single value that is the result of the execution of a statement, method, or function.

returned item (n)~ Goods or merchandise that a customer returns to the place of purchase

or that a borrower returns to a lender.

retweet (v)~ To repost a tweet from another Twitter user, sharing the tweet with one's own followers.

retweet (n)~ A short message on Twitter that you are resending to another audience.

reusable bookmark (n)~ A bookmark that can be consumed from a rowset for a given table and used on a different rowset of the same table to position on a corresponding row.

revaluation (n)~ An adjustment of the value of something.

revenue (n)~ An increase in an organization's assets or a decrease in an organization's liabilities during a reporting period.

revenue cycle (n)~ A recurring set of sales, fulfillment, payment, and transfer activities controlled by one or more parties that participate in exchange and nonexchange transactions.

revenue recognition (n)~ The process of transferring the revenue and costs currently recorded in the WIP balance sheet accounts to expense and revenue accounts in the Profit and Loss. The time and manner in which this can be performed is determined by Financial Standards.

revenue recognition accounting rule (n)~ A recognition accounting rule that prescribes the recognition of revenue in accounts and on financial statements.

reverse charge VAT (n)~ A value-added tax (VAT) on products that is owed by the customer that receives the product, not by the vendor that delivers the product.

reverse engineering (n)~ A method of analyzing a product in which the finished item is studied to determine its makeup or component parts-for example, studying a completed ROM chip to determine its programming or studying a new computer system to learn about its design. For computer software, reverse engineering typically involves decompilation of a substantial portion of the object code and studying the resulting decompiled code.

reverse lookup (n)~ A query for a pointer (PTR) that resolves an to its corresponding fully qualified domain name ().

Reverse Path (v)~ A tool to change the direction of a path from finish to start.

reverse proxy (n)~ A proxy server that forwards incoming requests to one or more servers.- To a client, the reverse proxy appears as the final destination regardless of whether the client's requests are forwarded to one or more servers.

reverse replication (n)~ The process where replication is established from a virtual machine that was formerly a Replica virtual machine, but is now a primary virtual machine as the result of a failover.

REVERSE SOLIDUS (n)~ A character used to separate directory names in MS-DOS and UNIX path specifications. When used as a leading character, it means that the path specification begins from the topmost level for that disk drive.

reversing entry (n)~ A transaction that reverses (and effectively cancels out) the debit and credit entries of a previous adjustment.

revert (v)~ To return to the last saved version of a document. Choosing this command tells the application to abandon all changes made in a document since the last time it was saved.

review (v)~ To view the contents of one resource while another resource is being

presented.

review (n)~ A critical evaluation of an item by the customers.

review activity (n)~ A step in a review process in which users approve or deny change requests.

Review tab (n)~ A tab on the Office ribbon that contains language and proofing tools, change tracking and markup options, and other features related to document review.

reviewer (n)~ In process scheduling, the person or role responsible for reviewing newly entered data.

reviewer (n)~ The user who completes an approval activity.

Revisable-Form-Text DCA (n)~ A standard within Document Content Architecture (DCA) for storing documents in such a way that the formatting can be changed by the receiver. A related standard is Final-Form-Text DCA.

revision gesture (n)~ A gesture (pen stroke) that is used to revise text when you're writing in Tablet PC Input Panel.

revision mark (n)~ A mark that shows where a deletion, insertion, or other editing change has been made in a document.

revision number (n)~ The number of times something has been revised.

Revival (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 87.

revocation (n)~ A process by which entities are listed as having invalid licenses.

revocation delay (n)~ The period of time between when the credential revocation request is placed and when the credentials are actually revoked.

revoked certificate (n)~ A certificate that has been cancelled by a certificate authority (CA) and is no longer valid.

rewind (v)~ To wind a magnetic tape spool or cassette to its beginning.

rewind (v)~ To reverse playback of a digital media file at a speed that is faster than normal.

rewrite (v)~ To write again, especially in situations where information is not permanently recorded, such as RAM or a video display.

Rewriteable ~ A special type of reuseable- CD- or- DVD- which you can write to, delete the contents, and write to again, theoretically forever. (A conventional CD or DVD's contents can't be changed once they have been written). However, rewriteable CDs are less reliable and more expensive than write-once CDs, and there are presently several different incompatible formats for rewriteable DVDs.

RFC (n)~ A document in which a standard, a protocol, or other information pertaining to the operation of the Internet is published. The RFC is actually issued, under the control of the IAB, after discussion and serves as the standard. RFCs can be obtained from sources such as InterNIC.

RFC (n)~ A SAP protocol that enables external systems to call SAP ABAP function modules. RFCs enable remote calls between two SAP systems or between a SAP system and a non-SAP system.

RFID (n)~ A technology that uses radio frequencies to identify products. An RFID-capable product has an RFID tag that can transmit information, such as serial number, to

an RF reader, which converts the information into digital data that can be sent to a computer.

RFID client console (n)~ The command-line utility that is used to configure BizTalk RFID.

RFID Manager (PN)~ The BizTalk RFID user interface (UI) that is used to administer the BizTalk RFID server. RFID Manager is a snap-in that is based on MMC 3.0.

RFID process (n)~ A high-level object that is used to put together custom sources.

RFID sensor (n)~ A type of sensor (such as a proximity sensor) that uses radio frequency identification (RFID) for a numerous purposes, such as identification of physical items, automatic log on, location of people, etc.

RFID Service account (n)~ The Windows account whose identity is used to run the BizTalk RFID service.

RFID solution (n)~ An RFID application that is designed for a specific business activity, such as tracking inventory in a warehouse.

RFID store (n)~ The database that stores settings related to BizTalk RFID, such as device information and processes.

RFID Worker Process account (n)~ The Windows account whose identity is used to run worker processes that in turn execute event handlers and providers. This is applicable for Windows Server 2003 only.

RFM (PN)~ A mode which prevents users from logging on to the computer until Windows is activated.

RFQ (n)~ A source document that documents an invitation to bid on supplying a quantity of product for a specified price and by a specified date.

RFQ journal (n)~ A journal that tracks the status of RFQs.

RFQ line (n)~ The part of the RFQ that specifies the detailed information about an item.

RFQ reply line (n)~ The part of the RFQ reply that specifies the detailed vendor information about an item.

RGB (n)~ A color model that describes color information in terms of the red (R), green (G), and blue (B) intensities that make up the color.

RGB ~ (Red, Green, Blue)- The three colours used by a computer screen - all the other colours can be made up by mixing red, blue and green. A few printers use this system as well, though most use the alternative- CMYK- system instead.

RGB color model (n)~ A color model that describes color information in terms of the red (R), green (G), and blue (B) intensities that make up the color.

RGB triplet (n)~ A triplet that identifies a color from its red, green and blue components.

RGB value (n)~ A value returned by the RGB function; specifies a color as a combination of red, green, and blue values as integers from 0 (zero) through 255.

RGBA (n)~ A model that augments the red, green, blue (RGB) method of combining colors in light-based media, with a fourth color component, alpha, which is used to control color blending. In Open GL, an alpha value of 1.0 corresponds to complete opacity and a value of 0.0 corresponds to complete transparency.

RHS (PN)~ A cluster software component that provides a communication, monitoring, and processing layer between the Cluster service and one or more clustered resources.

Rhythmic soul (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in

Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 118.

RIA (n)~ A web application that provides a user interface which is more similar to a desktop application than typical web pages. It is able to process user actions without posting the whole web page to a web server.

RIA Services link (n)~ A project-to-project link reference that facilitates generating presentation tier code from middle tier code.

RIB (PN)~ Information that identifies banks and bank account holders in France that includes bank codes, branch codes, account number, and name of the account holder.

Ribbon (PN)~ The part of the Microsoft Office user interface above the main work area that presents commands and options to the user. The Ribbon replaced menus and toolbars starting in the 2007 Microsoft Office system.

ribbon (n)~ An area in a window in which commands and other controls are displayed in functionally related groups. A ribbon can be divided into multiple views, known as tabs, and every tab can contain multiple groups of controls. Typically, a ribbon appears at the top of a window.

ribbon group (n)~ A labeled collection of commands and controls that are grouped together on a ribbon tab.

ribbon launch button (n)~ The button at the bottom right corner of a ribbon group. Typically, a click of the button opens a dialog box or other element that is related to the group.

ribbon pane default button (n)~ The button that appears when a ribbon is reduced to its minimum size. A click of the button displays the ribbon commands on a menu.

ribbon tab (n)~ When a ribbon is divided into multiple views, any one of the views. Every tab contains functionally related commands and other controls that are organized in groups. Typically, ribbon tabs are labeled.

rich black (n)~ A more saturated black color created by using 100% process black and some percentage of one or more of cyan, magenta, or yellow.

rich capture (PN)~ A feature in which the camera captures multiple shots at different settings, so that the user can shoot first and edit and select the perfect shot later. The resulting photo is produced by merging multiple images to produce different lighting, exposure time, or amount of details.

rich clients ~ Two-tier fat clients. There are two types of rich clients:

rich clients ~ Stand-alone rich clients are the more flexible of the two rich client types in that they can support both disconnected and connected operations, allowing a single client architecture to execute in both online and offline modes.

rich clients ~ Browser-based rich clients don-´t work well in a disconnected mode, but they do enjoy the luxury of having a predefined operating environment installed on just about every PC they might need to run on.

rich HTML (n)~ HTML that includes markup for formatting such as backgrounds, borders, text fonts, styles and colors.

rich Internet application (n)~ A web application that provides a user interface which is more similar to a desktop application than typical web pages. It is able to process user actions without posting the whole web page to a web server.

rich site (n)~ A Web site that has a lot of content and is visually attractive.

Rich Site Summary (n)~ An XML-based syndication technology that enables websites to distribute content, such as news headlines and blog posts, effeciently to readers.

rich text field (n)~ A field that can show formatting and graphics, such as an embedded object, and not just text.

rich text XML mapping (n)~ A type of XML mapping that links WordprocessingML content directly to the backing data in the custom XML part.

rich-text box (n)~ A standard Windows control that is similar to a standard text box, except that it also supports individual character and paragraph properties.

rich-text editor (n)~ A text-editing program that lets users create instant messages or blog posts that contain rich text elements, such as text formatting and embedded images.

RID (n)~ The portion of a security identifier (SID) that identifies a user or group in relation to the authority that issued the SID. The authority is usually either the local computer or a domain.

RID master (n)~ A domain controller that holds the RID operations master role in Active Directory. The RID master is assigned to allocate unique sequences of relative IDs to each domain controller in its domain. As the domain controllers use the IDs allocated, they contact the RID master and are allocated additional sequences as needed. At any time, the RID master role can be assigned to only one domain controller in each domain.

RIFF (n)~ A broad-based specification designed to be used in defining standard formats for different types of multimedia files. A tagged-file specification, RIFF relies on headers that tag individual data elements in a file, identifying them by type and length. Because tags identify data elements, the RIFF specification can be extended to cover new types of elements while continuing to support older applications, which can simply ignore new, unrecognized elements they encounter in a file.

right (n)~ An entitlement granted by contract or law.

right align (v)~ To align text along the right margin.

right angle bracket (n)~ The > character.

right arrow (n)~ The key on the keyboard that is labeled with a right arrow.

right brace (n)~ The } character.

right click (v)~ To position the mouse over an object, and then press and release the secondary (right) mouse button. Right-clicking opens a shortcut menu that contains useful commands, which change depending on where you click.

Right Double Quotation Mark (n)~ The -€? character.

right end (n)~ The short side of a Surface unit where the On/Standby power button is located and that provides access to the I/O connections of the Surface unit.

right mouse button (n)~ The button on your pointing device that you use to display shortcut menus or other program-specific features.

right outer join (n)~ An outer join in which all the records from the right side of the RIGHT JOIN operation in the query's SQL statement are added to the query's results, even if there are no matching values in the joined field from the table on the left.

RIGHT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK (n)~ The ' character (publishing character).

right-aligned (adj)~ Pertaining to text that is aligned along the right margin.

right-click (v)~ To position the mouse over an object, and then press and release the

secondary (right) mouse button. Right-clicking opens a shortcut menu that contains useful commands, which change depending on where you click.

rights (n)~ Tasks that a user is permitted to perform on a computer system or domain.

rights management (n)~ A technology that provides persistent protection to digital data using encryption, certificates, and authentication. Authorized recipients or users must acquire a license in order to consume the protected files, according to the rights, or business rules, set by the content owner.

Rights Management (PN)~ A capability of Microsoft Azure Active Directory that extends an existing on-premises AD to Microsoft Azure.

Rights Management Services SDK (n)~ The SDK which, as part of the Microsoft Rights Management services, connects a variety of runtime applications with the Microsoft Azure RMS.

rights template (n)~ The saved settings for file usage rights for the RM Services server in a specified domain. The administrator sets these in the Administration Console, and saves them for use by the client applications.

rights-managed (Adverb) ~ Stored on a server or client computer that is configured to control access to content by using information rights management (IRM) technology.

right-to-left (adj)~ Pertaining to keyboard settings, document views, user interface objects, languages, etc. for which text is displayed in a right-to-left direction.

Right-to-Left Reading Order (oth)~ The item on the right-click menu in a conversation that changes the Communicator user interface so it supports a right-to-left language.

ring (v)~ To create a sound, vibration, visual cue, or any other indication that the user has an incoming call.

ring (n)~ A sound, vibration, visual clue, or any other indication that a call is coming in.

Ring 0 (n)~ A highly privileged mode of operation where program code has direct access to all memory, including the address spaces of all user-mode processes and applications, and to hardware.

ring duration (n)~ A call-forwarding option that allows the user to set the number of seconds that the phone will ring before a call is redirected.

ring tone (n)~ The sound made by a mobile device or other phone to indicate an incoming call or message, for example, a series of beeps or an audio recording.

Ring type (PN)~ An option that allows the user to specify the type of alert the device will produce in response to an incoming call.

ringback (n)~ A feature that transfers a call back to the person who parked it, after a specified amount of time, so a caller doesn't remain on hold indefinitely.

ringer (n)~ The mechanical part that makes the phone ring to indicate an incoming call.

ringer volume (n)~ The loudness of a phone's ringer.

ringtone (n)~ The sound made by a mobile device or other phone to indicate an incoming call or message, for example, a series of beeps or an audio recording.

Ringtone Editor (PN)~ An editor that enables users to create ringtones from sound files on their PC or create custom recordings. It also enables them to preview and save them directly to their phone as the primary ringtone, or assign them to one or more contacts.

Ringtones & sounds (PN)~ The Personalization subcategory containing apps with special ringtones and sounds for your PC and phone.

RIP (n)~ An industry standard, distance vector routing protocol used in small- to medium-sized Internet Protocol (IP) and Internetwork Packet Exchange (IPX) internetworks.

rip (v)~ To copy digital media content from an audio CD. Content may be converted to a different format during the ripping process.

Rip ~ To transfer data to a hard disk from something else.

RIPL (n)~ The ability to start a computer from elsewhere on a network.

Ripper ~ Program which copies ('rips') tracks from music CDs onto a computer, often as an- MP3. Technically this is illegal in many jurisdictions, but in practice extremely widespread, and is usually tolerated as long as the ripped tracks are for personal use only.

RIS (n)~ Software services that allow an administrator to set up new client computers remotely, without having to visit each client. The target clients must support remote booting.

risk (n)~ A type of work item, recording a possible event with an undesirable outcome. Risks must be identified, assigned, and if the impact is probably and really undesirable, mitigated.

risk analysis (n)~ The evaluation, classification, and prioritization of risks.

Risk and Health Assessment Program (n)~ A Microsoft Services Premier Support offering that helps prevent serious issues from occurring by analyzing the health and risks present in an environment.

risk management (n)~ A proactive, formalized process for decision-making and taking action to continuously assess what can go wrong, assess and quantify the identified risks, determine what risks are important to address, implement strategies to deal with those risks, and monitor the status of risks and mitigation activities.

risk management plan (n)~ A document defining how risk will be managed throughout the project. It can include identified risks, probabilities, contingency plans and methods for implementing them, and a strategy for allocating resources if a risk event occurs.

risk mitigation (n)~ The act of reducing the probability and/or impact of a risk to an acceptable level.

risk statement (n)~ A condition-consequence statement that helps to clearly articulate risk by expressing a causal relationship between a real, existing project state of affairs or attribute, and a potential, unrealized other project state of affairs or attribute.

risk symptom (n)~ An indication that a risk has occurred or is about to occur.

risk trigger (n)~ An indication that a risk has occurred or is about to occur. They sometimes are called risk symptoms or warning signs. Triggers may be discovered in the risk identification process and watched in the risk monitoring and control process.

risk-driven scheduling (n)~ A principle of good scheduling that prioritizes tasks based on the level of risk involved and prioritizes features based on their importance to key stakeholders.

Rivest-Shamir-Adleman encryption (n)~ The patented public key encryption method, introduced by Ronald Rivest, Adi Shamir, and Leonard Adleman in 1978, on which the PGP (Pretty Good Privacy) encryption program is based.

RJ-45 (n)~ An eight-wire connector used to attach devices to cables. The eight wires are encased in a plastic sheath and color-coded to match corresponding slots in jacks and are used to connect computers to LANs (local area networks) and to link ISDN (Integrated

Services Digital Network) devices to NT-1 (Network Terminator 1) devices.

RJ-45 connector (n)~ An eight-wire connector used to attach devices to cables. The eight wires are encased in a plastic sheath and color-coded to match corresponding slots in jacks and are used to connect computers to LANs (local area networks) and to link ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network) devices to NT-1 (Network Terminator 1) devices.

RM activation service (n)~ The Microsoft service responsible for placing a secure repository on an end user's computer.

RM Lockbox (n)~ The software module responsible for authenticating the valid use of protected content and protecting trusted software processing from modification and observation.

RMA number (n)~ A reference number that is used to authorize and track goods returned for repair or refund. A return materials authorization is issued by a sales entity that authorizes a buying company to return goods.

RMB (n)~ An official currency of the People's Republic of China.

RMO (PN)~ A managed code assembly that encapsulates replication functionalities for SQL Server.

RMS connector (n)~ A service which acts as a server and relays requests coming from on-premise Exchange or SharePoint to the Microsoft Azure RMS.

RMS connector administration tool (n)~ A tool that enables IT administrators to configure the RMS connector to support their on-premises servers.

RMS SDK (PN)~ The SDK which, as part of the Microsoft Rights Management services, connects a variety of runtime applications with the Microsoft Azure RMS.

RMS sharing (PN)~ The application that permits consumption and creation of RMS-protected content on PCs or mobile devices.

RMtP (PN)~ A web-based tool that allows Certified and Gold Certified Partners to get support directly from Microsoft technical experts.

road view (n)~ A view on a Virtual Earth map in Concierge that displays illustrated images of streets and cities.

roam (v)~ To move between different environments and have the same user experience in both environments.

roam (v)~ To use a phone outside the usual service area.

roaming (n)~ The process by which an SMS/Configuration Manager client changes its IP address such that it ends up in a site to which it is not assigned. Roaming exists to facilitate SMS/Configuration Manager clients in getting software distribution most efficiently.

roaming (n)~ The process of maintaining connectivity outside of one's usual service or coverage area.

roaming aggressiveness (n)~ The degree to which (or speed at which) a device or a computer seeks to achieve or improve a connection.

roaming boundary (n)~ For Advanced Clients, which can move from site to site, the list of IP subnets, IP address ranges, and Active Directory sites that determine which clients are able to access a site distribution point.

Roaming calls (PN)~ The name of a section in Call Timers that displays the cumulative duration of all calls made outside the usual service area (as defined by a service provider).

roaming profile (n)~ A server-based user profile that is downloaded to the local computer when a user logs on and that is updated both locally and on the server when the user logs off.

roaming service (n)~ A service for making calls outside the home' service area defined by a service provider.'

roaming user profile (n)~ A server-based user profile that is downloaded to the local computer when a user logs on and that is updated both locally and on the server when the user logs off.

robot (n)~ A program that performs a task on a network, especially a task that is repetitive or time-consuming.

Robots Exclusion (PN)~ A feature to manage the content of the Robots.txt file for your Web site.

Robots.txt file (n)~ A file that informs search engines about the pages in a Web site that the owner wants to exclude from, or allow for, indexing. The file contains allow' rules and 'disallow' rules to indicate which portions of a Web site should

robust (adj)~ Able to function or to continue functioning well in unexpected situations.

Rock (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 17.

Rock & Roll (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 78.

RODC (n)~ A domain controller that has read-only copies of directory partitions.

RODC filtered attribute set (n)~ A dynamically configured set of attributes that are not replicated to a read-only domain controller (RODC). This prevents those attribute values from being revealed if an RODC is compromised.

ROFL (or ROTFL) ~ (Rolling On the Floor Laughing)- Internet slang indicating laughter.

rogue server (n)~ A server which is using non-standard processes and at odds with company policy. It may be set up to spread a virus, collect names for spammers or for some other illicit purpose.

role (n)~ A group of activities normally (but not always) performed by one person and often implemented with a security group. Often, one person may play multiple roles.

role (n)~ A symbolic name that defines a class of users for a set of components. Each role defines which users are allowed to invoke interfaces on a component.

role (n)~ A defined set of application access privileges. The security role assigned to a user determines which tasks the user can perform and which parts of the user interface the user can view. All users must be assigned at least one security role in order to access the system.

role (n)~ An administrative classification that is associated with a defined set of user rights.

role (n)~ A set of software programs that, when installed and properly configured, allows a computer running a Windows Server operating system to perform a specific function for multiple users or other computers within a network.

role (n)~ The name given to each End of an association to clarify the semantics of the relationship.

role (n)~ A specific part or function in an application or architecture. For example, a Web server, a database server, or a client.

role (n)~ The user role that is assigned to a user account, which determines the options that are visible to that user and the tasks that the user can perform in the management interface for Exchange Labs.

role (n)~ A behavior pattern of a participant in a relationship.

role (n)~ In the security model, a behavior pattern of a person playing an organization role, a functional role, and an application role.

role (n)~ The type of operating environment for applications that runs within a Microsoft Azure cloud service.

role assignment (n)~ The assignment of a specific role that determines whether a user or group can access a specific item and perform an operation on it.

role assignment policy (n)~ A collection of one or more end-user management roles that enable users to manage the settings of their Outlook Live account and public groups.

Role Center (n)~ A page that provides quick access to information that is regularly viewed, such as a list of activities and links to forms and reports that are used frequently.

role definition (n)~ The collection of task permissions associated with a role.

role entry (n)~ The individual entry on a management role. Role entries provide access to cmdlets, scripts, and other special permissions that let users perform a specific task. A role entry is often a single cmdlet and the parameters that members of a role group can run when the role is assigned to the role group.

role group (n)~ A universal security group with administrative rights assigned to it. These administrative rights are specified by built-in management roles, which are part of the role-based access control (RBAC) permissions model in Exchange Server 2010.

role group member (n)~ A member of an administrator role group, which is a universal security group with administrative rights assigned to it. The roles assigned to the role group are applied to each member who is added to the role group. This grants each user all the permissions allowed by the roles assigned to the role group.

role instance (n)~ The operating environment defined by a role running as a virtual machine within the context of a deployed Microsoft Azure cloud service. The service model may define multiple role instances for a cloud service.

role name (n)~ A name that appears as a text string near the end of a binary association. It indicates the role played by the class attached to the association end, so each end can have its own end name.

role owner (n)~ A user, who can define the assigned users for a privileged role and gates for activation.

role playing (PN)~ A game category that emphasizes character growth or storytelling elements.

role scope (n)~ The scope of influence or impact of a role assignment. The scope defines what objects a role group member can manage. In Outlook Live, there is the recipient scope and the configuration scope.

role service (n)~ A software program or logical collection of software programs that

provide the functionality of a role.

role switching (n)~ In a database mirroring session, the taking over of the principal role by the mirror.

Role Sync (PN)~ A feature that synchronizes SAP roles and SharePoint user profiles, which enables administrators to secure SharePoint objects such as sites, lists and items using SAP roles.

role-based access control role (n)~ The user role that is assigned to a user account, which determines the options that are visible to that user and the tasks that the user can perform in the management interface for Exchange Labs.

role-based administration (n)~ The method in which System Center 2012 Configuration Manager secures objects.

Role-Based Interface (n)~ A feature that customizes the contents of the user interface depending on the security permissions of the user. For example, if the user does not have permission to edit an item, the edit button will not be displayed.

role-based security (n)~ A method of limiting access to the Service Manager console.

role-playing dimension (n)~ A single database dimension joined to the fact table on a different foreign keys to produce multiple cube dimensions.

RoleTailored (adj)~ Pertaining to a Microsoft Dynamics software design that focuses on the users' role rather than the structure of the database.

role-type (n)~ A predefined role definition.

roll back (v)~ To reverse changes.

roll forward (v)~ To apply logged changes to the data in a roll forward set to bring the data forward in time.

roll forward set (n)~ The set of all data restored by a restore sequence. A roll forward set is defined by restoring a series of one or more data backups.

roll up (v)~ On the Gantt Chart, to display symbols on a summary task bar that represent subtask dates. You can roll up dates from subtasks to make important dates easily visible on a summary task bar.

roll up (v)~ To collect subsets of data from multiple locations in one location.

rollback (n)~ A return to a previous stable condition, as when the contents of a hard disk are restored from a backup after a destructive hard disk error.

rolling shutter (n)~ A method of image acquisition in which each frame is recorded by vertically or horizontally scanning the frame.

rolling upgrade (n)~ In a cluster, the process of systematically upgrading cluster nodes one node at a time while the other nodes continue to provide service.

rollout plan (n)~ The plan for delivering an external release. This plan includes all of the elements that must be put in place for acceptance in the marketplace, operations, or to a customer.

rollover (n)~ An effect that changes the appearance of the selected object when you hover over or click it.

rollover (n)~ In a log definition, a value that specifies how often a new log file is created. The default value is Daily'.'

rollover file (n)~ A file created when the file rollover option causes SQL Server to close the current file and create a new file when the maximum file size is reached.

rollup (n)~ The value of an item that is based on a weighted average of the values of itself and its child entries.

rollup field (n)~ A field that displays a value based on a calculation of the values of itself and its child fields.

ROM (n)~ A semiconductor circuit that contains information that cannot be modified.

ROM ~ (Read Only Memory; pr. 'rom') Memory whose contents are preset and cannot (usually) be changed by the user. See also- CD-ROM.

ROM Basic (n)~ A Basic interpreter stored in ROM (read-only memory) so that the user can start programming after simply turning on the machine, without having to load Basic from a disk or tape. ROM Basic was a feature of many early home computers.

roman (adj)~ Having upright rather than slanted characters in a typeface.

Romantic/Adult Situations (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the Computer Entertainment Rating Organization (CERO).

room (n)~ A shared space where smaller groups of attendees can meet separately.

room (n)~ A place on the phone where families (or other close-knit groups) can stay in touch. Rooms take the form of a panorama that lives in the People Hub. The panorama includes a family chat card, a shared calendar, a shared photo album, and a shared notebook. Users ask others to join their Room via an SMS invite.

room mailbox (n)~ A type of resource mailbox that is assigned to a meeting location such as a conference room, auditorium, or training room. Room mailboxes can be included as resources in meeting requests, providing a simple and efficient way of organizing meetings for an organization.

ROOM structure diagram (n)~ A graphical model of a system's components and their relationships (the structure), and of the system's response to events (its behavior).

rooms+groups (PN)~ A panel label in the People hub for the section of the hub where people can go to see the a list of the Rooms and/or Groups that they have created. In this context, this is where the user can go to be together with' the specific people or groups of people that are important to them.'

root (n)~ The highest or uppermost level in a hierarchically organized set of information. The root is the point from which further subsets are branched in a logical sequence that moves from a broad or general focus to narrower perspectives.

root account (n)~ On UNIX systems, the account having control over the operation of a computer. The system administrator uses this account for system maintenance.

root application system (n)~ The top-level application system for which you are defining and evaluating deployment. The System View window displays all applications in the system, including the full expansion of all systems in the root system.

root authority (n)~ The most trusted certification authority (CA), which is at the top of a certification hierarchy. The root CA has a self-signed certificate.

root CA (n)~ The most trusted certification authority (CA), which is at the top of a certification hierarchy. The root CA has a self-signed certificate.

root certificate (n)~ A self-signed certification authority certificate.

root certification authority (n)~ The most trusted certification authority (CA), which is at the top of a certification hierarchy. The root CA has a self-signed certificate.

Root certification authority certificate (n)~ A certificate signed by the certification

authority that is used to verify the authenticity of a server certificate created by the certification authority.

root directory (n)~ The uppermost directory on a computer, partition or volume.

root domain (n)~ The beginning of the Domain Name System (DNS) namespace. In Active Directory, the initial domain in an Active Directory tree.

root element (n)~ The element in an XML document that contains all other elements. It is the top-level element of an XML document and must be the first element in the document.

root folder (n)~ The uppermost directory on a computer, partition or volume.

Root Health Service (n)~ A Root Management Server component that performs state correlation based on state change data coming from other management servers.

root hints (n)~ DNS data stored on a DNS server that identifies the authoritative DNS servers for the root zone of the DNS namespace. The root hints are stored in the file Cache.dns, located in the systemroot\System32\Dns folder.

root host group (n)~ The default host group, Managed Computers, which contains all host groups in Virtual Machine Manager. The name of the root host group can be assigned during Setup. The default name is All Hosts.

root license (n)~ The element of a license chain that is bound to a computer and is required to decrypt the content key in the leaf license.

root management server (n)~ The first management server installed for a management group that performs unique functions in the management group. Specifically, it hosts the SDK and Config services and is the target server that all consoles attach to.

root model site (n)~ The primordial model site for an application. Each application must contain one root model site.

root name server (n)~ A computer with the ability to locate DNS servers containing information about top-level Internet domains, such as com, org, uk, it, jp, and other country/region domains, in the Internet's Domain Name System (DNS) hierarchy.

Root node (n)~ The location where the exception was raised, which provides information about entry points (external call) for an application: ASP page, web service method, Remoting methods, and so on.

root pool (n)~ For hardware resource pools, the original pool that exists for each type of hardware resource pool, such as networking or storage. Users can add, modify, or remove resource pools, which are descendants of the root pool. However, they cannot add, modify, or delete a root pool.

root product (n)~ A product that is contained in a catalog, but is not associated with any category.

root server (n)~ A computer with the ability to locate DNS servers containing information about top-level Internet domains, such as com, org, uk, it, jp, and other country/region domains, in the Internet's Domain Name System (DNS) hierarchy.

root user (n)~ A person with unlimited access privileges who can perform any and all operations on the computer.

rooted path (n)~ A sequence of folders (directories) that begins with a drive letter and colon (for example, C:) or a directory separator character (\) and leads to a specific file or folder.

rootkit (n)~ Software that conceals itself as well as other resources (such as files, folders,

processes, or registry entries) in order to prevent detection while it maintains access to the host computer.

Roslyn (PN)~ The codename of open-source compilers and code analysis APIs for C# and Visual Basic.NET languages.

rotary dialing (n)~ A form of dialing that enters a phone number by means of pulse frequencies. The user typically hears a series of clicking sounds when dialing.

rotate (v)~ To move bits in a register to the left or to the right. The bit that moves out of the end position rotates to the newly vacated position at the opposite end of the register.

rotate (v)~ To place at least two fingers on an object and rotate your fingers in a clockwise or counterclockwise direction.

rotate (v)~ A gesture represented by placing at least two fingers on an object and rotating your fingers in a clockwise or counterclockwise direction.

rotate (v)~ To automatically switch the display on a mobile device between portrait and landscape orientation.

Rotate 180 (v)~ A filter effect in Windows Movie Maker.

Rotate 270 (v)~ A filter effect in Windows Movie Maker.

Rotate 90 (v)~ A filter effect in Windows Movie Maker.

rotate gesture (n)~ A gesture represented by placing at least two fingers on an object and rotating your fingers in a clockwise or counterclockwise direction.

rotate mode (n)~ A mode in which the user can manipulate a 3D object by rotating it.

rotation (n)~ A multi-touch gesture that consists of two fingers moving around a center point or one finger moving around a finger that is not moving.

rotation handle (n)~ The round handle that appears at the top of a selected shape that you can use to rotate the shape.

rotation lock (n)~ A software setting that disables display rotation.

rotation lock button (n)~ The button or slider on tablets and convertible tablets that rotates the display.

rough order-of-magnitude estimate (n)~ An estimate done without detailed costing, or based on initial or incomplete data. It estimates the general size and scope of a project.

round (v)~ To shorten the fractional part of a number, increasing the last remaining (rightmost) digit or not, according to whether the deleted portion was over or under five.

round cap (n)~ For paths that contain unconnected ends, the end of the stroke that is extended to be rounded off.

round join (n)~ The join style where two lines join at an angle creating a rounded edge, cutting off the corner.

round robin (n)~ A simple mechanism used by DNS servers to share and distribute loads for network resources. Round robin is used to rotate the order of resource records (RRs) returned in a response to a query when multiple RRs of the same type exist for a queried DNS domain name.

round trip (n)~ The process of sending, processing and returning a signal, packet, message, etc.

rounding (n)~ The process of approximating a number by representing it with a fewer number of digits.

rounding adjustment (n)~ An adjustment to an amount made to enable balancing of a

balance sheet despite rounding differences.

rounding amount (n)~ An amount expressed as its nearest round number.

rounding difference (n)~ The deviation from an exact value resulting from the use of rounding.

rounding error (n)~ The deviation from an exact value resulting from the use of rounding.

rounding policy (n)~ A drop-down list on the price list item form from which a user can select how to round the price (up, down, or not at all).

rounding precision (n)~ The degree of precision with which values will be rounded.

routable connector (n)~ A one-dimensional (1-D) connector shape that changes its path to avoid crossing through two-dimensional (2-D) placeable shapes that lie between the two shapes the connector connects.

routable protocol (n)~ A communications protocol that is used to route data from one network to another by means of a network address and a device address. TCP/IP is an example of a routable protocol.

route (n)~ A Service Broker object that specifies the network address for a remote service.

route (n)~ A detailed set of instructions that describes how to create a particular item.

route (v)~ To direct a call.

route card (n)~ A production journal that is used to give feedback on actual time consumption for a route.

route distinguisher (n)~ An address qualifer used only within a single Internet service provider's multi-protocol label switching (MPLS) network. It is used to distinguish the distinct virtual private network (VPN) routes of separate customers who connect to the provider.

route group (n)~ A classification of routes that share certain production characteristics, such as queue time, setup time, and run time.

route job (n)~ A detailed list of all the jobs for each operation, including setup, process, queue and transportation times.

route operation (n)~ A step in the process of manufacturing an item.

routed event (n)~ An event instance that propagates through a tree of related elements rather than just targeting to a single element.

router (n)~ A device that sends, or routes, information between two networks (for example, between a home network and the Internet).

Router (PN)~ A software component that provides an interface between the Microsoft CRM system and Exchange 2000 or Exchange 2003.

Router ~ A device used to connect networks together, for example so that several PCs can share one internet connection. A relative of thehub, but more powerful.

Router ~ A special-purpose computer that handles the connection between 2 or more Packet-Switchednetworks. Routers spend all their time looking at the source and destination addresses of thepackets- passing through them and deciding which route to send them on.

router guard (n)~ A feature that drops router advertisement and redirection messages from unauthorized virtual machines pretending to be routers.

routine (n)~ Any section of code that can be invoked (executed) within a program. A

routine usually has a name (identifier) associated with it and is executed by referencing that name.

routing (n)~ The process of forwarding a packet through an internetwork from a source host to a destination host.

routing (n)~ The selection of carrier routes for transporting freight from origin points to destination points.

routing client (n)~ A type of cache client that includes a routing table that is maintained by lead hosts in the cluster and enables the client to obtain cached data directly from the cache host on which the data resides.

routing domain (n)~ A collection of contiguous network segments connected by routers that share the routing information for the routes within the domain.

routing group (n)~ A logical grouping of well-connected Exchange servers between which no connector is required for message transfer.

routing group connector (n)~ An SMTP connector that is required for mail to flow between Exchange routing groups. When Exchange Server 2007 is installed in an existing Exchange Server 2003 and Exchange 2000 Server organization, the required routing group connector is created during setup.

Routing Information Protocol (n)~ An industry standard, distance vector routing protocol used in small- to medium-sized Internet Protocol (IP) and Internetwork Packet Exchange (IPX) internetworks.

routing number (n)~ A unique bank registration number that a bank uses to identify itself.

routing number (n)~ A record that specifies the sequence of production operations.

routing rule (n)~ A set of criteria that you set up to determined how a record, for example, a case, will be handled.

routing table ~ In internet working, the process of moving a packet of data from source to destination.

row (n)~ The horizontal arrangement of cells in a table or spreadsheet.

row (n)~ A group of related fields (columns) of information treated as a unit and arranged in a horizontal line in a table or spreadsheet.

row aggregate function (n)~ A function that generates summary values, which appear as additional rows in the query results.

row area (n)~ The part of PivotTable view that contains row fields.

row building block (n)~ A worksheet template that contains links to the general ledger and/or external worksheets and other row worksheets. It also contains report row descriptions and calculations and defines the structure of each row in a Management Reporter report. One of the three Management Reporter building blocks.

row code (n)~ The code in a row definition that identifies the type of data in each line of the row definition.

row definition (n)~ A worksheet template that contains links to the general ledger and/or external worksheets and other row worksheets. It also contains report row descriptions and calculations and defines the structure of each row in a Management Reporter report. One of the three Management Reporter building blocks.

row field (n)~ A field that's assigned a row orientation in a PivotTable report. Items

associated with a row field are displayed as row labels.

row guide (n)~ A horizontal layout guide that is used to divide a page into two or more sections to help structure the layout of the page.

row heading (n)~ The numbered gray area to the left of each row.

Row Labels (PN)~ An area in the layout section of a PivotTable field list to which fields can be added in order to display them as rows on the side of the report.

row lock (n)~ A lock on a single row in a table.

row modifier (n)~ A cell in a report definition in which the content overrides the fiscal years, periods, and other information that is specified in the column definition for that row.

row selector (n)~ A small box or bar that, when clicked, selects an entire row in table or macro Design view, or when you sort and group records in report Design view.

row stack (n)~ The position of cards whereby cards are placed in descending order, alternating between red cards and black cards. For example, you can play the two of hearts on the three of clubs.

row versioning (n)~ In 0nline index operations, a feature that isolates the index operation from the effects of modifications that are made by other transactions.

row worksheet (n)~ A worksheet template that contains links to the general ledger and/or external worksheets and other row worksheets. It also contains report row descriptions and calculations and defines the structure of each row in a Management Reporter report. One of the three Management Reporter building blocks.

row-overflow data (n)~ varchar, nvarchar, varbinary, or sql_variant data stored off the main data page of a table or index as a result of the combined widths of these columns exceeding the 8,060-byte row limit in a table.

Rows (PN)~ An area in the layout section of a PivotTable field list to which fields can be added in order to display them as rows on the side of the report.

rowset (n)~ A set of rows in which each row has one or more columns of data.

Royal Bank of Canada (n)~ The largest bank in Canada as measured by assets and market capitalization.

royalty free (adj)~ Pertaining to the absence of a requirement to pay the original owner of music, images, software, or other content for the right to use, edit, or distribute their content.

RP (n)~ A game rating symbol developed by the Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB).

RPC (n)~ A communication mechanism that allows computers to communicate with one another over a network. An RPC consists of a procedure identifier, parameters passed to the procedure, and a value returned to the caller (client computer) after the procedure has executed on the remote system (server computer).

RPC transport (n)~ The underlying network services used by the remote procedure call (RPC) runtime for communications between network nodes.

RPG ~ (Role Playing Game)- A computer game in which you control a character and interact with other characters, explore virtual worlds, undertake quests etc, often involving swords and sorcery. See- MMORPG.

RR (n)~ A standard DNS database structure containing information used to process DNS queries. For example, an address (A) resource record contains an IP address corresponding

to a host name. Most of the basic resource record types are defined in RFC 1035, but additional RR types have been defined in other RFCs and approved for use with DNS.

RRset (n)~ A collection of more than one resource record returned in a query response by a DNS server. Resource record sets (RRsets) are used in responses where more than one record is part of the answer.

rs utility (n)~ Report scripting tool.

rs.exe (n)~ Report scripting tool.

RS-232-C standard (n)~ An accepted industry standard for serial communication connections. Adopted by the Electric Industries Association, this Recommended Standard (RS) defines the specific lines and signal characteristics used by serial communications controllers to standardize the transmission of serial data between devices. The letter C signifies the third in a series.

RS-422/423/449 (n)~ Standards for serial communications with transmission distances over 50 feet. RS-449 incorporates RS-422 and RS-423. Macintosh serial ports are RS-422 ports.

RSA (n)~ A public-key encryption standard for Internet security. It is the default cryptographic service provider (CSP) for Microsoft Windows. It was patented by RSA Data Security, Inc. in 1977. This acronym derives from the last names of the inventors of the technology: Rivest, Shamir, and Adleman.

RSA ACE/Server (n)~ An authentication server made by the RSA Security company.

RSA encryption (n)~ The patented public key encryption method, introduced by Ronald Rivest, Adi Shamir, and Leonard Adleman in 1978, on which the PGP (Pretty Good Privacy) encryption program is based.

RSAC (n)~ An independent, nonprofit organization established in the fall of 1994 by a group of six trade organizations, led by the Software Publishers Association. The Council's goal was to create a new, objective content-labeling rating system for recreational software and other media such as the Internet.

RSAT (PN)~ A feature in Windows Server that enables remote management of Windows Server operating systems by allowing users to open and run management tools on a remote computer.

rsconfig utility (n)~ Server connection management tool.

rsconfig.exe (n)~ Server connection management tool.

RsFx driver (n)~ A file-system filter driver to aid access to the data through the NTFS Streaming APIs for the filestream data type.

R-squared value (n)~ A number from 0 to 1 that reveals how closely the estimated values for the trendline correspond to your actual data. A trendline is most reliable when its R-squared value is at or near 1.

RSS (n)~ An XML-based syndication technology that enables websites to distribute content, such as news headlines and blog posts, effeciently to readers.

RSS ~ (Really Simple Syndication)- An automated system for gathering information, usually news, from multiple sources and bringing it together in one place, usually a website. If any of the information is changed at the source, it is automatically updated at the target.

RSS feed (n)~ A distribution mechanism for frequently-updated content that is aggregated

by an RSS reader and delivered or published in a standard XML format. The content is often summarized, with links to a more complete version.

RSS Platform Sync Engine (n)~ A synchronization engine which will automatically download data and enclosures for use by any application. The engine is designed for efficiency, using idle network bandwidth whenever possible to limit the effect on the users Internet experience. Developers can use the platform to get RSS data without having to manage details such as synchronization schedules or subscriptions.

RSS Reader (n)~ A program that retrieves updates and displays RSS formatted webpages and messages known as news feeds or web feeds. RSS readers can often aggregate and display news feeds from multiple sources.

RSS Subscriptions (n)~ A feature that enables a user to capture all of the RSS feeds they subscribe to in a folder that automatically updates at specified intervals.

RSVP (n)~ A signaling protocol that allows the sender and receiver in a communication to set up a reserved highway for data transmission with a specified quality of service.

RTAudio (PN)~ An advanced speech codec that is designed for real-time two-way Voice over IP (VoIP) applications such as gaming, audio conferencing, and wireless applications over IP. RTAudio is the preferred Microsoft audio codec and is the default codec for Microsoft Unified Communications platforms.

RTC (n)~ In PCs, circuits or other hardware elements that provide the system with real-world time.

RTCP (n)~ A scalable transport control protocol that works with the Real-Time Protocol (RTP) to monitor real-time transmissions to multiple participants over a network-for example, during videoconferencing. The Real-Time Control Protocol, or RTCP, transmits packets of control information at regular intervals and is used to determine how well information is being delivered to recipients.

RTFM ~ (Read The Flipping Manual)- Internet slang, usually fired at people asking basic questions to which they would know the answers if they had looked at the manual. There are several different translations of the letter F… :-)

RTGS (n)~ A funds transfer system where irrevocable transfers of money or securities take place directly from one bank to another without waiting periods.

RTL (adj)~ Pertaining to keyboard settings, document views, user interface objects, languages, etc. for which text is displayed in a right-to-left direction.

RTM (PN)~ The version of software that's distributed to manufacturers to build into hardware they will make available when the final software is made generally available.

RTS ~ (Real Time Strategy)- A computer game where you command armies (usually) of animated figures, direct their development, fight their battles and so on. 'Real Time' because the game runs continuously rather than waiting for your orders, though in practise you can usually pause the game as much as you like unless you are playing against a human opponent.

RTSP (n)~ A network protocol, defined in RFC 2326, for controlling one or more digital media streams or a presentation (the aggregate of related media streams).

RUB (n)~ The official currency of the Russian Federation.

rubber-banding (n)~ In computer graphics, changing the shape of an object made up of connected lines by grabbing' a point on an anchored line and 'pulling' it to the new

location.'

rubles (n)~ The official currency of the Russian Federation.

Ruby (PN)~ A run of text that is associated with another run of text, referred to as the base text.

Ruby ~ a scripting language for object-oriented programming similar in intent to PERL and PYTHON. Ruby was developed by Yukihiro Matsumoto in 1995. See- www.ruby-lang.org

rule (n)~ A set of conditions and associated actions that may be applied to certain tasks. For example, an email rule might stipulate that all messages from a particular sender be placed into a specific folder.

rule (n)~ In Operations Manager, an element in a management pack that defines the events and performance data to collect from computers, and what to do with the information after it is collected. A rule cannot set a health state.

rule (n)~ A condition-action pair that prescribes the action taken when the condition is met.

rule (n)~ In Best Practices Analyzer, a recommended configuration, performance, security, or operations standard by which a role is evaluated during a BPA scan. BPA works by measuring a role's compliance with best practice rules in eight different categories of a role's effectiveness, trustworthiness, and reliability.

rule collection (n)~ An ordered set of rules for the purpose of implementing a messaging policy. The number of rule collections is set at design time.

rule firing (n)~ The process of running one of the application rules (event chronicle rules, subscription event rules, and subscription scheduled rules) defined in the application definition file.

rule group code (n)~ A code that represents a common group of employees whose pay is processed using the same calculations.

rule line (n)~ A line printed above, below, or to the side of some element, either to set that item off from the remainder of the page or to improve the look of the page. Footnotes, for example, often appear below a short rule that sets them off from the main text on the page. The thickness of a rule is typically measured in points. (A point is approximately 1/72 inch.)

Rule Management area (n)~ The area of the Policy Filter page where administrators add and manage rules (such as Reject, Redirect, Deliver with Bcc) that define actions to take when conducting spam and virus filtering.

rule processor (n)~ The set of logic rules used by the Application Performance Monitoring (APM) service. This set of rules determines how to handle the processing of data that is collected from an application.

rule set (n)~ A container for grouping logically-related rules.

Rule-based configuration (n)~ A configuration technology that uses rules to develop product masters and to configure distinct products.

ruler (n)~ An on-screen scale marked off in inches or other units of measure and used to show line widths, tab settings, paragraph indents, and so on.

ruler guide (n)~ A horizontal or vertical layout guide that can be aligned to any point on a ruler.

ruler guide marker (n)~ A marker in the ruler that aligns with the current guide position and enables users to add, edit, or delete a guide from within the ruler.

ruler mark (n)~ A mark on the vertical or horizontal ruler that shows a unit or subunit of the measurement unit that is used for the publication.

ruler origin (n)~ The beginning or zero point of a horizontal or vertical ruler.

ruler subdivision (n)~ The division between grid lines and between intervals of the ruler.

Rules Engine Framework (n)~ The .NET component library, APIs, and services used by application developers to write rule-based applications.

Rules Engine Update service (n)~ A service that performs dynamic policy updates.

Rules Inspector (PN)~ A dialog that allows the user to view all the rules (logic) in a form pivoted in different ways. Because the information is summarized in a centralized view, the user doesn't have to click through multiple dialogs.

Rules Manager (PN)~ A task pane that helps form designers to build and manage custom business rules for use in their forms.

run (v)~ To execute queries and macros.

Run As account (n)~ A Windows account that can be associated with a Run As profile, and that can use the Windows Authentication, NTLM, Basic, or Digest methods of authentication.

Run As profile (n)~ A profile that associates an identity with a module so that it can run as that identity.

run configuration (n)~ Settings that are stored in a run configuration file and that impact the runtime environment of a test run.

Run Elevated (v)~ Option on a right-click menu of a program icon that, when selected, allows the program to run with full administrator privileges.

run history (n)~ A set of statistics that shows the results of a single run of a management agent.

run level (n)~ An attribute of an application that indicates which type of access token to use when the application is started. The requested execution level can be defined in an application manifest or an AppCompat database entry, or it may be derived automatically by the Windows operating system based on heuristics, if no application manifest is present.

Run Query (v)~ A command to run a work item query.

run settings (n)~ A set of properties that influence the way a load test runs. For example, test duration and description could be specified in the run settings.

run time (PN)~ The time during which an application is running. During run time, you can interact with an application.

run time (n)~ The time it takes for a physical manufacturing operation, excluding setup time, queue time, and move time.

Run Tracker (PN)~ A feature that allows the users to track running fitness.

runaway query (n)~ A query with an excessive running time, that can lead to a blocking problem. Runaway queries usually do not use use a query or lock time out.

RunBase framework (n)~ A framework that allows the user to implement business operations for which there is no existing support in Microsoft Dynamics AX.

runbook (PN)~ The sequence of activities that orchestrate actions on computers and

networks.

Runbook Designer (PN)~ The tool that is used by designers to create, modify, and deploy runbooks.

runbook server (n)~ The server that runs the service that manages runbooks and communicates with the orchestration database.

Runbook Tester (PN)~ The tool that is used to test and validate runbooks.

running foot (n)~ One or more lines of text in the bottom margin area of a page. A footer may contain elements such as the page number, the name of the file, or the date.

running head (n)~ One or more identifying lines printed at the top of a page. A header may contain a page number, a date, the author's name, and the document title, the name of chapter.

running state (n)~ The state of a workflow instance that is currently processing. A user can suspend, terminate, or cancel a running instance.

RunOnce application (n)~ An application that is configured to run the next time the computer is restarted. The application does not run after any subsequent reboots of the system.

runspace (n)~ In Windows PowerShell, the operating environment in which each command in a pipeline is executed.

runtime (n)~ The engine at the core of managed code execution. The runtime supplies managed code with services such as cross-language integration, code access security, object lifetime management, and debugging and profiling support.

run-time (adj)~ Occurring after a program has begun to be executed, such as evaluation of variable expressions and dynamic allocation of memory.

runtime callable wrapper (n)~ A .NET Framework object that acts as a proxy for a reference-counted COM object.

run-time error (n)~ A software error that occurs while a program is being executed, as detected by a compiler or other supervisory program.

runtime host (n)~ The environment, such as ASP.NET, Internet Explorer, or the Windows shell, in which the common language runtime is typically started and managed. Runtime hosts create application domains in which to run managed code on behalf of the user. See also application domaincpgloA, common language runtimecpgloC, managed codecpgloM.

run-time library (n)~ A file that contains one or more prewritten routines to perform specific, commonly used functions. Programmers use an RTL primarily in high-level languages such as C to avoid rewriting these routines.

Runtime object model (n)~ An object model designed for use by BDC clients and applications that provides an intuitive, object-oriented interface that abstracts the underlying data sources.

RVA (oth)~ An offset from the address of a module that is loaded in memory.

S corporation (n)~ An United States tax law designation given to any corporation that elects to pass corporate income, losses, deductions, and credit through to shareholders for federal tax purposes.

S/B Compatible ~ (SoundBlaster- compatible)- A common- Soundcard- format, now obsolete.

S/MIME (n)~ An Internet e-mail security-oriented protocol that adds public key encryption and support for digital signatures to the widely used MIME e-mail protocol.

S/MIME receipt (n)~ An e-mail security feature used to request confirmation that a message was received unaltered and information about who opened the message and when it was opened. This verification information is returned as a message to your Inbox.

S/PDIF (n)~ A standard for digital transfer of audio.

S2S protocol (n)~ An authentication protocol between two servers or services.

SA (n)~ A combination of identifiers, which together define Internet Protocol security (IPsec), that protects communication between sender and receiver.

SA (PN)~ A program offering available to Microsoft volume licensing customers that combines the right to use the latest versions of software with a range of other benefits, including productivity benefits, phone support, tools, partner services, training and IT tools that help customers deploy, manage, and migrate software.

SaaS (n)~ The capability provided to the consumer for using the provider's applications running on a cloud infrastructure. The applications are accessible from various client devices through either a thin client interface, such as a web browser (e.g., web-based email), or a program interface. The consumer does not manage or control the underlying cloud infrastructure, including network, servers, operating systems, storage, or even individual application capabilities, with the possible exception of limited user-specific application configuration settings.

SACL (n)~ An ACL that controls the generation of audit messages for attempts to access a securable object. The ability to get or set an object's SACL is controlled by a privilege typically held only by system administrators.

saddle stitch (n)~ A book binding method whereby pages are stapled along the spine and then folded to form a booklet.

safe array (n)~ A self-describing data type for declaring arrays used in creating COM components. Along with the data, a safe array contains information about the number and bounds of its dimensions.

Safe attachment (PN)~ The spam filter feature that checks an email attachment to see whether or not it is safe.

safe code (n)~ Code that is executed by the common language runtime environment rather than directly by the operating system. Managed code applications gain common language runtime services such as automatic garbage collection, runtime type checking and security support, and so on. These services help provide uniform platform- and language-independent behavior of managed-code applications.

safe list collection (n)~ The combined data from an Office Outlook user's Safe Senders

List, Safe Recipients List, Blocked Senders List, and external contacts, that is stored in Outlook and in the Exchange mailbox.

safe mode (n)~ A method of starting Windows using only basic files and drivers. Safe mode is available by pressing the F8 key during startup. This allows you to start the computer when a problem prevents it from starting correctly.

safe mode (n)~ A specific version policy that requests a given assembly be run with the exact version of its dependencies that it was compiled against.

Safe Mode ~ A cut-down version of- Windows- which you can launch instead of the full version for troubleshooting purposes.

Safe Recipients List (n)~ A list that includes the e-mail addresses of mailing lists for which you want to be a recipient. Messages sent to such a mailing list and received by you will not be treated as junk e-mail.

safe sender (n)~ A domain or a person that a user wants to always receive e-mail messages from. Users add recipients and domains to the Safe Senders list.

Safe Senders List (n)~ A list of domain names and e-mail addresses that you want to receive messages from. E-mail addresses in Contacts and in the Global Address Book are included in this list by default. People you sent messages to will be added to the list.

safelist (n)~ The collection of IP addresses that are in a gateway servers list or internal mail servers list of IP addresses that should not be treated as spam.

SafeSearch (PN)~ The feature of Bing that enables customers to block sites containing adult (sexually explicit) content. Customers can choose from three levels of filtering: strict (hides adult text and image results); moderate (hides adult images only); and off (doesn't hide any search results).

Safety (PN)~ The Windows Live webpage that displays security and safety-related activities.

safety margin (n)~ A time buffer, specified in days, that is added to order due dates to protect against unplanned delays in the item lead time.

safety scanner (n)~ The free online on-demand tool that conducts three types of scans: the protection scan checks for and removes things like viruses and malware; the clean-up scan checks the hard disk for unnecessary files and helps users decide which ones they can safely remove, and also clears the computer's registry of orphaned data; the tune-up scan helps improve the computer's performance by defragmenting the hard disk.

safety stock (n)~ The planned minimum inventory level.

salary survey reference job (n)~ A benchmark job description provided by the administrator of a salary survey (usually a third party) that allows different companies to compare their internal jobs to a standard description found in the marketplace.

sale (n)~ The exchange of products or services for money.

sales (n)~ The exchange of products and services with a customer for money.

Sales (PN)~ The area of the application targeted at helping salespeople identify, track, and forecast selling opportunities (be they with existing or new customers) and help bring them to successful closure (sales) more effectively and efficiently.

Sales & marketing (PN)~ The Business subcategory containing apps to help businesses plan and track sales and marketing tasks.

sales agreement (n)~ A source document that documents an agreement between two or

more parties based on an understanding that a selling party will commit to selling a specific quantity or value of product over a period of time in exchange for favorable prices and discounts.

sales agreement policy (n)~ A policy that authorizes parties to modify sales agreement terms.

sales amount approval limit (n)~ The maximum amount on a sales document that an approver is allowed to approve.

sales and operations planning (n)~ The development of tactical plans that provide management with the ability to strategically direct its businesses to achieve competitive advantage on a continuous basis by integrating customer-focused marketing plans for new and existing product with the management of the supply chain.

sales conversion point (n)~ The conversion point page where a visitor has completed a purchase. This is usually the confirmation page after the sale.

Sales Force Automation (n)~ The management of all aspects of the sales cycle and standardization of key sales functions by automating activities such as account and opportunity management, quote and proposal generation, scheduling, forecasting, and reporting.

sales forecast (n)~ An estimate of sales revenue that typically spans a specific period such as a month, quarter of a year, one half of a year, or a full year.

sales invoice (n)~ The bill that an organization gives a customer in connection with a sale.

sales item (n)~ An itemized product that participates in a sales process.

sales lead (n)~ A potential customer who must be contacted by a salesperson and either qualified or disqualified as a sales opportunity. Leads will be converted into accounts, contacts, or opportunities if they are qualified. Otherwise they are deleted or archived.

sales literature (n)~ The documents that are created with specific information about products and/or services and given to customers to help increase sales.

Sales module (n)~ The Microsoft CRM module used to access business records pertaining to sales, such as accounts, contacts, quotes, orders, and sales literature. In this module, users can create leads, convert them to opportunities, accounts, and contacts, and view and track information about competitors. Users can also create quotes and orders, and generate invoices.

sales order (n)~ An agreement between two parties for the sale of goods or services.

sales order (n)~ A source document that documents the offer to sell products or the acceptance of an offer to buy products in exchange for payment.

sales order discount (n)~ An amount deducted from the total net amount calculation on a sales order.

sales order line (n)~ The part of a sales order that specifies the detailed information about a requested item.

sales order policy (n)~ A policy that authorizes parties to modify sales order terms and to control order processing and payment processes.

sales pipeline (n)~ A potential sales transaction in process.

sales price model (n)~ A model that defines whether the calculation of sales price is based on quantity or on a markup amount or percentage of the cost price.

Sales Process Manager (n)~ A section of the Settings area where users can customize

sales processes for their team to improve sales performance.

sales quotation (n)~ A source document that documents an offer to supply a quantity of product for a specified price and by a specified date in response to a request for quotation in a sales process.

sales quotation template (n)~ A model for creating sales quotations. The template includes common information so that it does not need to be entered each time a quotation is created.

sales report (n)~ A report specific to the Sales areas of the product.

sales stage (n)~ The part of the sales process where an opportunity currently is; for example, prospecting, needs analysis, closed or won, closed or lost, and so on.

sales stage (n)~ In CRM, the period or step in the sales process that the prospect is in.

sales tax (n)~ A tax levied on the sale of products.

sales tax book (n)~ A record of sales and purchase transactions for sales tax reporting in Italy.

sales tax code (n)~ A user-defined code that uniquely identifies a specific sales tax and defines its characteristics, such as the percentage or amount, tax authority, terms of payment, and ledger accounts used for posting.

sales tax exempt (n)~ Pertaining to a sale or purchase transaction for which no sales tax is calculated.

sales tax group (n)~ A group of one or more sales tax codes that define sales tax (including duty) for customers, vendors, projects, and ledger accounts.

sales tax hierarchy (n)~ A hierarchy that organizes multiple levels of sales tax reporting codes, such as tax types, tax components, excise record types, and service accounting codes.

sales tax hierarchy node (n)~ A node in a sales tax hierarchy that represents sales tax information, such as the tax component or the excise record type.

sales tax hierarchy structure (n)~ A structure that contains multiple levels of sales tax reporting nodes and that does not contain data. This structure is used as a template to create a sales tax hierarchy.

sales tax jurisdiction (n)~ A government unit or subdivision that imposes taxes within a state. A geographical area within a state can be taxed by several jurisdictions: town, county, and state.

sales tax settlement period (n)~ A division of the year when the business reports and pays collected sales tax to the tax authorities.

sales territory (n)~ A segment of an organization's market. Sales territories are often defined by geographical location, such as Northwest territory and Southeast territory.

sales unit (n)~ A team of salespersons responsible for a common sales target.

sales unit (n)~ A unit of measure for expressing quantities of sales product.

sales unit price (n)~ The price of a sales unit.

sales VAT (n)~ The tax on an organization's sales, which is levied on the sales price.

salesperson (n)~ A security role assigned to users. A salesperson finds and qualifies leads, and works with opportunities, accounts, and contacts to complete sales activities.

Salsa (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp

genre ID # 143.

salt ~ In password protection, salt is a random string of data used to modify a password hash. Salt can be added to the hash to prevent a collision by uniquely identifying a user's password, even if another user in the system has selected the same password.

salvage account (n)~ An account used to track the salvage value of assets.

salvage value (n)~ The expected cash value of the asset at the end of its useful life.

SAM (n)~ A best practice incorporating a set of proven processes and procedures for managing and optimizing the purchase, deployment, maintenance, utilization, and disposal of software applications within an organization. SAM practice helps to manage risk from counterfeit as well as improperly licensed software.

Samba (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 114.

SAMI (n)~ An Extensible Markup Language (XML)-based language used to specify closed captions in multiple languages and styles.

sample (n)~ A subset of a population to represent the characteristics of the entire population being studied.

sample (n)~ An indivisible element of an image that is stored in computer memory. The terms pixel and sample are often used interchangeably.

sample application (n)~ End-to-end, compilable application that uses many technologies and is designed as teaching sample or commercial utility for which the code is made available for learning and re-use.

sample code (n)~ A set of program instructions that are provided as an example, typically for learning and re-use.

sample color (n)~ A single color that is based on the dominant color of an entire image.

sample data wizard (n)~ A wizard that installs sample data on the server.

sample diagrams (n)~ A set of diagrams, provided as examples, which you can use to learn about Visio and its features.

sample document (n)~ A type of template that contains instructions on how to create your own document.

sample item (n)~ An itemized product that is selected for inspection.

sample rate (n)~ The rate at which a digital recording device analyzes an analog signal in order to create a digital duplicate. Sample rate is measured in cycles (kHz) per second. The higher the sample rate, the better the quality of the digital reproduction of the analog signal.

sample runmap (n)~ An array of sample runs that make up an entire image.

sampling (n)~ The process of measuring the amplitude of an analog signal at regular intervals for the purpose of converting the signal into a digital format.

sampling (n)~ A profiling technique that involves taking snapshots of program execution at intervals.

sampling (n)~ A statistical process that yields some inferential knowledge about a population or data set of interest as a whole by observing or analyzing a portion of the population or data set.

sampling interval (n)~ The period of time during which a monitoring tool collects data.

sampling rate (n)~ The rate at which a digital recording device analyzes an analog signal in order to create a digital duplicate. Sample rate is measured in cycles (kHz) per second. The higher the sample rate, the better the quality of the digital reproduction of the analog signal.

SAN (n)~ A set of interconnected devices (such as disks and tapes) and servers that are connected to a common communication and data transfer infrastructure such as Fibre Channel.

SAN (n)~ An extension (defined in RFC 4985) used to store extra identifiers for a subject including the User Principal Name (UPN) of the user that is used by Windows for smart card logon and the user e-mail address (RFC 822 name).

sandbox ~ A trial environment online where you can test something out without breaking anything.

sandbox instance (n)~ A non-production, test instance that provides an isolated environment of Dynamics CRM to allow for testing of custom code, such as plug-ins.

sandboxed application (n)~ In Silverlight, an in-browser application or an out-of-browser application that has not been granted elevated trust.

Sandboxed Code Service (PN)~ The name of a service in Microsoft Sharepoint Foundation that needs to be started to allow for a sandboxed solution to be deployed.

sandboxed solution (n)~ A custom solution that can be deployed to a site by a site collection administrator, without approval from the farm administrator. Without that approval, the solution has full access to the immediate site and restricted access to system resources and other sites.

SANergy ~ A product of IBM Tivoli that delivers shared data access at the speed of a SAN, using fibre channel, the SCSI, or the iSCSI.

SAP (n)~ A NetWare protocol used to identify the services and addresses of servers attached to the network. When a server starts, it uses the protocol to advertise its service. When the same server goes offline, it uses the protocol to announce that it is no longer available.

SAPI (n)~ A feature in some versions of Windows that allows applications to include speech recognition or convert text to speech.

Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (PN)~ A U.S. federal law that requires the preservation of records by certain exchange members, brokers, and dealers.

SAS (n)~ A URL that grants access rights to containers, blobs, queues, and tables.

SASL (n)~ An open framework, described in Request for Comments (RFC) 2222, for adding authentication support to connection-based protocols.

SATA ~ (Serial Advanced Technology Attachment)- A high speed standard for connecting hard disks to your computer, replacing- EIDE- on most new computers.

satellite assembly (n)~ A .NET Framework assembly containing resources specific to a given language. Using satellite assemblies, you can place the resources for difference languages in different assemblies, and the correct assembly is loaded into memory only if the user elects to view that application in that language.

satellite phone ~ They operate both on either GSM/AMPs networks, and via satellite, in areas where there is no coverage.

Satire (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows

Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 110.

saturation (n)~ In color management, the purity of a color's hue, moving from gray to the pure color.

save (v)~ To write data (typically a file) to a storage medium.

Save (v)~ An item on the File menu that writes data (typically a file) to a storage medium.

Save ~ Copy whatever you are working on from- memory, which is lost when you switch off the computer, to permanent- storage, usually the hard disk. It is a good idea- to save frequently when you are working on something important, in case there is a sudden power cut or you make some awful mistake that trashes your document.

Save As (v)~ An item on the File menu and a button on the Instant Message toolbar that saves the text of the current conversation as a file on the user's computer.

Save As E-mail (v)~ The item on the File menu that sends the text of the current conversation as an e-mail message to the user.

Save as type (PN)~ An option in the Save As dialog that enables a user to save a file in different formats or versions.

save picker (n)~ A UI element that enables users to chose a file name, extension, and storage location when saving a file.

save process (n)~ The process of writing data to disk.

Saved networks (n)~ A Control Panel item that allows the user to view saved networks and reconnect to them.

Saved Projects (n)~ A holding place where Works Projects created or customized by the user are displayed.

saved requisition (n)~ A requisition that has been saved but not submitted; business processes are not initiated for saved requisitions.

saved search (n)~ A list of files that match specific search or filter information. You can save a search created in the Search folder. Whenever you open a saved search, it will search your computer again to find all files that match what you're looking for.

saved state (n)~ A manner of storing a virtual machine so that it can be quickly resumed, similar to a hibernated laptop. When you place a running virtual machine in a saved state, Virtual Server and Hyper-V stop the virtual machine, write the data that exists in memory to temporary files, and stop the consumption of system resources. Restoring a virtual machine from a saved state returns it to the same condition it was in when its state was saved.

savepoint (n)~ A location to which a transaction can return if part of the transaction is conditionally canceled or encounters an error, hence offering a mechanism to roll back portions of transactions.

Savings Calculator (PN)~ A tool for calculating earnings on saving deposits.

SBA Sharing site (n)~ A shared site where a business owner can grant permissions to an accountant where they upload files and share information.

SBCS (n)~ A character encoding in which each character is represented by 1 byte. Single byte character sets are mathematically limited to 256 characters.

SBM (n)~ An Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) standard that enables administrative control at the subnet level.

SBSI (n)~ Interactive training published by Microsoft Press that is integrated into Windows XP Help and Support Center.

scaffolding (n)~ The process of generating Web-page templates based on database schemas. In ASP.NET, Dynamica Data uses scaffolding to facilitate the generation of Web-based UI that lets a user view and update a database.

scalability (n)~ The capability to increase resources to yield a linear (ideally) increase in service capacity.

scalable (adj)~ Of or relating to the characteristic of a piece of hardware or software or a network that makes it possible for it to expand or shrink to meet future needs and circumstances. For example, a scalable network allows the network administrator to add many additional nodes without the need to redesign the basic system.

Scalable Video Coding (PN)~ A video compression standard that encodes high-quality video bitstreams. Support for the capability enables the conferencing server to determine how bitstreams should flow among receiving clients, based on the capabilities and bandwidth of the receiving endpoint.

scalar (n)~ A factor, coefficient, or variable consisting of a single value (as opposed to a record, an array, or some other complex data structure).

scalar data type (n)~ A data type defined as having a predictable and enumerable sequence of values that can be compared for greater-than/less-than relationships. Scalar data types include integers, characters, user-defined enumerated data types, and (in most implementations) Boolean values.

scalar property (n)~ A property of an entity that maps to a single field in the storage schema.

scalar-valued function (n)~ A function that returns a single value, such as a string, integer, or bit value.

scale (n)~ A horizontal or vertical line on a graph that shows minimum, maximum, and interval values for the data plotted.

scale (v)~ To enlarge or reduce the display of an item, such as a drawing or a proportional character font, by adjusting its size proportionally.

scale (v)~ In programming, to determine the number of digits occupied by fixed-point or floating-point numbers.

scale (n)~ The capacity and performance of a given streaming media deployment. Web server networks are considered to be of a much larger scale compared to Windows Media server networks for delivering media streams, because of the ubiquity of HTTP.

scale (n)~ A value referring to the number of units of service that a customer is entitled to within a particular tier of service offering: Basic, Standard and Premium.

scale break line (n)~ A line drawn across a chart area to indicate a significant gap between a high and low range of values on the chart.

scale factor (n)~ A number determining the degree to which a shape or image will be inflated or deflated.

scale factor (n)~ A ratio to convert from one number precision to another.

scale mode (n)~ A mode in which the user can manipulate a 3D object by increasing or decreasing its scale.

scale out (v)~ To include additional hardware resources, such as CPU, memory, and hard

disk space, to increase the capacity and performance of a given deployment.

scale out (a service) (v)~ To add additional virtual machines to a tier of a deployed service.

scale override management pack (n)~ A set of files for use with System Center Operations Manager to store overrides and change the degree to which inflating or deflating the number of resources and the performance of a given deployment.

scale unit (n)~ In Microsoft Azure, a base configuration of web and worker role instances and related services. A scale unit supports a defined degree of load in an application that can be easily duplicated and deployed to support additional load. A scale unit might consist of, for example, three web roles, two worker roles, one queue, and two SQL Database instances.

scaling (n)~ In computer graphics, the process of enlarging or reducing a graphical image—scaling a font to a desired size or scaling a model created with a CAD program, for example.

scaling (n)~ The process of expanding the capacity of a Web server or server cluster to accommodate increased site traffic and improve site performance.

scaling plateau (n)~ A preset scaling factor.

scam (n)~ A fraudulent business scheme; a swindle.

scam ~ A fraudulent scheme that is used to attempt to obtain money from a person via the Internet.

scan (v)~ In facsimile and other optical technologies, to move a light-sensitive device across an image-bearing surface such as a page of text, converting the light and dark areas on the surface to binary digits that can be interpreted by a computer.

scan (n)~ An image-bearing surface such as a single page or multi-page of text or picture that is passed through a scanner and has become a computer file.

scan (v)~ To systematically examine files or other data to identify content or patterns that meet specific criteria.

scan (n)~ A systematic examination of files or other data to identify content or patterns that meet specific criteria.

Scan (PN)~ The app that enables users to scan photos or documents using a connected scanner and save the images to a folder.

scan (v)~ The resulting 3D mesh containing color information.

scan code (n)~ A code generated by the keyboard software to identify the key pressed in a unique manner.

scan engine (n)~ Software used to inspect messages to detect viruses or to identify spam.

scan head (n)~ An optical device found in scanners and fax machines that moves across the subject being scanned, converts light and dark areas to electrical signals, and sends those signals to the scanning system for processing.

scan interval (n)~ For Process Control, the time between successive checks for new processes started on the server. You can configure this in the Process Control snap-in.

scan job (n)~ A scan that has a unique ID associated with it for reporting and tracking purposes.

Scan Management (PN)~ A MMC snap-in tool under Print and Document Services that is used for managing network scanners, and configuring your Distributed Scan Server and

how scans should be processed.

scan profile (n)~ A collection of saved settings for scanning documents or pictures. In Windows Fax and Scan, you can adjust scan settings and then save them as a scan profile.

scanner (n)~ An optical input device that uses light-sensing equipment to capture an image on paper or some other object. Captured image data is converted into binary files that can be stored and manipulated by computer programs.

Scanner ~ A device which makes high-resolution copies of printed images and text to use on a computer.

scatter chart (n)~ A chart that plots numerical data along two value axes (x,y).

scatter/gather direct memory access (n)~ A form of direct memory access (DMA) in which data is transferred to and from noncontiguous ranges of physical memory.

scatter/gather DMA (n)~ A form of direct memory access (DMA) in which data is transferred to and from noncontiguous ranges of physical memory.

scatter/gather list (n)~ A list of one or more paired base addresses and lengths that describe the physical locations from which to transfer data in scatter/gather direct memory access.

scavenging (adj)~ The process of cleaning and removing extinct or outdated names data from the WINS database.

SCC (n)~ A clustered Exchange deployment that uses shared storage and can have multiple active and passive servers (referred to as nodes) dedicated to a clustered mailbox server.

SCCM (PN)~ A systems management software product for managing large groups of PCs and servers, keeping software up-to-date, setting configuration and security policies, and monitoring system status while giving users access to preferred applications from the devices they choose.

SCE (PN)~ A management solution specifically designed for IT professionals working in midsize businesses who often face IT challenges similar to those of larger enterprises-troubleshooting user problems, automating management tasks, managing multiple systems, and diagnosing and resolving IT problems.

SCE Console (n)~ The user interface that provides access to System Center Essential features.

scenario (n)~ A type of work item that records a single path of user interaction through the system. As the persona attempts to reach a goal, the scenario records the specific steps that they take in attempting to reach that goal.

Scenario (n)~ A predefined dimension that is used to differentiate between different modeling scenarios. For example, you can use this dimension to track values for budget, actual, and forecasted scenarios for any given period of time. It is automatically included with every model.

Scenario Power Manager (PN)~ The entity in the operating system that decides on and manages performance and power settings for certain user scenarios.

scene (n)~ The image that is depicted in a photograph.

scene (n)~ A series of images and other controls combined together in a single component that can be dynamically instantiated in other components.

scene (n)~ An image and color combination designed to personalize a display window that

is viewable to other people. For example, in Windows Live Messenger, someone can choose from a set of available scenes, or upload their own background image. They can also use a default color suggestion, or specify their own color. Someone's personalization is displayed in the main Messenger window (visible to themselves) and also in the main conversation window (visible to others).

scene-coherent 3-D (n)~ The camera angles and light settings that you can use to control the orientation, shadow, and perspective for grouped shapes.

SCEP (PN)~ A Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) communication protocol that defines the communication between network devices and a Registration Authority (RA) for certificate enrollment.

Schannel (n)~ A Security Support Provider (SSP) that implements the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) and Transport Layer Security (TLS) Internet standard authentication protocols.

schedule (v)~ To program a computer to perform a specified action at a specified time and date.

schedule (n)~ The timing and sequence of tasks within a project.

Schedule (PN)~ A button that launches the Service Scheduling form.

schedule (n)~ A timetable of planned activities and economic resource allocations.

schedule (n)~ The global settings that you can use to define a set of date and time criteria for a runbook.

Schedule a Conference… (oth)~ An item on the Actions menu that opens a new Outlook meeting invitation using the user's conferencing information.

Schedule a Meeting (PN)~ A menu item that opens an Outlook meeting invitation prepopulated with the selected contact(s).

schedule group (n)~ In the Concurrency Runtime, a container for related tasks that are queued to a Task Scheduler.

Schedule Important Software Updates (PN)~ A tool on the main Windows SteadyState interface used to set schedules for software and operating system updates.

schedule performance index (SPI) (n)~ The ratio of the earned value (EV), which is sometimes referred to as the budgeted cost of work performed (BCWP), to the planned value (PV), which is sometimes referred to as the budgeted cost of work scheduled (BCWS). SPI is often used to estimate the project completion date. The SPI value is calculated as follows: SPI = EV/PV. If the resulting SPI value is less than 1.0, that indicates that less work was completed on the project than was planned. If the SPI value is 1.0 or greater, that indicates that more work was completed than was planned.

schedule variance (n)~ The difference between the budgeted cost of work performed [BCWP] and the budgeted cost of work scheduled [BCWS]. This is calculated as follows: SV = Budgeted Cost of Work Performed - Budgeted Cost of Work Scheduled.

Schedule View (PN)~ An Outlook Calendar view in which each calendar is listed vertically (not side-by-side). This view is optimized for viewing a schedule for a group and scheduling a meeting for a group.

scheduled conference (n)~ A conference scheduled using Microsoft Outlook with the Outlook Add-in.

Scheduler (PN)~ A feature in campaign automation that lets you to add a wait step. The

wait step is a type of workflow step that pauses a workflow process for a specific amount of time or until a subsequent action occurs.

Scheduler (PN)~ The Microsoft Azure service that allows users to invoke actions, such as calling HTTP/S endpoints or posting a message to a storage queue, on any schedule.

scheduler instance (n)~ In the Concurrency Runtime, an instance of a Task Scheduler. Every scheduler instance has an associated policy that governs how various kinds of workloads are run.

Scheduling and Delivery Processor (n)~ A component of the report server engine that handles scheduling and delivery. Works with SQL Agent.

Scheduling Assistant (n)~ An Outlook and Outlook Web Access feature that automatically suggests the best meeting times for a given a group of attendees, allowing users to schedule people and resources quickly and efficiently.

schema (n)~ The set of definitions for the universe of objects that can be stored in a directory. For each object class, the schema defines which attributes an instance of the class must have, which additional attributes it can have, and which other object classes can be its parent object class.

schema (n)~ An object or collection of database objects that contain structural information, or metadata, about a database.

schema (n)~ An XML text file that describes entity and relationship types. The schema also defines a container within which instances of these types are logically organized.

schema (n)~ The metadata used to describe the content and structure of a document.

schema cache (n)~ A copy of the schema in memory to improve performance on schema operations. This cached version is automatically updated, in small time intervals, each time the schema is updated.

schema mapping (n)~ A special kind of transformation whereby an XML document is converted from one XML schema to another.

schema master (n)~ A domain controller that holds the schema operations master role in Active Directory. The schema master performs write operations to the directory schema and replicates updates to all other domain controllers in the forest. At any time, the schema master role can be assigned to only one domain controller in the forest.

schema rowset (n)~ A specially defined rowset that returns metadata about objects or functionality on an instance of SQL Server or Analysis Services. For example, the OLE DB schema rowset DBSCHEMA_COLUMNS describes columns in a table, while the Analysis Services schema rowset MDSCHEMA_MEASURES describes the measures in a cube.

schema snapshot (n)~ A snapshot that includes schema for published tables and objects required by replication (triggers, metadata tables, and so on), but not user data.

schema validation (n)~ The verification that the XML of a procedure conforms to the provisioning schema of Microsoft Provisioning Framework (MPF). This schema contains the generic XML elements and attributes available to invoke specific provisioning functionality.

schema-aware (adj)~ Pertaining to a processing method based on a schema that defines elements, attributes and types that will be used to validate the input and output documents.

schema-scoped object (n)~ An object that belongs to a schema.

Schematron (n)~ A part of an ISO standard (DSDL: Document Schema Description Languages) designed to allow multiple, well-focused XML validation languages to work together.

scheme (n)~ A predefined set of harmonized colors that you can apply to text and objects. Text and objects with an applied scheme color will change automatically when you switch to a new color scheme or modify the current color scheme.

scheme color (n)~ One of the colors defined in a set of chosen colors. If you fill an object with a scheme color, the object's color changes whenever you choose another color scheme for that publication.

Scissors (PN)~ A tool that lets you split a Bezier or B-Spline path at a particular location.

SCL (n)~ The normalized value that is assigned to an e-mail message. This value indicates, based on the characteristics of the message, such as the content, message header, and so forth, the likelihood that the message is spam. This value is persisted with the message when the message is sent to other Exchange servers.

SCM (n)~ A server capable of manipulating (i.e. starting and stopping) services remotely on other machines.

SCM (n)~ The power supply that controls powering up the computer motherboard and all other devices that require power in the system. The SCM operates at all times when the system is plugged into an electrical outlet.

SCM status indicator lights (n)~ A set of three lights that gives a detailed status of a Surface unit. These lights are part of the system control module (SCM) in the I/O connections area. On venue units, you must remove the appropriate end panel to view these lights. On developer units, the end panel is removed and you can always view these lights.

SCODE (n)~ A data-type which specifies a particular warning or error code.

scope (n)~ The extent to which an identifier, such as an object or property, can be referenced within a program. Scope can be global to the application or local to the active document.

scope (n)~ In a multicast transmission, the reach of a stream. The scope of a multicast transmission can be set to reach either an immediate subnetwork only or the entire Internet.

scope (n)~ The parts of the vision for the solution that can be accomplished within the constraints of a given version. Negotiating the scope of a project balances customer needs and desires against technological and business constraints.

scope (n)~ The range and depth of a search on a portal site, desktop or other.

scope (n)~ The set of data that is being synchronized.

scope (v)~ To define the extent of a view of the UI Automation tree, starting from a base element.

scope (n)~ The set of public and private clouds to which a user role has access.

Scope (n)~ In the Business Rules editor, the UI string that refers to whether the business rule applies to all forms or is specific to one form.

SCOPE expression (n)~ An expression that specifies a member set that includes, explicitly or implicitly, a member from every dimension in the model.

scope identifier (n)~ A GUID that uniquely identifies a scope within a site collection.

scope of organization control (n)~ The direct or indirect amount of control that an operating unit has over the output of a process.

SCOPE statement (n)~ A program element that evaluates a SCOPE expression.

scorecard (n)~ A report type that depicts organizational performance by displaying a collection of key performance indicators (KPIs) together with performance targets for those KPIs. A scorecard can be organized hierarchically.

scorecard element (n)~ Any one of the individual components of a scorecard, such as key performance indicators (KPIs), members, properties, actuals, targets, or MDX expressions.

scorecard indicator (n)~ A set of graphics, text, and colors for defining different levels of performance when comparing an actual value and a target value within a KPI.

scorecard view (n)~ A hierarchical arrangement of the KPIs and objectives that are contained in a scorecard. A scorecard view also can be configured to include additional data from scorecard data sources.

Scorecard View (n)~ A feature that allows users to view and interact with scorecard views that are created in Business Scorecard Builder.

Scorecard Viewer for Reporting Services (PN)~ An interface that is used for deploying dashboards to SQL Server 2005 Reporting Services. With this interface, you can view dashboard scorecards in Report Definition Language (RDL) format.

Scorecard Web Part (PN)~ A feature that allows users to view and interact with scorecards that are created in PerformancePoint Dashboard Designer.

scoring experiment (n)~ The first outcome of a machine learning process after training a predictive analytics model to have a web service users can send data to and receive predictions.

scout (n)~ A feature accessed from Search or Maps that displays things to see and do, shopping, and restaurants in a user's current location and the surrounding area.

SCP (PN)~ A lightweight protocol that enables small devices to communicate with each other over low-speed networks.

SCR (n)~ A replication that uses the same log shipping and replay technology used by local continuous replication (LCR) and cluster continuous replication (CCR) to provide added deployment options and configurations.

scrap (n)~ An application or system file maintained for storing data that has been marked for movement, copying, or deletion.

scrap (n)~ Waste that occurs during the manufacturing process.

scrap value (n)~ The expected cash value of the asset at the end of its useful life.

Scrapbook (PN)~ A feature designed to help users manage random clippings and tidbits of info.

scratch area (n)~ The gray or light-blue area that surrounds a page. You can use it to temporarily hold objects that are not currently on the page.

scratch directory (n)~ A temporary directory used by the operating system or some other program to temporarily store data until the current session is terminated.

scratch partition (n)~ A temporary partition used by the operating system or some other program to temporarily store data.

scratch-out gesture (n)~ A gesture that erases ink. You perform the gesture by moving the tablet pen from side to side several times, covering the ink that you want to erase,

without lifting the pen. When you lift the pen, the ink disappears.

screen (n)~ The graphic portion of a visual output device or Surface unit.

screen (n)~ A window that covers the full area of a display screen.

screen clipping (n)~ An image that shows all or part of a computer screen or other display.

screen font (n)~ A typeface designed for display on a computer monitor screen. A screen font often has an accompanying PostScript font for printing to PostScript-compatible printers.

screen language (n)~ UI text language for a specific user.

Screen magnifier (PN)~ An accessibility feature that allows users to magnify specified areas of the screen to improve readability.

screen reader (n)~ An app that reads what is displayed on a screen and converts the input for presentation by means of non-visual output devices.

Screen Recording (PN)~ A feature that enables the user to record on-screen activity, and embeds the video automatically in PowerPoint.

screen resolution (n)~ The setting that determines how much information is displayed on the computer screen, measured horizontally and vertically in pixels. At lower screen resolutions, such as 640 x 480, fewer items fit on the screen, but they are larger and easier to see. At higher resolutions, such as 1600 x 1200, more items fit on the screen and they appear smaller.

screen review utility (n)~ An accessibility aid for people who are blind or have learning disabilities, such as dyslexia. These aids make on-screen information available as synthesized speech or a refreshable Braille display.

screen rotation (PN)~ A setting that determines if the screen will rotate automatically when the phone is rotated.

screen saver (n)~ A utility that causes a monitor to blank out or display a certain image after a specified amount of time passes without the keyboard being touched or the mouse being moved. Touching a key or moving the mouse deactivates the screen saver.

screen sharing (n)~ A feature that enables users to share their desktops with contacts.

screen time-out (n)~ A setting that specifies an amount of time before the screen turns off and the phone locks itself.

screened subnet (n)~ One or more computers that have a connection to the Internet through an external screening router and a connection to the internal network through an interior screening router. Computers that are linked to the perimeter network have limited access to both the Internet and the internal network. This architecture is convenient if multiple hosts require direct Internet access.

screening type (n)~ The method of screening that is applied before files are saved. Examples are active screening and passive screening.

Screensaver ~ A program that blanks the computer screen or displays images if you don't do anything for a few minutes, in Windows for example. Early screens could have images literally burned permanently onto the tube if left displaying the same thing all day. Much less of a problem with modern screens, and these days screensavers are mostly used for security (with a password to return to normal mode), or just for fun.

ScreenTip (n)~ A small pop-up window that provides a brief note or label pertaining to

the item or control being pointed to.

ScreenTip (n)~ A new type of ScreenTip that is larger and can contain more detailed information, including graphics.

scRGB (n)~ A standard color space that enables various devices including cameras, scanners, displays, and printers to produce reasonably identical colors. scRGB is optimized for greater than 8 bits per channel with a gamma of 1.0, and white point and primaries identical to sRGB. The scRGB color space is based on sRGB but offers a larger color gamut and precision by encoding values over 1.0 (white) and under 0.0 (black) with more bits per channel.

Scribble (n)~ A tool that lets you draw freeform drawings using the mouse, as if they were drawn with a pen.

script (n)~ A type of program consisting of a set of instructions to an application or tool program. A script usually expresses instructions by using the application`s or tool`s rules and syntax, combined with simple control structures such as loops and if/then expressions.

script ~ A series of statements, written in a scripting language such as AppleScript or Perl, that instruct an application or the operating system to perform various operations. Interpreter programs translate scripts.

script anchor (n)~ The visual representation of a script on a Web page that you open in a Microsoft Office program.

script command (n)~ A command associated with a designated time in Windows Media-based content. The data can be used by players to perform a specific action such as displaying a Web page.

script engine (n)~ A program that interprets and executes a script.

script file (n)~ A collection of scripting commands, parameters and expressions that enables you to automate tasks or perform bulk operations repeatedly.

script file (n)~ A file that contains scripting commands, parameters, and expressions that provide information to, and retrieve it from, the remote computer you are connecting to. This information includes your user name and password, port information, carriage returns, line feeds, and pauses.

script injection attack (n)~ An attack that attempts to send executable scripts to your application with the intent of having other users run it. A typical script injection attack sends script to a page that stores the script in a database, so that another user who views the data inadvertently runs the code.

script pane (n)~ The text editor portion of the Table Designer.

Scripted Host Package (n)~ The host package initiated by a script.

scripting engine (n)~ A program that interprets and executes a script.

scripting interface (n)~ The interface through which scripting languages access and manipulate application-specific objects.

scriptlet (n)~ A Web page based on Dynamic HTML (DHTML) that you can use as a control in any application that supports controls. The scriptlet is a complete Web-ready .htm file, but it includes information that allows you to work with it as a control-€"you can get and set its properties, call its methods, and so on.

scroll (v)~ To move a document or other data in a window in order to view a particular portion of the document. Scrolling may be controlled by the mouse, arrow keys, or other

keys on the keyboard, eventually with one or more fingers.

scroll arrow (n)~ A component of a scroll bar that allows the information to be scrolled by defined increments when the user clicks it. The direction of the arrow indicates the direction in which the information scrolls.

scroll arrow button (n)~ A component of a scroll bar that allows the information to be scrolled by defined increments when the user clicks it. The direction of the arrow indicates the direction in which the information scrolls.

scroll bar (n)~ A standard Windows control that supports scrolling.

scroll bar shaft (n)~ The component of a scroll bar that provides the visual context for the scroll box. Clicking in the scroll bar shaft scrolls the information by a screenful.

scroll boundaries (n)~ The minimum and maximum scroll positions that a user can pan or scroll between.- Scroll boundaries allow virtualized controls to -€œreserve-€? additional space at the beginning or end of the panning region to place new content.

scroll box (n)~ A component of a scroll bar that indicates the relative position (and optionally the proportion) of the visible information relative to the entire amount of information. The user can drag the scroll box to view areas of information not currently visible.

SCROLL LOCK key (n)~ On the IBM PC/XT and AT and compatible keyboards, a key on the top row of the numeric keypad that controls the effect of the cursor control keys and sometimes prevents the screen from scrolling. On the enhanced and Macintosh keyboards, this key is to the right of the function keys on the top row. Many modern applications ignore the Scroll Lock setting.

Scroll tab (n)~ A tab that supports scrolling.

scroll wheel (n)~ A hard plastic disc on a mouse that is perpendicular to the mouse surface. It is normally located between the left and right mouse buttons and is used for scrolling.

Scroll, Banner (n)~ A title animation in Windows Movie Maker.

Scroll, Inverted (n)~ A title animation in Windows Movie Maker.

Scroll, Perspective (v)~ A title animation in Windows Movie Maker.

Scroll, scroll-bar ~ To scroll something is to move it up or down the screen, so you can see what is above or below the current position, for example at a website. A scroll-bar is a bar on the right-hand side (usually) of a window which allows you to move the- text etc up and down the screen with a mouse. If the window is too wide to fit the screen there will be a scroll-bar at the bottom, so you can scroll the text left and right too.

Scroll, Up Side-by-Side (n)~ A credit animation in Windows Movie Maker.

Scroll, Up Stacked (n)~ A credit animation in Windows Movie Maker.

scroller (n)~ A grid view that allows you to horizontally and/or vertically scroll content such as audio, videos, photos or text that cannot fit within the space provided or the screen.

scroll-fed (adj)~ Of, pertaining to, or descriptive of an optical output device (such as a scanner, copier or printer) whose sheets of paper to process are loaded one-by-one using a roller pickup.

scrolling combo box (n)~ A standard Windows control that combines the characteristics of a text box with a scrolling list box.

scrolling region (n)~ A control that contains other controls and that can display vertical or horizontal scroll bars. Scrolling regions are used for layout purposes only and are not bound to fields or groups in the data source.

scrolling speed (n)~ The velocity at which the Portable Media Center user interface scrolls through lists and screen views.

scrolling text control (n)~ A control or component on a page that displays moving text.

scrub (v)~ To move the timeline playhead manually in order to preview an animation storyboard.

scrubber (n)~ A data integrity scanner which periodically scans the volume, attempting to identify latent corruption, and then proactively triggering a repair of that corrupt data.

SCSI (n)~ A standard high-speed parallel interface defined by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). A SCSI interface is used for connecting microcomputers to peripheral devices, such as hard disks and printers, and to other computers and local area networks (LANs).

SCSI ~ (Small Computer Systems Interface; pr. 'scuzzy') A system for controlling hard disks, tape drives, and various other add-ons. Sometimes used for a PC's main hard disk, but more often the main hard disk is controlled by an- EIDE- controller built into the motherboard. A SCSI controller would usually be installed as an expansion board. SCSI is a bit faster than EIDE, but more expensive.

SCSI initiator (n)~ The device in a SCSI connection that issues commands. The device that receives the commands is the target.

SCSI reserve (n)~ The process that occurs when the cluster node that owned the quorum resource fails or is unavailable, and the remaining nodes determine which node will take ownership.

SCW (n)~ A tool that automates security best practices to reduce the attack surface for a server. The SCW was introduced with Windows Server 2003 Service Pack 1.

SD (PN)~ A video format with the same resolution as traditional television.

SD card (n)~ A memory card about the size of a postage stamp that is supported by many types of devices.

SDI (n)~ A feature in Windows which facilitates the preparation and maintenance of run-time images.

SDI (n)~ A specification according to which each open document occupies its own window in the UI, though only a single instance of the program application is running.

SDK (n)~ A set of routines (usually in one or more libraries) designed to allow developers to more easily write programs for a given computer, operating system, or user interface.

SDL (PN)~ A software development process based on the classical spiral model to reduce the number of security-related design and coding defects and the severity of any defects that are left, thus reducing software maintenance costs while increasing reliability of software concerning software security-related bugs.

SDLC (n)~ A type of link service used for managing synchronous data transfer over standard telephone lines (switched lines) or leased lines. The data transmission protocol most widely used by networks conforming to IBM's Systems Network Architecture (SNA). SDLC is similar to the HDLC (High-level Data Link Control) protocol developed by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

SDMI (n)~ An organization that sets standards for secure digital music. One of the main goals of Secure Digital Music Initiative (SDMI) is to create a framework for the secure playing, storing, and distribution of digital music.

SDV (n)~ Digital video or service that is not made available on the network or system until requested by a customer.

SE team (n)~ A team within Microsoft that produces hotfixes.

seal (v)~ To store data in such a way that it can be retrieved later by the same security support component, and only by that security support component.

seal (n)~ The process that BitLocker Drive Encryption uses to encrypt the volume master key and create a binary large object (BLOB).

sealed case PC (n)~ A chassis type that can be reported by the Win32_SystemEnclosure class in Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) and that refers to a computer whose case is not meant to be opened by anyone but the original equipment manufacturer.

sealing signature (n)~ A signature that is applied to an already signed file to ensure that any previously unsigned portion of the file is signed.

seamless ~ In software, it means that what takes place between the user and the application or applications accessed by the user is perfectly smooth to the user and the software being used by the user will work easily with other software the user is using.

seamless application (n)~ A software program published over Remote Desktop Protocol that allows users to connect directly to the program rather than the entire desktop and use the program exactly the same way as locally installed software.

seamlessly (Adverb) ~ Without any problems, without dificulty, perfectly, impeccably. Does not need to be corrected later.

search (n)~ The process of seeking a particular file or specific data. A search is carried out by a program through comparison or calculation to determine whether a match to some pattern exists or whether some other criteria have been met.

search (v)~ To try to locate an object (a file, a folder, a computer, a text).

Search (v)~ The UI element that initiates the process of seeking a particular file or specific data. A search is carried out by a program through comparison or calculation to determine whether a match to some pattern exists or whether some other criteria have been met.

Search (n)~ A search feature associated with folders and programs that begins to display results as soon as a keyword is entered. When you enter text, files in the current view are automatically filtered to show only those that match what you typed.

Search (PN)~ The area in Settings where you can set your preferences for the instance's search configuration.

Search (PN)~ The service that allows developers to incorporate search capabilities into their applications without having to worry about the complexities of full-text search and without having to deploy, maintain or manage any infrastructure.

Search (PN)~ The menu option in the Office 365 Compliance Center that allows users to search mail, files, and sites, specifying criteria on groups, people, or locations, and then take compliance actions on the results.

Search Administration Web Service (PN)~ A service over which the administration (that is all the methods necessary to control the Search service, such as starting content source

index crawls, updating scopes, etc.) of the Microsoft Office SharePoint Search service takes place.

Search Alerts (n)~ A feature that monitors a user's saved searches and sends regular E-mail summaries with new and updated matching results. The user can provide feedback on the results to tune the saved search query for better results.

search and pin calendars (n)~ A feature that enables a user to search for another user's or group's calendar and pin it to their calendar list.

search box (n)~ A text box in which someone types words to begin a search.

Search Builder (PN)~ A Windows feature that helps users to build better queries by enabling them to click on suggested filters, based on what the user is typing, to add them to a search.

Search button (n)~ The button next to a search box that someone clicks to search for something.

Search by (Adverb) ~ Pertaining to a search process enabled by a particular technology.

Search charm (n)~ A user interface element that provides access to search in apps or on the PC.

search condition (n)~ In a WHERE or HAVING clause, predicates that specify the conditions that the source rows must meet to be included in the SQL statement.

search connector (n)~ A search location exposed via .osdx templates and made possible via the OpenSearch technology. It connects the local search indexer to a remote index and provides the end user with the ability to search for files on a Web site or on an intranet site from within Windows.

search connector (n)~ An XML file that specifies how to connect to, send queries to, and receive results from a location.

Search contract (n)~ The contract that delivers a system-wide entry point to the Windows search experience.

search engine (n)~ A program that searches for key words in documents, databases, Internet content or other files.

Search engine ~ A website directory which indexes as many websites as it can and allows you to search its database for sites on particular subjects. Because of the immense size and rate of growth of the world wide web, no-one has a complete directory of all sites which exist. The most popular is- Google, so popular that it's name has become a verb.

search engine optimization (n)~ The act of modifying the pages of a Web site so that its content is more easily discoverable by Internet search engines.

search filter (n)~ A term that can be added to a search to filter the results by a specific property (for example, by author). Relevant search filters appear under the search box in any open folder.

search folder (n)~ A virtual folder that displays items based on specified search criteria.

search folder (n)~ The search folder that is created by the ILM Add-in for Outlook 2007 and that provides the user with a way to see pending and completed approvals, and approval request updates.

Search Folders (n)~ Virtual folders that contain views of all e-mail items matching specific search criteria. The items remain stored in one or more Outlook folders.

Search History (n)~ A feature in Bing that shows the words you searched for and the sites

you've visited, along with the date and time of your search.

Search icon (n)~ An icon visible in some screens of the phone, tapped to activate the Search function. Context-sensitive.

search key (n)~ The value that is to be searched for in a document or any collection of data.

Search on Web (PN)~ ?A feature that enables the user to start a web search from text that is selected within a document.

search page (n)~ A page from which you can find and go to other Internet sites or to documents on an intranet. Many search pages provide various ways to search, such as by topic, by keyword, or by matches to user queries.

search phrase (n)~ Term or sentence that is used in a search rule to formulate a query.

Search Prediction (PN)~ A feature that automatically corrects searches for misspellings, alternative spellings or other input that would otherwise reduce the number or quality of the results.

search preview (n)~ A feature that displays a thumbnail preview next to each search result. Pointing to the preview enlarges it.

search provider (n)~ A component or application that provides data to Windows Search.

search query (n)~ A set of keywords or terms that form a search topic by defining languages, sources, search terms, inclusions, and exclusions.

search refiner (n)~ An advanced feature that enables a user to apply filters on properties such as people, folder, and attachments.

Search refiner (PN)~ The UI element in Outlook that shows options that allows users to broaden or narrow email searches.

search results (n)~ The list of answers to a search request that match the search criteria specified by the user.

search schema (n)~ A data structure that describes crawled properties, managed properties, and the mapping between them.

search scope (n)~ The range and depth of a search on a portal site, desktop or other.

search scope (n)~ A collection of data stores (identifiable by URL) that represents content that the indexer crawls and indexes.

Search service application (n)~ A SharePoint service application that is deployed and managed on premises and that enables enterprise search functionality.

search settings database (n)~ The database that stores search feature settings which include but are not limited to query rules and the search schema.

Search setup (PN)~ The procedure to create search rules in search topics, which defines the data to acquire.

Search Suggestions (n)~ Search suggestions appear when a user types in the search box. Do not use autosuggest"

search tag (n)~ A button that contains a suggested search term based on what content the user has in his/her sway.

Search tasks and templates (v)~ The name of a search box where the user can enter keywords and look for tasks and templates that match the query.

search term (n)~ Phrase, sentence, or a single word that is used in a search rule to formulate a query.

search topic (n)~ Someone or something that people talk or write about.

Search Topic Category (PN)~ A group of related search topics.

search vertical (n)~ A targeted search experience that displays results that are custom filtered and formatted for a specific content type or class, such as people or videos.

Search Virtual Folder (n)~ A feature that allows the user to group search files by any criteria and display them in one place.

searchable managed property (n)~ A managed property whose value can be returned by a query.

Search-Driven Navigation (PN)~ A set of controls that helps users navigate directly to where they want to go in SharePoint, without having to navigate the hierarchy or edit the URL.

search-first migration (n)~ A process in which only the search settings from a SharePoint Server 2007 farm are migrated to a new SharePoint Server 2010 farm. This makes it possible to take advantage of the end-user enterprise search capabilities of SharePoint Server 2010 in the event that it is not possible to perform a complete upgrade from SharePoint Server 2007.

SeaShell (PN)~ A property of the Brushes class in .NET Framework 4.5 that gets the solid fill color that has a hexadecimal value of #FFFFF5EE.

season (n)~ A connected set of episodes or events that run under the same title, usually within the course of one year.

seat (n)~ An individual device subscription license that is required for each computer that accesses the service

Seating Chart (n)~ A color-coded representation of the participants at a meeting and their statuses.

Seating Chart panel (n)~ The Live Meeting console element that displays the Seating Chart for a Live Meeting session.

seats (n)~ Actual number of users, not the number of e-mail addresses or domains in an organization.

second element cost (n)~ The capital expenditure on an asset that is incurred after an organization starts to hold it, such as cost of improving the assets in the pool.

Second screen (PN)~ The UI label that indicates- a screen or monitor that is attached to a PC and that content can be projected on to.

secondary calendar (n)~ The alternate calendar that is selected from within Outlook. The secondary calendar appears when dual calendar support is enabled.

secondary client computer (n)~ A client computer on which synchronization does not take place.

secondary customer (n)~ A customer that is linked to the primary customer in a customer relationship.

secondary data source (n)~ An XML data file, database, or Web service that is used by a form for the entries in a list box or for script actions.

secondary database (n)~ A read-only copy of a primary database.

secondary DPM server (n)~ A DPM server that protects one or more primary DPM servers in addition to file and application data.

secondary feature block (n)~ The remainder of the application package that is not

contained in the primary feature block. This content is streamed to the client on demand as application features are used.

secondary protection (n)~ A type of protection in which data on the protected server is protected by a primary DPM server and the replica on the primary DPM server is protected by a secondary DPM server.

secondary quotation (n)~ A quotation that competes with other quotations for the same good or service and is linked to a primary quotation.

secondary region (n)~ The Azure region where an active secondary database resides.

secondary replica (n)~ An availability replica that maintains a secondary copy of each availability database, and serves as a potential failover target for the availability group.

secondary server (n)~ In a log shipping configuration, the server instance where the secondary database resides. At regular intervals, the secondary server copies the latest log backup from the primary database and restores the log to the secondary database. The secondary server is a warm standby server.

secondary site (n)~ An SMS/Configuration Manager site that does not have access to a SQL Server database, is always a child of a primary site, and is administered solely through its parent or through another primary site above it in the SMS/Configuration Manager site hierarchy.

secondary storage (n)~ Any data storage medium other than a computer's random access memory (RAM), typically tape or disk.

secondary tile (n)~ A shortcut to places within an app or to other content.

secondary window (n)~ A window that provides information or supplemental interaction related to objects in a primary window.

secondary zone (n)~ A read-only copy of a DNS zone that is transferred from an authoritative DNS server to another DNS server to provide redundancy.

second-level domain (n)~ A domain name that is rooted hierarchically at the second tier of the domain namespace directly beneath the top-level domain name such as .com and .org. When DNS is used on the Internet, second-level domains are names such as microsoft.com that are registered and delegated to individual organizations and businesses according to their top-level classification. The organization then assumes further responsibility for parenting management and growth of its name into additional subdomains.

secret answer (n)~ An answer that only the user knows for a specific question. The answer is used to confirm someone's identity if they forget their password.

secret chat room (n)~ In the Lync persistent chat feature, a room that has been set up with the most restricted level of privacy. Only members of a secret chat room can find it, see who is participating in it, follow it, or read and post in it.

secret key (n)~ A symmetric encryption key shared by two entities, such as between a user and the domain controller (DC), with a long lifetime. A password is a common example of a secret key. When used in a context that implies Kerberos only, a principal's secret key.

secret key encryption (n)~ An encryption algorithm that requires the same secret key to be used for both encryption and decryption. Because of its speed, symmetric encryption is typically used when a message sender needs to encrypt large amounts of data.

SECT (n)~ The location of a sector within a virtual stream.

section (n)~ A portion of a document in which you set certain page formatting options. You create a new section when you want to change such properties as line numbering, number of columns, or headers and footers.

section (n)~ A control that contains other controls.

section (n)~ A part of a form, report, or data access page such as a header, footer, or detail section.

section (n)~ A labeled group of consecutive slides that helps the user navigate and organize presentations.

section 179 (n)~ A section of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service tax code that permits some property (fixed assets) to be expensed in the year it is purchased rather than depreciated over a number of years.

Section 179 (n)~ A section of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service tax code that permits some property (fixed assets) to be expensed in the year it is purchased rather than depreciated over a number of years.

section break (n)~ A nonprinting mark you insert to show the end of a section.

section header (n)~ The horizontal bar above a form or report section in Design view that displays the type and name of the section.

section layout (n)~ A pre-defined layout that users can select for their InfoPath form sections. Options include single column, two-column, three-column, and four-column layouts.

section mark (n)~ The -§ character.

SECTION SIGN (n)~ The -§ character.

sector-based imaging (n)~ When creating a Windows image, the process of capturing every non-blank sector into a physical file. This is not the process used by ImageX.

securable (n)~ Entities that can be secured with permissions. The most prominent securables are servers and databases, but discrete permissions can be set at a much finer level.

securable object (n)~ Anything in the SharePoint environment on which permissions or permission levels can be set.

secure bit (n)~ The bit in a key message used to notify the supplicant and authenticator when a key exchange is complete and a link is considered secure. The bit is set to 0 (not secure) or 1 (secure).

secure channel (n)~ A Security Support Provider (SSP) that implements the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) and Transport Layer Security (TLS) Internet standard authentication protocols.

secure desktop (n)~ A desktop that is isolated from other processes running on the system. The secure desktop increases the security of the elevation prompt.

secure digital card (n)~ A memory card about the size of a postage stamp that is supported by many types of devices.

Secure Digital Music Initiative (n)~ An organization that sets standards for secure digital music. One of the main goals of Secure Digital Music Initiative (SDMI) is to create a framework for the secure playing, storing, and distribution of digital music.

secure element (n)~ A chip capable of supporting smartcard applications with a high level

of security (i.e. for payments or transactions).

Secure FTP (PN)~ A protocol that is used to upload configuration files over any reliable data stream; for example, to upload Directory Services user entries to the Administration Center.

Secure FTP mode (n)~ A mode for uploading an address list file to Directory Services via Secure FTP (SFTP). This is one of the three upload modes in EHS. This mode permits specifying multiple domains per file.

Secure Hash Algorithm 1 (PN)~ An algorithm that generates a 160-bit hash value from an arbitrary amount of input data. SHA-1 is used with the Digital Signature Algorithm (DSA) in the Digital Signature Standard (DSS), among other places.

Secure Hypertext Transfer Protocol (n)~ A protocol that provides a secure Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) connection.

secure note (n)~ Any information (e.g. account numbers, sensitive data, etc.) with a title and some free-form text that can be stored in a secure manner in a personal vault.

secure password authentication (n)~ A feature that allows a server to confirm the identity of the person logging on.

secure receipt (n)~ A secure e-mail feature used to check that your digital signature is being validated by the recipients security software. If your digital signature is validated, a notification appears in your Inbox.

secure repository (n)~ The software module responsible for authenticating the valid use of protected content and protecting trusted software processing from modification and observation.

Secure Sockets Layer (PN)~ The protocol that improves the security of data communication by using a combination of data encryption, digital certificates, and public key cryptography. SSL enables authentication and increases data integrity and privacy over networks. SSL does not provide authorization or nonrepudiation.

secure store database (n)~ The database used by the Secure Store Service to store credentials.

Secure Store Service (PN)~ The shared service that securely stores credential sets for external data sources and associates those credential sets to identities of individuals or to group identities. This service can be used to support a variety of solutions. For example, the stored credentials can be leveraged by certain applications to enable single sign-on.

secure transaction technology (n)~ The use of the SSL (Secure Sockets Layer), S-HTTP (Secure HTTP), or both in online transactions, such as form transmission or credit card purchases.

secure zone (n)~ A DNS zone that is stored in Active Directory and to which access control list (ACL) security features are applied.

Secure/Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (n)~ An Internet e-mail security-oriented protocol that adds public key encryption and support for digital signatures to the widely used MIME e-mail protocol.

secured connection (n)~ A connection established over a secure HTTPS channel.

Secured Execution Environment (n)~ A secured (or isolated) container within the firmware or microcode of a hardware component that is capable of hosting the Lower Provisioning Module (LPM) code and providing it with an execution environment.

security (n)~ Protection of a computer system and its data from harm or loss.

Security (PN)~ An app category that helps protect a computer and its data from harm or loss.

Security Administrator (n)~ A security role that grants permissions to administrative users so that they can add, remove, and modify administrative users and their administrative assignments.

security administrator (n)~ An administrative user who has been granted the permissions to add, remove, and modify administrative users and their administrative assignments.

security administrator (n)~ A user, who administers all of the privileged access management systems and is able to define PIM roles, and candidates.

security advisory (n)~ A notification addressing a security change that may affect the security of customers' computers.

Security and maintenance (PN)~ A feature in Control Panel where users can take actions, such as changing settings, on features related to security and general PC software maintenance.

Security API (PN)~ An API for asset protection, usage control, privacy, and policy application.

security association (n)~ A combination of identifiers, which together define Internet Protocol security (IPsec), that protects communication between sender and receiver.

security audit (n)~ The process that tracks the activities of users and records selected types of events in the security log.

security blanket (n)~ A group of values that describe the security settings that apply to all proxies in a process or to just a particular interface proxy.

security breach (n)~ An event that compromises the security of a computer, application, network or other resource.

Security Center (PN)~ Windows launch point to manage security settings for automatic updates, internet options, or Windows Firewall.

security certificate (n)~ A digital document that is commonly used for authentication and to help secure information on a network. A certificate binds a public key to an entity that holds the corresponding private key. Certificates are digitally signed by the certification authority that issues them, and they can be issued for a user, a computer, or a service.

Security Configuration Wizard (n)~ A tool that automates security best practices to reduce the attack surface for a server. The SCW was introduced with Windows Server 2003 Service Pack 1.

security context (n)~ The security attributes or rules that are currently in effect. For example, the rules that govern what a user can do to a protected object are determined by security information in the user's access token and in the object's security descriptor. Together, the access token and the security descriptor form a security context for the user's actions on the object.

security descriptor (n)~ A data structure that contains security information associated with a protected object. Security descriptors include information about who owns the object, who can access it and in what way, and what types of access are audited.

security extension (n)~ A component in Reporting Services that authenticates a user or group to a report server.

security file (n)~ A file that contains a digital code that makes it possible to seal messages or to add a digital signature to messages. This file can be stored on a 3.5-inch disk or on your computer's hard disk.

security filtering (n)~ A method of applying the settings of a Group Policy object (GPO) based on security principals.

security group (n)~ A group that can be listed in discretionary access control lists (DACLs) used to define permissions on resources and objects. A security group can also be used as an e-mail entity. Sending an e-mail message to the group sends the message to all the members of the group.

security hole (n)~ An unintentionally unprotected entry point into an otherwise secure computer, component, application, or other online resource.

security host (n)~ An authentication device, supplemental to standard Windows and remote access server security, that verifies whether a caller from a remote client is authorized to connect to the remote access server.

security ID (n)~ In Windows-based systems, a unique value that identifies a user, group, or computer account within an enterprise. Every account is issued a SID when it is created.

security identifier (n)~ In Windows-based systems, a unique value that identifies a user, group, or computer account within an enterprise. Every account is issued a SID when it is created.

security key (n)~ An identifier used by two APPC logical units (LUs) to validate security when a session is activated. The security key performs a function similar to that of a password, but at the LU-LU session level rather than at the TP-conversation level.

security label (n)~ A secure e-mail feature that lets you add sensitivity labels, such as Internal Use Only, to the message header. Security labels in your organization are controlled by security policies set up by your e-mail administrator.

security log (n)~ An event log containing information on security events that are specified in the audit policy.

security model (n)~ A model that defines how access to data is controlled.

security model (n)~ A structure that organizes application access control permissions by using privilege, duty, and business process classifiers and that grants permissions that are aggregated into duties to user role assignments.

security pack (n)~ A kind of management pack that contains the logic to monitor the security events for a specified application.

security package (n)~ The software implementation of a security protocol. Security packages are contained in security support provider dynamic-link libraries (DLLs) or in security support provider/authentication package DLLs.

security policy (n)~ The active policy established by the administrator that programmatically generates granted permissions for all managed code based on the code's requested permissions. Code that requires more permissions than policy will grant is not allowed to run.

security policy (n)~ A condition or parameter used for configuring security settings in order to control the level of security on the device.

security principal (n)~ In Windows-based computers, an account (such as a user, security

group, device, or computer) that can be granted or denied access to resources.

security principal name (n)~ A name that uniquely identifies a user, group, or computer within a single domain. This name is not guaranteed to be unique across domains.

security protocol (n)~ A specification that defines security-related data objects and rules about how the objects are used to maintain security on a computer system.

security question (n)~ A question, usually from a drop-down list, that users can use to confirm their identity and reset their password in case they have forgotten it.

security role (n)~ A defined set of application access privileges. The security role assigned to a user determines which tasks the user can perform and which parts of the user interface the user can view. All users must be assigned at least one security role in order to access the system.

security scope (n)~ A method that, when used in conjunction with security roles, limits which objects an administrative user can use and see.

Security Server (PN)~ Centro server that hosts primary security roles and workloads.

security settings (n)~ Settings used to specify privacy, security, and logon configurations for Windows.

Security Suite ~ A set of programs designed to protect a computer from- malwareand similar threats. Usually consists of a- firewall,- antivirusprogram, anti-spyware- program, and often an anti-phishingprogram

security support provider (n)~ A dynamic-link library (DLL) that implements the Security Support Provider Interface (SSPI) by making one or more security packages available to applications. Each security package provides mappings between an application' SSPI function calls and an actual security model' functions. Security packages support security protocols such as Kerberos and NTLM.

Security Support Provider Interface (n)~ A common interface between transport-level applications, such as Microsoft Remote Procedure Call (RPC), and security support providers (SSPs), such as Windows Distributed Security. SSPI allows a transport application to call one of the SSPs to obtain an authenticated connection. These calls do not require extensive knowledge of the security protocol's details.

Security tab (PN)~ A tab in a file or folder Properties dialog box that allows the user to set, view, change, or remove file and folder permissions.

security test (n)~ A test that looks for attack paths that might be used to gain access to assets.

security token (n)~ A cryptographically signed data unit that transfers authentication and authorization information, based on a credential.

security token service (n)~ A Web service that issues security tokens. A security token service makes assertions based on evidence that it trusts to whoever trusts it. To communicate trust, this service requires proof, such as a security token or set of security tokens, and it issues a security token with its own trust statement. (Note that for some security token formats, this can simply be a reissuance or cosignature.) In Active Directory Federation Services (ADFS), the Federation Service is a security token service.

Security Token Service Descriptor (n)~ A message that specifies a service to be activated.

security trimmer (n)~ A component that limits search results at query time based on the

identity of the user who submitted the query.

security trimming (n)~ The process of limiting search results based on the identity of the user who submitted the query.

security update (n)~ A broadly released fix for a product-specific security-related vulnerability. Security vulnerabilities are rated based on their severity which is indicated in the Microsoft's security bulletin as critical

security update package (n)~ A broadly released fix for a product-specific security-related vulnerability. Security vulnerabilities are rated based on their severity which is indicated in the Microsoft's security bulletin as critical

security vulnerability (n)~ A vulnerability in a product that is addressed by a Microsoft security update and security bulletin or a service pack.

security-critical (n)~ Pertaining to a type or member that accesses secure resources and can only be used by fully trusted code in the .NET Framework.

security-edge gateway (n)~ A security solution that segregates one portion of a network from another portion, allowing only authorized network traffic to pass through according to traffic filtering rules.

security-enabled workgroup (n)~ An Access workgroup in which users log on with a user name and password and in which access to database objects is restricted according to permissions granted to specific user accounts and groups.

security-safe-critical (adj)~ Pertaining to a type or member that accesses secure resources and can be safely used by partially trusted code in the .NET Framework.

security-transparent (adj)~ Pertaining to a type or member that is partially trusted and that cannot expose access to any protected resources or functionality.

SEE (n)~ A secured (or isolated) container within the firmware or microcode of a hardware component that is capable of hosting the Lower Provisioning Module (LPM) code and providing it with an execution environment.

see+do (n)~ A list of attactions (places and events) in a specific neighborhood.

seed (v)~ To add a database, either a blank database or a copy of the production database, to the storage group copy. This becomes the baseline database for the passive copy of the storage group.

seed (n)~ An initial value used to generate pseudorandom numbers.

seeding (n)~ The process of including initial data in a form or report.

seeding (n)~ A process that ensures that index replicas on the same index partition remain syncronized during regular operation and during recovery.

seek error (n)~ An error that occurs when the read-write head of the hard disk drive cannot be positioned over the designated area of the disk.

segment (n)~ In EDI, a logical combination of elements. For example, name and address details are combined in one segment.

segment (n)~ A section of an account code that represents a type of entity for which you are accounting.

segment (n)~ A customer base that groups individuals by age, gender, geographic location, and interests, for marketing purposes.

segment (n)~ A concrete sequence of media samples of a track that correspond to a particular interval in an Apple HTTP Live Streaming presentation.

Segment Builder (PN)~ A tool that enables advertisers to create and manage custom segments, so that they can target ads to specific subsets of their site visitors.

Segment Catalog (PN)~ An online tool for researching the behavioral targeting segments that are available on the Microsoft Media Network, including detailed demographic and historical search data.

segment tag (n)~ In EDI, a unique identifier for a segment. Within EDIFACT, for example, segment tags are three-letter uppercase codes that prefix the elements within a document. In ANSI X.12, the segment tags are two or three-letter uppercase codes. A segment tag is similar to a record type identifier.

segmentation (n)~ A data mining technique that analyzes data to discover mutually exclusive collections of records that share similar attributes sets.

segmentation (n)~ The process of defining and subdividing a list of contacts into clearly identifiable parts or segments' that may have similar needs

segmented address space (n)~ An address space that is logically divided into chunks called segments. To address a given location, a program must specify both a segment and an offset within that segment. (The offset is a value that references a specific point within the segment, based on the beginning of the segment.) Because segments may overlap, addresses are not unique; there are many logical ways to access a given physical location. The Intel 80x86 real-mode architecture is segmented; most other microprocessor architectures are flat.

Segmented Cycle (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show a progression or a sequence of stages, tasks, or events in a circular flow. Emphasizes the interconnected pieces. Each of the first seven lines of Level 1 text corresponds to a wedge or pie shape. Unused text does not appear, but remains available if you switch layouts.

Segmented Process (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show a progression or sequential steps in a task, process, or workflow. Emphasizes Level 2 text, since each line appears in a separate shape.

Segmented Pyramid (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show containment, proportional, or interconnected relationships. The first nine lines of Level 1 text appear in the triangular shapes. Unused text does not appear, but remains available if you switch layouts. Works best with Level 1 text only.

Segoe UI (n)~ A member of the Segoe family of fonts used in Microsoft products for user interface text, as well as for some online user assistance material, intended to improve the consistency in how users see all text across all languages.

segregation of duties (n)~ A design principle used to reduce the risk of fraud, irregularities, and errors that separates the recording, verification, authorization, custody of assets, and periodic review duties of people who participate in, document, or record the financial consequences of economic transactions.

SEK (n)~ The official currency of Sweden.

select (v)~ To mark text, cells, and similar items that will be subject to a user action, such as copying text.

select (v)~ To add a check to a check box to specify a desired feature or option.

SELECT (PN)~ A WMI Query Language statement that is used to retrieve information. SQL supports queries across multiple tables, but WQL supports only single class queries.

Select All (PN)~ Selects all the content in the current file or page.

Select Annotations tool (v)~ An annotation tool used to select annotations on a slide so they can be moved, edited or deleted.

Select picture (v)~ A button in Works that opens the Insert Picture dialog, where the user can browse to an image to be inserted as a watermark.

select query (n)~ A query that asks a question about the data stored in your tables and returns a result set in the form of a datasheet, without changing the data.

Select without sub-labels (v)~ An option that selects a parent label without selecting its children.

selected object (n)~ The object to which any current modifications, such as property changes, will apply.

selection (n)~ The portion of an on-screen file that has been marked as subject to user action.

selection anchor (n)~ The point at which a selection operation was initiated. This point might be at the visual beginning or end of the selection, depending on how the user made the selection. For example, if the user makes a text selection by moving the mouse pointer from the end of a sentence to its beginning, the selection anchor will be at the end of that sentence.

selection appearance (n)~ The visual display of an object when it has been selected.

selection end (n)~ The point at which a selection operation ends. This point might be at the visual beginning or end of the selection, depending on how the user made the selection. For example, if the user makes a text selection by moving the mouse pointer from the end of a sentence to its beginning, the selection end will be at the beginning of that sentence.

selection handle (n)~ A graphical control point of an object that provides direct manipulation support for operations of that object, such as moving, sizing, or scaling.

selection handle (n)~ A handle that appears on objects or text insertion points when a user taps on them making selection easier.

selection net (n)~ A means of selecting more than one shape at a time by dragging the Pointer tool to define an area that encloses all the shapes to be selected.

Selection Net tool (n)~ A tool that defines a rectangular area that encloses all the shapes to be selected.

selection rectangle (n)~ A rectangle with sizing handles that surrounds a selected object or objects.

Selection tool (PN)~ A tool to select an entire path, shape, block of text, or group of objects.

selective blend (n)~ A high-quality, efficient de-interlacing method that combines two different de-interlacing techniques in order to retain as much detail in the image as possible without introducing artifacts.

selector (n)~ In a cascading style sheet style definition (or style rule), the HTML element linked to a particular set of style properties and values.

self service (n)~ A service that an employee can complete independently, such as completing an online address change form.

self-extracting file (n)~ An executable program file that contains one or more compressed

text or data files. When a user runs the program, it uncompresses the compressed files and stores them on the user's hard drive.

self-healing technology (n)~ The relative capacity of a system to dynamically reallocate available resources in order to be unaffected, or to undergo graceful degradation, when subjected to unfavorable environmental factors

selfie (n)~ A photo that one has taken of oneself, normally using a smartphone or a digital camera, that is planned to be uploaded to a social media website.

self-join (n)~ A join in which records from a table are combined with other records from the same table when there are matching values in the joined fields. A self-join can be an inner join or an outer join. In database diagrams, a self-join is called a reflexive relationship.

self-maintenance (n)~ The process in Application Diagnostics by which the database automatically manages data growth and automatically purges old data by using rules.

self-monitoring analysis and reporting technology system (n)~ A system by which technology is used to monitor and predict device performance and reliability. A SMART system employs various diagnostic tests to detect problems with devices, with the object of increasing productivity and protecting data.

self-monitoring, analysis, and reporting technology (n)~ An industry-standard, reliability-prediction indicator for both IDE/ATA and SCSI hard disk drives. SMART provides early warning for some hard disk drive failures so that critical data can be protected.

self-service BI (n)~ Analytic tools and processes that enable users in an organization to access data to create, use, and share reports without relying on IT for report creation.

self-service business intelligence (n)~ Analytic tools and processes that enable users in an organization to access data to create, use, and share reports without relying on IT for report creation.

self-service policy (n)~ A collection of configuration settings that determine the conditions under which a user or group can manage their own virtual machines through virtual machine self-service. The self-service policy assigns virtual machine permissions and templates. Self-service policies are configured for a host group.

Self-Service Portal (n)~ A Web interface that is configured by an administrator so that end users can search knowledge, create requests, and read IT announcements.

self-service registration model (n)~ A Certificate Lifecycle Manager (CLM) registration model in which a certificate subscriber performs or requests certificate management activities directly using a Web-based interface.

self-service restore (n)~ A service that provides a basic disaster recovery capability by automatically creating and maintaining backups for up to 30 days when creating a database with any service tier to back-out unintentional changes or recover an accidentally deleted database.

self-service sign up (n)~ The method by which a user signs up for a cloud service and has an identity automatically created for them in Azure Active Directory based on their email domain.

Self-Service Site Creation (PN)~ A feature that allows members of the Administrator site group to create subsites off of their Web sites.

self-service user (n)~ A user who creates and manages his own virtual machine(s) within a controlled environment by using the Virtual Machine Manager Self-Service Portal.

Self-Service User Content (n)~ A node in the Library workspace that displays the resources (for example, .vhd files and scripts) that self-service users have uploaded for authoring templates and for sharing with other self-service users.

Self-Service user role (PN)~ A user role allowing users to create, deploy, and manage their own virtual machines and services.

self-signed certificate (n)~ In the absence of a certification authority (CA) that is capable of issuing file encryption certificates, a certificate that is generated and digitally signed with its own key.

self-test (n)~ A set of one or more diagnostic tests that a computer or peripheral device (such as a printer) performs on itself.

self-tracking entity (n)~ An entity built from a Text Template Transformation Toolkit (T4) template that has the ability to record changes to scalar, complex, and navigation properties.

Seller Dashboard (n)~ A service for software developers to submit and distribute software apps that support or enhance Microsoft technologies, such as Microsoft SharePoint, Microsoft Office, and Microsoft Azure.

Seller Dashboard Agreement (PN)~ An application provider agreement customers are encouraged and reminded to read so they're aware of any restrictions or limitations regarding the use of the Seller Dashboard service.

seller portal (n)~ A view into Dynamics Marketing by a salesperson so the salesperson can see what marketing campaigns have been sent to potential customers.

selling period (n)~ The period of time between an item or right receipt date and its expiration date.

semantic error (n)~ An error in meaning; a statement in a program that is syntactically correct (legal) but functionally incorrect.

semantic layout (n)~ Markup that is based on meaning or intention, as opposed to direct specification of style.

Semantic Model Definition Language (PN)~ A set of instructions that describe layout and query information for reports created in Report Builder.

semantic object (n)~ An object that can be represented by a database object or other real-world object.

semantic validation (n)~ The process of confirming that the elements of an XML file are logically valid.

semantic zoom (n)~ Zooming behavior that is specified by the developer. Zooming in on a UI or a collection of things and providing greater, meaningful context. You might zoom in on a collection of photos and suddenly titles or dates appear. The photos may go from file names to thumbnails or from small thumbnails to large ones, or from thumbnails to full photo files.

semantics (n)~ In programming, the relationship between words or symbols and their intended meanings.

semantics (n)~ The study of meaning in language.

semaphore (n)~ In programming, a signal—a flag variable—used to govern access to

shared system resources. A semaphore indicates to other potential users that a file or other resource is in use and prevents access by more than one user.

Semblio Authoring (PN)~ An authoring tool in Semblio product for creating educational content.

Semblio Authoring redistributable merge module (n)~ A merge module that combines multiple content files created in Semblio Authoring into one redistributable package.

Semblio player (n)~ A player in Microsoft Semblio that students and educators can use to view and interact with presentations.

semiadditive measure (n)~ A measure that can be summed along one or more, but not all, dimensions in a cube.

semi-bold (adj)~ Having a font weight that corresponds to a weight class value of 600 according to the OpenType specification.

semiconductor (n)~ A substance, commonly silicon or germanium, whose ability to conduct electricity falls between that of a conductor and that of a nonconductor (insulator). The term is used loosely to refer to electronic components made from semiconductor materials.

semi-light (adj)~ Having a font weight that corresponds to a weight class value of 350 according to the OpenType specification.

semisynchronous call (n)~ A method call that returns immediately and allows the application or script to enumerate the returned objects as a collection. A semisynchronous method call does not require setting up an object sink, but an asynchronous method call does require setting up an object sink.

semisynchronous method call (n)~ A method call that returns immediately and allows the application or script to enumerate the returned objects as a collection. A semisynchronous method call does not require setting up an object sink, but an asynchronous method call does require setting up an object sink.

send (v)~ To transmit a message or file through a communications channel.

send (v)~ To transfer data or files to a device or an app.

Send {first name} a quick message (PN)~ The message text box that is displayed on a contact's summary page.

Send a link (PN)~ The UI link text for sending a link to a page.

Send an Instant Message… (oth)~ The item on the Actions menu that sends an instant message to the person the user selects from the corporate address book.

send contact (oth)~ To share a contact with other users.

Send contract (n)~ A contract that enables developers to leverage the SendTo button on the Connect Charm to send content from their application to connected devices.

Send E-Mail… (oth)~ An item on the Actions menu that sends e-mail to the person the user selects from the corporate address book.

send file (oth)~ To transfer a document, video, photo, or other file to other users via Skype.

send pipeline (n)~ A pipeline that is executed on messages before they are sent out of the BizTalk server.

send port (n)~ The location to which messages are sent or from which messages are received, and the technology that is used to implement the communication action. The

location is uniquely identified by the name of the port.

send port group (n)~ A logical grouping of send ports. When a message is sent to a send port group, it is routed to all of the associated send ports.

Send recurring (PN)~ A setting on the email maintain page that indicates that this email can be sent to any newly registered contacts that click on the offer confirmation link in the offer email.

send request file (n)~ A file with instructions that a sender uses to connect to and transfer data to a destination.

send SMS (oth)~ To send a text message to a mobile phone from the Skype client.

send text (oth)~ To send a text message to a mobile phone from the Skype client.

send text message (oth)~ To send a text message to a mobile phone from the Skype client.

Send/Receive (PN)~ The button that enables someone to simultaneously send the messages they have composed and retrieve the new messages they've received.

Send/Receive group (n)~ E-mail accounts and folders that you can group and set common options for, such as whether to download headers or messages, size limits on downloaded messages, behavior online vs. offline, and time interval for connecting to the server.

sender (n)~ The one who sends an electronic message.

Sender Address (PN)~ A plug-in that enables users to quickly insert an HTML tag into the body of an email message that displays the mailing address of the sender.

sender password (n)~ A password given by the service provider to the user.

sender policy framework (n)~ An extension of the SMTP protocol that prevents spammers from forging the From: fields in e-mail messages by verifying that the IP address in the SMTP Received: header is authorized to send e-mail for the sender's domain.

sender reputation (n)~ Anti-spam functionality that is enabled on computers that have the Edge Transport server role installed to block messages according to characteristics of the sender. The Sender Reputation agent continuously monitors senders and their past Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) interactions, such as the amount of spam and messages that are not spam that a sender has sent, and relies on persisted data about the sender to determine what action, if any, to take on an inbound message.

Sending MOS (n)~ A prediction of the wideband listening quality MOS (MOS-LQ) of the audio stream that is being sent from the user. This value takes into account the speech and noise levels of the user along with any distortions.

send-to program (n)~ The program that a specific XML style sheet is used to export data to. You use the XML data export feature to send data from Microsoft Dynamics NAV to a send-to program. A style sheet applies to one send-to program.

Senior Detective (n)~ Skill level in the Purble Place game. Once a Purble Place game is completed, a player gets a skill level rank assigned automatically by the game (based on number of guesses and hints during the game).

SENS (n)~ An event publisher for various system events.

Sensing Method (n)~ The sensing component in the camera that was used to capture the image.

sensitive cursor (n)~ A cursor that can reflect data modifications made to underlying data

by other users while the cursor is open.

sensitive data (n)~ Personally identifiable information (PII) that is protected in special ways by law or policy.

sensitivity (n)~ The degree of confidentiality of an e-mail message or calendar item, ranging from normal to confidential.

Sensitivity (PN)~ The significance level that must be reached before a notification is sent.

sensitivity level (n)~ The degree of confidentiality of an e-mail message or calendar item, ranging from normal to confidential.

sensitivity slider (n)~ A control in the UI that is used to indicate the sensitivity of a notification.

sensitivity threshold (n)~ A threshold that applies to resource calls and are less than or equal to the alerting threshold, generally being set to approximately 100 milliseconds. The sensitivity threshold defines what is determined to be a 'fast-function', and those functions will not be included in the event call stacks to reduce the amount of data sent to the management server.

sensor (n)~ A device used in digital cameras to capture visual information.

sensor (n)~ Any hardware or software that can detect events or environmental changes, such as your current location or the amount of light around your computer. For example, a notebook with a location sensor, such as a Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver, can determine your exact location. An ambient light sensor can detect when there is a change in lighting, and then a program can use that information to adjust the brightness of your screen.

sensor adapter (n)~ An adapter that acts as a wrapper around the physical sensor, and provides a standard interface for configuring the sensor, capturing samples, and controlling the flow of biometric data from the sensor into the processing engine.

sensor monitoring service (n)~ A Windows service that supports screen rotation, screen brightness, and the inbox location provider. Windows 8 starts this service whenever it detects one of the corresponding sensors or when a user launches a location-aware app.

Sent from my Windows device (PN)~ A tagline or signature added to all email that's sent from a Windows Phone.

sentiment (n)~ The determined emotional attitude of a speaker or a writer in relation a post found by a search topic.

sentiment change (n)~ The delta in sentiment value from one time frame to another.

sentiment index (n)~ Statistically calculated value that expresses the overall sentiment in relation to a specific item.

Sentiment Target (PN)~ The focus item that the sentiment indicator and value are calculated for.

sentiment value (n)~ The annotated sentiment of a post, either positive, negative, or neutral.

sentiment widget (n)~ A chart that aggregates sentiment values and visualizes the overall sentiment.

SEO (n)~ The act of modifying the pages of a Web site so that its content is more easily discoverable by Internet search engines.

SEPA (PN)~ A European banking industry initiative that enables secure electronic

payment transfers between bank accounts within and across euro areas.

separate worksheet link (n)~ A worksheet link that accesses multiple rows and columns of data in an external worksheet file into a report, or that associates one or more external worksheet files with one or more reporting units in the reporting tree of a report.

separator (n)~ A line that separates groups of controls (on a surface) or commands (on a menu).

separator bar (n)~ A line that separates groups of controls (on a surface) or commands (on a menu).

separator bar (n)~ A special type of menu item that appears as a dividing bar between two active menu items.

separator character (n)~ A character you choose to indicate where you want text to separate when you convert a table to text, or where you want new rows or columns to begin when you convert text to a table.

Sepia (n)~ A photographic style that renders a photo in brown tones, mimicking the old-fashioned look of photos taken in the early part of the 20th century.

Sepia Tone (n)~ A filter effect in Windows Movie Maker.

sequence (n)~ An ordered arrangement, as in a set of numbers, such as the Fibonacci sequence.

sequence (n)~ An instance of a queryable type.

sequence check (n)~ A process that verifies that data or records conform to a particular order.

sequence diagram (n)~ An interaction diagram that shows the objects participating in a particular interaction and the messages they exchange arranged in a time sequence.

sequence group (n)~ A grouping that contains the sequence of operations that are assigned to the resource or resource groups.

sequence number (n)~ A number that's assigned by the Provisioning Server to a transaction processed for a specified computer.

sequenced application (n)~ An application that has been monitored by the Sequencer, broken up into primary and secondary feature blocks, can be streamed to a computer running the Microsoft Application Virtualization Terminal Services Client or the Microsoft Application Virtualization Desktop Client, and can run inside of its own virtual environment.

sequenced application package (n)~ The files that comprise a virtual application and allow a virtual application to run. These files are created after sequencing and specifically include .osd, .sft, .sprj, and .ico files.

sequenced collection (n)~ A collection of destination objects of a sequenced relationship object.

Sequenced Packet Exchange (n)~ The transport level (ISO/OSI level 4) protocol used by Novell NetWare. SPX uses IPX to transfer the packets, but SPX ensures that messages are complete.

sequenced relationship (n)~ A relationship in a repository that specifies explicit positions for each destination object within the collection of destination objects.

Sequencer (PN)~ An application that monitors and records the installation and setup process for applications so that an application can be sequenced and run in the virtual

environment.

Sequencer Project file (n)~ An XML-based file in which the Sequencer stores its Exclusion Items and Parse Items information. The SPRJ file is used heavily in the creation of application records as well as during an upgrade to a package.

sequencing (n)~ The process of creating an application package by using the Application Virtualization Sequencer. In this process, an application is monitored, its shortcuts are configured, and a sequenced application package is created containing the .osd, .sft, .sprj, and .ico files.

sequencing (n)~ The order in which jobs are processed or operations are performed at a manufacturing facility to achieve objectives.

sequencing computer (n)~ The computer used to perform sequencing and create a sequenced application package.

Sequencing Wizard (n)~ A step-by-step wizard that walks the user through sequencing an application, including package configuration, installing the application or applications to be sequenced, and sequencing the application package for streaming.

sequential file (n)~ A file whose records are arranged in the order they are placed in the file.

sequential layout (n)~ The arrangement of the metadata order in a specified direction.

sequential liability (n)~ A rule that states that a company only has to pay money it owes after it has received payment from its customers.

sequential search (n)~ A simple, though inefficient, search algorithm that operates by sequentially examining each element in a list until the target element is found or the last item has been completely processed. Linear searches are primarily used for very short lists.

Serial ATA ~ See- SATA.

Serial Keys (PN)~ A feature of Windows operating systems that, in conjunction with a communications aid interface device, allows keystrokes and mouse controls to be accepted through a computer's serial port. It also allows the user to control the computer using alternative input devices as if they were using a standard keyboard and mouse.

Serial Line Internet Protocol (n)~ A data link protocol that allows transmission of TCP/IP data packets over dial-up telephone connections, thus enabling a computer or a LAN (local area network) to be connected to the Internet or some other network.

serial number (n)~ A number assigned to a specific inventory item to identify it and differentiate it from similar items with the same item number.

serial number (control unit) (n)~ A 17-character alphanumeric identifier for a control unit and its manufacturer. The first five characters denote the manufacturer and the remaining 12 characters denote the control unit.

serial port (n)~ A serial communications port used to connect a device, such as a modem, printer, or mobile device, to a computer.

Serial Port ~ A socket for plugging devices into the computer, now replaced byUSB.

serial routing (n)~ A routing method in which calls are always offered to available agents in the hunt group in the same order, as determined by the administrator.

serial shipping container code (n)~ A standardized 18-digit label that uniquely identifies each unit to be transported or stored.

serialization (n)~ The process of converting an object's state information into a form that can be stored or transported. During serialization, an object writes its current state to temporary or persistent storage. Later, the object can be recreated by reading, or deserializing, the object's state from storage.

serialization class (n)~ A class designed to serialize and deserialize objects.

SerialKey device (n)~ Enables you to attach an alternate input device (also called an augmentative communication device) to your computer's serial port. This feature is designed for people who are unable to use the computer's standard keyboard and mouse.

SerialKeys (PN)~ A feature of Windows operating systems that, in conjunction with a communications aid interface device, allows keystrokes and mouse controls to be accepted through a computer's serial port. It also allows the user to control the computer using alternative input devices as if they were using a standard keyboard and mouse.

series axis (n)~ The third axis in a three-dimensional coordinate system, used in computer graphics to represent depth.

series field (n)~ A field that is displayed in the series area of a chart and that contains series items. A series is a group of related data points.

series line (n)~ In 2-D stacked bar and column charts, a line that connects the data markers in a data series and is used to emphasize the difference in measurement between each series.

series point (n)~ An individual value plotted in a chart and represented together with other data points by bars, columns, lines, pie or doughnut slices, dots, and various other shapes called data markers. Data markers of the same color constitute a data series.

server (n)~ On the Internet or other network, a computer or program that hosts web pages and responds to commands from a client.

server (n)~ A computer that provides shared resources, such as files or printers, to network users.

Server ~ A computer at the centre of most- networks- which provides- filesand other services to other computers. Also known as a file server.

Server ~ A computer, or a software package, that provides a specific kind of service to- clientsoftware running on other computers. The term can refer to a particular piece of software, such as a- WWW- server, or to the machine on which the software is running

server address (n)~ The name of a server that identifies the owner of that name in a hierarchical format.

server administrator (n)~ A member of the Administrators group on the local server computer.

server application (n)~ Application software running on a cluster node, regardless of whether it does service registration.

server authentication certificate (n)~ In AD FS, a certificate that AD- FS-enabled Web servers, federation servers, and federation server proxies use to secure Web services traffic for communication among themselves as well as with Web clients.

server certificate (n)~ A unique digital identification that forms the basis of the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) security features on a Web site. Server certificates are obtained from a trusted, third-party organization called a certification authority, and they provide a way for users to authenticate the identity of a Web site.

server cluster (n)~ A group of servers that are in one location and that are networked together for the purpose of sharing workload.

server collation (n)~ The collation for an instance of SQL Server.

Server Configuration node (n)~ In Exchange Server 2007, a node in the Console pane of the Exchange Management Console that enables administrators to view a list of all the servers in their Exchange organization and perform server role-specific tasks. The Server Configuration node contains the following sub-nodes: Mailbox, Client Access, Hub Transport, and Unified Messaging.

server copy (n)~ A copy of a file that has been saved to a server.

server cursor (n)~ A cursor implemented on the server.

server definition (n)~ The definition of a logical application server.

server error (n)~ A failure to complete a request for information through HTTP that results from an error at the server rather than an error by the client or the user. Server errors are indicated by HTTP status codes beginning with 5.

Server Explorer (n)~ The section of the Visual Studio integrated development environment (IDE) that contains solutions, projects, and files.

server farm (n)~ A group of servers that are in one location and that are networked together for the purpose of sharing workload.

server farm ~ Secure facility that hosts a large number of Web servers.

Server Filter By Form (n)~ A technique that uses a version of the current form or datasheet with empty fields in which you can type values you want the filtered records to contain. The data is filtered by the server before it's retrieved from the database.

Server for NIS (PN)~ A feature of Windows that enables a Windows based Active Directory domain controller to administer Network Information Service (NIS) networks.

Server Gated Cryptography (n)~ An extension of the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) that allows financial institutions with export versions of Microsoft Windows 2000 Server to use 128-bit encryption. Although SGC capabilities are built into Windows 2000 Server, a special SGC certificate is required to use SGC.

Server Graphical Shell (PN)~ The graphical user interface which installs on Windows Server by default and which includes the new Windows user interface Start screen, Internet Explorer, Windows Explorer, and the desktop.

server licensor certificate (n)~ The certificate that establishes the credentials of the RMS server, making it a valid certification and licensing service, and enabling it to run.

server locator point (n)~ An SMS/Configuration Manager site system that locates client access points and management points for SMS/Configuration Manager clients.

server locator point (n)~ A Configuration Manager site system that completes site assignment and can locate management points for Configuration Manager clients when clients cannot retrieve that information from Active Directory Domain Services or other mechanisms.

Server Manager (PN)~ A component of Microsoft CRM Deployment Manager that you can use to view your Microsoft CRM servers, server connection information, and enable or disable them as necessary. In Server Manager, you can also specify a Microsoft SQL Server Reporting Services server.

Server Manager (PN)~ An expanded Microsoft Management Console (MMC)

component available in Windows Server that provides a single source for securely deploying and managing roles, role services, and features on a server; managing a server's identity and system information, including local user accounts; starting and stopping available services; and displaying server status, critical events, and issues with role configuration.

Server Manager command line tool (n)~ A command line tool that automates the deployment of roles and features on computers running Windows Server.

Server manifest (n)~ A file with an .ism file name extension that describes the presentation attributes configured on the Web server. It uses XML-formatting.

Server Message Block (n)~ A file-sharing protocol designed to allow networked computers to transparently access files that reside on remote systems over a variety of networks. The SMB protocol defines a series of commands that pass information between computers. SMB uses four message types: session control, file, printer, and message.

server name (n)~ A name that uniquely identifies a server computer on a network.

Server Name Indication (PN)~ The IIS feature that supports the SSL/TSL protocol extension and allows a virtual domain name, or a hostname, to be used to identify the network endpoint.

server node (n)~ An individual computer in a server cluster.

Server Operators group (n)~ A group whose members can manage all domain controllers in a single domain. This group does not exist on workstations, stand-alone servers, or member servers. Administrative tasks that can be performed by members of this group include logging on locally, creating and deleting network shared resources, starting and stopping services, backing up and restoring files, formatting the hard disk of the computer, and shutting down the computer.

server pool (n)~ A group of servers that are in one location and that are networked together for the purpose of sharing workload.

server process (n)~ A process that hosts Component Object Model (COM) components. A COM component can be loaded into a surrogate server process, either on the client computer (local) or on another computer (remote). It can also be loaded into a client application process (in process).

server product (n)~ A software product that acts as a server for one or more services. Typically, a server product would be installed on a server machine (hardware), and provide services to users over the network.

server role (n)~ The primary function of the server, as enabled by the grouping of features and services that the server administrator specifies.

server script (n)~ A script consisting of statements embedded in an .asp file (Active Server Page). The script is executed by the Microsoft Internet Information Server (IIS) server when the page is requested by the browser but before the content is sent to the browser.

Server Side Incremental (adj)~ A feature that must be enabled in Active Directory to run incremental import of profiles.

server software (n)~ A software product that acts as a server for one or more services. Typically, a server product would be installed on a server machine (hardware), and provide services to users over the network.

server subscription (n)~ A subscription to a merge publication with an assigned priority value used for conflict detection and resolution.

server topology (n)~ A graphical depiction of the configuration or arrangement of (usually conceptual) servers, including connecting lines.

Server Virtualization Validation Program (PN)~ A certification program for Microsoft vendors that enables them to validate various virtualization configurations so that Microsoft customers can receive technical support for Windows Server in virtualized environments.

server-based SharePoint integration (n)~ A feature in document management where you can store your documents in SharePoint and access them from Microsoft Dynamics CRM.

server-based web site (n)~ A web site hosted by a Web server, such as Microsoft Internet Information Server (MIIS).

server-level principal (n)~ An account that is similar to the sa login in SQL Server. During the provisioning process, SQL Azure creates a login for you that is the server-level principal of your SQL Azure server. The SQL Azure server-level principal account has permission to manage all server-level and database-level security.

Servers (PN)~ The Developer tools subcategory containing apps to help developers with the server aspects of building an app.

server-side image map (n)~ An image map that passes the coordinates of the mouse pointer to a CGI handler routine on the server. Server-side image maps require the Web server to compute the target URL of the hyperlink based on the mouse pointer coordinates.

server-side include (n)~ A mechanism for including dynamic text in World Wide Web documents. Server-side includes are special command codes that are recognized and interpreted by the server; their output is placed in the document body before the document is sent to the browser. Server-side includes can be used, for example, to include the Date and Time stamp in the text of the file.

server-side session (n)~ The runspace on the datacenter (host) server, which contains the commands used by the remote user in a client-side session.

server-side synchronization (n)~ To perform synchronization between records in CRM and in email systems on the CRM server side (in the cloud, without dependency on the client being up and connected.

server-to-server protocol (n)~ An authentication protocol between two servers or services.

service (n)~ An activity, such as consulting or design, performed for sale or purchase by one or more resources.

service (n)~ A program, routine, or process that performs a specific system function to support other programs.

service (n)~ A set of related components provided in support of one or more business processes. The distributed application will comprise a range of configuration item types but will be perceived by customers and users as a self-contained, single, coherent entity.

service (n)~ A website or service that a customer can connect in order to share what they've been doing on other websites, see their friends and their updates from other services in Windows Live, or share their Windows Live activity on other websites.

service (n)~ A change in the state of a consuming party or a change in the state of an item

belonging to a consuming party that is produced by an activity performed by a providing party.

service (n)~ A set of virtual machines that are configured and deployed together and are managed as a single entity. For example, a deployment of a multi-tier line-of-business application.

service access point (n)~ A logical address that allows a system to route data between a remote device and the appropriate communications support.

service account (n)~ An account that is intended to be used to run a service. A service account has privileges beyond those provided when a service is run as part of the system, such as the ability to connect over the network to another computer.

service activity (n)~ A schedulable appointment to provide a service to a customer. A service activity uses one or more resources to perform a service at a specific time and place.

service administrator (n)~ The person responsible for setting up and managing a service.

Service Advertising Protocol (n)~ A NetWare protocol used to identify the services and addresses of servers attached to the network. When a server starts, it uses the protocol to advertise its service. When the same server goes offline, it uses the protocol to announce that it is no longer available.

service agreement (n)~ An agreement between a service provider and a customer that specifies the amount and type of service the provider will deliver.

service agreement line (n)~ An itemization of tasks that are covered by a service agreement.

service application (n)~ A background application that runs without any user interface components (such as windows) and that supports another application that is displaying on the screen.

Service Broker (PN)~ A technology that helps developers build scalable, secure database applications.

Service Broker External Activator (PN)~ An extension of the internal activation feature that allows users to move the logic for receiving and processing Service Broker messages from the database engine service to an application executable outside the database engine service.

service bureau (n)~ A company that provides various services related to publishing, such as prepress production, desktop publishing, typesetting, imagesetting, and optical scanning of graphics.

Service Bus (PN)~ The hosted service from Microsoft that provides developer-oriented services and a secure messaging infrastructure for widespread communication, large-scale event distribution, naming, and service publishing.

Service Bus Connections (cxns/month) (n)~ The unit of measure for the Service Bus connections, which can be provisioned individually on a pay-as-you-go basis or in a pack of 5, 25, 100, or 500 connections. If the connection usage in a given day exceeds the provisioned pack size, the user will be charged a prorated amount based on the maximum simultaneous connections used for each day.

Service Bus Relay (PN)~ The Service Bus service for secure messaging and connectivity to enable hybrid applications that run across Microsoft Azure and on-premises

environments.

service calendar (n)~ A scheduling component that is used to view and manage appointments and service activities.

service catalog (n)~ The list of published service offerings.

service certificate (n)~ A certificate issued by a signing authority verifying a cloud service's authenticity and security.

service component (n)~ The set of configuration items that are used to deliver a business service, such as computers, Web sites, databases, and other application components.

service configuration file (n)~ The file that sets values for the hosted service that can be configured while the service is running in the Microsoft Azure fabric. Values in the service configuration file include the number of instances required for each role, the values for the configuration parameters established in the service definition file, and the thumbprints for any SSL certificates associated with the service.

service configuration file (n)~ The file that sets values for a service.- The values that you can specify include the number of instances to deploy for each role, the values for the configuration parameters that you established in the service definition file, and the thumbprints for any SSL certificates associated with the service.

service configuration setting (n)~ A configuration option that can be changed in a running service without requiring the service to be redeployed.

service connection point (n)~ An Active Directory node on which system administrators can define Certificate Lifecycle Manager (CLM) management permissions for users and groups.

Service connector (PN)~ A hidden utility or app that works in the background to connect Windows features to a 3rd party service.

Service Control Manager (n)~ A server capable of manipulating (i.e. starting and stopping) services remotely on other machines.

service coverage (n)~ The specific hours and days of the week for which service support will be provided.

service definition file (n)~ The file that defines the service model for the application, which includes the roles that comprise a hosted service, the service endpoints, configuration settings, and certificates for SSL endpoints. The service model cannot be changed once the service is deployed and running.

service definition file (n)~ The file that determines- the service model, such as the roles that comprise a service, optional local storage resources, configuration settings, and certificates for SSL endpoints.

service deliverable (n)~ Any computer code or materials, other than Products or Fixes, or Sample Code that Microsoft leaves with Customer at the conclusion of Microsoft's performance of Professional Services.

service dependent (adj)~ The person or service in an enterprise that relies on a business service. These people and services are affected by the output and downtime of the business service.

Service Deployment Configurations (n)~ A node in the Library workspace where you can view instances of services that have been saved (during the process of configuring specific deployment settings for the service instance) but have not been deployed.

Service Desk (PN)~ The web-based interface that CSRs use to manage configurations, handle Tickets, Chat Requests, Knowledgebase Articles, and other tasks.

service endpoint (n)~ An endpoint through which an application system exposes or provides a service of some kind.

service endpoint (n)~ An endpoint that exposes a Web service.

Service Fabric (PN)~ A high control platform that enables developers and independent software vendors (ISV) to build cloud services with a high degree of scalability and customization.

service factory (n)~ Used by the Windows Fabric runtime to create stateful service replicas of a specific service type.

service group (n)~ A logical combination of services that are maintained as one.

service hardening (n)~ The process of making services less susceptible to attack from malicious software by running least privilege, minimizing resource access, locking down ports and protocols, and generally reduce the damage potential and number of critical vulnerabilities in services.

service hooks (n)~ An extension to integration environments to push data into other services in real time and send notifications or triggering actions after a build.

service host (n)~ The run-time environment for hosting a service within a process.

service instance (n)~ An instance of an orchestration that BizTalk Server is either processing or has serialized into the MessageBox for further processing or tracking. Within BizTalk Server, this is usually a serialized representation of the state of the orchestration and references to any messages in use within the orchestration.

service instance (n)~ A deployed service in Microsoft Azure or VMM.

service instance (n)~ An instance of an Office 365 cloud product.

service item (n)~ An itemized service that participates in an operations process.

service item (n)~ An item that is subject to maintenance work managed in a service order.

service level (n)~ The level of support that customer service is required to provide for a case. The service contract a customer purchases determines the service level for its associated cases.

service level agreement (n)~ An agreement between two or more parties describing the deliverables, support, and communication that each party will provide to the other.

Service Level Agreement (PN)~ An agreement that specifies the minimum service level for the Online Services.

Service Level Agreement (SLA) (n)~ A provision that designates what actions a Customer can perform during support interactions, as well as what content they may view on your Support Portal.

service level agreement metric (n)~ A calculated time interval that Service Manager determines between the date and time fields in incidents and service requests. For example, the SLA metric -€œresolution time-€? is defined as the difference between the Incident Created Date and the Incident Resolved Date.

service level agreement target (n)~ The specified duration of time in which the IT organization must respond to or resolve an incident or service request.

service level agreement time (n)~ The amount of time an alert can remain in an alert resolution state before it becomes a service level exception.

service level exception (n)~ An alert that has remained longer than specified in a resolution state. For example, the default service expectation time for an alert to remain in the New resolution state is 10 minutes. If an alert's resolution state is New for longer than 10 minutes, it is considered a service level exception.

service life (n)~ The time that an asset will provide a benefit to the business.

Service Manager console (n)~ The console that is used by help desk analysts and administrators for help desk functions such as change, incident, problem, and configuration management.

Service Manager data warehouse management server (n)~ The Service Manager management server that performs the management functions for the data warehouse.

Service Manager database (n)~ A database that includes all the work items, configuration items, and administrative settings for the product.

Service Manager IT portal (n)~ A Web interface designed for information technology (IT) managers and IT professionals so that they can view and manage incidents, changes, and assets. It can also be used to examine metrics and reports.

Service Manager management server (n)~ The server that hosts the System Center Data Access Service service and Microsoft Office SharePoint sites.

Service Manager reporting server (n)~ The server that hosts Microsoft SQL Server Reporting Services (SSRS).

service manifest (n)~ A strictly-versioned schematized xml document authored by the service developer to describe the provisioning and deployment package of a set of service types. It specifies independently upgradable code, configuration, and data packages that together implement a specified set of service types.

service map (n)~ A representation of a service from the perspective of the business and user that shows critical dependencies, settings, and areas of responsibility.

service mapper (n)~ A component that helps map logical services to their physical locations, facilitating the deployment of Duet end-user applications.

service mark (n)~ A mark used in the sale or advertising of services to identify and distinguish them from services provided by another company.

service message (n)~ A message that contains service-related content.

Service module (n)~ The Microsoft CRM module used to access business records pertaining to customer service, such as cases, accounts, contacts, contracts, and the Knowledge Base Manager (KB Manager). In this module, users can open and resolve cases, create and view service contracts, and create and manage information in the Knowledge Base.

service object (n)~ The component or product that is covered by a service agreement.

service offering (n)~ The item or work effort that is available to customers through the Self-Service Portal in the service catalog.

service order (n)~ A request for a single service visit by one or more service technicians.

service order (n)~ A response to a customer request for service or an order that is automatically generated at set intervals specified by the terms of a service contract.

service order line (n)~ The part of a service order that specifies detailed information about the requested service.

Service Oriented Architecture (n)~ A software architecture that uses policies, practices,

and frameworks to enable application functionality to be provided and consumed as sets of services. These services are published at a level of granularity relevant to service consumers.

service pack (n)~ A tested, cumulative set of all hotfixes, security updates, critical updates and updates, as well as additional fixes for problems found internally since the release of the product. Service packs may also contain a limited number of customer requested design changes or features, and contain all fixes since the previous service pack or RTM.

service package (n)~ A package, also known as a service template, is a file that contains the role binaries and the service definition file to be published to the Microsoft Azure fabric.

service plan (n)~ A collection of Exchange features, organization-wide resource limits, and permissions that are automatically configured or applied when a new hosted organization is provisioned in the service.

service plan template (n)~ An XML file used to define the elements of a service plan or a mailbox plan.

service principal (n)~ A globally-unique name associated with a service entity at an endpoint node within a Kerberos peer-to-peer communication.

service principal (PN)~ An automated process, application or service that needs to access other resources.

service principal name (n)~ The name by which a client uniquely identifies an instance of a service. It is usually built from the DNS name of the host. The SPN is used in the process of mutual authentication between the client and the server hosting a particular service.

Service Profile Identifier (n)~ An 8-digit to 14-digit number that identifies the services that you order for each B-channel. For example, when you order Primary Rate ISDN, you obtain two phone numbers and two SPIDs from your Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) provider. Typical ISDN adapters cannot operate without configuring SPIDs.

service program (n)~ A program that uses Service Broker functionality. A service program may be a Transact-SQL stored procedure, a SQLCLR stored procedure, or an external program.

service provider (n)~ A business that supplies Internet connectivity services to individuals, businesses, and other organizations. An ISP provides a telephone number, a user name, a password, and other connection information so that users can access the Internet through the ISP's computers.

service provider (n)~ An entity which provides some services.

service provider (n)~ A Web service that facilitates publishing of metadata into the metadata database and updating of the same later on.

Service Provider Interface (n)~ Calling conventions that back-end services use to make themselves accessible to front-end applications.

Service Quality Metrics (n)~ Technology a user can enable that allows data relating to application use/performance/errors to be collected and sent to Microsoft, thus allowing Microsoft to continue to improve the product based on actual user data.

service quality metrics (n)~ A collection of statistics that indicates the degree to which a service meets performance, usage, and other demands for the service.

service record (n)~ A category of data in the Internet Domain Name System that specifies information on available services. The SRV record is used to locate domain controllers for Active Directory.

service report (n)~ A report generated with customer service data, including case, knowledge base, and contract data.

service request (n)~ A request from a customer for a service.

service request fulfillment (n)~ The process for managing service requests.

service requirement (n)~ A design option that, if it is changed, requires the service to be redeployed.

service resource record (n)~ A resource record used in a zone to register and locate well-known TCP/IP services. The SRV resource record is specified in RFC 2782, and it is used to locate domain controllers for Active Directory.

Service Set Identifier (n)~ A unique set of letters or numbers that identifies a wireless network. For a computer or device to connect to a wireless network, it must supply that network's SSID. An SSID can be up to 32 characters.

Service status (PN)~ A UI element that links to a Web page that displays the condition and quality of the service.

service task (n)~ An action to be taken by a service technician as part of a service order.

service template (n)~ A Virtual Machine Manager library resource that contains the configuration settings used to deploy each tier of a service.

Service Template Designer (n)~ A graphical tool in the VMM console that is used to create and modify service templates.

service ticket (n)~ A ticket issued by the Kerberos V5 ticket-granting service (TGS) that allows a user to authenticate to a specific service in the domain.

Service Tier Advisor (PN)~ A database engine that analyzes the performance and feature requirements for individual databases to provide insights that help choose the right Basic, Standard, or Premium tier and the performance level for a database.

service topology (n)~ The number of instances of a role to run for a Microsoft Azure hosted service, as defined by the service configuration file.

service window (n)~ A reserved time for performing administrative tasks on a computer, server farm, or server cluster.

services layer (n)~ The layer that functions as a gateway between the client layer and the platform layer, where the data resides. The services layer provides three functions: provisioning, billing and metering, and connection routing.

servicing window (n)~ A user-defined time period that can be assigned to a virtual machine, host, or service to indicate when that object is available to be taken offline (for example, to perform maintenance).

session (n)~ A period of time when a connection is active and communication can take place. For the purpose of data communication between functional units, session also refers to all the activities that take place during the establishment, maintenance, and release of the connection.

session (n)~ A collaborative meeting or formal presentation in which a participant has chosen to share an application or desktop.

session (n)~ A logical connection created between two hosts to exchange data.

session (n)~ An instance that begins when someone signs into a web service or program.

Session 0 (PN)~ The session that is used for all of the system services.

session concentration (n)~ For Message Queuing, a feature that typically reduces network bandwidth within a site and the number of sessions between sites. Specially configured Message Queuing servers with routing services provide session concentration.

session cookie (n)~ A cookie that is deleted at the end of the browser session.

Session Countdown (n)~ A feature on the General tab of the User Settings tool that allows the administrator to display the session countdown interface to alert users of how much time is left before the end of their sessions.

Session Description Protocol (n)~ A protocol that Telephony API (TAPI) uses to advertise Internet Protocol (IP) multicast conferences. This protocol describes multimedia sessions for the purposes of session announcement, session invitation, and other forms of session initiation. SDP descriptors are stored in Active Directory.

session host (n)~ The server to which participants in the session (e.g. game session) have to connect.

session hour (n)~ A unit of measure of time for a session.

session identifier (n)~ A handle that uniquely identifies a specific activity that occurs over a period of time devoted to that activity. The session identifier must be provided as an argument in actions regarding the session. Session identifiers are used by Internet and device-specific transmission protocols, communications protocols, security protocols, and directory protocols and by mail, editing, and user interface tools.

Session Initiation Protocol (n)~ A standard signaling protocol for establishing multi-media communications sessions between two or more users over an IP network.

Session Initiation Protocol trunking (n)~ A mechanism for connecting the voice network of an enterprise to a service provider that offers public switched telephone network (PSTN) origination, termination, and emergency services without deploying PSTN gateways.

session key (n)~ The key used for encrypting data during a communication session.

session layer (n)~ Layer five of the OSI model. A network layer that allows two applications on different computers to establish, use, and end a session. This layer establishes dialog control between the two computers in a session, regulating which side transmits, as well as when and how long it transmits.

session state (n)~ In ASP.NET, a variable store created on the server for the current user; each user maintains a separate Session state on the server. Session state is typically used to store user-specific information between postbacks.

Session Timers (n)~ A feature on the General tab of the User Settings tool that allows the administrator to set session limits and display attributes.

session-based desktop deployment (n)~ A session-based deployment that allows users to connect to collections that include published RemoteApp programs and session-based desktops.

set (n)~ In printing and display, a group of related characters, such as a character set.

set (n)~ A named collection of objects. Typically sets are used to organize resources based on rules.

set (n)~ A grouping of dimension members or items from a data source that are named and

treated as a single unit and can be referenced or reused multiple times.

set difference (n)~ The collection of elements in one set that do not appear in the other set.

Set due date (v)~ An option that allows the user to set the date by which a To Do needs to be completed.

set intersection (n)~ The collection of elements in a first set that also appear in a second set.

Set Note… (oth)~ The item on the user's My Status menu that enables the user to type a note that will appear as part of his status.

set operation (n)~ A query operation that produces a result set that is based on the presence or absence of equivalent elements within the same or separate collections (or sets).

set union (n)~ In set theory, the smallest combination of two sets that contains all elements of both sets.

set-by-caller callback (n)~ In Network Connections, a form of callback in which the user supplies the telephone number that the remote access server uses for callback. This setting spares the user any long-distance telephone charges.

setter (n)~ Code in a XAML document that represents a property being set to a value.

setter (n)~ An accessor method in an object-oriented class definition.

setting (n)~ A configuration parameter or element that controls the behavior of a service, application, feature, function, or a run-time environment.

Settings (PN)~ The area of the product in which you can work with business units, users, security roles, templates, subjects, services, and so on.

settings (n)~ Personal configuration options that allow users to customize their applications or operating system.

settings (n)~ Options that allow users to change their voicemail number, turn on caller ID, international assist, and long tones.

settings (n)~ An icon that displays options related to user and site settings. The settings icon is visually represented by the shape of a gear.

Settings (PN)~ ?The app where people can find Windows and device settings.

Settings and Constraints Editor (n)~ The inspector window used with all diagrams through which settings, constraints and resource definitions can be viewed and edited.

Settings charm (n)~ A user interface element that provides access to PC and app settings.

Settings contract (n)~ A contract for surfacing an app user preferences in a way that is consistent with Windows' settings model.

Settings flyout (PN)~ The flyout that is displayed on the right side of the screen and allows users to access app and system settings.

Settings Manager (n)~ An administrative tool that is used to configure settings for the Duet client component and to administer the local metadata cache. This tool includes two components: Configuration Manager and Metadata Cache Manager.

settings modifier (n)~ Software that changes settings without adequate consent.

Settings pane (PN)~ The pane held in the flex pane that contains the top Office 365 settings as well as contextual settings based on what Microsoft service you are currently using.

settings+pin (PN)~ An appbar menu item in the Wallet panorama that, when tapped, takes users to the Wallet Settings, where the user can set a Wallet PIN.

settlement (n)~ The balancing of two transactions, such as a payment and an invoice. The purpose of a settlement is to reduce the outstanding balance between the transactions to zero.

set-top box (n)~ A device that converts a cable TV signal to an input signal to the TV set. Set-top boxes can be used to access the World Wide Web and are a type of information appliance.

setup (n)~ A computer along with all its devices.

setup (n)~ The procedures involved in preparing a software program or application to operate within a computer or mobile device.

Setup Analysis Tool (PN)~ A tool that automates the running of application installations while monitoring the actions taken by each application's installer.

setup initialization file (n)~ A text file, using the Windows .ini file format, that stores configuration information allowing SQL Server to be installed without a user having to be present to respond to prompts from the Setup program.

setup program (n)~ A program whose function is to install another program, either on a storage medium or in memory. An installation program, also called a setup program, might be used to guide a user through the often complex process of setting up an application for a particular combination of machine, printer, and monitor.

setup technician (n)~ A technican who goes to the customer location and sets up a computer enabled by FlexGo technology after purchase, helps the customer connect to the Internet, and assists the user with adding time.

setup time (n)~ The number of hours needed to prepare the work area prior to an operation.

severity (n)~ The property of an alert indicating its seriousness. Examples include Service Unavailable, Security Issue, Critical Error, Error, Warning, Information, and Success.

severity (n)~ In ACT, the importance your organization attaches to a particular update.

severity (n)~ In Server Manager and Event Viewer, the urgency of an event or error condition, system fault, failure, or action by either the system or the user. Severity can be any of four industry-standard values: Information, Warning, Error, or Critical. These values are defined in the Event Viewer Help.

Severity icon (n)~ The icon for indicating the severity level of an event: Information (for Performance Events), Critical Error for Critical Exception Events, or Noncritical Error for Handled or Noncritical Exception Events from the APM service.

Sex (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the Pan European Gaming Information (PEGI) and the British Board of Film Classification (BBFC).

Sex (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the Computer Entertainment Rating Organization (CERO).

Sex education (n)~ A content descriptor developed by Microsoft.

sexual situations (n)~ A label in a voluntary content-based rating system used by TV networks in the United States to indicate to viewers if a particular show has higher levels of sex, violence or adult language.

Sexual Themes (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the Entertainment Software

Rating Board (ESRB).

Sexual Violence (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB).

SFT file (n)~ A file that contains one or more applications that the Sequencer has repackaged -€"without altering source code-€"into a series of blocks of code that can be streamed. These blocks will have been optimized for rapid launch of the application on a SoftGrid Client.

SFTMIME (PN)~ A command-line interface for setting up and managing applications, file type associations, and desktop configuration servers managed by Application Virtualization Desktop and Terminal Services Clients.

SFTP (PN)~ A protocol that is used to upload configuration files over any reliable data stream; for example, to upload Directory Services user entries to the Administration Center.

SGC (n)~ An extension of the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) that allows financial institutions with export versions of Microsoft Windows 2000 Server to use 128-bit encryption. Although SGC capabilities are built into Windows 2000 Server, a special SGC certificate is required to use SGC.

SGML (n)~ The international standard for organizing and tagging elements and data in a document. SGML itself does not specify any particular formatting; rather, it specifies the rules for tagging elements. Tags can then be interpreted to format elements in different ways.

SHA (n)~ A client software component that declares a client's health state (by providing a statement of health) to a NAP agent.

SHA1 (PN)~ A cryptographic hash function designed by the United States National Security Agency and a U.S. Federal Information Processing Standard published by the United States NIST.

SHA-1 (n)~ An algorithm that generates a 160-bit hash value from an arbitrary amount of input data. SHA-1 is used with the Digital Signature Algorithm (DSA) in the Digital Signature Standard (DSS), among other places.

SHA-1 (PN)~ A cryptographic hash function designed by the United States National Security Agency and a U.S. Federal Information Processing Standard published by the United States NIST.

shade (n)~ A color that is mixed with black. A 10-percent shade is one part of the original color and nine parts black.

shader (n)~ A graphics function which calculates computer image effects pixel by pixel allowing control of the lighting, shading and color of each individual pixel.

shader (n)~ An abstract computational unit on a GPU that processes complex floating-point calculations as a stream, in parallel with other abstract computational units.

shader program (n)~ A linear program written in a low-level shader language, such as High-Level Shading Language (HLSL), for compilation and execution on a GPU.

Shadow (n)~ A report that lists the usage of volume resources for shadow copies. Use this report to identify inconsistencies in diff area configuration that may allow reclaiming large portions of disk space.

shadow (n)~ A shaded outline that appears behind an object or text and creates the illusion

of depth.

shadow (v)~ In programming, to hide, or disable access to, a programming element that has the same name. In such a situation, the shadowed element is not available for reference; instead, when code uses the shared name, the shadowed element is resolved to the shadowing element.

Shadow Copies for Shared Folders (n)~ A Windows feature that provides access to point-in-time copies of files that are located on shared resources, such as a file server.

shadow copy (n)~ A static image of a set of data, such as the records displayed as the result of a query.

shadow copy client software (n)~ Client software that enables an end user to independently recover data by retrieving a shadow copy.

Shadow Copy report (n)~ A DPS report that provides information on how well data is being protected by the shadow copies.

shadow folder (n)~ An optional file system folder that contains current copies of all files in a project. The shadow folder provides a location from which to view the files without accessing the Visual SourceSafe database and serves as a convenient place to build or compile the project.

shadow password ~ A password that's stored in a secure file on the server and can be authenticated using a variety of conventional authentication methods

shadowing (n)~ The process of viewing and interacting with an existing Remote Desktop Protocol session initiated by another user.

shadowing effect (n)~ A diagramming capability that creates shadows behind a chart for better visual effect.

shallow copy (n)~ A copy of the contents of a data structure that does not include all its substructures.

Shamrock Button (n)~ A button on the Comfy Cakes game interface that allows the player to select a shamrock decoration for their cake.

shape (n)~ An object created using drawing tools or commands.

shape (n)~ A graphical representation of an action or grouping of actions in an orchestration.

shape connector line (n)~ A line used to link shapes and to determine their relative order in an orchestration.

shape data (n)~ The collection of custom properties for a shape.

Shape tool (PN)~ A tool that allows you to draw a shape such as a rectangle, ellipse (circle), line, etc.

shapefile (n)~ A public domain format for the interchange of spatial data in geographic information systems. Shapefiles have the file name extension .shp'.'

shape-level validation (n)~ The act of checking a visual workflow to ensure that the shapes and connections are valid.

ShapeSheet (n)~ A spreadsheet that contains information about a shape; for example, its dimensions, angle, and center of rotation and the styles that determine the shape's appearance.

ShapeStudio (n)~ A shape-development tool included in the Microsoft Office Visio 2003 SDK, providing a development and test environment that integrates with Visio.

shape-to-shape connection (n)~ A method of connecting shapes. The actual point of connection might change when you move the connected shapes. You make shape-to-shape connections by dragging a connector from the center of one shape to the center of another shape.

shard (n)~ A database partition generated as a product of splitting a large database into chunks in a distributed scalable database system.

shard (v)~ To break an application's logical database into smaller chunks of data and distributing the chunks of data across multiple physical databases to achieve application scalability.

sharding (n)~ A technique for partitioning large data sets, which improves performance and scalability, and enables distributed querying of data across multiple tenants.

share (v)~ To make resources, such as folders and printers, available to others.

share (n)~ A directory or folder made available to users over the network.

share (n)~ One unit of ownership interest in a company.

Share (PN)~ The Sway feature that allows users to: share a URL to a Sway via Facebook, Twitter, or a link; generate HTML embed code of a Sway in another website; and change previously shared URLs to a Sway.

Share a quick message (PN)~ The link that prompts someone to enter a personal message to share, if the personal message field is currently empty. The personal message appears on someone's Profile page, and in Messenger.

Share charm (PN)~ A user interface element that provides access to sharing files and info with other apps.

Share contract (n)~ A contract that lets a Windows Store app receive content, such as photos , links, and text, that the user shares from other apps. An app that supports this contract can be included in the list of apps that appears when the user taps the Share charm. Windows limits the list to include only the apps that support the type of data being shared. Examples of apps that might want to use this contract include social networking, email, and note-taking apps.

Share Database (v)~ An option, found on the Business Contact Manager menu, in the Database Tools selection, that enables the user to share all information in a database.

share name (n)~ A name that refers to a shared resource on a server. Each shared folder on a server has a share name used by personal computer users to refer to the folder. Users of Macintosh computers use the name of the Macintosh-accessible volume that corresponds to a folder, which may be the same as the share name.

Share of Voice (PN)~ The relative distribution of posts, sources, languages, and sentiments, taking the user's filters into account.

share path (n)~ The full name of a resource on a network in the format \servername\sharename, which can include a directory path under the share name.

Share pictures and videos (v)~ An option that allows the user to share the metadata - caption, label, flag, etc. when sharing a picture or video.

Share Source contract (n)~ A contract that lets a Windows Store app receive content, such as photos , links, and text, that the user shares from other apps. An app that supports this contract can be included in the list of apps that appears when the user taps the Share charm. Windows limits the list to include only the apps that support the type of data being

shared. Examples of apps that might want to use this contract include social networking, email, and note-taking apps.

Share Target contract (n)~ A contract that lets a Windows Store app receive content, such as photos , links, and text, that the user shares from other apps. An app that supports this contract can be included in the list of apps that appears when the user taps the Share charm. Windows limits the list to include only the apps that support the type of data being shared. Examples of apps that might want to use this contract include social networking, email, and note-taking apps.

Share target description (n)~ The area in the Share UI where developers can add text to describe Share targets.

Shared (adj)~ An Azure Web site hosting tier, used for pricing calculation.

shared access computer (n)~ A computer in a public environment that is accessed by several different users on a daily basis.

Shared Access Signature (n)~ A URL that grants access rights to containers, blobs, queues, and tables.

shared address book (n)~ An Address Book that contains entries for every group, user, and contact within an organization's implementation of Exchange Server.

Shared Address Information (n)~ An IP address of the OneNote session that is being shared with other users.

shared address space (n)~ A Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) address space or domain suffix that is shared by two different messaging systems. For example, you may have to share the SMTP address space between Microsoft Exchange and a third-party e-mail system, or between Exchange environments that are configured in different Active Directory forests. In these scenarios, users in each e-mail system have the same domain suffix as part of their e-mail addresses.

Shared App Service Hours (n)~ A new name for Shared Websites Hours, a resource of the Azure App Service service.

shared assembly (n)~ An assembly that can be referenced by more than one application. An assembly must be explicitly built to be shared by giving it a cryptographically strong name.

shared asset (n)~ An asset that is used by more than one cash-generating unit (CGU). An example is a distribution center that is used to store items before they are transported to different markets that share that same distribution center.

shared borders (n)~ Page regions reserved for content that you want to appear consistently on all your web pages. Shared borders usually contain link bars - hyperlinks to the other pages in the current web site.

Shared Caching (PN)~ The initial managed, multi-tenant cache service offering in Microsoft Azure, introduced in April 2011.

Shared Caching Service (PN)~ The initial managed, multi-tenant cache service offering in Microsoft Azure, introduced in April 2011.

shared code (n)~ Code that is specifically designated to exist without modification in the server project and the client project.

shared computer activation (n)~ A licensing mode that enables Office 365 subscribers to activate Office on-premises in a shared computer environment (Remote Desktop Services)

or a roaming scenario where the underlying hardware changes frequently (such as Windows To Go).

shared control (n)~ A Web Parts control that can appear on a Web page and be personalized when the page is in either shared or user-level personalization scope. Note that a shared control can have properties that are both user-scope and shared-scope for personalization purposes.

shared data source item (n)~ Data source connection information that is encapsulated in an item. Can be managed as an item in the report server folder namespace.

shared database (n)~ A database that is shared out to other users. These users create their own local copies, which are periodically synchronized with the shared database.

shared dimension (n)~ A dimension created within a database that can be used by any cube in the database.

shared distribution point (n)~ A distribution point in a Configuration Manager 2007 hierarchy that clients can use to download the content and packages that have been migrated to System Center 2012 Configuration Manager.

shared favorite (n)~ A webpage link saved as a .url file in someone's Shared favorites' folder. For example

shared folder (n)~ A folder on another computer that has been made available for other people to use on the network.

shared folder permissions (n)~ Permissions that dictate which users can access a shared folder on a network.

shared library (n)~ A container for assumptions and metadata (dimensions, hierarchies, forms and reports, inter-model mappings, DTS packages that are used by PerformancePoint Server, and PerformancePoint Server data sources) that are global to any child model site of the root model site, or of a model site with which the library is associated. The assumptions and metadata of a shared library are for the exclusive consumption of these child models and are not available outside their immediate model family.

shared line appearance (n)~ A telephony feature that makes two or more phones behave as if they are linked; that is, that a call to one number causes all phones to ring.

shared lock (n)~ A lock created by nonupdate (read) operations.

shared name (n)~ A name that consists of an assembly's identity-its simple text name, version number, and culture information (if provided)-strengthened by a public key and a digital signature generated over the assembly. Because the assembly manifest contains file hashes for all the files that constitute the assembly implementation, it is sufficient to generate the digital signature over just the one file in the assembly that contains the assembly manifest. Assemblies with the same strong name are expected to be identical.

Shared notes (PN)~ The OneNote pages that are shared with everyone in a Room. Once created, they appear in the -€œlists-€? panel in the Room UI panorama.

shared ownership (n)~ In virtual machine self-service, the ownership model for virtual machines under which all members of a group can manage all virtual machines owned by any member of the group and the virtual machine quota, if one has been specified, applies to all virtual machines created by all group members.

Shared photos (PN)~ The link to photos that only you and people that you select can

view (versus public photos that anyone can view).

shared printer (n)~ A printer that receives input from more than one computer.

shared resource (n)~ Any information, file, folder, program, device, etc., that is available to multiple users on a network.

Shared Resource Provider (n)~ A logical unit consisting of shared servies and shared resources. A farm could have multiple SRPs.

shared schedule (n)~ Schedule information that can be referenced by multiple items.

Shared Services Provider (n)~ A logical grouping of shared services and their supporting resources.

Shared Sites (n)~ A feature of Microsoft Office Live that allows businesses to maintain and share business information on password-protected Web sites for collaborating with internal employees and external customers, suppliers, and vendors.

shared steps (n)~ A group of test steps that can be reused between test cases.

shared user account (n)~ A single user account that is logged on to by multiple users.

shared user profile (n)~ A file that contains configuration information for a specific user including settings and restrictions applied by Windows SteadyState.

shared view (n)~ A view of a list or Web Part Page that every user who has the appropriate permissions can see.

shared Web Part (n)~ A Web Part added to a Web Part Page by a user who is working on the page in shared view.

Shared with Me (PN)~ A view that displays a list of documents and folders that are shared with the user.

shared workbook (n)~ A workbook that is configured to allow multiple users on a network to view and make changes at the same time. Each user who saves the workbook sees the changes that are made by other users.

SharePoint admin center (PN)~ A web-based management portal from which a company's service administrator can manage their SharePoint Online service, including creating and deleting site collections, managing user accounts and storage quota, and specifying service settings.

SharePoint Developer Center (PN)~ A website that provides content and resources to help developers create custom solutions for SharePoint Foundation, SharePoint Server and SharePoint Designer.

SharePoint Enabled BCS Solution (PN)~ A package containing a set of external lists for offlining, along with associated business data actions and task panes.

SharePoint Extensions for Team Foundation Server (PN)~ Required software for Visual Studio Team Foundation Server with one or more SharePoint Web applications. The Team Foundation Server Extensions for SharePoint Products include site templates to which the process templates for Team Foundation Server refer when team projects are created.

SharePoint Extensions for Team Foundation Server 2013 (PN)~ Required software for Visual Studio Team Foundation Server with one or more SharePoint Web applications. The Team Foundation Server Extensions for SharePoint Products include site templates to which the process templates for Team Foundation Server refer when team projects are created.

SharePoint group (n)~ A group of users that can be created on a SharePoint site to manage permissions to the site and to provide an e-mail distribution list for site users. A group can be used by many sites in one site collection.

SharePoint integrated permission model (n)~ A security model in which Project Server permissions are derived from SharePoint.

SharePoint library (n)~ A collection of files on SharePoint Server that is shared with other site users.

SharePoint list indicator (n)~ The title of a dialog page that enables the user to set up a SharePoint list indicator by setting name, description, list URL, indicator value, indicator appearance, etc. The indicator value can be specified based on number or percentage of certain column values, or certain aggregate data.

SharePoint Maintenance Manager (PN)~ An administrative tool that examines a computer, server farm, or server cluster against an optimal set of procedures and functional principles for that configuration, and reports possible issues.

SharePoint Object Model Adapter (PN)~ A component assembly that translates calls between 32-bit SharePoint project code and 64-bit SharePoint Object Model code, and helps maintain isolation between the two sides and facilitate versioning.

SharePoint Online (Plan 1) (Government Pricing) (PN)~ The SharePoint Online (Plan 1) offer for government organizations that is hosted in the commercial cloud environment.

SharePoint Online (Plan 1) for Government (PN)~ The SharePoint Online (Plan 1) offer for government organizations that is hosted in the government cloud environment.

SharePoint Online (Plan 2) (Government Pricing) (PN)~ The SharePoint Online (Plan 2) offer for government organizations that is hosted in the commercial cloud environment.

SharePoint Online (Plan 2) for Government (PN)~ The SharePoint Online (Plan 2) offer for government organizations that is hosted in the government cloud environment.

SharePoint Online Administration Center (PN)~ A web-based management portal from which a company's service administrator can manage their SharePoint Online service, including creating and deleting site collections, managing user accounts and storage quota, and specifying service settings.

SharePoint Online Storage (PN)~ The storage space to create site collections. The storage size may differ due to different online services purchased.

SharePoint Online Storage for Nonprofits (PN)~ An offer from Microsoft Office 365 for nonprofit organizations that offers additional storage options for SharePoint Online, priced per gigabyte, to support an organization's SharePoint Online growth.

SharePoint Portal Server (PN)~ A Microsoft server product that creates a portal Web site that allows users to share documents and search for information across the organization and enterprise within one extensible portal interface.

SharePoint Products and Technologies (n)~ A set of products and technologies that allow users in an organization to create, manage, and build their own collaborative Web sites and make them available throughout their organizations.

SharePoint Publishing Wizard (n)~ The wizard used to publish sharepoint sites and servers.

Sharepoint ServerRole (PN)~ A role assigned to the SharePoint server, like Web Server Role, which means that the server is used to host a web content.

SharePoint Services (n)~ A family of Microsoft Web-based team collaboration environments that provide the ability to create and access virtual workspaces for managing documents, discussions, lists, surveys and other important contextual information such as team member status and presence.

SharePoint Tools (n)~ The tools that are designed for using in SharePoint.

SharePoint Tracing Service (PN)~ A service responsible for writing diagnostic logging and usage logging information from SharePoint applications to log files on disk.

SharePoint Translation Services (PN)~ A collection of extensible features that allows customers to use machine translation or external translation vendors to translate their website content.

sharer file (n)~ A file using resources from another file, which can be another project file or a file containing only resource information, called a resource pool.

Sharing frame (n)~ In desktop sharing, a box that the presenter can draw around a portion of the desktop to share only the portion of the desktop within the box.

sharing invitation (n)~ A notification for sharing items, such as calendars, documents or folders, with others.

sharing mode (n)~ The client view that the presenter sees when he or she is presenting a Sharing slide.

sharing session (n)~ A collaborative meeting or formal presentation in which a participant has chosen to share an application or desktop.

Sharing sidebar (n)~ An element that appears on the right side of all list, library, and calendar pages that are contained within Business Applications, and on the right side of pages contained in Contact Manager. The Sharing sidebar is a convenient way to manage permission levels and add new user accounts, and is also a quick way to publish a list or add a form to your public Web site.

Sharing slide (n)~ A slide on which a presenter can show a shared application or desktop to other meeting participants.

sharpen (v)~ To enhance the edges of subjects in an image.

Sharpen and Soften (PN)~ A feature that allows the user to digitally alter a picture to increase or decrease the sharpness of focus.

sharpness (n)~ The degree of detail in the edges of subjects in an image.

shear (v)~ To distort an object along its horizontal, vertical, or both axes.

shear (n)~ A transformation that distorts a shape by a specified angle from an axis. The result is that a square is formed into a parallelogram. The skew or shear can be applied in more than one direction at a time.

shear handle (n)~ The handle on an object's selection rectangle that you drag to shear the object.

sheet (n)~ A primary document used in Excel to store and work with data. A worksheet consists of cells that are organized into columns and rows; a worksheet is always stored in a workbook.

shelf life (n)~ The period of time between an item's manufacture date and its expiration date.

shell (n)~ The command interpreter that is used to pass commands to the operating system.

Shell (PN)~ The operating system that is located on the Windows operating system in the Surface unit. The Shell includes access points, Launcher, time-outs, out-of-order screen, and user mode.

shell extension (n)~ A software that extends the functionality of the Windows Explorer desktop shell.

Shell item (n)~ Any single piece of content, such as a file, folder, email, or contact.

shelve (v)~ To group a set of changes into a shelveset.

shelved file (n)~ A file temporarily storing work in progress.

shelveset (n)~ A set of changes, not yet committed, that are now located in the server. The entire contents of the pending changes, including the changes to the modified files themselves, are included.

shelving (n)~ The process of temporarily storing work in progress in a repository without checking them in and submitting a changelist.

shift (v)~ In programming, to move the bit values one position to the left or right in a register or memory location.

shift code (n)~ A code that represents the timeframe that an employee will be associated to when working on a particular day. The shift code determines the starting time, the hours, the length, and the earning code to be paid.

SHIFT key (n)~ A keyboard key that, when pressed in combination with another key, gives that key an alternative meaning, for example, producing an uppercase character when a letter key is pressed. The SHIFT key is also used in various key combinations to create nonstandard characters or to perform special operations.

shift register (n)~ A circuit in which all bits are shifted one position at each clock cycle. It can be either linear (a bit is inserted at one end and lost' at the other during each cycle) or it can be cyclic or looped (the 'lost' bit is inserted back at the beginning).'

shim (n)~ A traditional way of analyzing the data from two hooks to the .dll to determine things like timing and called APIs. The tool inserts the shim into the code path between the calling function and the intended target function.

shiny media (n)~ A CD or DVD disc onto which files can be copied. Common writeable disc types include CD-R, CD-RW, DVD-R, and DVD-RW.

ship date (n)~ The date that items are shipped from a shipping location.

Ship method (n)~ A label for a field that contains the value for shipping method' on the Create New Address screen in the Account form.'

shipment (n)~ A quantity of freight that is created against a source document such as a sales order, purchase order, or transfer order, and that is transported from an origin point to a destination point. You can consolidate inbound or outbound shipments that are going to the same destination point into a single load.

shipping address (n)~ The location to which products that have been ordered should be sent.

shipping and handling (n)~ The process of packing and distributing merchandise for a charge.

shipping calendar (n)~ The days that the selling company can ship goods.

shipping label (n)~ A label that is printed with a recipient's address and is used to mail or ship an item.

shipping method (n)~ A method of transportation for goods or services, such as Air, Truck or UPS.

Shipping updates (PN)~ A quick view that displays only the e-mail messages that contain shipment information, such as a tracking number and web link.

ship-to address (n)~ The location to which products are to be sent.

Shiva Password Authentication Protocol (n)~ A two-way, reversible encryption mechanism for authenticating PPP connections employed by Shiva remote access servers.

Shockwave ~ A software technology from Macromedia Inc for making animations, games, sound and all kinds of special effects on a webpage.

shoot-'em-up ~ A computer game in which you control a character, vehicle etc and shoot lots of onscreen enemies. Also called an- FPS- (First Person Shooter).

shooter (PN)~ A game category that emphasizes shooting action or marksmanship.

shop floor control (n)~ A system that uses information from the manufacturing area and elsewhere to communicate status about production orders and work centers for planning and management purposes. Shop floor control encompasses a variety of functions for managing personnel, materials, and processes, and supports planning, scheduling, and costing systems.

Shopping (PN)~ An app category that facilitates shopping in online stores.

shopping basket analysis (PN)~ A standard data mining algorithm that analyzes a list of transactions to make predictions about which items are most frequently purchased together.

shopping cart (PN)~ A list of items that a customer has selected to purchase from a commerce Web site. It is usually compiled into a file and sometimes visually represented by a shopping basket, shopping cart, or other container used when shopping.

shopping cart (n)~ A virtual container that stores products that have been selected for purchase from a- procurement catalog or a vendor catalog.

short date (n)~ The standard short formats to display a date. For example: MM/dd/yy; dd/MM/yy

short grain (adj)~ Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a type of paper which grain direction runs parallel to the short edge of the sheet.

Short Message Service (PN)~ A service for wireless products that allows users to send and receive brief messages consisting of text and numbers to and from mobile phones and devices.

short name (n)~ A valid MS-DOS or OS/2 8.3 file name (with up to 8 characters followed by a period and an extension of up to 3 characters) that a computer running any member of the Windows Server2003 family, or any similar operating system, creates for every Macintosh folder name or file name on the server. Personal computer users refer to files on the server by their short names; Macintosh users refer to them by their long names.

Short tones (PN)~ A setting for the phone keyboard that causes a key to produce a short duration tone regardless of how long the key is pressed.

shortcut (n)~ A link to any item accessible on your computer or on a network, such as a program or application, file, folder, disk drive, printer, or another computer. You can put shortcuts in various areas, such as on the desktop, on the Start menu, or in specific folders.

Shortcut ~ In- Windows- (from 95 on), a type of- icon- which lets you launch a program

quickly, without having to search for it. Often placed on the Windows- desktop- for convenience. Usually has a small arrow in the bottom lefthand corner, to show it is a shortcut rather than the program itself.

shortcut group (n)~ One of the groups of shortcuts to folders that can be displayed in the Shortcuts pane.

shortcut key (n)~ Any combination of keys that must be pressed simultaneously.

shortcut menu (n)~ A menu that is related to the active window or item, accessible by right-clicking the mouse.

shortcut menu item (n)~ A command displayed in the shortcut (context) menu. Examples include open and print.

shortcut trust (n)~ A trust that is manually created between two domains in the same forest. The purpose of a shortcut trust is to optimize the interdomain authentication process by shortening the trust path. Shortcut trusts are transitive and can be one-way or two-way.

Shortcuts pane (n)~ The area in the Navigation Pane that contains shortcuts and shortcut groups. It can be accessed by using the Shortcuts button at the bottom of the Navigation Pane. Click a group in the Shortcuts pane to show the shortcuts in the group.

shorthand property (n)~ A type of property that allows authors to specify the values of several properties with a single property. For instance, the 'font' property is a shorthand property for setting 'font-style', 'font-variant', 'font-weight', 'font-size', 'line-height', and 'font-family' all at once.

short-term debt (n)~ A current obligation that is payable within one year.

Show Extended View (v)~ The item on the View menu that displays additional information and actions for each contact in the user's contact list.

Show Friendly Name (PN)~ A selection that displays the first and last name, instead of the e-mail address or sign-in name, for each contact in the user's Contacts list.

Show Full Screen Video (oth)~ The button in a Video conversation window that displays the current video conversation in full-screen mode.

Show Lights (oth)~ A menu command that displays the transformation handles for all lights that are present in the document.

Show me as away when my computer is idle for this time period: (oth)~ The option in the Options dialog box, on the Rules tab, that changes the user's status to Away after the computer has been idle for the selected time period.

Show Tabs (v)~ The item on the View menu that displays tabs at the bottom of the Communicator window, if additional tabs are installed.

Show Time As (PN)~ The field name for the confirmation status used to categorize how firmly a service activity has been scheduled. The options include Requested, Tending, Pending, Reserved, In Progress, and Arrived.

show/hide (v)~ To reveal or conceal information on a screen, such as webpage modules or details about a person.

showcase (v)~ To present prominently or highlight a project, product, scenario, etc.

showcase (n)~ A tool in a class of Partner Portal tools, which presents prominently or highlights. For example, the Solution Showcase tool is meant to highlight partner business solutions.

Showcase (PN)~ The option button that modifies a card by allowing users to make selected content feel more or less prominent by applying Structure-specific treatments, based on the selected level.

showplan (n)~ A report showing the execution plan for an SQL statement.

ShowSounds (n)~ A feature that instructs programs that usually convey information only by sound to also provide all information visually, such as by displaying text captions or informative icons.

Showtunes (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 69.

shrink (v)~ To remove unused space from data tables.

S-HTTP (n)~ A protocol that provides a secure Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) connection.

shuffle (n)~ A menu item that allows the play back all of the items in a playlist once, in random order. Playback ends when all of the items in the list have been played one time.

shuffle (v)~ To present items within a set in no established order, as opposed to ordering items by name, by date taken, by size, etc., and typically used with audio and visual media, such as album song order or photo slide shows.

shuffle all (PN)~ A menu item that allows the play back all of the items in a playlist once, in random order. Playback ends when all of the items in the list have been played one time.

shuffle mask (n)~ A form of data obfuscation to protect data that is classified as personal identifiable data, personal sensitive data or commercially sensitive data where data is randomly shuffled within the same column.

shut down (v)~ To close the operating system in an orderly fashion.

Shut Down (v)~ A menu item that provides options for restarting or turning off your computer or device, or for activating Stand By or Hibernate modes.

shutdown (n)~ The process of quitting all programs before closing the operating system.

shut-down (adj)~ Having characteristics of the process of quitting all programs before turning off the computer.

Shutter Bar (n)~ The bar that replaces the Navigation Pane in Access when it is minimized.

shutter speed (n)~ The amount of time a shutter is open during exposure to allow the light to reach the film or, in digital cameras, the image sensor.

SHV (n)~ A server software counterpart to a system health agent (SHA). A system health validator verifies the statement of health (SoH) made by its respective SHA.

SI (PN)~ The international metric system of units of measurement.

sibling (n)~ A process or node in a data tree that is descended from the same immediate ancestor(s) as other processes or nodes.

sibling site (n)~ A site on the same hierarchy tier that has the same parent site as another site.

sibling window (n)~ A child window that has the same parent window as one or more other child windows.

SIC code (n)~ A four-digit number assigned by the U.S. government to designate the

economic activity of businesses.

SID (n)~ In Windows-based systems, a unique value that identifies a user, group, or computer account within an enterprise. Every account is issued a SID when it is created.

Side by Side (adj)~ Pertaining to a type of layout that displays the contents of windows one next to another on the screen.

side effect (n)~ Any change of state caused by a subroutine, such as a routine that reads a value from a file and advances the current file position.

side gesture (n)~ A gesture where the user interacts with the side of the phone to use an experience.

side pane (n)~ A pane displayed on the left side of the Project and Project Web Access interfaces. In Project, the side pane contains Project Guide information; in Project Web Access, the side pane contains links.

side panel (n)~ The panel that covers a long side of a central processing unit or Surface unit.

sidebar (n)~ A graphical user interface element that displays information to the side of an application.

side-by-side execution (n)~ The ability to install and use multiple versions of an assembly in isolation at the same time. Side-by-side execution can apply to applications and components as well as to the .NET Framework. Allowing assemblies to coexist and to execute simultaneously on the same computer is essential to support robust versioning in the common language runtime.

side-by-side hosting (n)~ The loading and activation of multiple versions of the common language runtime within the same process.

Side-fold card (n)~ One of the page size options available in Publisher for printing a folded card. This option prints four pages per sheet of paper, with fold on left.

sideload (v)~ To load apps that were not distributed via the Windows Store, usually for testing an app before it is ready for sale.

sideloading (n)~ The process of loading apps that were not distributed via the Windows Store, usually for testing an app before it is ready for sale.

SideShow (PN)~ A feature in Windows that uses add-in programs, or gadgets, to extend information from your computer onto secondary displays.

Siena (PN)~ A Windows Store app with which a user can create apps, such as for a business or an enterprise, without having to learn a programming language, such as Visual Basic or Visual C#.

SIF (n)~ A video format that is a version of CIF and is specific to NTSC or PAL television standards. SIF has 352 x 240 non-square pixels for NTSC

sign (v)~ To bind an identity, such as a network login, hardware ID, or certificate, to a message, file, or other piece of digitally encoded information.

sign bit (n)~ The most significant, or leftmost, bit of a number field, usually set to 1 if the number is negative.

sign in (v)~ To create a user session for an Internet account. For example, you sign in to a Microsoft account, an Internet service provider account, or Skype.

Sign In (v)~ A UI element that creates a user session or establishes user access to a service.

Sign in as (PN)~ The label for the list that enables a user to select a status before signing in. Possible status options are Available, Busy, Do Not Disturb, and so on.

Sign in with your work or school account (oth)~ A sign-in phrase to a work or school account.

sign out (v)~ To end a user session for an Internet account. For example, you sign out of a Microsoft account, an Internet service provider account, or Skype.

Sign Out (v)~ A UI element that ends a user session or exits a service.

sign up (v)~ To enroll in a service, often resulting in setting up a new account.

signal (n)~ A beep or tone from a computer's speaker or a prompt displayed on screen that tells a user that the computer is ready to receive input.

signal (n)~ A notification of an event that triggers an activity.

Signal API (PN)~ An API that is used to send signals to the Office Graph.

signal event (n)~ In a statechart or activity diagram, an indication that one object has received a signal from another. A signal can be declared by using the keyword signal on a class in a class diagram.

signature (n)~ An image of a legally-binding signature that is stored and printed on checks as appropriate.

signature (n)~ Data that binds a sender's identity to the information being sent. A digital signature may be bundled with any message, file, or other digitally encoded information, or transmitted separately. Digital signatures are used in public key environments and provide authentication and integrity services.

signature (n)~ A unique algorithm or static hash value used to identify a specific instance of malicious code or potentially unwanted software.

signature (PN)~ The list of types involved in the definition of a method, field, property, or local variable. For a method, the signature includes its name, number of parameters and their types, the type it returns (if any), and its calling convention (default or vararg). The signature for a property is similar to that of a method. The signature for fields and local variables is simply their type (for example, array [0..5] of int).

signature (n)~ Text that is automatically added to outgoing e-mail messages, typically used to identify the sender.

signature certificate (n)~ A certificate that identifies the certification authority (CA) that issues server and client authentication certificates to the servers and clients that request these certificates.

signature line (n)~ A control that allows users to digitally sign a form or document.

signature request (n)~ A request to sign an XPS document.

Signature Setup (n)~ The title for a dialog that specifies how a signature line should be signed, including instructions for signers.

signature update (n)~ A collection of signatures that adds to the detection capability of the scanner.

signature word (n)~ A two-byte data structure written at the end of the boot sector after the bootstrap code. Used by the bootstrap loader to determine that the end of boot sector has been reached.

Signed - unverified (n)~ Content has been hashed but could not be verified as valid against the signature.

Signed - verified (n)~ Content has been hashed and verified as valid against the signature. The certificate used to verify the signature is -€œvalid-€? in the sense that it has a relationship to a trusted certificate authority (and isn't expired, etc.)

signed driver (n)~ A driver that meets the criteria of the Windows Logo Program. For performance and stability, Microsoft strongly recommends that you use only signed drivers for new or updated drivers.

signed in (adj)~ Pertaining to an agent who is both subscribed to a group and actively taking calls for that group. While groups can be defined to automatically sign in agents, others allow the agent to specify whether he/she is signed in.

signed integer (n)~ An integer that has a positive or negative sign.

significance (n)~ One of the arguments of the FLOOR function.

significant other (PN)~ Usually the spouse or domestic partner of a contact. Detail that can be added to a contact's profile, listed under other."

sign-in (n)~ The credentials (user name and password) that a person uses to gain access to a service, network server, etc.

sign-in allowed users (n)~ A set of users of Office 365 who have their sign-in privileges allowed. It is also the name of a view in the users and groups section of Office 365.

sign-in blocked users (n)~ A set of users of Office 365 who have their sign-in priveleges blocked. It is also the name of a view in the users and groups section of Office 365.

sign-in info (n)~ Information that includes identification and proof of identification that is used to gain access to local and network resources. Examples of credentials are user names and passwords, smart cards, and certificates.

sign-in information (n)~ Information that includes identification and proof of identification that is used to gain access to local and network resources. Examples of credentials are user names and passwords, smart cards, and certificates.

sign-in name (n)~ The ID that the user enters to sign in to Lync or Communicator.

Signing Services for Office (n)~ The digital signature functionality including Digital Signatures, electronic signatures, Mark As Final and Electronic Postmarks.

signoff queue (n)~ A queue type that is used for reports that the user has not seen before. It is utilized when a user is not to be notified when the event occurs, but is to be notified prior to reporting the event.

sign-up address (n)~ An e-mail address that a user can create to use when they buy products online or register for updates from a Web site and don't want to use their main e-mail address.

silent (PN)~ A status displayed when the phone sound volume is set to 0 and vibration is off.

silent activation (n)~ A type of activation that is performed without any user interaction.

silent installation (n)~ An installation that runs unattended and does not require any user input after it has been started.

silent process exit (n)~ Silent and unexpected process termination by the process itself or by another application.

silent RIP (n)~ The capability of a computer to listen for and process Routing Information Protocol (RIP) announcements but without announcing its own routes.

silent setup (n)~ An installation that runs unattended and does not require any user input

after it has been started.

Silicon Valley ~ A nickname for the region south of San Francisco that contains an unusually high concentration of computer companies. Silicon is the most common semiconductor material used to produce chips.

silver competency (n)~ A qualification that distinguishes a Microsoft partner company that has demonstrated a very high level of expertise within a specific skill set. A silver competency indicates that a company is within the top 5 percent of Microsoft partners worldwide.

Silverlight business application (n)~ A template that provides many common features for building a business application with a Silverlight client. It utilizes WCF RIA Services for authentication and registration services.

Silverlight Development Kit (n)~ The package which contains documentation, online samples, quick starts and tools for developing Silverlight applications.

Silverlight plug-in (n)~ A plug-in that users download to run a Silverlight-based application in their browser. This term also refers to the component embedded in a Web page that renders Silverlight content.

Silverlight XAP file (n)~ The Silverlight application that is downloaded to the client browser and enables Smooth Streaming. XAP files are essentially .zip files that contain an assembly manifest file and one or more assemblies.

SIM (n)~ A smart card that stores a subscriber's personal identifier, billing information, and data.

SIM card (n)~ A smart card that stores a subscriber's personal identifier, billing information, and data.

SIM PIN (n)~ A type of personal identification number (PIN) for the SIM card, consisting of 4 digits, that is used to gain access to your mobile phone.

SIM security (PN)~ A toggle switch that you tap to enter a SIM PIN.

SIM slot (n)~ The hardware slot (or tray) in which a SIM card is placed. Some phones have more than one SIM slot.

Sim, sim-free ~ (Subscriber Identity Module)- A chip smaller than a man's thumbnail, which contains the number and network subscription of a mobile phone, and sometimes other data. Move the chip to another phone, and the phone number moves with it. A sim-free phone is one bought without a number and not tied to any particular network. There are currently three types of different sizes. The standard SIM is the largest, used in older phones, the smaller micro- and nano-SIMs are used in the latest smartphones.

similar events (n)~ Events that resemble one another and where criteria similarity depends on the type of event.

similarity matrix (n)~ A matrix of scores that represents the similarity between a number of data points.

SIMM (n)~ A small circuit board, designed to accommodate surface-mount memory chips, with a 32-bit data path and connectors that are on the same circuit and that respond to the same signal.

SIMM ~ (Single In-line Memory Module; pr.'sim') A largely obsolete type of- RAM- for older PCs. Replaced by- DIMM.

simple (adj)~ Pertaining to the resiliency type for a volume that stripes data across

physical disks with no resiliency in a Microsoft Storage Spaces storage pool.

Simple Authentication and Security Layer (PN)~ An open framework, described in Request for Comments (RFC) 2222, for adding authentication support to connection-based protocols.

Simple Certificate Enrollment Protocol (PN)~ A Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) communication protocol that defines the communication between network devices and a Registration Authority (RA) for certificate enrollment.

simple client (n)~ A type of cache client that does not have a routing table and thus does not need network connectivity to all cache hosts in the cache cluster. Because data traveling to simple clients from the cluster may need to travel across multiple cache hosts, simple clients may not perform as fast as a routing clients.

Simple Control Protocol (PN)~ A lightweight protocol that enables small devices to communicate with each other over low-speed networks.

simple feature (n)~ A feature with all geometric attributes described piecewise by straight-line or planar interpolation between sets of points as defined by the Open Geospatial Consortium.

Simple Filter tab (n)~ A tab, found on the Action menu, in the Filter Report selection, that enables the user to select or filter records with the wanted values.

simple indicator (n)~ The title of a dialog that enables users to set up a simple indicator by setting the name, description, value, goal, status icon, etc.

simple keyframe (n)~ In an animation timeline, a type of keyframe that indicates a single property change at a point in time.

Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (n)~ A member of the TCP/IP suite of protocols that governs the exchange of electronic mail between message transfer agents.

simple mapping (n)~ The mapping that is automatically established when User Name Mapping maps Windows domain users to UNIX users with the same names.

Simple Markup view (PN)~ A view for tracked changes that clearly identifies where changes and comments are in a document, and gives you easy access to them, without detracting from the readability.

simple network (n)~ A type of operations network in which one operation is started and completed before the next operation begins.

Simple Network Management Protocol (n)~ A network protocol used to manage TCP/IP networks. In Windows, the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) service is used to provide status information about a host on a TCP/IP network.

Simple Network Management Protocol trap (n)~ An unsolicited Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) packet sent from one SNMP entity to another usually in response to a stimulus or an event on the sending entity.

Simple Object Access Protocol (n)~ A simple, XML-based protocol for exchanging structured data and type information on the World Wide Web. The protocol is currently the de facto standard for XML messaging.

simple PIDL (n)~ A PIDL that is parsed without disk verification.

simple recovery model (n)~ A database recovery mode that minimally logs all transactions sufficiently to ensure database consistency after a system crash or after restoring a data backup. The database is recoverable only up to the time of its most recent

data backup, and restoring individual pages is unsupported.

simple shape (n)~ A shape in an orchestration that cannot be collapsed and cannot contain other shapes.

simple style (n)~ A style that is used for Expression Blend controls that contain simplified templates based upon the set of Windows Presentation Foundation system controls.

Simple TCP/IP Services (n)~ Four TCP/IP services: Character Generator, Daytime Discard, Echo, and Quote of the Day.

simple type (n)~ Primitive type that is used for defining properties in the conceptual schema.

simple type (n)~ An element that can only contain text and appears as <simpleType> in an XML document, or any attribute of an element. Attributes are considered simple types because they contain only text.

simple volume (n)~ A dynamic volume made up of disk space from a single dynamic disk. A simple volume can consist of a single region on a disk or multiple regions of the same disk that are linked together.

simplified sharing (n)~ A streamlined process for sharing Office documents with others.

simulated deployment (n)~ A configuration option that lets you assess how accurate your application rules are before you deploy an application.

Simulated Gambling (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB).

Simulation (PN)~ The Games subcategory containing games that simulate an experience, for example, Microsoft Flight Simulator.

simultaneous operations (n)~ A type of operations network in which multiple operations take place at the same time and must be completed before moving on to the next operation.

single click (n)~ One mouse click (usually with the left mouse button).

Single Connect (PN)~ A collection of features designed to improve Groove's communications infrastructure and routing model in order to increase efficiency and performance.

single copy cluster (n)~ A clustered Exchange deployment that uses shared storage and can have multiple active and passive servers (referred to as nodes) dedicated to a clustered mailbox server.

Single data type (n)~ A data type that stores single-precision floating-point variables as 32-bit (4-byte) floating-point numbers ranging in value from -3.402823E38 to -1.401298E-45 for negative values and 1.401298E-45 to 3.402823E38 for positive values.

Single Database (PN)~ Fully isolated database optimized for workloads when performance demands are predictable.

Single Euro Payments Area (PN)~ A European banking industry initiative that enables secure electronic payment transfers between bank accounts within and across euro areas.

Single Instance Store (n)~ A component that saves disk space on the server by maintaining a single physical copy of all identical files found. If SIS finds a duplicate file on the server, it copies the original file into the SIS store and leaves a link where the original resided. This technology is used only with Remote Installation Services.

single instancing (n)~ A technique used within the file-based imaging process that allows

you to store two or more copies of a file for the space cost of one copy.

single language pack (n)~ A set of language resources that supports the deployment of a software program in a particular language.

single node server cluster (n)~ A cluster configuration that has one node and that can be configured with or without external cluster storage devices. For a single node cluster without an external cluster storage device, the local disk is configured as the cluster storage device. There are advantages and limitations for each cluster configuration (single node server cluster, single quorum device server cluster, and majority node set server cluster).

Single Payment Classification Code (PN)~ A Standard Entry Class ACH code that describes a type of financial transaction.

single photo (n)~ A camera option to capture just one image when the user presses the camera button.

single post pane (n)~ The part of the product that displays a single post with all its content. The single post pane also renders available threads to the post.

single quorum device server cluster (n)~ A cluster configuration that has two or more nodes and that is configured so that every node is attached to one or more cluster storage device. The cluster configuration data is stored on a single cluster storage device. There are advantages and limitations for each cluster configuration (single node server cluster, single quorum device server cluster, and majority node set server cluster).

single session-only disc (n)~ A recordable media (such as CD-RW) to which you can only write once without reformatting.

single sign-on (n)~ An authentication process that permits a user to log on to a system once with a single set of credentials to access multiple applications or services.

single sign-on daemon (n)~ A daemon on a Windows-based computer that receives an encrypted password and decrypts it before requesting a password change on the UNIX host.

Single Sign-On server (n)~ The server on which the Enterprise Single Sign-On (SSO) service is installed.

Single Sign-On services (n)~ Services that enable single sign-on for adapters by accessing credentials in the SSO Credential database. These services are used to manage and administer the Credential database. As a configuration store, these services are used to access configuration data for adapters.

single stepping (n)~ A debugging technique that enables you to run a macro one action at a time or run Visual Basic code one line at a time.

single switch device (n)~ An assistive computer technology for people with mobility impairments. A single switch device allows users to interact with a computer by using slight body movements.

single use kanban (n)~ A type of kanban that is used with a fixed quantity kanban rule to meet exceptionally high demand. A single use kanban does not trigger a new kanban when it is discarded.

single-byte character set (n)~ A character encoding in which each character is represented by 1 byte. Single byte character sets are mathematically limited to 256 characters.

single-document interface (n)~ A specification according to which each open document occupies its own window in the UI, though only a single instance of the program application is running.

single-hop connection (n)~ A connection that goes from one computer to another computer.

single-label domain (n)~ A domain, website, or other directory whose name consists of a single chunk, such as contoso

single-mapped cell (n)~ A cell that has been linked to a non-repeating element in an XML map.

single-pane view (n)~ A window in which only one view appears, such as the Task Sheet, Network Diagram view, Resource Graph view, or Calendar view.

single-photon emission computed tomography (n)~ A type of computed tomography (CT) scan in which a small amount of a radioactive drug is injected into a vein.

single-precision (adj)~ Of or pertaining to a floating-point number having the least precision among two or more options commonly offered by a programming language, such as single-precision versus double-precision.

single-root I/O virtualization (n)~ Functionality that enables SR-IOV-€"capable devices, e.g. network adapters, to be assigned directly to virtual machines.

single-selection list box (n)~ A list box that supports only selection of a single item in the list.

SingleSKU (PN)~ A Windows delivery technology that provides an edition upgrade -€œpath-€? where customers and OEMs can move from a lower to a higher edition within an edition family on an active installed OS. An example would be a Retail edition family that includes Home Basic, Home Premium, Professional, and Ultimate, and which allows for easier moves between editions.

single-threaded apartment (n)~ An apartment that consists of exactly one thread.

single-use code (n)~ A code, which can be used only once, that can be used in place of a password to sign in.

single-user mode (n)~ A state in which only one user can access a resource.

sink (n)~ A device or part of a device that receives something from another device.

SIP (n)~ A standard signaling protocol for establishing multi-media communications sessions between two or more users over an IP network.

SIP (n)~ A software accessory that enables you to use a variety of direct input methods (such as handwriting, speech, touch, stylus, gestures, and so on) to interact with Windows-based programs. An input panel can include a writing pad and a character pad to convert handwriting into typed text or mathematical equations, and an on-screen keyboard to enter individual characters.

SIP domain (n)~ A domain that is configured to accept SIP traffic.

SIP phone (n)~ A desktop telephone that, in addition to providing standard telephony features, connects to the Internet through SIP.

SIP trunking (n)~ A mechanism for connecting the voice network of an enterprise to a service provider that offers public switched telephone network (PSTN) origination, termination, and emergency services without deploying PSTN gateways.

SIP/PSTN gateway (n)~ A device that translates signaling and media in different formats

between the Enterprise Voice infrastructure and a public switched telephone network (PSTN) or private branch exchange (PBX).

SIR ~ (Serial InfraRed). A wireless communication system for PCs and peripherals, especially laptops. Only works when the devices are in line-of-sight of each other.

Siri ~ A voice-controlled AI on Apple smartphones and tablets which can be used to control some features of the device.

SIS (n)~ A component that saves disk space on the server by maintaining a single physical copy of all identical files found. If SIS finds a duplicate file on the server, it copies the original file into the SIS store and leaves a link where the original resided. This technology is used only with Remote Installation Services.

site (n)~ One or more well-connected (highly reliable and fast) TCP/IP subnets. A site allows administrators to configure Active Directory access and replication topology to take advantage of the physical network.

site (n)~ A group of related web pages that is hosted by an HTTP server on the World Wide Web or an intranet. The pages in a website typically cover one or more topics and are interconnected through hyperlinks.

site (n)~ A business location to which resources are assigned. A site is used to ensure that all resources required for a service are in the same physical location.

site (n)~ A collection of files and metadata that comprises a complete website when published to an HTTP server on the World Wide Web.

site analysis (n)~ The process of visiting all the pages of a Web site to gather information about the structure of the site. The IIS SEO Site Analysis feature performs a site analysis to discover violations of best practices for search engine optimization.

site assignment (n)~ The process of including selected resources in an SMS/Configuration Manager site.

site assignment rules (n)~ A group of boundaries that an SMS/Configuration Manager administrator defines for an SMS/Configuration Manager site. SMS/Configuration Manager uses these rules to determine which resources and clients are assigned to the site.

site boundary (n)~ A site property, specified using IP subnets and Active Directory sites, that defines the resources that the site manages.

site certificate (n)~ A unique digital identification that forms the basis of the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) security features on a Web site. Server certificates are obtained from a trusted, third-party organization called a certification authority, and they provide a way for users to authenticate the identity of a Web site.

site certificate (n)~ A certificate that identifies the certification authority (CA) that issues server and client authentication certificates to the servers and clients that request these certificates.

Site Client (PN)~ A type of Groove workspace that is an offline, personal copy of a SharePoint site and is kept in sync with the corresponding SharePoint site providing a convenient way of working with SharePoint content, even when the SharePoint site is not available.

site code (n)~ A three-character code that SMS/Configuration Manager uses to uniquely identify an SMS/Configuration Manager site. The site code is specified during the site installation and cannot be changed after installation. The valid characters for site codes are

A through Z and 0 through 9.

site collection (n)~ A set of Web sites that have the same owner and share administration settings. Each site collection contains a top-level site, can contain one or more subsites, and may have a shared navigation structure.

site collection administrator (n)~ A user who has administrative permissions for a site collection.

site collection flag (n)~ A 4-byte unsigned integer bit mask that specifies the properties that are global to a site collection. One or more values can be set for this bit mask.

site collection identifier (n)~ A GUID that identifies a site collection. In stored procedures, the identifier is typically @SiteId or @WebSiteId. In databases, the identifier is typically SiteId/tp_SiteId.

Site Collection Images (n)~ A system library used to store images that are used throughout the site collection. Provides versioning, check-in/check-out, search and visual browse capabilities.

site collection quota (n)~ An option for a site collection that allows administrators to set levels for maximum storage allowed, maximum number of users allowed, and warnings that are associated with the maximum levels.

site collection solution gallery (n)~ A capability that enables site collection administrators to manage and add new solutions to their site collections.

Site Component Manager (PN)~ A service that provides change and configuration services for sites, including installations.

site content type (n)~ A named and uniquely identifiable collection of settings and fields that store metadata for lists within individual sites.

site control file (n)~ An ASCII text file (such as Sitectrl.ct0) that contains the settings of an SMS/Configuration Manager site.

site database server (n)~ An Configuration Manager site system role assigned to the computer that hosts the Configuration Manager site database (a SQL Server database). The computer might or might not be the site server.

Site Designer (n)~ A tool that is used to create and personalize subscriber Web sites.

Site Directory (PN)~ The name of the central location from which to view and access all Web sites associated with a specific portal site.

Site Folders (PN)~ A consolidated view of all sites that a user has followed.

site gate (n)~ A Message Queuing server that is configured to route messages between sites on behalf of other clients using Message Queuing servers.

site hop (n)~ The act of following a link from one Web site to a site or page on another server when crawling for content.

site license (n)~ A purchase agreement for using multiple copies of the same software at a business or an institution, usually at a volume discount.

site license ~ A license that gives a customer permission to use a software package on more than one system. Site licenses provide a bulk rate to companies and schools that want to use software on many computers.

site link (n)~ An Active Directory object that represents a set of sites that can communicate at uniform cost through some intersite transport. For Internet Protocol (IP) transport, a typical site link connects just two sites and corresponds to an actual wide area

network (WAN) link. An IP site link connecting more than two sites might correspond to an asynchronous transfer mode (ATM) backbone connecting more than two clusters of buildings on a large campus or several offices in a large metropolitan area connected via leased lines and IP routers.

Site Link Account (n)~ The account that is used to make a connection to another site in the same hierarchy.

site mailbox (n)~ An Exchange mailbox that is associated with a SharePoint site, enabling users to access documents and email related to group projects through either Outlook or SharePoint.

Site Manager (PN)~ The Azure service that lets you coordinate the replication and recovery of System Center 2012 private clouds at a secondary location.

site map (n)~ A file or other store that describes the logical layout of a Web site (as distinct from the physical layout of pages). Site maps are used by site navigation controls to display navigation using a menu, tree view, or SiteMapPath (breadcrumb) control.

site map (n)~ A Web site file that lists the URLs in the Web site that are available for search engines to index.

site map file (n)~ A Web site file that lists the URLs in the Web site that are available for search engines to index.

site map index (n)~ A Web site file that lists the locations of site map files on a Web site.

site navigation (n)~ In ASP.NET Web sites, the process of displaying controls such as menus, a tree view, or SiteMapPath (breadcrumb) controls that assist users in finding pages of interest. Site navigation is typically driven from a sitemap.

site path rule (n)~ A rule for a specific part of a site that includes or excludes content from the content index.

site plan (n)~ A drawing used for residential and commercial landscape design, parks planning, yard layouts, plat maps, outdoor recreational facilities, and irrigation systems. Uses a scale of 1:200. A type of building plan.

site recovery (n)~ The Microsoft Azure service that allows users to automate protection and replication and orchestrate recovery for virtual machines and applications that run on Hyper-V hosts located in System Center Virtual Machine Manager (VMM) clouds and also in Microsoft Azure for simplified disaster recovery.

Site Reports (n)~ A feature that provides detailed Web site statistics and reports related to the subscriber's Web site.

site resource (n)~ A resource that is available for use by a specific Web site.

site restriction (n)~ The main rule for a site that includes or excludes content from the content index.

site selectable (adj)~ Pertaining to an element that can be selected as a whole element in the editor. Any element with a height or width attribute, either implicitly or explicitly defined, is site selectable.

site server (n)~ An Configuration Manager site sytem role assigned to the server on which SMS/Configuration Manager Setup has been run successfully. When Configuration Manager is installed on a computer, that computer is automatically assigned the site server role. Every SMS/Configuration Manager site has one site server.

site system (n)~ A server or share that provides SMS/Configuration Manager functionality

to an SMS/Configuration Manager site. The functionality provided by a site system depends on the assigned role. A site system can perform one or more roles.

site system role (n)~ A role that a site system can perform in an SMS/Configuration Manager site. There are several possible site system roles. All of the roles can be assigned to the primary site server or spread out over several different site systems. Some of the site system roles are assigned during installation and others are assigned through the SMS/Configuration Manager Administrator console.

site usage (n)~ Information about the number of visits to a Web site, the number of page views during a specific time, and the number of conversions.

Sites app (n)~ An app for the Windows Store designed for small groups of SharePoint users to enable them to perform basic tasks, such as provide access to team document libraries, site feeds, and project tasks.

site-to-site VPN (n)~ A network comprised of Virtual Private Networks.

Six Sigma ~ Six Sigma is a disciplined, data-driven approach and methodology for eliminating defects in any process and is broadly applied, from manufacturing to transactional processes within product to service sectors.

Six Sigma DMAIC Cycle (n)~ A template that outlines the phases, key activities and deliverables of the standard Six Sigma life cycle.

size (v)~ To change the dimensions of a shape by dragging one of its handles after it has been selected with the pointer tool.

size grip (n)~ A special control that appears at the junction of a horizontal and vertical scroll bar or the right end of a status bar and provides an area that a user can drag to size the lower right corner of a window.

sizing handle (n)~ A handle that supports sizing an object.

Ska (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 21.

sketch style (n)~ A Skin for objects and controls that have a hand-sketched look.

SketchFlow (PN)~ A feature set within Expression Blend 3 for creating fully functional WPF- or Silverlight-based prototypes.

SketchFlow Animation (PN)~ A feature that enables on-the-fly animations in prototypes to represent the behavior of the application when in use.

SketchFlow Map panel (n)~ A panel that displays the application flow of a prototype project.

SketchFlow Player (PN)~ A stand-alone player that displays a SketchFlow prototype, enabling a reviewer to click through the prototype.

SketchFlow prototype (n)~ A prototype created by using the SketchFlow features available in Expression Blend 3.

skeuomorph (n)~ A design that is derived from another object and that retains ornamental design cues that relate back to the original object.

skew (n)~ A transformation that distorts a shape by a specified angle from an axis. The result is that a square is formed into a parallelogram. The skew or shear can be applied in more than one direction at a time.

skew (v)~ To distort an object along its horizontal, vertical, or both axes.

skewed fraction (n)~ A fraction that is written on a downward angle: the diagonal fraction bar is placed down and to the right of the numerator, and the denominator is slightly down and to the right of the fraction bar.

SKI (n)~ A certificate extension that contains a hash of the certification authority's certificate public key. This hash is placed in the Authority Key Identifier (AKI) extension of all issued certificates to facilitate chain building.

skill (n)~ The ability to proficiently perform certain tasks or duties.

skill code (n)~ A type of enterprise outline code that allows you to specify the skills that a resource has.

skill gap analysis (n)~ A method of comparing the actual skill level of an employee with a target level defined for a current job, a career path, or any other job in a company. This analysis helps to identify strengths and weaknesses in an employee's competence profile in relation to a job, and can be used to determine the appropriate competence development activities.

skill gap wheel (n)~ A graphical tool that enables fast recognition of entire skill profiles and skill gaps.

skill profile wheel (n)~ A control that visually represents the complete list of competencies that an employee, a unit, or a team can demonstrate. A skill profile wheel is often used in connection with skill gap analyses, for example to display the difference between an employee's current profile and that of a career path.

skill set (n)~ A group of related skills.

skin (n)~ A customized user interface that overlays an existing user interface. A skin customizes the look of the program but does not affect its functionality. Programs that allow the use of skins usually make standards available for the creation and distribution of new skins.

skin (v)~ To apply a skin to an existing user interface.

skin definition file (n)~ An XML document that specifies the elements in a skin, along with their relationships and functionality. A skin definition file has a .wms file name extension.

skin file (n)~ A file containing one or more control properties that define how the controls should look. Skin files are part of ASP.NET themes.

skin mode (n)~ An operational state of Windows Media Player in which its user interface is displayed as a skin.

skip (v)~ When performing an operation over a group of items, to leave intact an item because it cannot be operated due to some or other reason. E.g. when copying a group of files, the files currently opened for writing will not be copied.

Skip button (PN)~ The button that takes the user to bypass the current item or page and move to the next item or page.

skiplisting (n)~ The process of bypassing the connecting IP address in the mail header for the purposes of assessing the likelihood that the message is spam and instead inspecting the previous IP address listed in the header.

SKU (n)~ A unique identifier, usually alphanumeric, for a product. The SKU allows a product to be tracked for inventory purposes. An SKU can be associated with any item that can be purchased. For example, a shirt in style number 3726, size 8 might have a SKU

of 3726-8.

SKU (n)~ An inventory dimension.

SKU (n)~ An item and its assigned inventory dimensions.

Skype account (n)~ A feature that enables the user to see Skype activity, change settings, and purchase Skype Credit.

Skype call (n)~ A call made with the Skype client, either between Skype clients or to a mobile phone or landline.

Skype Click to Call (PN)~ A downloadable plugin for calling phone numbers directly from websites in a browser.

Skype Connect (PN)~ A feature that enables making and receiving Skype calls via a PBX system.

Skype Credit (PN)~ A Skype product; one of the possible ways to pay for using Skype products.

Skype for Amazon Fire Phone (PN)~ The Skype software application for Amazon Fire Phone.

Skype for Android (PN)~ The Skype application that runs on the Android operating system.

Skype for BlackBerry (PN)~ The Skype software application for BlackBerry devices.

Skype for Business (PN)~ The Microsoft communications service that provides communications capabilities across presence, instant messaging, audio/video calling, and an online meeting experience that includes audio, video, and web conferencing.

Skype for Business basic (PN)~ An application that enables instant messaging (IM), audio and video calls, meetings, availability (presence) information, and sharing capabilities all from one, easy-to-use program. It's a slimmer version of the full Skype for Business client that provides all of the same core functionality.

Skype for Business for iPhone (PN)~ The version of Skype for Business 2015 that runs on iPhone.

Skype for Business Online (PN)~ A cloud communications service that connects people. Skype for Business Online provides intuitive communications capabilities across presence, instant messaging, audio/video calling, and an online meeting experience that includes audio, video, and web conferencing.

Skype for Business Server (PN)~ A real-time communications server software which provides the infrastructure for enterprise instant messaging, presence, VoIP, ad hoc and structured conferences (audio, video and web conferencing).

Skype for Business Web App (PN)~ a browser-based meeting client that you use to join Skype for Business Meetings

Skype for Business Web App Plug-in (PN)~ A plug-in required for audio, video, and screen sharing during a Skype for Business Meeting

Skype for iPad (PN)~ The Skype software application for iPads.

Skype for iPhone (PN)~ The Skype software application for iPhone.

Skype for iPod touch (PN)~ The Skype software application for iPod touch.

Skype for Kindle Fire HD (PN)~ The Skype software application for Kindle Fire HD.

Skype for Linux (PN)~ The Skype software application for Linux.

Skype for Mac (PN)~ The Skype software application for Mac.

Skype for modern Windows (PN)~ The Skype software application that uses the non-desktop user interface introduced with Windows 8.

Skype for Nokia X (PN)~ The Skype software application for Nokia X devices.

Skype for Outlook.com (PN)~ The Skype add-on for Outlook.com web-based email service.

Skype for PlayStation-®Vita (PN)~ The Skype software application for PlayStation-®Vita.

Skype for TV (PN)~ The Skype software application for smart TVs.

Skype for Web (PN)~ The Skype web application for Skype instant messaging, Skype audio calls and Skype video calls.

Skype for Windows desktop (PN)~ The Skype software application for Windows desktop.

Skype for Windows Phone (PN)~ The Skype software application for Windows Phone.

Skype for Xbox One (PN)~ The Skype software application for Xbox One.

Skype Home (PN)~ A tab in the Skype desktop client for displaying a user's Facebook newsfeed and Skype mood messages.

Skype Manager (PN)~ A web tool that businesses can use to allocate Skype Credit, features, and products to employees.

Skype Meeting Broadcast (PN)~ A Web conferencing solution that enables the broadcasting of a Skype for Business meeting on the Internet, with a dedicated producer. It supports large group meetings with as many as 10 000 people, who can attend in a browser on nearly any device.

Skype messages (PN)~ A wrapper of Skype features offering instant, voice, video, and SMS messaging.

Skype Name (n)~ A unique user name for logging into the Skype client, a user's account, and so on.

Skype Number (n)~ A Skype product that allows a user to call directly to Skype from landlines and mobile phones.

Skype partner (n)~ An organization that cooperates with Skype; the cooperation ranges from developing mutual software to selling products specially tailored for the organization.

Skype Premium (PN)~ A subscription that grants users a Premium account, that includes access to enhanced Skype features such as group video calling, group screen sharing, and live chat customer support.

Skype Room Systems (PN)~ A comprehensive Partner offering that bundles the Skype Room System software and the required hardware (consisting of a large screen or projector, a camera and an audio device) that can be controlled by a client app on a mobile phone. It facilitates meeting participation without a laptop or desktop from within the meeting room enabling a meeting experience in a conference room setting.

Skype To Go number (n)~ A product that enables a user to call mobile phones and landlines from a mobile phone or landline via Skype.

Skype Translator (PN)~ The Skype software that translates audio and instat messaging conversations.

Skype video calling (PN)~ An app that lets you make video calls.

Skype voucher (n)~ An electronic coupon that can be bought from selected retail outlets to top up Skype Credit.

Skype WiFi (PN)~ A feature that enables the user to connect to public WiFi hotspots, paying per minute with Skype Credit.

Skype world minute (n)~ A calling minute available through a Skype paid feature that lets users call phones in over 40 countries/regions worldwide.

Skype-® for Business (PN)~ The Microsoft communications service that provides communications capabilities across presence, instant messaging, audio/video calling, and an online meeting experience that includes audio, video, and web conferencing.

Skype-® for Business 2015 (PN)~ The Microsoft communications service that provides communications capabilities across presence, instant messaging, audio/video calling, and an online meeting experience that includes audio, video, and web conferencing.

Skype-® for Business basic 2015 (PN)~ An application that enables instant messaging (IM), audio and video calls, meetings, availability (presence) information, and sharing capabilities all from one, easy-to-use program. It's a slimmer version of the full Skype for Business client that provides all of the same core functionality.

Skype-® for Business basic client (PN)~ An application that enables instant messaging (IM), audio and video calls, meetings, availability (presence) information, and sharing capabilities all from one, easy-to-use program. It's a slimmer version of the full Skype for Business client that provides all of the same core functionality.

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Skype-® for Business Server (PN)~ A real-time communications server software which provides the infrastructure for enterprise instant messaging, presence, VoIP, ad hoc and structured conferences (audio, video and web conferencing).

Skype-® for Business Server 2015 (PN)~ A real-time communications server software which provides the infrastructure for enterprise instant messaging, presence, VoIP, ad hoc and structured conferences (audio, video and web conferencing).

SkypeKit (PN)~ A collection of Skype software and APIs that allows internet-connected devices or applications to offer voice and video calls.

Skype-to-Skype call (n)~ A free internet call between two or more Skype users.

SLA (n)~ An agreement between two or more parties describing the deliverables, support, and communication that each party will provide to the other.

SLA (PN)~ An agreement that specifies the minimum service level for the Online Services.

SLA metric (n)~ A calculated time interval that Service Manager determines between the date and time fields in incidents and service requests. For example, the SLA metric -€œresolution time-€? is defined as the difference between the Incident Created Date and the Incident Resolved Date.

SLA override management pack (n)~ A set of files for use with System Center

Operations Manager to store overrides and change the minimum service level to be provided and the actions a customer can perform.

SLA target (n)~ The specified duration of time in which the IT organization must respond to or resolve an incident or service request.

slab (n)~ A contiguous piece of memory.

slab consolidation (n)~ The process of reducing the number of slabs allocated in thinly provisioned arrays and thinly provisioned virtual disks by rearranging data from sparsely populated slabs to densely populated slabs.

slack space (n)~ The unused area outside of the boot sector in sector 0 of a partitioned data storage device.

slamming ~ Changing an end user's primary local exchange carrier or Interexchange Carrier without the end user's authorization.

slash (n)~ The / character.

slate (n)~ A tablet-style portable computer that's designed for touch input and that lacks an integrated physical keyboard.

slate (n)~ A still image to use to cover up the input live feed in certain cases (for example during a commercial break).

slave ~ This usually refers to an- IDE- setting on a hard drive or other IDE device. When two devices are used on a single IDE channel, one is set to master and the other to slave.

SLCC (n)~ A service or feature of Windows that enables licensing at the feature level; thereby broadening the distribution and licensing options for retailers, ISVs, and OEMs. New business models may include: trials, subscriptions, gifting, transfers, or pay-for-use.

SLD (n)~ A domain name that is rooted hierarchically at the second tier of the domain namespace directly beneath the top-level domain name such as .com and .org. When DNS is used on the Internet, second-level domains are names such as microsoft.com that are registered and delegated to individual organizations and businesses according to their top-level classification. The organization then assumes further responsibility for parenting management and growth of its name into additional subdomains.

sleep (n)~ A power-saving state that allows the computer or device to quickly resume full-power operation (typically within several seconds) when you want to start working again. All open documents and programs are saved to memory before the computer or device enters the low-power state.

sleep mode (n)~ A power-saving state that allows the computer or device to quickly resume full-power operation (typically within several seconds) when you want to start working again. All open documents and programs are saved to memory before the computer or device enters the low-power state.

SLES (PN)~ A server product for enterprise computing by SUSE.

slice (n)~ A subset of the data in a cube, specified by limiting one or more dimensions by members of the dimension.

slice (n)~ A rectangular selection including active layers and effects on the workspace that can be exported.

slicer (n)~ An interactive and flexible data filter that always conveys the current filtering state.

Slicers (PN)~ A feature that provides one-click filtering controls that make it easy to

narrow down the portion of a data set that's being looked at.

slide (n)~ A frame that contains text, shapes, pictures, or other content. A slide is a digital equivalent to a traditional film slide.

slide (v)~ To place a finger on the screen, move the finger in one or more directions, and then take the finger off of the screen.

slide (n)~ A gesture represented by placing a finger on the screen, moving the finger in one or more directions, and then taking the finger off the screen.

slide down (v)~ To place a finger on the screen, move the finger down, and then take the finger off of the screen to power off the phone.

slide gesture (n)~ A gesture represented by placing a finger on the screen, moving the finger in one or more directions, and then taking the finger off the screen.

Slide Library (n)~ A folder where a collection of PowerPoint slides is shared.

slide master (n)~ The slide that stores information about the design template applied, including font styles, placeholder sizes and positions, background design, and color schemes.

Slide Navigator (PN)~ A feature that enables the user to visually browse for and navigate to other slides without leaving Slide Show view.

slide show (n)~ An animated presentation of images that appears when a PC is locked.

Slide Show (PN)~ A view for delivering a presentation that displays it as the audience will see it.

slide two fingers (v)~ To slide two fingers on a touchpad or similar device at the same time and with a relatively short distance between each other.

slide up (PN)~ The text displayed at the bottom of a locked phone screen during an incoming call.

Slidecast (PN)~ A tool that enables the user to record a narration over their presentation, export the presentation to a video, then upload that video to a video or information sharing website.

slider (n)~ A common Windows control that displays and sets a value from a continuous range of possible values, such as brightness or volume.

slider handle (n)~ The user interface control that facilitates modification of the appearance, position, or behavior of another control that displays and sets a value from a continuous range of possible values.

Slideshow (PN)~ A mode of Windows Photo Viewer which displays full-screen slide shows for photos.

Slideshow (PN)~ The Sway card that shows individual pieces of content sequentially, allowing forward and backward navigation one piece of content at a time.

slideshow (n)~ A view of a set of photos that displays them one at a time, sequentially.

Slideshow Web Part (n)~ A customizable component of a Microsoft Office Live Web site that allows users to create an album of rotating images on their Web pages.

slide-title master pair (n)~ The slide master and title master for a given design template that you have applied to a presentation.

sliding window (n)~ A window of fixed length L that moves along a timeline according to the stream's events. With every event on the timeline, a new window is created, starting at the event's start time.

slippage (n)~ The amount of time that a task has been delayed from its original baseline plan. The slippage is the difference between the scheduled start or finish date for a task and the baseline start or finish date.

slipstream (v)~ To integrate updates, patches or service packs into the base installation files of the original software, so that the resulting files will allow a single step installation of the updated software.

slot (n)~ The location in a library or media changer which is assigned to a certain media (tape or disc).

slot ~ a slot, or expansion slot, is an engineered technique for adding capability to a computer in the form of connection pinhole type contact points

Slow Down, Half (v)~ A filter effect in Windows Movie Maker.

Slow Jam (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 111.

slow page (n)~ A page that takes a long time (30 seconds or more) to download in a Web browser.

Slow Rock (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 95.

slower connection (n)~ A network connection that is not cable or DSL.

SlowKeys (n)~ An accessibility feature built into Macintosh computers and available for DOS and Windows that allows the user to add a delay to the keyboard so that a key must be held down for a certain amount of time before it is accepted.

SLP (n)~ A set of language resources that supports the deployment of a software program in a particular language.

SLS (n)~ A service which provides an infrastructure that enforces a software license policy based on trusted platform module; thus, enabling secure licensing to, and only to, the license holder.

small caps (n)~ A font effect in which lowercase text appears as capital letters in a reduced font size.

small computer system interface (n)~ A standard high-speed parallel interface defined by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). A SCSI interface is used for connecting microcomputers to peripheral devices, such as hard disks and printers, and to other computers and local area networks (LANs).

small organization (n)~ An organization with between 1-49 employees and 24 or less personal computers.

small outline dual inline memory module (n)~ A smaller version of a DIMM used in laptops.

small tile (n)~ A square tile of 70 x 70 pixels on the Start screen.

smalldatetime (n)~ A date and time data type that is less precise than the datetime data type. Data values range from January 1, 1900, through June 6, 2079, to an accuracy of one minute.

Smaller (adj)~ An item on the Text Size menu, which is opened from the Edit menu. Smaller is one of the text size choices for the user's instant messages

Smallest (oth)~ An item on the Text Size menu, which is opened from the Edit menu. Smallest is one of the text size choices for the user's instant messages

smallint (n)~ A data type of 2 bytes (16 bits) that stores whole numbers in the range of -2^15 (-32,768) through 2^15 - 1 (32,767).

smart blocking (n)~ A feature in the Messaging app that detects whether an SMS message is spam, based on its content.

smart card (n)~ A plastic (credit card-€"sized or smaller) device with an embedded microprocessor and a small amount of storage that is used, with an access code, to enable certificate-based authentication. Smart cards securely store certificates, public and private keys, passwords, and other types of personal information.

Smart card ~ A tamper-resistant hardware device the size of a credit card, that can be used for the storage of secure information such as personal information, electronic cash and private encryption keys.

Smart Card Personalization Control (PN)~ An ActiveX control that performs all Certificate Lifecycle Manager (CLM) smart card application management activities on a client computer.

smart card profile (n)~ A Certificate Lifecycle Manager (CLM) profile created when a request is performed using a profile template that only includes smart card-based certificate templates.

smart card reader (n)~ A device that is installed in computers to enable the use of smart cards for enhanced security features.

Smart Card Self Service Control (PN)~ Software installed on a client computer that enables end users and administrators to manage smart cards by providing a connection from the client computer to the smart card.

smart card unblocking (n)~ The action of binding a smart card with administrative credentials to reset the the personal identification number (PIN) attempt counter.

smart device (n)~ A hardware device based on the Windows Embedded CE operating system or a derivative such as Windows Mobile or Windows Automotive.

Smart Device Connectivity API (PN)~ An application programming interface that enables developers to establish a connection between a desktop computer and a device. This API enables developers to focus on creating remote tools, while it handles the details of device interconnectivity and transport mechanisms.

SMART error (n)~ An error returned by the SMART test.

smart file (n)~ A file that is only available when a device is connected to the Internet so that the file's data uses little space in the device's storage.

smart folder (n)~ In the Macintosh environment, a virtual folder that displays items based on specified search criteria.

smart host (n)~ A designated server through which Exchange routes all outgoing messages. The smart host then makes the remote connection. If a smart host is designated, the Exchange server only needs to transmit to the smart host, instead of repeatedly contacting the domain until a connection is made.

smart indent (n)~ An indent that is applied based on smart indenting rules for the language in which you are programming.

smart link (n)~ The connection between two activities in a runbook.

Smart Menus (PN)~ A feature of Windows Live Toolbar that provides additional information for particular kinds of text someone selects.

Smart Paging (PN)~ Functionality within the Dynamic Memory feature of Hyper-V that uses disk resources as additional, temporary memory when more memory is required to restart a virtual machine than what is physically available on the host.

smart phone (n)~ A wireless, mobile device that combines platform software, a browser, a modern chipset, and a telephone handset.

smart rounding (n)~ A marketing practice to use odd numbers that are marginally less than their nearest round number to set prices.

SMART system (n)~ A system by which technology is used to monitor and predict device performance and reliability. A SMART system employs various diagnostic tests to detect problems with devices, with the object of increasing productivity and protecting data.

Smart Task (PN)~ A small panel that is attached to the upper right-hand corner of a .NET control. When the panel is opened, it contains checkboxes and combo boxes that enables developers to select connectivity and other options for the control.

SmartArt (n)~ An Office feature that allows users to create professional looking information graphics quickly and easily.

SmartArt graphic (n)~ A graphic element from the SmartArt feature.

SmartArt graphic Picture Layout (PN)~ A feature that automates the task of positioning images and combining them with text in documents. It produces attractive, editable designs that highlight photos and accompanying text and make it easy for novices to produce compelling, high quality photo layouts.

SmartArt graphics (n)~ An Office feature that allows users to create professional looking information graphics quickly and easily.

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smartdial (n)~ A feature that allows end users to quickly search for contacts, previous calls, Speed Dials, or SIM contacts by using the phone keypad. As they type, an accumulator application will track their inputs and the corresponding matches, and allow them to select from a list of likely matches. A single key generally maps to multiple characters, and then combinations of key presses are used to generate a list of matching words or names relevant to the current application.

smartphone (n)~ A wireless, mobile device that combines platform software, a browser, a modern chipset, and a telephone handset.

Smartphone ~ A computer in a cellphone. As well as a phone, typically it will include both stills and movie cameras, music player, enough computing power to run sophisticated programs such as office sofware and games, satellite navigation, and gigabytes of storage. The most famous is Apple's- iPhone, but all the major manufacturers make them and they are where the IT industry is mostly focussed at the moment. Some think that they will completely replace most personal computers.

SmartScreen Application Reputation (PN)~ A rating of how safe an app is determined to be by SmartScreen, according to age, presence of digital certificate, and other criteria.

SmartScreen Filter (PN)~ A feature in Internet Explorer that helps detect phishing websites and can help protect you from installing malicious software or malware.

Smartsearch (PN)~ A feature that allows you to search your device content for contact names or contact-related content. E.g. search for Eric' will render all e-mail

SmartShapes (n)~ A technology that lets you develop shapes that behave like the objects they represent in the real world. You do this by defining formulas that represent shape attributes, such as width and height, and shape behavior, such as what the shape does when a user right-clicks it.

SMB (n)~ A file-sharing protocol designed to allow networked computers to transparently access files that reside on remote systems over a variety of networks. The SMB protocol defines a series of commands that pass information between computers. SMB uses four message types: session control, file, printer, and message.

SMB Direct (PN)~ An SMB feature that supports the use of network adapters that have RDMA capability and can function at full speed with low latency, while using little CPU.

SMB Multichannel (PN)~ An SMB feature that allows file servers to use multiple network connections simultaneously and includes fault tolerance and increased throughput.

SMBIOS (n)~ A BIOS developed to enable system-related information, such as information about hardware, to be gathered from computers on a network.

SMDS (n)~ A very high-speed, connectionless, packet-switched data transport service that connects LANs (local area networks) and WANs (wide area networks).

SMI (n)~ An interrupt generated by the host-controller-emulation hardware when a universal serial bus (USB) keyboard or mouse data is received and steered by the host controller hardware to a System Management Interrupt (SMI) or the standard host controller interrupt.

smiley (n)~ A string of text characters that, when viewed sideways, form a face expressing a particular emotion.

Smiley ~ :-)- or- :) A group of symbols used to indicate a smile or laughter in an email or newsgroup message (look at it sideways). There are all sorts of variants including :-(for sadness, ;-) for a smile with a wink, :-D for a big smile or a laugh. and :-o for astonishment. Collectively they are often called- emoticons.

Smiley Button (n)~ A button on the Comfy Cakes game interface that allows the player to select a smiley face decoration for their cake.

SMM (n)~ A mode used by some systems, typically portable computers, to perform specialized keystroke or other processing in BIOS firmware. While in SMM, the processor does not field interrupts that add to interrupt service routine (ISR) latencies.

SMO (PN)~ An application programming interface that supports the incorporation of SQL Server administration into any COM or OLE Automation application.

smoke test (n)~ A group of tests used to determine the health of a build at a high level. Typically, these tests exercise the core functionality to help team members determine whether further testing is worthwhile. They are run after the daily build to verify that compilation of source code has been built successfully and is ready for further testing.

smooth stream (n)~ Digital media that is delivered in a continuous flow across a network by one of the IIS Smooth Streaming extensions for IIS 7 (IIS Smooth Streaming or IIS

Live Smooth Streaming).

Smooth Streaming (PN)~ A feature that clients use to request fragments from a Smooth Streaming presentation to maintain an evenly distributed flow of content as client bandwidth and CPU resources change.

smooth streaming (n)~ A form of adaptive streaming used by the IIS Smooth Streaming extensions for IIS 7.

Smooth Streaming heuristics (n)~ Stream-switching logic algorithms hosted by Smooth Streaming-compatible clients (primarily Microsoft Silverlight) that determine the optimal bit rate in a Smooth Streaming presentation to render at any given instant. The two main criteria used to determine which bit rate is best to stream at any given instant are available bandwidth and client video-processing capability.

Smooth Streaming presentation (n)~ The collection of files that enable smooth streaming.

Smooth Streaming presentation content (n)~ Video files (with .ismv file name extensions) and audio files (with .isma file name extensions). Each file is output from an encoder (Expression Encoder 2 SP1 in this case) at different bit rates and synchronized such that clients can seamlessly request contiguous fragments from different files as network and CPU conditions change. The content files are a media container that stores the contiguous MP4 fragments.

Smooth Streaming presentation manifest (n)~ A file that stores information about the Smooth Streaming presentation.

SMORG (n)~ An organization with between 1-49 employees and 24 or less personal computers.

SMP (n)~ A multiprocessing operation in which multiple processors share the same memory, which contains one copy of the operating system, one copy of any applications that are in use, and one copy of the data. Because the operating system divides the workload into tasks and assigns those tasks to whatever processors are available, SMP reduces transaction time.

SMS (n)~ A short alphanumeric message that is sent between mobile phones or devices using the SMS protocol.

SMS (PN)~ A service for wireless products that allows users to send and receive brief messages consisting of text and numbers to and from mobile phones and devices.

SMS Administrator console (n)~ The primary interface that you use to administer SMS. The SMS Administrator console allows you to configure, run, and access SMS features and tools.

SMS API (PN)~ An API that is part of the Windows 8 extensible platform for sending and receiving SMS text messages through a mobile broadband adapter or a cellphone connected to a PC.

SMS center number (n)~ The number used to send and receive messages.

SMS client (n)~ A computer running SMS client components. A client can be further categorized as either a Legacy Client or an Advanced Client.

SMS Client policy (n)~ Configuration details for the SMS Client that are provided after client installation.

SMS collection (n)~ A set of resources in the Configuration Manager hierarchy.

SMS delivery confirmation (PN)~ A toggle switch to request delivery notification via SMS.

SMS Executive (n)~ The primary Configuration Manager service that accesses and updates the database and manages many different process threads.

SMS hardware inventory (n)~ An SMS feature that automatically gathers information about hardware on Legacy Client computers in an SMS site.

SMS Installer (n)~ An SMS tool that enables you to create customized, self-extracting, software installation files.

SMS inventory (n)~ An SMS feature that automatically gathers information about hardware and software on Advanced Client computers in an SMS site.

SMS message (n)~ A short alphanumeric message that is sent between mobile phones or devices using the SMS protocol.

SMS object (n)~ A component used in SMS software distribution and software updates — for example, collections, advertisements, programs, packages, deployments, and so on.

SMS Provider (n)~ A WMI provider that allows both read and write access to the Configuration Manager site database.

SMS resource (n)~ An object (such as a computer, a router, or a user group) that can be discovered and potentially become an SMS client and be managed by SMS. Resources and clients can be organized into collections.

SMS site (n)~ A collection of clients and SMS site systems that are bounded by a group of subnets, such as IP subnets or an Active Directory site, and which are specified by an SMS administrator as a site.

SMS site database (n)~ A Microsoft SQL Server database that stores SMS site data, such as discovery data, configuration data, and status messages and inventory data. Every primary site has an SMS site database. The server supporting the SMS site database is automatically assigned the site database server role.

SMS software distribution (n)~ An SMS feature that automatically distributes software programs to client computers in an SMS hierarchy.

SMS software inventory (n)~ An SMS feature that automatically gathers information about software on Legacy Client computers in an SMS site.

SMS text message (n)~ A short alphanumeric message that is sent between mobile phones or devices using the SMS protocol.

SMT (n)~ Microprocessor technology that enables the concurrent execution of multiple separate threads on a single physical processor.

SMTP (n)~ A member of the TCP/IP suite of protocols that governs the exchange of electronic mail between message transfer agents.

SMTP ~ (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol). The original method of transmitting and receiving email on the internet. Still sometimes used for transmitting, but has been widely replaced by- POP3- andIMAP.

SMTP adapter (n)~ An adapter that implements the SMTP protocol (that is, sends e-mail messages) to interact with line-of-business applications. This adapter includes only the send handler.

SMTP address (n)~ An e-mail address that uses the Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP).

SMTP connector (n)~ A software component that represents a logical path between a source and a destination for the purpose of transmitting Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) messages. A SMTP connector can be configured as a Send connector or as a Receive connector.

SMTP mail server (n)~ An e-mail server that uses the Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP).

SNA (n)~ A network model devised by IBM to enable IBM products, including mainframes, terminals, and peripherals, to communicate and exchange data.

snap (v)~ To automatically align drawing objects to gridlines, guides, columns, other objects, etc.

Snap (PN)~ A feature that enables customers to easily display two documents side by side, maximize a single document, and expand a window vertically by simply dragging window borders to the edge of the screen.

snap (v)~ To move an object, such as a window or an app, into a locked position on the screen.

Snap (PN)~ A feature that enables users to easily display two apps side by side or maximize a single app.

Snap Assist (PN)~ A feature that suggests apps for a customer to snap after they already snapped one app.

Snap Fill (PN)~ A feature that automatically sizes app windows so they maximize the screen real estate.

snap point (n)~ A location (both interval and non-interval) where the position of the content comes to rest after the user has completed their interaction.

snap resolution (n)~ In animation, specifies the regular intervals on the timeline at which you can set a keyframe. This interval rate is called snap resolution' because it refers to where on the timeline the playhead and keyframes can be 'snapped'.'

snap-in (n)~ A type of tool that you can add to a console supported by Microsoft Management Console (MMC). A stand-alone snap-in can be added by itself; an extension snap-in can be added only to extend the function of another snap-in.

snap-in console start page (n)~ The start page that appears in the results pane when the snap-in console root node is selected in the tree.

snap-in start page (n)~ The start page that appears in the results pane when a given snap-in is selected in the tree.

snapline (n)~ A user interface guide thats is used to align objects.

snapped app (n)~ The narrower of the two apps that can appear on the screen simultaneously after a second app is snapped to the screen.

snapshot (n)~ A static image of a set of data, such as the records displayed as the result of a query.

snapshot (n)~ A static report that contains data captured at a specific point in time.

snapshot (n)~ A picture taken with the webcam (during the call or any time).

snapshot ~ A copy of the data in a database at any given point in time.

snapshot ~ A copy of changed data in the active files and directories of a file system with the exception of the inode number

snapshot definition (n)~ A collection of settings required to produce a snapshot,

including user credentials, filter criteria, parameters, and schedule information.

Snapshot frame (n)~ A box the presenter can draw around a portion of the desktop to capture a static image of the enclosed portion of the desktop at that moment.

snapshot isolation level (n)~ A transaction isolation level in which each read operation performed by a transaction returns all data as it existed at the start of the transaction. Because a snapshot transaction does not use locks to protect read operations, it will not block other transactions from modifying any data read by the snapshot transaction.

snapshot replication (n)~ A replication in which data is distributed exactly as it appears at a specific moment in time and does not monitor for updates to the data.

Snapshot Share (n)~ A share available for the storage of snapshot files. Snapshot files contain the schema and data for published tables.

Snapshot slide (n)~ A slide that displays a static image of a presenter's desktop or the portion of the desktop captured in a Snapshot frame.

Snapshot Viewer (n)~ A program you use to view, print, and electronically mail a snapshot, such as a report snapshot.

snapshot window (n)~ A window that is defined according to the start and end times of the event in the stream, instead of a fixed grid along the timeline.

SNI (PN)~ The IIS feature that supports the SSL/TSL protocol extension and allows a virtual domain name, or a hostname, to be used to identify the network endpoint.

SNI based SSL (oth)~ An extension to SSL and TLS protocols that allows multiple domains to share the same IP address, with separate security certificates for each domain.

SNI SSL (oth)~ An extension to SSL and TLS protocols that allows multiple domains to share the same IP address, with separate security certificates for each domain.

sniff / sniffer ~ The process of listening to network traffic that you are not authorized to receive.

sniff / sniffer ~ Sniffer: network management tool that monitors data packets on a network to help administrators ensure message integrity and service quality.

sniffer (n)~ An application or device that can read, monitor, and capture network data exchanges and read network packets. If the packets are not encrypted, a sniffer provides a full view of the data inside the packet.

snip (n)~ Text, graphics, and any associated annotations captured by using Snipping Tool.

Snippet Gallery (PN)~ A gallery of HTML code snippets for common components that can be customized and added to SharePoint designs.

Snipping Tool (PN)~ A Windows tool used to capture a screen shot, or snip, of any object on the screen, and then annotate, save, or share the image.

SNMP (n)~ A network protocol used to manage TCP/IP networks. In Windows, the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) service is used to provide status information about a host on a TCP/IP network.

SNMP Response Editor (n)~ A feature that allows the user to specify where the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) trap generates when it matches the properties that are set as alert criteria.

SNMP trap (n)~ An unsolicited Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) packet sent from one SNMP entity to another usually in response to a stimulus or an event on the sending entity.

snooze (v)~ To delay a reminder or alarm by a specified time.

snowflake schema (n)~ An extension of a star schema such that one or more dimensions are defined by multiple tables. In a snowflake schema, only primary dimension tables are joined to the fact table. Additional dimension tables are joined to primary dimension tables.

SOA (n)~ A software architecture that uses policies, practices, and frameworks to enable application functionality to be provided and consumed as sets of services. These services are published at a level of granularity relevant to service consumers.

SOA resource record (n)~ A record that indicates the starting point or original point of authority for information stored in a zone. The SOA resource record (RR) is the first RR created when adding a new zone. It also contains several parameters used by other computers that use DNS to determine how long they will use information for the zone and how often updates are required.

SOAP (n)~ A simple, XML-based protocol for exchanging structured data and type information on the World Wide Web. The protocol is currently the de facto standard for XML messaging.

SOAP action (n)~ A parameter that can be used to specify a URI that identifies the intent of a SOAP message.

SOAP adapter (n)~ An adapter that implements the SOAP protocol to interact with line-of-business applications, publishes orchestrations as Web services, and consumes external Web services.

SOAP body (n)~ A collection of zero or more elements in a SOAP message.

SOAP extension (n)~ An extensibility class in .NET that allows the SOAP message to be intercepted before and after deserialization on incoming and outgoing messages. The SOAP extension may be used on both .NET clients and .NET services.

SOAP fault (n)~ A collection of elements in a SOAP message that identify the code and cause of an error.

SOAP header (n)~ The extensibility elements of a SOAP message. The SOAP header allows additional information to be sent with a SOAP request.

SOAP message (n)~ The data encapsulated in a SOAP envelope that flows back and forth between a client and a Web service.

SOC (n)~ A chip that integrates most of all of the basic components of a computer, including microprocessors and necessary support components. SOC technology is used in firewalls, gateways, specialized servers, and interactive devices.

social (PN)~ The webpage subheading for the view in Messenger that displays the social activity of friends.

social (adj)~ Of or related to social networking.

social (PN)~ An app category that facilitates communication or social networking.

Social (PN)~ An app category that facilitates communication or social networking.

Social Analytics ~ describes the process of measuring, analyzing and interpreting the results of interactions and associations among people, topics and ideas.

social authentication (n)~ A way to authenticate users by linking them to their social identity.

Social Center (PN)~ Area within Microsoft Social Engagement that provides a set of

user-based streams (of posts) that allow users to keep track of underlying data sets.

social channel (n)~ An account on a social networking site such as Facebook or Twitter that you connect to from Microsoft Dynamics CRM.

social computing (n)~ An area of computer science concerned with creating or recreating social conventions and social contexts online through the use of software and technology.

social data (n)~ A collection of features that can be used to store and share comments, shortcuts, descriptions, and other information about Web pages and items on a SharePoint site or the Internet.

social database (n)~ A database that is used to store social tagging information for a user, i.e. Social Comment or Social Tag or Social Rating.

social distance (n)~ The relationship between the user who typed the query and the people who are listed in the search results as defined by their positions in the organization.

social engineering (n)~ The practice of penetrating system security by tricking individuals into divulging passwords and information about network vulnerabilities. Often done by calling the individual on phone and pretending to be another employee of company with a computer-related question.

social feedback (n)~ Feedback about any content, page, or site that is provided using social bookmarks, tags or comments.

social network (n)~ A network made of people or organizations linked by some type of social relationship.

social networking (n)~ The use of Web sites and services that provide enhanced information and interaction capabilities with regard to people and resources.

social networking site (n)~ A site that provides social networking capabilities.

social profile (n)~ A profile on a social network that is owned and maintained by one or more individuals within Microsoft Social Engagement.

Social Rating Synchronization Job (PN)~ A timer job that synchronizes rating values between the social database and content database.

social sales (n)~ The part of the sales cycle that is conducted through social media platforms.

social security number (n)~ In the United States, a Taxpayer Identification Number assigned to citizens and some noncitizens. The number is required for anyone to obtain work or to receive governmental benefits, such as social security payments after retirement.

social slice (n)~ In a pie chart that represents records, for example, cases broken out by source, the part of the pie' (the slice) that represents social sources such as Facebook

social tag (n)~ A custom keyword or description and shortcut to a Web page or item on a SharePoint site or the Internet. All of these tags can be viewed, managed, and shared by using My Site.

social update (n)~ An action taken on Windows Live or on partner websites such as Facebook that is considered to have social relevance and that might appear in an activity feed. For example, photo activity and status updates are considered to be socially relevant. Within Windows Live, friends see one another's relevant actions in feeds within Messenger, on Windows Live Home, and other places. Depending on the partner and their settings, actions that a customer takes on Windows Live may be visible on partner sites,

actions they take on partner sites may be visible on Windows Live, or both.

Social updates (PN)~ The UI label for the Hotmail quick view that displays only the e-mail messages that originate from a social networking service such as Facebook.

socket (n)~ An identifier for a particular service on a particular node on a network. The socket consists of a node address and a port number, which identifies the service.

socket (n)~ An opening in the housing of a computer, portable device, peripheral, or other intelligent electronic device designed to hold a PC Card or smart card.

socket ~ a receptacle that provides a means of communication between two processes.

socket ~ An identifier that an application uses to uniquely identify an end point of communication.

socket ~ A means for directing data to an application in a- TCP/IP- network using a unique identifier that is a combination of an IP address and a port number.

SO-DIMM (n)~ A smaller version of a DIMM used in laptops.

soft booking (n)~ A project booking that tentatively assigns a resource to a project or activity without committing it to the schedule.

soft break (n)~ A break which is simulated by the debugger. It is used if a native program cannot be stopped for some reason (for example, the program is executing in kernel mode). The debugger freezes all threads and simulates a break.

soft delete (n)~ The process of moving an item to the Deleted Items folder.

soft edges (n)~ A picture, shape, or video effect that uses gradation as opposed to a hard outline. The edges of the object disappear or fade into the background.

soft font (n)~ A set of characters that are copied from a computers disk to a printers memory when requested for printing a document. Downloadable fonts are most commonly used with laser printers, although dot matrix printers can accept some of them.

soft hyphen (n)~ A hyphen that is used to control where a word or phrase breaks if it falls at the end of a line. For example, you can specify that the word nonprinting' breaks as 'non-printing' rather than 'nonprint-ing."

soft key (n)~ One of the two unlabeled keys located just below the display area on a mobile phone. These keys are called soft' because their functions change to fit the context. Labels in the lower part of the mobile screen tell users what the soft keys do.'

soft keyboard (n)~ A keyboard representation on the screen that allows users to type using touch, a stylus, or other input device.

soft page (n)~ A rendered page that can be slightly larger than the size specified using the InteractiveHeight and InteractiveWidth properties of a report (HTML and WinForm control).

soft page-break renderer (n)~ A rendering extension that maintains the report layout and formatting so that the resulting file is optimized for screen-based viewing and delivery, such as on a Web page or in the ReportViewer controls.

soft quota (n)~ A quota that does not enforce the quota limit, but generates all configured notifications.

soft reboot (n)~ The restarting of a running computer without first turning off the power.

soft recovery (n)~ Soft' recovery is what happens when the system is shut down improperly

soft restart (n)~ The restarting of a running computer without first turning off the power.

soft shadowing (n)~ A shadowing effect that uses gradation as opposed to a hard outline.

soft start (n)~ In a preset recording interval, a starting point which includes extra buffer time allocated to a planned scheduled recording in case the program starts a little early.

soft stop (n)~ In a preset recording interval, an end point which includes extra buffer time allocated to a planned scheduled recording in case the program ends a little late.

softkey (n)~ An item on mobile devices (e.g. mobile phones) that consists of a key plus a software label describing the current function of the key.

softkey (n)~ One of the two unlabeled keys located just below the display area on a mobile phone. These keys are called soft' because their functions change to fit the context. Labels in the lower part of the mobile screen tell users what the soft keys do.'

softphone (n)~ A software program integrated within your computer to serve as a telephone.

software (n)~ Licensed copies of Microsoft software identified on the Product List. Software does not include Online Services or Services Deliverables, but Software may be part of an Online Service.

Software ~ The programs that run on a computer. Without software, a computer can't do anything.

Software + Services (PN)~ A business model which blends locally installed, full-package software with Internet-delivered or hosted applications.

software as a service (n)~ The capability provided to the consumer for using the provider's applications running on a cloud infrastructure. The applications are accessible from various client devices through either a thin client interface, such as a web browser (e.g., web-based email), or a program interface. The consumer does not manage or control the underlying cloud infrastructure, including network, servers, operating systems, storage, or even individual application capabilities, with the possible exception of limited user-specific application configuration settings.

software asset management (n)~ A best practice incorporating a set of proven processes and procedures for managing and optimizing the purchase, deployment, maintenance, utilization, and disposal of software applications within an organization. SAM practice helps to manage risk from counterfeit as well as improperly licensed software.

Software Asset Management (n)~ A best practice incorporating a set of proven processes and procedures for managing and optimizing the purchase, deployment, maintenance, utilization, and disposal of software applications within an organization. SAM practice helps to manage risk from counterfeit as well as improperly licensed software.

software bundler (n)~ A program that installs other potentially unwanted software, such as adware or spyware. The license agreement of the bundling program may require these other components in order to function.

software decoder (n)~ A type of digital video disc () decoder that allows a DVD drive to display movies on your computer screen. A software decoder uses only software to display movies.

software deployment (n)~ The process of distributing and installing a software program throughout an entire organization.

software development kit (n)~ A set of routines (usually in one or more libraries) designed to allow developers to more easily write programs for a given computer,

operating system, or user interface.

software factory (n)~ A structured collection of tools, templates, libraries, documents, and other assets. The factory extends an integrated development environment with a custom process used to build a specific type of software system, application, or component.

software factory asset (n)~ A resource or set of resources provided by a software factory and used in a development environment to build a software application. Assets can include documents, models, configuration files, build scripts, source code files, prescriptive guidance, localization files, deployment manifests, test case definitions, and so forth.

software factory documentation (n)~ The help and other narrative that describes the other assets and activities contained in the software factory.

software factory product (n)~ The instance of a specific type of software system, application, or component built by the software factory.

software factory schema (n)~ The model that defines the structure of a factory. The schema organizes the assets and the custom process around a set of architectural views. The schema also describes the outputs of the factory.

software input panel (n)~ A software accessory that enables you to use a variety of direct input methods (such as handwriting, speech, touch, stylus, gestures, and so on) to interact with Windows-based programs. An input panel can include a writing pad and a character pad to convert handwriting into typed text or mathematical equations, and an on-screen keyboard to enter individual characters.

software key (n)~ A system-generated, device-specific, registry subkey that contains information about the driver software associated with a device.

software keyboard (n)~ A keyboard representation on the screen that allows users to type using touch, a stylus, or other input device.

Software Licensing Commerce Client (n)~ A service or feature of Windows that enables licensing at the feature level; thereby broadening the distribution and licensing options for retailers, ISVs, and OEMs. New business models may include: trials, subscriptions, gifting, transfers, or pay-for-use.

Software Licensing Service (n)~ A service which provides an infrastructure that enforces a software license policy based on trusted platform module; thus, enabling secure licensing to, and only to, the license holder.

software metering (n)~ A feature that monitors program usage on client computers.

software package (n)~ The combination of files, settings, and related general information that is required to install software on managed computers. The general information includes items such as the command line that needs to run on computers to install the software, hardware requirements that must be met before the software can be successfully installed, and a schedule for the installation.

software piracy (n)~ Any unauthorized copying, distribution, and use of computer software, or software theft.

Software Plus Services (PN)~ A business model which blends locally installed, full-package software with Internet-delivered or hosted applications.

software profile (n)~ A Certificate Lifecycle Manager (CLM) profile created when a request is performed using a profile template that only includes software-based certificate

templates.

software protection (n)~ The process of protecting data from loss or corruption by preventing installation of driver software from untrusted sources.

software provisioning (n)~ The act of configuring software packages in the Service Manager console and supplying the requested software packages to computers, as requested by Self-Service Portal users.

Software Publishing Certificate (n)~ A PKCS #7 signed-data object containing X.509 certificates. The certificate contains the verifiable public key of a trusted software publisher.

Software Publishing Certificate (n)~ An option button label in the Certificate type group box in the Certificate Settings Properties box in Mobile Deployment Manager.

software router (n)~ A router that is not dedicated to performing routing, but performs routing as one of multiple processes running on the router computer.

software telephone (n)~ A software program integrated within your computer to serve as a telephone.

software transformer (n)~ A software module or routine that modifies the events (data) into a format expected by the output device, and emits the data to that device.

software update (n)~ Any update, update rollup, service pack, feature pack, critical update, security update, or hotfix used to improve or fix a software product released by Microsoft Corporation.

Software Update Manager (n)~ A security role that grants permissions to administrative users so that they can define and deploy software updates.

software update point (n)~ A Configuration Manager site role that is configured on a computer running WSUS.

software upgrade (n)~ A software package that replaces an existing version of a product with a newer and/or more powerful or sophisticated version of the same product. The upgrade process typically leaves existing customer data and preferences intact while replacing the existing software with the newer version.

SoH (n)~ A declaration from a client computer that asserts the computer's health status. System health agents (SHAs) create SoHs and send them to a corresponding system health validator (SHV).

solicit-response adapter (n)~ A two-way send adapter. A solicit-response send adapter sends a request message from BizTalk Server to a destination, waits for a response message, and then submits the response message back to BizTalk Server.

solid color brush (n)~ A brush composed of a single color

solid-state drive (n)~ A primary storage device based on solid-state memory, such as flash memory, that provides nonvolatile storage with benefits of performance, reliability and power saving.

SOLIDUS (n)~ The / character.

solution (n)~ The coordinated delivery of the elements (including technologies, documentation, training and support) needed to successfully respond to a unique customer's business problem or opportunity.

solution (n)~ A set of components, for example, entities, attributes, relationships, workflows, and reports, that provide a specific set of functionality on top of the core CRM

platform.

solution (n)~ An instance of an application, such as NetBreeze or Microsoft Dynamics Marketing.

Solution Accelerator (n)~ An integrated set of Microsoft components, templates, and guidance designed to solve specific customer business problems.

solution architecture (n)~ The architecture of the software including its structure, entry points, trust areas, and class and component relationships.

solution component (n)~ A part of a solution that someone extending CRM can use to achieve specific functionality.

solution concept (n)~ A high-level description of how the solution will meet goals and requirements.

solution explorer (n)~ A component of Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio that allows you to view and manage items and perform item management tasks in a solution or a project.

Solution Explorer (PN)~ The window that displays solutions, projects, and files, as well as access to the commands that pertain to them.

solution package (n)~ A compressed file that can be deployed to a server farm or a site. It can contain assemblies, resource files, site and feature definitions, templates, code access security policies, and Web Parts.

solution provider (n)~ The company that defines the offering program for computers running FlexGo technology, including hardware, software, and services; support; financing.

solution publisher (n)~ A partner, such as an ISV, who develops solutions on top of a software platform.

solution repository (n)~ A deployment-wide container of solutions that can be deployed in multiple organizations.

Solutions to Problems (n)~ An item on the Control Panel.

solve order (n)~ The order of evaluation (from highest to lowest solve order) and calculation (from lowest to highest solve order) for calculated members, custom members, custom rollup formulas, and calculated cells in a single calculation pass of a multidimensional cube.

solvency ratio (n)~ An indicator of a company's ability to meet its long-term financial obligations, calculated by dividing net worth by total assets.

Some Adult Assistance May Be Needed (oth)~ A content descriptor developed by the Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB).

Some friends (PN)~ The UI label for a permissions setting that indicates an item is being shared with (made available to) only friends who don't have limited access.

Someone (PN)~ The display name UI label used when there isn't a display name value available, as when data can't be retrieved or someone hasn't completely filled out their profile.

Someone on Windows Live (PN)~ The display name UI label used when there isn't a display name value available, as when data can't be retrieved or someone hasn't completely filled out their profile.

someone@example.com (n)~ A sample email address used in Microsoft software and

Help files for demonstration purposes.

Sonata (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 105.

song (n)~ A brief musical composition.

song credit (n)~ Credits used to download songs with a Xbox Music Pass subscription.

Sony/Philips Digital Interface (n)~ A standard for digital transfer of audio.

sort (v)~ To organize information, such as a list of files, in a particular order. For example, a list of files can be sorted alphabetically by name in ascending or descending order.

sort code (n)~ A 6-digit code used by the British and Irish banking industries to identify banks and route money transfers between banks.

sort order (n)~ A way to arrange data based on value or data type. You can sort data alphabetically, numerically, or by date. Sort orders use an ascending (1 to 9, A to Z) or descending (9 to 1, Z to A) order.

sortable managed property (n)~ A managed property whose result set can be sorted based on the property before the result set is returned.

sorting (n)~ A method of arranging data based on the order of specified information. For example, records sorted by class would list all records within a class before moving to records in the next class.

sorting code (n)~ A code that defines how data is sorted in a report.

sorting ID (n)~ A code which dictates the correct order for sorting the characters of a language. The sorting ID is used in conjunction with a locale ID to distinguish between default sorts and alternate sorts for locales which have more than one sorting order.

sorting order (n)~ A way to arrange data based on value or data type. You can sort data alphabetically, numerically, or by date. Sort orders use an ascending (1 to 9, A to Z) or descending (9 to 1, Z to A) order.

Soul (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 42.

Sound (PN)~ The label of the picker box showing a list of Alarms and Alerts.

sound board (n)~ A type of expansion board on PC-compatible computers that allows the playback and recording of sound, such as from a WAV or MIDI file or a music CD-ROM. Most PCs sold at retail include a sound card.

sound card (n)~ A type of expansion board on PC-compatible computers that allows the playback and recording of sound, such as from a WAV or MIDI file or a music CD-ROM. Most PCs sold at retail include a sound card.

Sound Clip (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 37.

sound file (n)~ A file that contains the information a computer uses to play sounds on your computer. Sound files usually have the file extension .wav.

Soundcard ~ Originally an- expansion card- to enable the PC to make sounds more sophisticated than a simple 'beep!'. Now usually built into the motherboard.

SoundSentry (n)~ A Windows feature that produces a visual cue, such as a screen flash or

a blinking title bar, whenever the computer plays a system sound.

Soundtrack (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 24.

source (n)~ A disk, file, document, or other collection of information from which data is taken or moved.

source (n)~ Audio and video content that can be captured and encoded from devices installed on your computer or from a file.

source (n)~ The database in a particular operation that the operation does not modify.

source (n)~ The SSIS data flow component that makes data from different external data sources available to the other components in the data flow.

source (n)~ A synchronization provider that enumerates any changes and sends them to the destination provider.

source (n)~ The web application from which Operations Manager- received the event.

source (n)~ The media that the information is coming from, such as Facebook or Twitter.

source adapter (n)~ A data flow component that extracts data from a data store.

source area (n)~ A cell range that you consolidate in the destination area you specify.

source code (n)~ Human-readable program statements written by a programmer or developer in a high-level or assembly language that are not directly readable by a computer. Source code needs to be compiled into object code before it can be executed by a computer.

source code ~ Computer programs or operating systems are originally written by a human being in a programming language. This is called the source code of the software.

source code configuration file (n)~ A file that Build.exe uses to generate source code. A source code configuration file can be a dirs file, a sources file, or a makefile file.

source code control (n)~ A set of features that include a mechanism for checking source code in and out of a central repository. It also implies a version control system that can manage files through the development lifecycle, keeping track of which changes were made, who made them, when they were made, and why.

source company account (n)~ The legal entity that is the origin of a liability in an intercompany economic transaction.

source control (n)~ A set of features that include a mechanism for checking source code in and out of a central repository. It also implies a version control system that can manage files through the development lifecycle, keeping track of which changes were made, who made them, when they were made, and why.

Source Control Explorer (n)~ A window that is used to view and manage Team Foundation source control items which can include team projects folders and files.

source cube (n)~ The cube on which a linked cube is based.

source data (n)~ The original data on which a computer application is based.

source data (n)~ The list or table that's used to create a PivotTable or PivotChart report. Source data can be taken from an Excel list or range, an external database or cube, or another PivotTable report.

source data integration (n)~ The process of cleansing source data, such as transactional and operational data, and moving it to a data warehouse or a data mart.

source database (n)~ A database on the Publisher from which data and database objects are marked for replication as part of a publication that is propagated to Subscribers. For a database view, the database on which the view is created.

source depot (n)~ An internal version control system that enables people to work on one project from separate workstations and still maintain an up-to-date version of each file.

source details (n)~ Name of the view that has details about the selected source.

source directory (n)~ The folder that contains the file or files to be copied or moved.

source document (n)~ The document where a linked or embedded object was originally created.

source document (n)~ An original record that evidences the occurrence of one or more economic, resource flow, and accounting events. A source document is entered into a system that records, classifies, tracks, and reports on the economic resources exchanged or committed at the time of the event.

source document (n)~ The business documents that trigger a warehouse activity, such as a sales order that triggers an activity to pick an item from inventory.

source document amount (n)~ A monetary amount measurement that is documented on a source document.

source file (n)~ A file that contains the data that a program will process and store in a destination file.

source inventory location (n)~ The inventory location where materials required by a kanban production activity or transfer activity are picked.

source language (n)~ The programming language in which the source code for a program is written.

Source Manager (n)~ A dialog box that allows users to add/remove/organize the list of bibliographic information for the document

source model (n)~ The model from which data will be moved.

source object (n)~ The single object to which all objects in a particular collection are connected by way of relationships that are all of the same relationship type.

source of authority (n)~ The location where Active Directory directory service objects, such as users and groups, are mastered (an original source that defines copies of an object) in a cross-premises deployment.

source of lead (n)~ The source of an account, business contact, or opportunity; for example, an advertisement or personal reference.

source partition (n)~ An Analysis Services partition that is merged into another and is deleted automatically at the end of the merger process.

source program (n)~ The program used to create a linked object or embedded object. To edit the object, you must have the source program installed on your computer.

source provider (n)~ A synchronization provider that enumerates any changes and sends them to the destination provider.

source requirement (n)~ The product quantity documented on a source document line that creates a pegging requirement.

source subscription (n)~ A subscription that is canceled to create a new subscription as a result of a conversion or merge.

source system (n)~ The system in which application and metadata reside before they are

migrated to a different one.

source term (n)~ The term in the source language that is associated with a concept.

Sourced From (n)~ The source where the user was created. It can be an Azure AD, synced from a local directory, or a Microsoft account.

South African National Clearing Code (PN)~ A series of numbers used to identify banks and transaction routing information for South African financial institutes.

Southbridge ~ the chip that controls all of the computers I/O functions, such as USB, audio, serial, the system BIOS, the ISA bus, the interrupt controller and the IDE channels. In other words, all of the functions of a processor except memory, PCI and AGP.

Southern Rock (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 56.

South-North (adj)~ A node placement style that specifies that the nodes are placed south-north in relation to the MOM Management Server.

SOW (n)~ A detailed description of the work that needs to be completed within the scope of a contract.

SOX (PN)~ A U.S. federal law that requires the preservation of records by certain exchange members, brokers, and dealers.

SOX Compliance and Technology Options (n)~ A template that addresses the general activities involved in efforts to achieve more efficient SOX compliance.- This project assumes that the organization is already SOX compliant.

SP (n)~ A tested, cumulative set of all hotfixes, security updates, critical updates and updates, as well as additional fixes for problems found internally since the release of the product. Service packs may also contain a limited number of customer requested design changes or features, and contain all fixes since the previous service pack or RTM.

SP2, SP3 ~ (Service Pack 2, 3 etc)- Microsoft occasionally release a large package of updates for a Windows version, rolling up previous small updates into one package, and patching vulnerabilities which have come to light since the original release. These major packages tend to be called Service Pack and a number.

space (n)~ The approximate location of one or more resources, such as a person, computer, printer, or asset, in a space plan.

Space (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 44.

space (n)~ A personal web presence provided by the Windows Live Spaces service.

space character (n)~ A character that is entered by pressing the SPACEBAR on the keyboard and that typically appears on the screen as a blank space.

Space Explorer (n)~ A window that displays a list of all the spaces in the drawing and all the resources associated with each space.

space gesture (n)~ In Tablet PC Input Panel, an action gesture that performs the same action as pressing the SPACE key on the keyboard.

space plan (n)~ A drawing that uses Space shapes and resource shapes to track the approximate location of resources in a building. A type of building plan.

space saving (adj)~ A chassis type that can be reported by the Win32_SystemEnclosure

class in Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) and that refers to a chassis that is specifically designed to be compact to save physical space.

SPACEBAR (n)~ A long key occupying much of the bottom row of most keyboards that sends a space character to the computer.

Spaces (PN)~ The link to the user's personal online space, with blog functionality, photo albums, and lists, on Windows Live Spaces.

spacing character (n)~ A character with a non-zero width.

spam (n)~ An unsolicited and typically unwelcome message, often commercial or political in nature, transmitted via the Internet as a mass mailing (sometimes as if from a fictitious user or domain) to a large number of recipients.

Spam ~ Unsolicited bulk advertising, usually via email. Originally a name for mass postings to Usenet- newsgroups- advertising products or services, regardless of their relevance to the newsgroup. (The name comes from a famous Monty Python sketch in which every conversation is interrupted every few- seconds by people shouting 'spam spam spam' at the top of their voices). Sending spam is illegal in most jurisdictions. A spam filter is a program designed to automatically remove spam from your email before you see it and is standard in any corporate email system.

spam ~ An inappropriate attempt to use a- mailing list, or- USENET- or other networked communications facility as if it was a broadcast medium (which it is not) by sending the same message to a large number of people who didn't ask for it.

spam confidence level (n)~ The normalized value that is assigned to an e-mail message. This value indicates, based on the characteristics of the message, such as the content, message header, and so forth, the likelihood that the message is spam. This value is persisted with the message when the message is sent to other Exchange servers.

spam confidence level threshold (n)~ The level at which the content filter feature in Exchange Server takes a specific action on a specific message, such as rejecting a message or deleting a message.

Spam Fighters program (PN)~ The spam-fighting program that Hotmail runs where actual customers classify e-mail messages as junk' or 'not junk.' Because the program is by invitation only

Spam Filter page (n)~ The page that enables users to manage all aspects of their spam filtering and storage.

spam on IM (n)~ Unsolicited commercial instant messages or presence subscription requests sent to multiple users.

Spam Options area (n)~ The area of the Spam Filter page that allows users to select spam storage options.

Spam Quarantine storage option (n)~ The option on the Spam Filter page that redirects mail identified as spam to individual Web-based mailboxes hosted by Exchange Hosted Services servers. Spam is stored for 15 days, and then automatically purged.

Spam Redirection storage option (n)~ The option on the Spam Filter page that redirects mail identified as spam to a single SMTP address within the domain that is set by the administrator.

spam submission (n)~ The submission by users of unfiltered messages to the spam evaluation team at Exchange Hosted Services. Users submit the unfiltered spam messages

with the full Internet headers intact to the organization's abuse alias.

spammer (n)~ A person who sends spam.

spanned volume (n)~ A dynamic volume consisting of disk space on more than one physical disk. You can increase the size of a spanned volume by extending it onto additional dynamic disks. You can create spanned volumes only on dynamic disks. Spanned volumes are not fault tolerant and cannot be mirrored.

SPAP (n)~ A two-way, reversible encryption mechanism for authenticating PPP connections employed by Shiva remote access servers.

Spark (PN)~ An open source project for a fast and general engine for large-scale data processing using an advanced DAG execution engine that supports cyclic data flow and in-memory computing and combines SQL, streaming, and complex analytics for machine learning.

Spark application (n)~ A- driver program- that runs the user'smain- function and executes various- parallel operations- on a cluster.

spark-defaults.conf (n)~ The configuration file where Spark's configurable properties are stored, where each line consists of a key and a value separated by whitespace.

sparkline (n)~ A miniature chart that can be inserted into text or embedded within a cell on a worksheet to illustrate highs, lows, and trends in your data.

sparse array (n)~ An array (arrangement of items) in which many of the entries are identical, commonly zero. It is not possible to define precisely when an array is sparse, but it is clear that at some point, usually when about one-third of the array consists of identical entries, it becomes worthwhile to redefine the array.

sparse column (n)~ A column that reduces the storage requirement for null values at the cost of more overhead to retrieve nonnull values.

sparse file (n)~ A file that is handled in a way that requires much less disk space than would otherwise be needed. Sparse support allows an application to create very large files without committing disk space for those regions of the file that contain only zeros. For example, you can use sparse support to work with a 42-GB file in which you need to write data only to the first 64 KB (the rest of the file is zeroed).

sparsity (n)~ The relative percentage of a multidimensional structure's cells that do not contain data.

spatial (adj)~ Pertaining to the relative position of things in an area.

spatial column (n)~ A table column that contains data of a spatial data type, such as geometry or geography.

spatial data (n)~ Data that is represented by 2D or 3D images. Spatial data can be further subdivided into geometric data (data that can use calculations involving Euclidian geometry) and geographic data (data that identifies geographic locations and boundaries on the earth).

spatial index (n)~ An extended index which provides the ability to index a spatial column.

spatiotemporal (adj)~ Pertaining to something that exists both in space and time.

SPC (n)~ A PKCS #7 signed-data object containing X.509 certificates. The certificate contains the verifiable public key of a trusted software publisher.

SPDIF (n)~ A standard for digital transfer of audio.

speaker (n)~ The microphone and speaker on a calling device/phone that allows you to converse with someone without using the handset or headset.

Speaker Calibration wizard (n)~ A wizard that helps the user to adjust their speakers for the best sound by running automatic calibration tests for levels, delay, and frequency response.

speaker fill (n)~ A System Audio Effects (SYSFX) component used to provide a more immersive audio experience in the Windows Media Player and thus an improved listening experience by utilizing the available speakers that a user has attached to his/her PC by sending audio to all of the speakers, regardless of the number of channels the content contains. This will provide a better sounding experience for stereo and quadraphonic content being rendered on multi-channel playback systems.

speaker phantoming (n)~ An audio effect that can split sounds designed for multiple speakers into fewer speakers.

speaker volume (n)~ An indicator showing the level of sound registered during a conversation.

Speakerphone (adj)~ The name of a device profile that is activated when the device is used as a speaker phone.

speakerphone (n)~ The microphone and speaker on a calling device/phone that allows you to converse with someone without using the handset or headset.

special character (n)~ A character that is not found on your keyboard and must be inserted from within the software or by pressing a combination of keys on your keyboard.

special depreciation allowance (n)~ A deduction from the depreciable basis of qualifying fixed assets taken in the first year of service.

special depreciation ratio (n)~ The depreciation ratio that is used in the calculation of special depreciation for assets.

Special interest (PN)~ The Lifestyle subcategory containing apps for people with interests not found in other categories.

special paper (n)~ Paper that has colored, preprinted patterns or borders on it. You can use these papers to create a colorful and stylish look without a color printer or copier.

special permissions (n)~ On NTFS volumes, a custom set of permissions. You can customize permissions on files and directories by selecting the individual components of the standard sets of permissions.

special skill (n)~ Capability, knowledge, and aptitude that are relatively rare.

specialization (n)~ A specific focus areas which is a subset of the Microsoft Partner Program Competencies.

specialized device (n)~ A new type of device that we don't have built-in support for in Windows.

Specialized Device Access Model (PN)~ The model that describes the two ways that a Windows Store app can access a specialized device: Open Access Model and Restricted Device Access Model.

specification (n)~ In information processing, a description of the data records, programs, and procedures involved in a particular task.

specifier (n)~ The name given to a programming entity, such as a class or a variable.

SPECT (n)~ A type of computed tomography (CT) scan in which a small amount of a

radioactive drug is injected into a vein.

spectrum ~ A continuous range of frequencies, usually wide in extent, within which waves have some specific common characteristics.

specular material (n)~ A type of material that controls the color of the specular highlight on a 3D object.

Speech (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 101.

Speech (PN)~ A phone feature that enables speech recognition, pressing and holding the Start button.

Speech API (n)~ A feature in some versions of Windows that allows applications to include speech recognition or convert text to speech.

speech input (n)~ Text that is entered by dictating into a microphone.

speech recognition (n)~ The ability to interpret vocal commands or convert spoken words into computer-readable text. Speech recognition programs enable you to control an application or enter text by speaking into a microphone, rather than by using a keyboard.

speech recognition engine (n)~ The component of Speech Engine Services (SES) that converts spoken input to text and delivers the text to an application. SES is a component of Speech Server.

speech recognition profile (n)~ The results from your speech training and the recognition settings that you chose.

speech synthesis (n)~ A feature that developers use to create spoken words from text in an app.

Speech-to-Speech Translation ~ involves translating one spoken language into another. It combines- speech recognition, machine translation and text-to-speech technology.

speed bump (n)~ A control that slows down the speed of panning from a user interaction.

speed dial (n)~ A single- or double-digit number associated with telephone numbers, or e-mail or Web addresses, that enables users to quickly access the numbers or addresses.

Speed Dial (n)~ A menu item that enables the user to quickly access telephone numbers or e-mail or Web-addresses through an associated list of single or double-digit numbers.

speed dial (n)~ A feature where users can add contacts that they call frequently so that they can get to their numbers quickly rather than going through the Contact list in People.

speed dial key (n)~ A single- or double-digit number associated with telephone numbers, or e-mail or Web addresses, that enables users to quickly access the numbers or addresses.

speed dial list (n)~ A list of single or double-digit numbers associated with telephone numbers, or e-mail or Web-addresses, that enables users to quickly access the numbers or addresses.

speed dial number (n)~ A single- or double-digit number associated with telephone numbers, or e-mail or Web addresses, that enables users to quickly access the numbers or addresses.

speed dialing (n)~ A process by which a user presses and holds a key on their mobile phone keypad to dial a specific phone number.

Speed Up, Double (v)~ A filter effect in Windows Movie Maker.

spell tuning processor (n)~ A processor used to fine-tune a spelling checker dictionary.

spelling checker (n)~ A feature or tool that helps users check for and correct misspellings in a document.

Spelling pane (PN)~ A pane that provides functionality to correct spelling errors in your document.

Spelling Service (PN)~ A Web service that provides spelling checker functionality.

spend (n)~ An expenditure in the procurement domain.

spending limit (n)~ A feature in Microsoft Azure that protects users from accidentally incurring charges for usage beyond the included offer monthly amount by disabling the service for the remainder of that billing month.

SPF (n)~ An extension of the SMTP protocol that prevents spammers from forging the From: fields in e-mail messages by verifying that the IP address in the SMTP Received: header is authorized to send e-mail for the sender's domain.

spherical projection (n)~ The result of projecting an image onto a sphere.

SPID (n)~ An 8-digit to 14-digit number that identifies the services that you order for each B-channel. For example, when you order Primary Rate ISDN, you obtain two phone numbers and two SPIDs from your Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) provider. Typical ISDN adapters cannot operate without configuring SPIDs.

Spike (n)~ A special AutoText entry that stores multiple deletions. Microsoft Office Word appends one item to another until you paste the contents as a group in a new location in your document. You can also use the Microsoft Office Clipboard to get the same result.

Spim (n)~ Unsolicited commercial instant messages or presence subscription requests sent to multiple users.

spin box (n)~ A control (composed of a text box and spin button control) that allows a user to adjust a value from a limited range of possible values.

Spin, In (v)~ A title animation in Windows Movie Maker.

Spin, out (v)~ A title animation in Windows Movie Maker.

spindle (n)~ Any drive included within the chassis of a laptop or other portable computer. A laptop including a floppy disk drive and a hard drive would be considered a two-spindle machine.

spinlock (n)~ A locking mechanism associated with a global data structure. This mechanism ensures that only one thread can get access to the data structure at any given time.

splash screen (n)~ An initial screen displayed by interactive software, usually containing a logo, version information, author credits, or a copyright notice.

splatted variable (n)~ A variable passed as a command argument where the variable sigil -€˜$' has been replaced with -€˜@'. The contents of a variable passed this way will be -€œsplatted-€? by the runtime rather than being passed as a single argument.

spline (n)~ A curved line, made up of segments and defined by control points.

splined interpolation (n)~ One of three methods used to describe how an animation transitions between values over its duration. This method uses a Bezier curve to describe how the animation transitions between key frames. The Bezier curve starts at zero, which corresponds to the current key frame value, and ends at one (the next key frame's value). By altering the curve's two control points, you alter the animation's progress curve.

split (v)~ To divide an audio or video clip into two clips.

split (n)~ The total amount of time up to a given point that the user marks while using the stopwatch. After marking a split, the stopwatch continues running in the background.

split access token (n)~ A combination of full access token and filtered access token linked together by the local security authority (LSA) component of the operating system.

split bar (n)~ A division between window panes in a split window; the split bar visually separates window panes.

split box (n)~ A special control added to a window, typically adjacent to the scroll bar, that allows a user to split a window or adjust a window split.

split brain syndrome (n)~ A state in which one or more of the nodes in a cluster cannot communicate with the other cluster nodes. In this case, the cluster may be split into two or more partitions that cannot communicate with each other.

split button (n)~ A drop-down button that performs a default action and can also expand to a list of other possible actions.

split domain (n)~ A Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) address space or domain suffix that is shared by two different messaging systems. For example, you may have to share the SMTP address space between Microsoft Exchange and a third-party e-mail system, or between Exchange environments that are configured in different Active Directory forests. In these scenarios, users in each e-mail system have the same domain suffix as part of their e-mail addresses.

split form (n)~ A form in which two views are displayed at the same time. These are synched so that as your focus moves in one view it is changed automatically in the other view.

split gesture (n)~ A revision gesture that is used to add space within a word (split words).

split keyboard mode (n)~ A keyboard layout in which the onscreen keyboard can be split into two halves, resulting into two halves of the keyboard towards the edge of the screen.

split source document (n)~ A source document that documents partial product quantities and monetary amounts from one referenced document of the same class.

split stack layout (n)~ A layout style in which each end of the ToolStrip is the base of a stack, with some items stacked at the head and other items stacked at the tail. Items are stacked from the ends in.

split task (n)~ A task that is scheduled for non-contiguous periods of time. For example, a two-day task that does not require contiguous work might be split so that the first day of work is scheduled for Monday, and the second day is scheduled for Thursday.

split testing (n)~ A method of marketing testing by which a baseline control sample is compared to a variety of single-variable test samples to improve response rates.

split time (n)~ The time recorded for an interval or a segment of a race.

split view (n)~ A view that allows the user to see both a form and a datasheet at the same time.

Split view (n)~ A view that allows the user to see both Code view and Design view at the same time.

splitter ~ A simple device that takes one input and sends it to several identical ports without amplification.

splitter function (n)~ A function used to split the specified columns into a set of additional columns using the specified splitter.

splitting (n)~ The process of separating the copy of the file inside Briefcase from the copy outside Briefcase.

SPM (PN)~ The entity in the operating system that decides on and manages performance and power settings for certain user scenarios.

SPN (n)~ The name by which a client uniquely identifies an instance of a service. It is usually built from the DNS name of the host. The SPN is used in the process of mutual authentication between the client and the server hosting a particular service.

spoken word (n)~ Human voice.

sponsor (n)~ An individual who initiates and approves a project and its results.

sponsored site (n)~ Another site promoted by the host site.

sponsorship (n)~ An advertiser's association with a Web site that can involve financial or material support in return for increased visibility perceived advantage over run-of-site advertising and a targeted audience.

Sponsorship Wizard (PN)~ A wizard that enables users to set up multiple records for sponsorship items, such as booths, signs, or banners, for an event quickly and easily.

spoof (v)~ To make a transmission appear to come from a user other than the user who performed the action.

spoofed mail (n)~ An e-mail message whose sending address has been modified to appear as though it originates from a sender other than the actual sender of the message.

spoofing ~ A process whereby a router responds to keep alive messages from a host rather than passing them on the remote client, thus saving call charges. Used mainly in- ISDN

spoofing ~ Of an e-mail message or network packet, falsely claiming to be from an address different from that from which it actually originated.

spool / spooler ~ Temporary storage of batch data until it is ready to be handled (for example, by a processor or printer).

spool / spooler ~ Spooler: A program that handles print jobs and places them in a queue for distribution and printing on one or more printers.

spooler (n)~ Hardware or software that stores data temporarily for later processing.

spooling (n)~ A process on a server in which print documents are stored on a disk until a printer is ready to process them. A spooler accepts each document from each client, stores it, then sends it to a printer when the printer is ready.

Sports (PN)~ An application that allow the user to follow sports headlines, teams, scores, schedules and standings.

sports (PN)~ An app category that provides news or other information about organized sports.

Sports (PN)~ An app category that provides news or other information about organized sports.

Sports (PN)~ A game category that simulates a sport or recreational activity.

Sports & activities (PN)~ The Kids & family app subcategory containing apps for people who enjoy sports and recreational activities.

sports + recreation (PN)~ A game category that simulates a sport or recreational activity.

Sports Scoreboard (n)~ A title animation in Windows Movie Maker that makes the title slide in from the top and then quickly disappear.

spot (n)~ A short presentation or commercial on television or radio between major

programs.

spot color (n)~ A premixed color matched to a standard color guide, such as PANTONE.

Spot Corruption Handling (PN)~ An error-handling function of NTFS that is targeted only to corrupted areas to avoid lengthy checkdisk operations.

Spot Fixer (PN)~ A process that repairs any errors that the online scan detects.

spot light (n)~ A type of light that is cast like a real spot light. The light starts from the position of the light and spreads out in the shape of a cone. Parts of a 3D object outside the cone of light cast will not be affected by the spot light.

spot metering (n)~ In photography, a method of calculating exposure whereby only a tiny point of the scene is taken into account.

Spot Verifier (PN)~ A process that verifies and eliminates lengthy chkdsk due to any transient errors that NTFS detects.

spot-check report (n)~ A report generated for a published app after a spot check has been done.

Spotlight (n)~ A home page pane with links to online services, program-specific features, help topics, or other information.

spotlight (PN)~ A screen in the store that highlights new and updated games, apps, and music.

spotlight (n)~ A category of products given special prominence in the Store via editorial programming.

Spotlight (PN)~ The filter that shows videos or channels that are curated by the Office 365 Video administrator or channel administrator and highlighted in the portal or channel home so that all users can see them.

Spotlight Site (n)~ A listing or document selected as the best recommendation in the Site Directory.

SPP Notification Service (PN)~ A Windows service that provides software licensing activation and notification.

spread (n)~ A small overlap that extends the shape of the upper of two differently colored, abutting objects. A spread extends beyond the area that it knocks out.

spread by ratio (v)~ To spread a non-leaf-level value to all leaf-level members while maintaining the ratio between the non-leaf-level and leaf-level members.

spread evenly (v)~ To enter a non-leaf-level value and spread it evenly over all leaf-level cells.

spreading (n)~ The process of entering data at a non-leaf level and distributing the data automatically to the leaf level while maintaining data consistency within the model.

spreadsheet (n)~ An application commonly used for budgets, forecasting, and other finance-related tasks that organizes data values using cells, where the relationships between cells are defined by formulas. A change to one cell produces changes to related cells. Spreadsheet programs usually provide graphing capabilities for output and a variety of formatting options for text, numeric values, and graph features.

Spreadsheet ~ A- program- used for doing calculations and setting up financial balance sheets, indispensable for accountants and managers. The best known is Microsoft Excel.

Spreadsheet Compare (PN)~ A Microsoft Office product that detects and categorizes changes between two spreadsheets to facilitate review and approval processes.

Spreadsheet Component (n)~ A Microsoft Office Web Component that provides the interactive functionality of a spreadsheet on a Web page. You can enter data, add formulas and functions, apply filters, change formatting, and recalculate.

Spreadsheet Inquire (PN)~ A Microsoft Office product that provides interactive diagnostics to identify errors, deviations from spreadsheet best practices and insights into data flow in and out of the spreadsheet.

Spreadsheet Management (PN)~ A set of features in the Office 365 Compliance center that provides customers with the ability to understand and control the use of their spreadsheets.

spreadsheet program (n)~ An application commonly used for budgets, forecasting, and other finance-related tasks that organizes data values using cells, where the relationships between cells are defined by formulas. A change to one cell produces changes to related cells. Spreadsheet programs usually provide graphing capabilities for output and a variety of formatting options for text, numeric values, and graph features.

spreadsheet report view (n)~ A report view that provides interactive functionality for a spreadsheet on a Web page.

sprint (n)~ In the Scrum method of agile software development, work is confined to a regular, repeatable work cycle, known as a sprint or iteration. In by-the-book Scrum, a sprint is 30 days long, but many teams prefer shorter sprints, such as one-week, two-week, or three-week sprints. But how long each sprint lasts is something for the team to decide, who must weigh the advantages or disadvantages of a longer or shorter sprint for their specific development environment. The important thing is that a sprint is a consistent duration.

SPRJ file (n)~ An XML-based file in which the Sequencer stores its Exclusion Items and Parse Items information. The SPRJ file is used heavily in the creation of application records as well as during an upgrade to a package.

SPX (n)~ The transport level (ISO/OSI level 4) protocol used by Novell NetWare. SPX uses IPX to transfer the packets, but SPX ensures that messages are complete.

SpyNet (n)~ A voluntary worldwide community of Windows AntiSpyware users that plays a key role in determining which suspicious programs are classified as spyware by reporting potential spyware to Microsoft. Any user can choose to join SpyNet. Signatures are created for programs that are identified as spyware and made available to all users.

SpyNet Community Rating (n)~ Information provided by the SpyNet community which shows the percentage of users who allowed or blocked a particular program. This information is available even before they confirm whether or not a program is spyware.

spyware (n)~ A program that collects information, such as the web sites a user visits, without adequate consent. Installation may be without prominent notice or without the user's knowledge.

Spyware ~ Programs, typically installed by stealth, which record what you do on your PC and send reports to criminals, allowing them to steal your bank details, passwords and so on. See also- Malware.

SQL (n)~ A database query and programming language widely used for accessing, querying, updating, and managing data in relational database systems.

SQL adapter (n)~ An adapter that exchanges information between BizTalk Server and a

SQL Server database.
SQL Agent service (n)~ The SQL Server agent (SQLAgent$MICROSOFT$DPM$) that manages the DPM jobs schedule.
SQL Azure fabric (n)~ A distributed computing system composed of tightly integrated networks, servers, and storage. The SQL Azure fabric enables automatic failover, load balancing, and automatic replication between physical servers.
SQL Azure Reader (PN)~ The Azure ML module to import data from Azure SQL into an experiment from data management services outside Azure Machine Learning Studio.
SQL Data Sync (PN)~ The capability or feature of SQL Database that shares data across multiple SQL Database instances and SQL Server databases.
SQL Data Sync Preview (PN)~ An initial version of SQL Data Sync.
SQL Data Warehouse (PN)~ A service type of the Data Services service.
SQL database (n)~ A database based on Structured Query Language (SQL).
SQL Database (PN)~ The Microsoft-hosted database and web services that enable relational queries, search, and data synchronization with mobile users, remote offices, and business partners, which can store and retrieve structured, semi-structured, and unstructured data.
SQL Database instance (n)~ An individual database instance of the SQL Database service in Microsoft Azure.
SQL Database Premium (PN)~ The edition of Microsoft Azure SQL Database that offers access to built-in business-class functionality and reserved capacity.
SQL Database Web Edition (PN)~ The edition of Microsoft Azure SQL Database that offers relational databases run (up to 5 GB) on shared resources, with built-in replicas within a datacenter, and dynamic scale-out of thousands of distributed databases.
SQL dependency (n)~ The dependency that makes one object reliant on another object.
SQL expression (n)~ Any combination of operators, constants, literal values, functions, and names of tables and fields that evaluates to a single value.
SQL injection attack (n)~ An attack that attempts to compromise your database (and potentially the computer on which the database is running) by creating SQL commands that are executed instead of, or in addition to, the commands that you have built into your application.
SQL Native Client (n)~ A stand-alone data access API that is used for both OLE DB and ODBC.
SQL persistence provider (n)~ A persistence provider that is included in the .NET Framework that saves and restores workflow instances to and from a SQL Server database.
sql query (n)~ An SQL statement, such as SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, or CREATE TABLE.
SQL Reporting (PN)~ The cloud-based reporting service for the Microsoft Azure Platform built on SQL Server Reporting Services technologies.
SQL Reporting hour (n)~ A unit of measure of time for Microsoft Azure SQL Reporting.
SQL Server (n)~ A family of Microsoft relational database management and analysis systems for e-commerce, line-of-business, and data warehousing solutions.
SQL Server 2005 Express Edition (n)~ An edition of a Microsoft relational database

design and management system for e-commerce, line-of-business, and data warehousing solutions.

SQL Server 2005 Mobile Edition (n)~ SQL Server product name (edition)

SQL Server Agent (PN)~ A Microsoft Windows service that executes scheduled administrative tasks, which are called jobs, and stores the information in SQL Server.

SQL Server Analysis Services (n)~ A feature of Microsoft SQL Server that supports online analytical processing (OLAP) and data mining for business intelligence applications. Analysis Services organizes data from a data warehouse into cubes with precalculated aggregation data to provide rapid answers to complex analytical queries.

SQL Server Analysis Services cube (n)~ (Analysis Services cube for short.) A conceptual view, consisting of descriptive categories (dimensions) and quantitative values (measures). The generic industry term is OLAP data cube."

SQL Server Browser (PN)~ The Windows service that listens for incoming requests for Microsoft SQL Server resources and provides information about SQL Server instances installed on the computer.

SQL Server Client Tools (PN)~ SQL Server client tools are used to establish connection directly to SQL Server databases.

SQL Server Compact (PN)~ A Microsoft relational database management and analysis system for e-commerce, line-of-business, and data warehousing solutions.

SQL Server component (n)~ A SQL Server program module developed to perform a specific set of tasks - e.g., data transformation, data analysis, reporting.

SQL Server computer (n)~ A computer running Microsoft SQL Server with a configured database.

SQL Server Configuration Manager (PN)~ A tool to manage the services associated with SQL Server, to configure the network protocols used by SQL Server, and to manage the network connectivity configuration from SQL Server client computers.

SQL Server Connection Director (PN)~ A connectivity technology where applications based on different data access technologies (.NET or native Win32) can share the same connection information. Connection information can be centrally managed for such client applications.

SQL Server Data Mining Content Viewer (PN)~ A viewer that displays the content that is contained in the content schema rowset of the mining model.

SQL Server Data Mining Content Viewer Controls (PN)~ A set of server-side controls that allow a user to browse complex mining models from any computer that has Microsoft Internet Explorer installed.

SQL Server Data Quality Services (PN)~ A knowledge-based data-quality system that enables users to perform knowledge discovery and management, data cleansing, data matching, integration with reference data services, and integrated profiling.

SQL Server Data Tools (PN)~ A set of tools that provide functionalities for both data-tier and app-tier developers to perform all their development work against any SQL Server platform within Visual Studio.

SQL Server data-tier application project (n)~ A Visual Studio project used by database developers to create and develop a DAC. DAC projects get full support from Visual Studio and VSTS source code control, versioning, and development project management.

SQL Server Enterprise (PN)~ The SQL Server edition for mission critical applications, enterprise business intelligence and data warehousing.

SQL Server Express 2012 SP1 (PN)~ SQL Server 2012 Express with SP1 is a free, feature-rich edition of SQL Server that is ideal for learning, developing, powering desktop, web & small server applications, and for redistribution by ISVs. SQL Server 2012 SP1 Express release includes the full version of SQL Server 2012 Management Studio with SP1 instead of SQL Server 2012 Management Studio Express.

SQL Server instance auto-protection (n)~ A type of protection that enables DPM to automatically identify and protect databases that are added to instances of SQL Server that are configured for auto-protection.

SQL Server Integration Services (PN)~ A feature of Microsoft SQL Server used to import, export, and transform data from different data sources.

SQL Server login (n)~ An account stored in SQL Server that allows users to connect to SQL Server.

SQL Server Management Objects (PN)~ An application programming interface that supports the incorporation of SQL Server administration into any COM or OLE Automation application.

SQL Server Management Studio (PN)~ A suite of management tools included with Microsoft SQL Server for configuring, managing, and administering all components within Microsoft SQL Server.

SQL Server Master Data Services (PN)~ A master data management application to consistently define and manage the critical data entities of an organization.

SQL Server Native Client (PN)~ A stand-alone data access API that is used for both OLE DB and ODBC.

SQL Server object (n)~ An entity within SQL Server.

SQL Server Object Explorer (PN)~ The section of the Visual Studio integrated development environment (IDE) that contains nodes that represent database objects.

SQL Server PDW (n)~ A scalable data warehouse appliance that delivers performance and scalability through massively parallel processing (up to hundreds of terabytes), using SQL Server databases for distributed processing and data storage.

SQL Server PowerPivot for Excel (PN)~ A SQL Server add-in for Excel.

SQL Server profile (n)~ A Virtual Machine Manager library resource that contains instructions for customizing an instance of Microsoft SQL Server for a SQL Server data-tier application (DAC) when you deploy a virtual machine as part of a service.

SQL Server Profiler (n)~ A graphical user interface for monitoring an instance of the SQL Server database engine or an instance of Analysis Services.

SQL Server report view (n)~ A report view in the form of a SQL Server report, which uses the analysis features of SQL Server 2000 Reporting Services.

SQL Server Reporting Services (PN)~ A server-based report generation environment for enterprise, Web-enabled reporting functionality so you can create reports that draw content from a variety of data sources, publish reports in various formats, and centrally manage security and subscriptions.

SQL Server service (n)~ The SQL Server service that manages the DPM database.

SQL Server Service Broker (PN)~ A technology that helps developers build scalable,

secure database applications.

SQL Server Standard (PN)~ The SQL Server edition for basic database, reporting and analytics capabilities.

SQL Server Store for Office Applications (PN)~ A SQL Server feature that enables storage of data from an Office application on a SQL server.

SQL Server Trace (n)~ A set Transact-SQL system stored procedures to create traces on an instance of the SQL Server Database Engine.

SQL Server Utility (PN)~ A way to organize and monitor SQL Server resource health. It enables administrators to have a holistic view of their environment.

SQL Server Utility dashboard (n)~ A dashboard that provides an at-a-glance summary of resource health for managed SQL Server instances and data-tier applications. Can also be referred to as the SQL Server Utility detail view or the list view with details.

SQL Server Utility Explorer (n)~ A hierarchical tree displaying the objects in the SQL Server Utility.

SQL Server Utility viewpoints (n)~ A feature of SQL Server Utility that provides administrators a holistic view of resource health through an instance of SQL Server that serves as a utility control point (UCP).

SQL Server Web (PN)~ The edition of Microsoft Azure SQL Database that offers relational databases run (up to 5 GB) on shared resources, with built-in replicas within a datacenter, and dynamic scale-out of thousands of distributed databases.

SQL statement (n)~ An SQL or Transact-SQL command, such as SELECT or DELETE, that performs some action on data.

SQL Trace (n)~ A set Transact-SQL system stored procedures to create traces on an instance of the SQL Server Database Engine.

SQL view (n)~ A window that displays the SQL statement for the current query or that is used to create an SQL-specific query (union, pass-through, or data definition). When you create a query in Design view, Access constructs the SQL equivalent in SQL view.

SQL writer (n)~ A VSS compliant writer provided by the SQL Server that handles the VSS interaction with SQL Server.

SQL Writer Service (PN)~ A service that permits Windows backup programs to copy SQL Server data files through the Volume Shadow Copy Service framework, while SQL Server is running.

sql_variant (n)~ A data type that stores values of several data types, except for text, ntext, image, timestamp, and sql_variant types. It is used in a column, parameter, variable, or return value of a user-defined function.

SQL-92 (PN)~ The version of the SQL standard published in 1992.

SQL-specific query (n)~ A query that consists of an SQL statement. Subqueries and pass-through, union, and data-definition queries are SQL-specific queries.

SQM (n)~ Technology a user can enable that allows data relating to application use/performance/errors to be collected and sent to Microsoft, thus allowing Microsoft to continue to improve the product based on actual user data.

SQM Data Collection (PN)~ A system job that collects quality and performance information and sends it to Microsoft for analysis.

square cap (n)~ For paths that contain unconnected ends, the end of the stroke that is

extended to be squared off.

square tile (n)~ A square tile of 150 x 150 pixels on the Start screen.

SR (n)~ A request from a customer for a service.

SR number (n)~ A numeric identifier for a service request.

SRAM (n)~ A form of semiconductor memory (RAM) based on the logic circuit known as a flip-flop, which retains information as long as there is enough power to run the device. Static RAM is usually reserved for use in caches.

sRGB (n)~ A standard color space that enables various devices including cameras, scanners, displays, and printers to produce reasonably identical colors. scRGB is optimized for greater than 8 bits per channel with a gamma of 1.0, and white point and primaries identical to sRGB. The scRGB color space is based on sRGB but offers a larger color gamut and precision by encoding values over 1.0 (white) and under 0.0 (black) with more bits per channel.

SR-IOV (n)~ Functionality that enables SR-IOV-€"capable devices, e.g. network adapters, to be assigned directly to virtual machines.

SRP (n)~ A logical unit consisting of shared servies and shared resources. A farm could have multiple SRPs.

SRV record (n)~ A category of data in the Internet Domain Name System that specifies information on available services. The SRV record is used to locate domain controllers for Active Directory.

SRV resource record (n)~ A resource record used in a zone to register and locate well-known TCP/IP services. The SRV resource record is specified in RFC 2782, and it is used to locate domain controllers for Active Directory.

SSAS (oth)~ A feature of Microsoft SQL Server that supports online analytical processing (OLAP) and data mining for business intelligence applications. Analysis Services organizes data from a data warehouse into cubes with precalculated aggregation data to provide rapid answers to complex analytical queries.

SSCC (n)~ A standardized 18-digit label that uniquely identifies each unit to be transported or stored.

SSD (n)~ A primary storage device based on solid-state memory, such as flash memory, that provides nonvolatile storage with benefits of performance, reliability and power saving.

SSD ~ (Solid State Drive)- A technology that replaces the conventional hard disk, particularly in laptops, with a device that behaves exactly like a hard disk but uses memory instead of magnetic storage. It is very much faster than even the fastest hard disks and is now standard on high-end laptops and notebooks, and often retrofitted into PCs as well.

SSD Based Instance (n)~ One or more volumes providing temporary block-level storage using solid-state memory storage devices.

SSDL (n)~ An XML-based language that is used to define the entity types, associations, entity containers, entity sets, and association sets of a storage model, often corresponding to a database schema.

SSDT (PN)~ A set of tools that provide functionalities for both data-tier and app-tier developers to perform all their development work against any SQL Server platform within

Visual Studio.

SSI (n)~ A mechanism for including dynamic text in World Wide Web documents. Server-side includes are special command codes that are recognized and interpreted by the server; their output is placed in the document body before the document is sent to the browser. Server-side includes can be used, for example, to include the Date and Time stamp in the text of the file.

SSID (n)~ A unique set of letters or numbers that identifies a wireless network. For a computer or device to connect to a wireless network, it must supply that network's SSID. An SSID can be up to 32 characters.

SSIS (PN)~ A feature of Microsoft SQL Server used to import, export, and transform data from different data sources.

SSL (PN)~ The protocol that improves the security of data communication by using a combination of data encryption, digital certificates, and public key cryptography. SSL enables authentication and increases data integrity and privacy over networks. SSL does not provide authorization or nonrepudiation.

SSL 128 (n)~ An encryption level used for SSL. The number refers to the length of the key, so the higher the number, the more difficult the encryption is to break.

SSL certificate (n)~ A certificate used to provide SSL. It encrypts traffic and verifies the identity of the server.

SSL client certificate (n)~ A certificate that contains information that identifies the user, as well as information about the organization that issued the certificate.

SSL client certificate mapping authentication (n)~ A method of authentication where certificates are used on the client and a mapping is made on the server (or possibly on the Active directory domain controller) to determine which client certificates should be allowed access to the site.

SSL connection (n)~ A connection established over a secure HTTPS channel.

SSN (n)~ In the United States, a Taxpayer Identification Number assigned to citizens and some noncitizens. The number is required for anyone to obtain work or to receive governmental benefits, such as social security payments after retirement.

SSO (n)~ An authentication process that permits a user to log on to a system once with a single set of credentials to access multiple applications or services.

SSOD (n)~ A daemon on a Windows-based computer that receives an encrypted password and decrypts it before requesting a password change on the UNIX host.

SSP (n)~ A dynamic-link library (DLL) that implements the Security Support Provider Interface (SSPI) by making one or more security packages available to applications. Each security package provides mappings between an application' SSPI function calls and an actual security model' functions. Security packages support security protocols such as Kerberos and NTLM.

SSP (n)~ A logical grouping of shared services and their supporting resources.

SSPI (n)~ A common interface between transport-level applications, such as Microsoft Remote Procedure Call (RPC), and security support providers (SSPs), such as Windows Distributed Security. SSPI allows a transport application to call one of the SSPs to obtain an authenticated connection. These calls do not require extensive knowledge of the security protocol's details.

STA (n)~ An apartment that consists of exactly one thread.

stabilization (n)~ A technique that increases sharpness and fidelity by compensating for some effects that camera movement has on images in videos.

stack (n)~ A region of reserved memory, organized as a stack, in which programs temporarily store status data such as procedure and function call return addresses, passed parameters, and local variables.

stack (n)~ A collection of related files depicted visually as a pile. Stacks are organized by common file properties such as author or keyword.

stack (v)~ To position two or more objects so that they have a specific amount of space between, either vertically or horizontally.

stack (n)~ A feature that lets you position two or more objects so that there is a specific amount of space between them vertically or horizontally.

stack (v)~ To group very similar photos together in the Photos app,- and show only- one (the best shot) in the list view of your photos.

stack (n)~ A group of very similar photos that have been grouped together by the Photos app. The app- shows only the best- photo of the stack- in the list view.

Stack (PN)~ The Sway group card that shows individual pieces of content sequentially, as a skeuomorphic stack.

stack frame (n)~ The activation record for an assembly language routine, established by its prolog.

stack layout (n)~ A layout style in which adjacent items align against each other as though they were stacked, always taking up the free space in between the items.

stack order (n)~ The order in which objects are placed in a layer. An object higher in the stack will cover up (appear on top of) one lower in the stack.

stack panel (n)~ A layout container that arranges its child elements in a single vertical or horizontal row.

stack rank (n)~ An ordering of items for prioritization.

stack segment (n)~ A portion of a reserved memory area, or stack.

Stack Selector Web Part (PN)~ A feature that enables users to show more than one view in a single location on a dashboard, and provides a control to switch between them.

stack trace (n)~ A report that lists the sequence or heirarchy of nested procedure calls made by a program up to the current procedure call.

stacked (adj)~ Pertaining to a type of layout consisting of a collection of -€œRow-Wise Groupings-€?. A stacked layout most resembles a form with name/value pairs (label, textbox).

stacked bar chart (n)~ A bar chart subtype that shows the relationship of individual items to the whole.

stacked column chart (n)~ A column chart subtype that shows the relationship of individual items to the whole, comparing the contribution of each value to a total across categories.

stacked fraction (n)~ A fraction that is written vertically with the numerator on the top and the denominator below, with a horizontal fraction bar between them.

Stacked List (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show groups of information or steps in a task, process, or workflow. Circular shapes contain Level 1 text, and the

corresponding rectangles contain Level 2 text. Works well for numerous details and minimal Level 1 text.

Stacked Venn (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show overlapping relationships. A good choice for emphasizing growth or gradation. Works best with Level 1 text only. The first seven lines of Level 1 text correspond to a circular shape. Unused text does not appear, but remains available if you switch layouts.

stacking order (n)~ The order in which shapes overlap other shapes on the page and the order in which shapes are selected.

Staff picks (PN)~ The collection title for items recommended by a specific real-life staff member who is identified on the site.

stage (n)~ An element of workflow logic that groups steps. Adding stages to a workflow does not affect how the steps function. Stages are purely for conceptual grouping of steps within complex workflows.

stage bin (n)~ The location where items are placed for internal operations.

stage view (n)~ A high-level view in Visual Designer that shows the stages of a SharePoint workflow, rather than individual actions or conditions.

staged data (n)~ Data imported into staging tables during the staging process in SQL Server Master Data Services.

staged deletion (n)~ A type of deletion that occurs after processing the relevant rule of a deletion policy to automatically delete items in a site collection within a specified time period.

staged edition (n)~ An edition that is present on the system, but not installed. All the files/components that are a part of the edition are present, but cannot be used yet. The edition can later be installed, essentially upgrading from something like Home Premium to Ultimate. Staged editions are used as part of the Windows Anytime Upgrade feature and AllBits feature.

staged migration (n)~ A type of e-mail migration that migrates a subset of on-premises mailboxes to the cloud. This type of migration allows the admin to maintain coexistence between their on-premises and cloud-based e-mail organizations.

staged read-only domain controller installation (n)~ A process in which a read-only domain controller (RODC) is installed in two stages. In the first stage, a highly privileged user, such as a member of the Domain Admins group, creates an account for the RODC. In the second stage, a delegated user attaches the server that will be the RODC to the account that was created for it.

staged RODC installation (n)~ A process in which a read-only domain controller (RODC) is installed in two stages. In the first stage, a highly privileged user, such as a member of the Domain Admins group, creates an account for the RODC. In the second stage, a delegated user attaches the server that will be the RODC to the account that was created for it.

Staggered Process (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show a downward progression through stages. Each of the first five lines of Level 1 text corresponds with a rectangle. Unused text does not appear, but remains available if you switch layouts.

staging (n)~ The process of running a management agent that imports data from a connected data source into the connector space, and then immediately stopping the run.

staging (n)~ The process used in SQL Server Master Data Services to import data into staging tables and then process the staged data as a batch prior to importing it into the master database.-

staging database (n)~ A database that is used to transition data into the PerformancePoint Server system from an external data source, or to transition data from the PerformancePoint Server system to an external database.

staging environment (n)~ A deployment area in a Microsoft Azure cloud service that mirrors the production environment and allows the service to be tested before deploying it to production.

staging folder (n)~ A private folder that acts as a cache for new and changed files that are ready to be replicated from sending members to receiving members. These files are stored under the local path of the replicated folder in the DfsrPrivate\Staging folder.

staging process (n)~ The process used in SQL Server Master Data Services to import data into staging tables and then process the staged data as a batch prior to importing it into the master database.-

staging queue (n)~ The batch table in SQL Server Master Data Services where staged records are queued as batches to be processed into the Master Data Services database.

staging table (n)~ A table in SQL Server Master Data Services that is populated with business data during the staging process.

staging Web site (n)~ A Web site that is maintained on a private file or Web server.

stakeholder (n)~ An individual or organization that is actively involved in a project, or whose interests may be positively or negatively affected as a result of project execution or project completion.

stalemate (n)~ In chess, a position in which the king is the only piece that can move and the only possible move is into check.

Stamp tool (n)~ An annotation tool used to add an arrow, check mark, or X to a slide.

Stamp tool (n)~ A tool that allows the user to add multiple copies of a shape to a drawing.

standalone (adj)~ Of, pertaining to, or being a device that does not require support from another device or system, for example, a computer that is not connected to a network.

Standalone ~ A computer not connected to any kind of network.

stand-alone (adj)~ Of, pertaining to, or being a device that does not require support from another device or system, for example, a computer that is not connected to a network.

stand-alone CA (n)~ A certification authority (CA) that is not integrated with Active Directory.

stand-alone certification authority (n)~ A certification authority (CA) that is not integrated with Active Directory.

stand-alone DFS namespace (n)~ A type of Distributed File System (DFS) namespace where the namespace information is stored locally on the server or failover cluster.

stand-alone drive library (n)~ A single-drive, non-automated unit, such as a tape drive or CD-ROM drive, that holds a single tape or disc. With this type of library, the user manually inserts a tape or disc into the drives.

stand-alone namespace (n)~ A type of Distributed File System (DFS) namespace where the namespace information is stored locally on the server or failover cluster.

stand-alone root (n)~ A DFS namespace, the configuration information for which is

stored locally on the host server. The path to access the root or a link starts with the host server name. A stand-alone root has only one root target. There is no root-level fault tolerance. Therefore, when the root target is unavailable, the entire DFS namespace is inaccessible.

standalone server (n)~ A computer that runs Windows Server but does not participate in a domain. A standalone server has only its own database of end users, and it processes logon requests by itself. It does not share account information with any other computer and cannot provide access to domain accounts.

stand-alone site (n)~ A Configuration Manager primary site with no parent sites and no child sites.

standalone snap-in (n)~ A snap-in that can by itself comprise a snap-in console.

Standalone System Sweeper (PN)~ An offline system cleaner tool designed to run in a restricted operating system environment to detect malicious or unwanted software.

stand-alone tape drive (n)~ A single-drive, non-automated tape drive that holds a single tape.

standard (n)~ A de jure technical guideline advocated by a recognized noncommercial or government organization that is used to establish uniformity in an area of hardware or software development. The standard is the result of a formal process, based on specifications drafted by a cooperative group or committee after an intensive study of existing methods, approaches, and technological trends and developments. The proposed standard is later ratified or approved by a recognized organization and adopted over time by consensus as products based on the standard become increasingly prevalent in the market.

standard (n)~ A de facto technical guideline for hardware or software development that occurs when a product or philosophy is developed by a single company and, through success and imitation, becomes so widely used that deviation from the norm causes compatibility problems or limits marketability.

Standard (adj)~ An Azure Web site hosting tier, used for pricing calculation.

Standard (1 GB) (PN)~ The unit of measure for one GB of cache consumed during use of the Standard edition of Microsoft Azure Cache.

standard account (n)~ A type of user account that allows users to install software and change system settings that do not affect other users or the security of the computer. This account type is recommended for daily use.

standard activity (n)~ The set of activities that is included with the standard installation of Orchestrator.

standard application (n)~ An application on a Surface unit that appears in Launcher. Standard applications contrast to attract applications (although an application can be both an attract application and a standard application). Microsoft produces several standard applications for Surface, including Concierge, Music, and Photos.

Standard Apps (n)~ A resource of the 'Application Insights' service type of the 'Visual Studio' service to implement basic or typical apps like Office 365, Exchange, Lync, Sharepoint, Dynamics AX, etc. run and managed in cloud.

Standard Batch (n)~ The Standard tier for the Microsoft Azure service that enables large amounts of discrete, compute-intensive batches of tasks to be easily executed in Azure.

Typical workloads include media transcoding, rendering, test suite execution, simulations, image analysis, and file processing.

Standard BizTalk unit (n)~ A unit of measure for the compute capacity and memory used by the Standard tier of Microsoft Azure BizTalk Services.

Standard CDN Data Transfer (GB) (n)~ A unit of measure which refers to data moving in and out of Windows Azure data centers other than those explicitly covered by the Content Delivery Network pricing.

standard consumer (n)~ One of several preinstalled permanent consumers that perform an action, such as sending an e-mail or writing to a log when configured by a managed object format (MOF) file or a script.

standard cost price (n)~ The normal or ideal cost that is used as a comparison to the actual cost. For manufactured items, standard cost price includes labor, materials, and overhead. For purchased items, standard cost price includes purchase price plus transportation and other fees.

standard deployment (n)~ A deployment type that allows users to configure a Remote Desktop Services deployment across multiple servers or on one server.

standard deviation (n)~ A statistical measure of the amount by which a set of values differs from the arithmetical mean, equal to the square root of the mean of the differences' squares.

Standard DTU Pack (n)~ A resource of the 'SQL Database' service type of the 'Data Services' service for 'Pay-As-You-Go' billing based on the rating of CPU, memory, reads, and writes consumed.

Standard Edition configuration (n)~ An Office Communication Server configuration consisting of a single Standard Edition Server.

Standard Elastic Database Existence (n)~ A resource of the 'SQL Database' service type of the 'Data Services' service that refers to the existence of a database.

Standard Elastic DTU Pack (n)~ A resource of the 'SQL Database' service type of the 'Data Services' service for 'Pay-As-You-Go' billing based on the rating of CPU, memory, reads, and writes consumed.

standard environment (n)~ A collection of computers on which you can run and manage tests as a single entity.

standard error (n)~ An output stream typically used by programs to output error messages or diagnostics.

Standard Event Hubs (n)~ The Standard tier of the feature that in Service Bus that provides large-scale ingestion, persistence and processing of data events from high-throughput data sources and/or millions of devices. The ingested events are stored durably until the required retention period expires.

Standard Existence (n)~ A resource of the 'SQL Database' service type of the 'Data Services' service that refers to the existence of a database.

standard font (n)~ The default text font for worksheets. The standard font determines the default font for the Normal cell style.

Standard Generalized Markup Language (n)~ The international standard for organizing and tagging elements and data in a document. SGML itself does not specify any particular formatting; rather, it specifies the rules for tagging elements. Tags can then be interpreted

to format elements in different ways.

Standard Image Format (n)~ A video format that is a version of CIF and is specific to NTSC or PAL television standards. SIF has 352 x 240 non-square pixels for NTSC

Standard Industrial Classification code (n)~ A four-digit number assigned by the U.S. government to designate the economic activity of businesses.

standard input (n)~ A stream that is defined to receive data input. By default, standard input is read from the keyboard.

Standard IO - Block Blob (GB) (PN)~ The resource for the standard input/output processes performed by the Storage service for block blobs.

Standard IO - File (GB) (PN)~ The resource for the standard input/output processes performed by the Storage service for the storage type called File."

Standard IO - Page Blob/Disk (GB) (PN)~ The resource for the standard input/output processes performed by the Storage service for page blobs.

Standard IO - Table/ Queue (GB) (PN)~ The resource for the standard input/output processes performed by the Storage service for the storage type called Table/Queue."

standard keyboard (n)~ An input device consisting of a set of individual keys similar to those on a typewriter. It is used to convey information from a user to a computer or data communications circuit.

Standard Large App Service Hours (PN)~ A new name for Large Standard Websites Hours, a billing meter for the Microsoft Azure Web Sites service based on long usage time.

Standard Medium App Service Hours (PN)~ A new name for Medium Standard Websites Hours, a billing meter for the Microsoft Azure Web Sites service based on mid-sized usage time.

Standard Mobile Services unit (n)~ A unit of measure for the Standard tier of the Microsoft Azure Mobile Services service.

standard mode (n)~ The standard statement completion mode that is provided by IntelliSense. Standard mode is used when classes and members are used after having been defined.

standard module (n)~ A module in which you can place Sub and Function procedures that you want to be available to other procedures throughout your database.

Standard MS1 Database (Hours) (n)~ A resource of the 'MySQL Database on Azure' service type of the 'Data Services' service for 'Pay-As-You-Go' billing based on the number of database instances and hours consumed.

standard NIS map (n)~ In Network Information Service (NIS), a map that consists of aliases, bootparams, ethers, hosts, group, netgroup, netid, netmasks, networks, passwd, protocols, rpc, services, pservers, and shadow; all other maps are nonstandard.

Standard Notification Hub unit (n)~ A unit of measure for the Standard tier of the Microsoft Azure Notification Hubs service.

Standard Notification Hubs (n)~ The Standard tier of the highly scalable, cross-platform push notification infrastructure that enables users to either broadcast push notifications to millions of users at once or tailor notifications to individual users.

Standard Origin-Streamed Hours (PN)~ The standard resource for the Media Services service type of the Media service measured per hour streamed from the origin, per bitrate.

Standard Overage Data Points (1M) (PN)~ A standard unit of measure for 'Pay-As-You-Go' billing for the SQL Data Warehouse service type based on bandwith usage using 1M as baseline.

Standard Overage Events (1M) (n)~ A resource of the 'Application Insights' service type of the 'Visual Studio' service for 'Pay-As-You-Go' billing for an amount of events exceeding a 1M baseline.

standard query operator (n)~ A method that constitutes a query pattern and that is implemented by a LINQ provider for a specific domain. Standard query operators are defined in the System.Linq.Enumerable class.

standard rate (n)~ A base rate that you assign to resources [such as people, equipment, or material] and that Project uses to calculate resource cost totals.

Standard Report (n)~ A basic collection and representation of data that helps CSRs keep track of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), such as the number of Tickets solved or the view count of a Knowledgebase Article.

Standard Sender (n)~ A Configuration Manager communication mechanism that enables you to create and send package information to another Configuration Manager site over standard network channels.

Standard Small App Service Hours (PN)~ A new name for Small Standard Websites Hours, a billing meter for the Microsoft Azure Web Sites service based on short usage time.

Standard Support (PN)~ The Microsoft Azure support plan that includes basic support plus support for billing and subscription management-related issues as well as break-fix issues; response time is under 2 hours.

Standard toolbar (n)~ A toolbar that contains buttons you can use to perform some of the most common tasks in a Microsoft Office program, such as opening, saving, and printing files.

standard user (n)~ A user account in the Users group that has a full privilege access token. The standard user is not an administrator and is not a member of any local groups that are filtered.

Standard User Analyzer (n)~ An add-in for AppVerifier that predicts whether an application will perform correctly when run as a standard user or as an administrator with a filtered access token.

Standard VM Support hour (n)~ A unit of measure of time for the Standard level of support for a virtual machine.

Standards and formats (oth)~ A Regional and Language Options setting that determines the formats used to display dates, times, currency, numbers, and the sorting order of text.

standby (n)~ A state in which your computer consumes less power when it is idle, but remains available for immediate use. While your computer is on standby, information in computer memory is not saved on your hard disk. If there is an interruption in power, the information in memory is lost.

standby continuous replication (n)~ A replication that uses the same log shipping and replay technology used by local continuous replication (LCR) and cluster continuous replication (CCR) to provide added deployment options and configurations.

standby file (n)~ In a restore operation, a file used during the undo phase to hold a copy-

on-write' pre-image of pages that are to be modified. The standby file allows reverting the undo pass to bring back the uncommitted transactions.'

standby server (n)~ A server instance containing a copy of a database that can be brought online if the source copy of the database becomes unavailable. Log shipping can be used to maintain a warm' standby server

standing query (n)~ An instantiation of a query template that runs within the StreamInsight server performing continuous computation over the incoming events.

Standings (PN)~ A list of teams or contestants arranged according to their past records.

star (n)~ A rating unit, e.g. assigning a one-star rating' to an image.'

star (n)~ A unit of measure used to allot a column or row a weighted proportion of available screen space.

star join (n)~ A join between a fact table (typically a large fact table) and at least two dimension tables.

star out (n)~ A function that is available to callers when they are dialed into Unified Messaging Auto Attendant but they want to be able to get to Outlook Voice Access to access their e-mail and voice mail. The caller presses the star (*) key per the voice prompt, which takes them to Outlook Voice Access.

star query (n)~ A query that joins a fact table and a number of dimension tables.

star rating (n)~ A shape that consists of a number of stars (e.g. ???). Used for data graphics solution to visualize the data.

star schema (n)~ A relational database structure in which data is maintained in a single fact table at the center of the schema with additional dimension data stored in dimension tables. Each dimension table is directly related to and usually joined to the fact table by a key column.

star sizing (n)~ In a Grid layout container, a type of sizing that makes the width of columns and the height of rows resize proportionally when the parent grid is resized.

star-sized (Adverb) ~ Produced with the use of the star sizing.

start (v)~ To start or reset a computer by turning the power on, by pressing a reset button on the computer case, or by issuing a software command to restart.

Start (PN)~ The Home screen of an unlocked Windows Phone.

Start (PN)~ A screen that gives users quick access to recent documents and recommended templates when an Office application starts.

Start (PN)~ The button that invokes the Start menu (desktop) and the Start screen (mobile or desktop).

Start (PN)~ The- full-screen view of Start that includes the- list of items, such as apps, websites, and other info that a person can specify and customize. It is what is displayed when the Start button is used.

Start (PN)~ The resizable view of Start. It can be resized to show the list of items, such as apps, websites, and other info that a person can specify and customize.

Start a New Conference… (oth)~ An item on the More/Actions menu that starts a conference with the person the user selects from the corporate address book. Also an item on the right-click menu for a person that starts a conference with the person.

Start a Video Conversation… (oth)~ The item on the Actions menu that starts a video conversation with the person the user selects from the corporate address book.

Start an Audio Conversation… (oth)~ The item on the Actions menu that starts an audio conversation with the person the user selects from the corporate address book.

start angle (n)~ The angle of rotation, between 0 and 360, at which the scale will begin. The zero (0) position is located at the bottom of the gauge, and the start angle rotates clockwise. For example, a start angle of 90 degrees starts the scale at the 9 o'clock position.

Start Application Sharing or Whiteboard (oth)~ The button on the toolbar in a conversation window that starts a sharing session with the participants of the current conversation.

Start background (n)~ A photo you can choose to use as the background for some Live Tiles on the Start screen.

Start Board (PN)~ The Win 8 style home page with customizable live tiles of the Azure portal.

Start Burn (v)~ An option that starts the CD burning process.

START button (n)~ A hardware button on Portable Media Center.

Start button (PN)~ The round button in the lower left-hand corner of the Windows screen that allows the user to click and display the Start menu.

Start button (PN)~ The hardware button on the phone, pressed to pressed to go to the Start screen.

Start Button ~ A button on the lefthand end (usually) of the- Taskbar- in most versions of- Windows, which you click on to display the- Start Menu.

start cap (n)~ The start of a line.

Start charm (PN)~ The charm that takes users to the Start screen.

start date (n)~ The date when a project or task is scheduled to begin.

Start Here (n)~ A phrase that clearly indicates to the customer to begin reading instructions at this point.

Start menu (PN)~ The resizable view of Start. It can be resized to show the list of items, such as apps, websites, and other info that a person can specify and customize.

Start Menu ~ A set of menus which appear when you click on the- Start Buttonin Windows, which you can customise to suit your own preferences. Most programs will automatically add themselves to the Start Menu when you install them.

Start Menu restrictions (n)~ Settings that allow the administrator to restrict Start Menu attributes.

Start Microsoft Office Live Meeting (oth)~ The button on the main Communicator window that starts the Microsoft Office Live Meeting program.

Start Microsoft Office Live Meeting… (oth)~ The item on the Actions menu that starts a Live Meeting session with the person the user selects from the corporate address book.

Start Microsoft Office OneNote (oth)~ The button on the main Communicator window that starts the Microsoft Office OneNote program.

Start new experience screen (n)~ The screen that appears when a Surface unit times out (that is, when a Surface unit doesn't receive any contact for a while). The Start new experience screen enables users to return to the previously running application or to start a new experience.

start point (n)~ The beginning of a path.

Start screen (PN)~ The Home screen of an unlocked Windows Phone.

Start screen (PN)~ A screen that gives users quick access to recent documents and recommended templates when an Office application starts.

Start screen (PN)~ The- full-screen view of Start that includes the- list of items, such as apps, websites, and other info that a person can specify and customize. It is what is displayed when the Start button is used.

Start Sharing… (oth)~ An item on the Actions menu that starts a sharing session with the person the user selects from the corporate address book.

start tag (n)~ A type of markup in markup languages. A start tag is the starting element of a tag pair which contains metainformation about some part of the text.

start voice nav (PN)~ A way of providing driving or walking directions to the user where the app provides both spoken and visual instructions at the right time for the user to act on those instructions.

start+theme (PN)~ The title of Settings screen in which the user can control settings for the Start screen in addition to theme color and background color settings.

Startboard (PN)~ The customizable area in the welcome page of the Microsoft Azure preview portal on which you can pin blades and other resources.

starter code (n)~ Some basic statements that are automatically generated when creating a new project from a standard template to help the developer write programs right away.

Starter Diagram (PN)~ A partially completed diagram that includes shapes and tips to help the user get started in Visio. A user can select from three diagrams at startup.

starter kit (n)~ A template or model program that helps you start writing programs right away.

Starter Site (n)~ A set of Commerce Server features that are pre-configured and bundled into a package file. The package file is designed to be unpacked and then customized to meet the needs of your organization

start-of-authority resource record (n)~ A record that indicates the starting point or original point of authority for information stored in a zone. The SOA resource record (RR) is the first RR created when adding a new zone. It also contains several parameters used by other computers that use DNS to determine how long they will use information for the zone and how often updates are required.

startup (n)~ The process of starting or resetting a computer or a device. When first turned on (cold boot) or reset (warm boot), the computer runs the software that loads and starts the computer's operating system, which prepares it for use.

startup document (n)~ The document that appears first when you run your application.

startup environment (n)~ In dual-boot or multiple-boot systems, the configuration settings that specify which system to start and how each system should be started.

StartUp Folder ~ An area under Programs in the Windows- Start Menu. Any programs placed in this folder will launch themselves automatically whenever you start up Windows.

startup key (n)~ A key that is stored on a USB flash drive that must be inserted each time the computer starts.

startup latency (n)~ The time it takes for the encoder, SDK reader, or other devices to start before encoding begins. Startup latency prevents the cutting of frames at the mark-in

point.

startup object (n)~ A project property that defines the entry point to be called when the application loads.

startup screen (n)~ A text or graphics display that appears on the screen when a program is started (run). Startup screens usually contain information about the software's version and often contain a product or corporate logo.

stash (v)~ In the Git context, to take the dirty state of a working directory -€" that is, modified tracked files and staged changes -€" and save it on a stack of unfinished changes that the user can reapply at any time.

stash file (n)~ A local file that holds the master key for the Kerberos database.

stash file (n)~ An internal structure that is used to stage a disc before recording it to media.

state (n)~ The condition at a particular time of any of numerous elements of computing—a device, a communications channel, a network station, a program, a bit, or other element—used to report on or to control computer operations.

state (n)~ The activity level of an account or a business contact; possible values are 'active' or 'inactive'.

state (n)~ The overall nature and appearance of an object captured within a moment in time.

state (n)~ The period of time during which an actor exhibits a particular behavior.

state (n)~ In a statechart or activity diagram, a condition during which an object satisfies a condition, performs an action, or waits for an event.

state (n)~ The condition of a system, process, or party.

State (n)~ On the Business Rules editor dialog box, the column that lists whether a business rule is activated or deactivated.

state block (n)~ A collection of one or more device states that can be applied to a device with a single API call.

state context (n)~ A nested series of states, which represents the current state of a system.

state indicator (n)~ An Operator Console command bar that shows the state of computers in a specified computer group.

state machine (n)~ A graph of states and transitions that describes the response of an object of a given class to the receipt of outside stimuli. A state machine is attached to a class or method. A statechart diagram represents a state machine.

state machine workflow (n)~ A workflow that is modeled in an event-driven manner as a state machine.

state management point (n)~ A Systems Management Server site system role that stores user state data while a computer is being migrated to a new operating system.

state message (n)~ A message type that is used to identify at what stage a Configuration Manager client process has succeeded, failed, or stopped.

state migration point (n)~ A Configuration Manager site system role that stores user state data while a computer is being migrated to a new operating system.

state object (n)~ A collection of state variables for a particular protocol layer.

state performance counter (oth)~ A counter that monitors the immediate health state of an application by collecting a snapshot of configured performance counters at 5 minute

intervals. This data is available for viewing trends in Application Diagnostics.

state provider (n)~ Interacts with Windows Fabric to make service state highly available and reliable. It replicates, applies, and rebuilds the state of the service.

State/Province (PN)~ A UI element where the state or province of the location of a record, such as an account or contact, is indicated.

State/Region (n)~ A label for a geographic selection.

statechart diagram (n)~ A representation of a state machine, attached to a class or method, that describes the response of the class to outside stimuli.

stateful (adj)~ In the streaming context, pertaining to, or characteristic of, streaming protocols used by Windows Media Services that require an interactive connection between the server and client during the streaming session. Streaming data in a stateful connection cannot be cached for reuse by other clients (that is, the data is not cacheable).

stateful object (n)~ An object that holds private state accumulated from the execution of one or more client calls.

stateful partitioned service (n)~ A stateful service that partitions its state (and access patterns to that state) into subsets for load-balanced execution.

stateful service (n)~ A service that has state and achieves reliability through replication between multiple replicas on other nodes in the cluster. If a node on which a replica of this service is active goes down, another replica is started on another node.

stateless (adj)~ Of or pertaining to a system or process that participates in an activity without monitoring all details of its state. For example, stateless handling of messages might take account of only their sources and destinations but not their content.

stateless object (n)~ An object that does not hold private state accumulated from the execution of one or more client calls.

stateless partitioned service (n)~ A stateless service that partition its execution into subsets for load-balanced execution.

stateless service (n)~ A service that does not use Windows Fabric to make state highly reliable, or state is persisted to external storage, which needs to be made reliable by using Windows Fabric. If a node on which an instance of this service is active goes down, another instance is started on another node.

statement (n)~ The smallest executable entity within a programming language.

statement (n)~ A report that summarizes the status of an account, including current balance and recent activities.

statement (n)~ A compiled T-SQL query.

statement company (n)~ The company from which a centralized statement is printed.

statement completion (n)~ The process by which the language service helps users finish a language keyword or element that they have started typing in the core editor.

statement of earnings (n)~ A report that summarizes a company's costs, expenses, and revenues for a specific accounting period.

statement of health (n)~ A declaration from a client computer that asserts the computer's health status. System health agents (SHAs) create SoHs and send them to a corresponding system health validator (SHV).

statement of health response (n)~ The validation of a statement of health (SoH) that a system health validator (SHV) produces and sends to the NAP administration server. The

SoHR can contain remediation instructions.

statement of income (n)~ A report that summarizes a company's costs, expenses, and revenues for a specific accounting period.

Statement of Services (PN)~ Any work order or other description of services (including in a Supplemental Agreement) that incorporates an agreement.

statement of work (n)~ A detailed description of the work that needs to be completed within the scope of a contract.

static (n)~ In information processing, fixed or predetermined. For example, a static memory buffer remains invariant in size throughout program execution.

static adapter (n)~ An adapter that uses the user interface provided by the adapter framework.

static allocation (n)~ Apportionment of memory that occurs once, usually when the program starts. The memory remains allocated during the program's execution and is not deallocated until the program is finished.

static analysis (n)~ The analysis of the source or object code of a program without executing the code. Typically the analysis is designed to detect errors.

static binding (n)~ Binding (converting symbolic addresses in the program to storage-related addresses) that occurs during program compilation or linkage.

static buffer (n)~ A secondary sound buffer that contains an entire sound. Typically it is filled with data only once.

static control (n)~ A Web Parts control that is part of the declarative page persistence' markup in an .aspx page; it exists only as part of the .aspx page

static cursor (n)~ A cursor that shows the result set exactly as it was at the time the cursor was opened.

static dialog box (n)~ A scripted dialog box between the client computer and an intermediary device. This kind of dialog box requires no response from the user.

static field (n)~ A member that represents a variable associated with an object or class and identifies exactly one storage location. It is not attached to an instance, does not depend on an instance expression and requires one fewer level of indirection on each load and store.

Static IP ~ an IP address that is assigned permanently to a computer. A static IP address is needed for any kind of server that people access through the Internet

static IP address (n)~ The permanent address of a computer on the Internet, assigned by an ISP. However, because of a shortage of IP address numbers, ISPs sometimes favor assigning dynamic IP addresses instead.

static IP address pool (n)~ A set of static IP addresses that VMM can automatically assign as needed.

static load balancing (n)~ The process of manually moving a group between nodes to balance the load across the nodes.

static membership (n)~ A group in which the membership is determined by an attribute of the group resource that lists all the group's members.

static method (n)~ A method that is not invoked on an instance of an object.

static page (n)~ A Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) page that is prepared in advance of a request for it and that is sent to the client upon request. This page takes no special action when it is requested.

static picture (n)~ A snapshot of information, often from another document or program, that is not linked to the document or program in which the information was created.

static property (n)~ A property that is common to all instances of an object.

static RAM (n)~ A form of semiconductor memory (RAM) based on the logic circuit known as a flip-flop, which retains information as long as there is enough power to run the device. Static RAM is usually reserved for use in caches.

static report (n)~ An Excel workbook that contains no matrices. Essentially a snapshot of data at the point in time of creation.

static resource (n)~ A device resource that cannot be configured or relocated. The resource can include interrupt request (IRQ) signals, direct memory access (DMA) channels, input/output (I/O) port addresses, and memory addresses.

static router (n)~ A router with manually configured routing tables. A network administrator, with knowledge of the internetwork topology, manually builds and updates the routing table, programming all routes in the routing table. Static routers can work well for small internetworks but do not scale well to large or dynamically changing internetworks due to their manual administration.

static routing (n)~ Routing limited to fixed routing tables, as opposed to dynamically updated routing tables.

static row filter (n)~ A filter available for all types of replication that allows you to restrict the data replicated to a Subscriber based on a WHERE clause.

static sound buffer (n)~ A section of memory that contains a complete sound. These buffers are convenient because the entire sound can be written once to the buffer.

static structure diagram (n)~ A diagram that shows the static structure of a model; that is, the elements that exist (such as classes and types), the internal structure of the elements, and their relationships to one another.

static text field (n)~ A standard Windows control used for instructions, control labels, and all text that the user doesn't need to horizontally scroll, edit, or select. Compare text box.

static verb (n)~ A verb that applies to a Shell item without needing to inspect the current state of an item or system. A static verb is based on a static registration of the associated elements of an item, and does not change.

static virtual device driver (n)~ A virtual device driver (VxD) that is statically loaded during system startup. A static VxD can be loaded in a number of different ways, including device enumeration by the Plug and Play (PnP)static device enumerator.

static VxD (n)~ A virtual device driver (VxD) that is statically loaded during system startup. A static VxD can be loaded in a number of different ways, including device enumeration by the Plug and Play (PnP)static device enumerator.

static Web Part (n)~ A Web Part that is added to a Web page (.aspx file) and that is not in a Web Part zone.

statistical account (n)~ A classifier of economic resource quantity used to classify debit or credit entries in an accounting system.

statistical baseline forecast (n)~ An estimate of future demand that is created by applying a forecasting algorithm to historical transaction data.

status (n)~ The condition at a particular time of any of numerous elements of computing —a device, a communications channel, a network station, a program, a bit, or other

element—used to report on or to control computer operations.

status (n)~ The condition of the payment schedule of an account or a business contact; possible values are 'current' or 'overdue'.

status (n)~ The condition of a user that can be displayed to the user's contacts to communicate whether the user is currently online and available, offline and unavailable, and so on.

status (n)~ The approval status for an entry.

status (n)~ The condition of an object in a system or process.

Status (n)~ The current state of a Ticket based on the Actions performed on it by either a CSR or a Customer.

status alert (n)~ A notification that is sent when one of the user's tagged contacts changes status to Available or Offline.

status area (n)~ The area on the right side of the Windows taskbar. It contains shortcuts to programs and important status information.

status bar (n)~ A horizontal window at the bottom of a parent window in which an application can display various kinds of status information. The status bar can be divided into parts to display more than one type of information.

status bar control (n)~ A standard Windows control that provides the functionality of a status bar.

status date (n)~ A date that you set [rather than the current date] for reporting the time, cost, or performance condition of a project.

status filter rule (n)~ A filtering rule that controls how status messages are reported and viewed.

status light (n)~ A light that appears around a Surface screen to indicate the overall status of the unit. The status light displays the following colors: -€¢ A rhodamine (pink) color appears temporarily when the unit is turned on. -€¢ A blue color appears temporarily when the unit is turned off. -€¢ A red color appears when there is a problem with the unit. The SCM status indicator lights provide more details information about the status of a Surface unit.

status manager (n)~ A manager responsible for tracking the task updates and assignments within a project. Separate from the project manager. Each task in a project can have a different status manager.

status message (n)~ A message for the SMS/Configuration Manager Administrator console generated by an SMS/Configuration Manager component. Status messages differ from operating system events in that they represent the flow of activity within an SMS/Configuration Manager site.

status message (n)~ A customized message that someone sets in Windows Live Messenger, on Windows Live Home, or on their profile page. The status message is part of the share anything' control. The information is distributed to any connected service.'

status message ID (n)~ A unique status message identifier. However, each instance of the same status message does not have a different ID. For example, if a certain message's ID is 62, it is 62 every time the message is generated. A status message has the same ID regardless of locale. Status Message Viewer maps each ID to locale-specific message text.

status message property (n)~ An optional attribute of a status message that lets you

differentiate among groups of messages when you are querying, finding, and filtering. A status message property can be Advertisement ID, Collection ID, Package ID, or User Name.

status message property value (n)~ An optional attribute of a status message property that is applied by the SMS component that generates the message. Status message properties let you differentiate messages associated with particular advertisements, collections, packages, and users when you are querying, finding, and filtering.

status message severity (n)~ An indication of the significance of a status, such as error, warning, or informational.

status message threshold (n)~ The limit that defines when the summary status for a component or site system should indicate OK, Warning, or Critical status.

status message type (n)~ The nature of the status message, such as audit, detail, or milestone.

Status Message Viewer (n)~ A tool in the SMS/Configuration Manager Administrator console that is used to browse the status messages in the SMS/Configuration Manager site database.

status reason (n)~ The description of the status of a record or activity. The options available are based on what record type is open and in which module.

status report (n)~ A description of the status of a member's project work and related work.

status reporting level (n)~ The level at which client and server components report status messages to Status Manager and the Windows NT event log.

status summarizer (n)~ A component that consolidates the data generated by Configuration Manager status messages into a succinct view of the status of a component, a server, a package, or an advertisement.

status summary (n)~ A data set that is generated by a status summarizer. Status summarizers use both the status messages that are collected by Status Manager and other data in the SMS/Configuration Manager site database to generate status summaries.

status system (n)~ The overall system that generates, collects, processes, replicates, and presents status messages and other data to the SMS/Configuration Manager Administrator console.

Status Unavailable Contacts (n)~ The default contact group name that Communicator uses for all contacts for whom no status information is available.

STDERR (n)~ An output stream typically used by programs to output error messages or diagnostics.

STDIN (n)~ A stream that is defined to receive data input. By default, standard input is read from the keyboard.

StdOut (n)~ A property or pointer that exposes the write-only output stream for the current process.

stealth (adj)~ Exhibiting characteristics that allow malicious software to evade detection by ordinary means.

stealth notifier (n)~ A type of trojan malware that connects to a remote server through a stealth connection and that notifies the server that the malware has been installed.

stemmer (n)~ In Full-Text Search, for a given language, a stemmer generates inflectional

forms of a particular word based on the rules of that language. Stemmers are language specific.

stemming (n)~ The process of capturing relationships between words by reducing inflected words to their stem or root form (reductive stemming), or expanding stems to their inflected forms (expansive stemming). For example, the word swimming' is reduced to the stem 'swim.' Because the word 'swam' can also be reduced to 'swim

stencil (n)~ A collection of masters associated with a particular Visio drawing type, or template. By default, stencils that open with a template are docked on the left side of the drawing window.

stencil ref (n)~ An OpenGL class specyfing the reference value for the stencil test.

step (n)~ A component of a job.

step (v)~ To execute a program one step at a time, usually within the context of a debugger.

step (n)~ An operation in a task that progresses an activity towards completion.

step clause (n)~ A clause that specifies the amount by which the loop counter is incremented each time a For…Next loop is traversed. In the following example, Step 2' is the step clause: For loopCounter = 1 to 100 Step 2'

step compensation (n)~ A compensation level structure that defines discrete amounts of pay per level. Pay is described as a specific amount, and frequency is usually expressed as hourly. For example, one step may have ten increasing, specific rates of hourly pay. Pay increases move an employee from one rate to another within a step for a specific reason, such as the length of tenure or improved skills.

step into (v)~ To execute the current statement and enter Break mode, stepping into the next procedure whenever a call for another procedure is reached.

step up (v)~ To upgrade from an existing service to a higher edition.

step variable cost (n)~ A variable cost that can change dramatically because it involves large purchases or expenditures that cannot be spread out over time.

step-by-step directions (n)~ Instructions for how to get from one location to another, describing each step precisely and in order.

Step-by-Step Interactive (n)~ Interactive training published by Microsoft Press that is integrated into Windows XP Help and Support Center.

Steps (PN)~ Movement of putting one leg in front of the other in walking or running.

step-up (n)~ An upgrade from an existing service to a higher edition.

Stereoscopic 3D (PN)~ A Windows 8 feature that enables content to look 3-dimensional by slightly offsetting two images so that the eye sees them as 3D.

stereotype (n)~ A representation of a usage distinction. A stereotype is a subclass of an existing element with the same attributes and relationships as that element but with a different intent and possibly additional constraints.

stewardship portal (n)~ A feature of MDS that provides centralized control over master data, including members and hierarchies and enables data model administrators to ensure data quality by developing, reviewing, and managing data models and enforcing them consistently across domains.

sticky button (n)~ A button control within a graphical user interface that when clicked remains down' (appearing to be pressed) until it is clicked again. It can display either text

or a picture

stitch (v)~ To combine a series of elements into an individual, larger one, such as a series of photos into one panoramic photo.

stochastic (adj)~ Based on random occurrences. For example, a stochastic model describes a system by taking into account chance events as well as planned events.

stock (n)~ An accumulation of items that are owned and controlled by organizations.

stock flow event (n)~ The occurrence of an action that registers the input and output of stock in stores, buffers, queues, and accounts.

stock grant (n)~ Variable compensation in the form of company stock that is granted outright. Stock grants are almost always restricted in some manner, and vest over time. For example, a grant of 900 shares may be made available to an employee over three years, with 300 shares transferring to employee ownership at the end of each year. Dividends for the stock, however, are often paid to the employee each year based on the number of shares of the grant retained by the company.

stock item (n)~ An itemized product item that participates in a stock tracking process.

stock keeping unit (n)~ A unique identifier, usually alphanumeric, for a product. The SKU allows a product to be tracked for inventory purposes. An SKU can be associated with any item that can be purchased. For example, a shirt in style number 3726, size 8 might have a SKU of 3726-8.

stock keeping unit (n)~ An item and its assigned inventory dimensions.

stock option (n)~ Variable compensation that provides the right to purchase company stock at a set price for a set number of years (typically ten). The purchase price (or strike price) is set on the date of the award.

stocked (adj)~ A policy that controls whether products are tracked in stock.

stockkeeping unit (n)~ An inventory dimension.

stockout (n)~ Insufficient goods or materials to meet current needs.

stock-out (adj)~ Describes an item that is not in inventory.

Stock-Out Threshold (n)~ A value that the SKU quantity must be above or equal to for the SKU item to be considered in-stock.

stolen page (n)~ A page in Buffer Cache taken for other server requests

stop (v)~ To halt a process or action, typically without restoring the prior state.

Stop (v)~ The user interface item that halts a process or action, typically without restoring the prior state.

stop bit (n)~ In asynchronous transmission, a bit that signals the end of a character. In early electromechanical teleprinters, the stop bit provided time for the receiving mechanism to coast back to the idle position and, depending on the mechanism, had a duration of 1, 1.5, or 2 data bits.

Stop message (n)~ A character-based, full-screen error message displayed on a blue background. A Stop message indicates that the Windows kernel detected a condition from which it cannot recover. Each message is uniquely identified by a Stop error code (a hexadecimal number) and a string indicating the errors symbolic name. Stop messages are usually followed by up to four additional hexadecimal numbers, enclosed in parentheses, which identify developer-defined error parameters. A driver or device may be identified as the cause of the error. A series of troubleshooting tips are also displayed, along with an

indication that, if the system was configured to do so, a memory dump file was saved for later use by a kernel debugger.

stop responding (v)~ To be unresponsive.

stoplist (n)~ A specific collection of so-called stopwords, which tend to appear frequently in documents, but are believed to carry no usable information.

stopword (n)~ A word that tends to appear frequently in documents and carries no usable information.

storage (n)~ In computing, any device in or on which information can be kept. Microcomputers have two main types of storage: random access memory (RAM) and disk drives and other external storage media. Other types of storage include read-only memory (ROM) and buffers.

Storage (PN)~ The Microsoft Azure service that lets you store binary data and text data in blobs, unstructured non-relational data in tables, and messages for workflow and communication in queues.

Storage (PN)~ The memory available for storage of apps, games, media, settings, and more. It is an interface for users to see what is consuming the storage space on their phone, and functionality to move content from phone to SD card.

Storage ~ The generic term for any method of storing information which is not lost when the computer is switched off; the most common types are- hard disks,- CDs, and- DVDs.

storage access key (n)~ A value that is unique to a storage account and that can be used to connect to the storage account from code running in a Microsoft Azure cloud service, locally on a developer's machine, or anywhere else that has Internet connectivity.

storage account (n)~ An account that provides access to Microsoft Azure storage services to obtain persistent, redundant storage in the cloud. The storage services include these fundamental services: a) Blob service b) Queue service c) Table service.

storage account owner (n)~ The Microsoft Azure user account used to create the storage account. By default, only the storage account owner has access to containers within the storage account.

storage adapter (n)~ An adapter that provides an interface for managing biometric template databases. This includes operations such as adding and deleting templates, as well as looking up templates either by user identity or by biometric content.

storage allocation (n)~ In operating systems, the process of reserving memory for use by a program.

storage area network (n)~ A set of interconnected devices (such as disks and tapes) and servers that are connected to a common communication and data transfer infrastructure such as Fibre Channel.

storage card (n)~ In a server cluster, a resource that can act as the cluster's quorum resource. To be quorum-capable, a resource must provide shared storage and a means of persistent arbitration. The cluster service defines only physical disk resources as quorum-capable.

storage card (n)~ A card, inserted into a portable device, used to store files.

storage classification (n)~ A user-defined name assigned to a storage pool that is used to describe the particular capabilities of the storage pool.

storage device (n)~ A device that you can connect to a computer to copy and store files.

Common storage devices include external hard disk drives and flash memory cards.

storage dimension (n)~ The dimension of an item that controls how items are stored and taken from inventory, giving retailers the ability to manage inventory on a very detailed level.

storage dimension (n)~ The site, warehouse, and inventory location attributes that are used to locate an item in storage.

storage emulator (n)~ The utility that provides the Blob, Table, and Queue services on the developer's local machine for application testing and debugging before deploying to a Microsoft Azure cloud service.

storage engine (n)~ A component of SQL Server that is responsible for managing the raw physical data in your database. For example, reading and writing the data to disk is a task handled by the storage engine.

storage group (n)~ A collection of mailbox stores and public folder stores that share a set of transaction log files. Exchange manages each storage group with a separate server process.

storage key (n)~ A Base64 encoded identification string required to access storage accounts in Azure that is created automatically when creating a storage account.

storage layout (n)~ The layout and general resiliency of data across multiple disks in a virtual disk or storage space.

storage limit (n)~ The maximum storage space users are allowed to use in a cloud service, as determined by a storage plan.

storage location (n)~ The position at which a particular item can be found: either an addressed location or a uniquely identified location on a disk, tape, or similar medium.

storage memory (n)~ Memory that is similar to a RAM disk on a desktop computer. It is used to store data and nonsystem applications.

storage object (n)~ A logical grouping of data or objects within a compound file that can contain streams or other subordinate storages. The relationship between storages and streams in a compound file is similar to that of folders and files.

storage plan (n)~ A subscription that provides a certain amount of online storage space.

storage pool (n)~ In DPM, a set of disks that store replicas, shadow copies, and transfer logs for protected data.

storage pool (n)~ A group of physical disks that can be managed together.

storage provider (n)~ A service that enables administration of storage subsystems through a common management API.

storage quota (n)~ The total amount of storage space assigned to a company when it subscribes to a service.

storage report (n)~ A reporting tool that alerts administrators to current disk use trends, as well as to attempts by certain users or groups to save unauthorized files.

storage space (n)~ A virtual disk created on a Storage Spaces storage subsystem.

storage space (n)~ A capacity used to store files and data on a local drive or cloud service.

Storage Spaces (PN)~ A storage subsystem that lets you group disks (drives) into one or more storage pools. You can then create storage spaces from available capacity (free space) in the pool.

storage subsystem (n)~ A stand-alone hardware appliance that hosts one or more storage

devices (such as disk drives, tape drives, optical drives), and is peripheral to the server or servers that control access to it. Storage subsystems are used to create centralized data repositories, while freeing computing and storage resources on servers.

storage tier (n)~ An optional layer of a storage space that writes data to physical disks of a particular speed.

storage transaction (n)~ A read or write operation to Microsoft Azure Storage.

Storage Usage report (n)~ A Web analytics report that provides information about storage usage trends.

Store (PN)~ The online store where users can learn about and download apps, games, music, and more for their Windows device.

Store (PN)~ The online store where users can learn about and download apps, games, music, videos, and podcasts for their Windows Phone. Users can use the Store on their phones or on the web at windowsphone.com.

store area (n)~ A section of a warehouse used for inventory items with similar characteristics, such as an input area for items when they are received in inventory.

store driver (n)~ A software component of the Hub Transport Server that delivers inbound messages to Exchange stores, the databases that contain public folder and mailbox stores. The store driver is also responsible for retrieving messages from a user's outbox and submitting it for delivery.

Store Manager (PN)~ A feature that provides an e-commerce solution that enables you to set up and customize your own online storefront for selling products online.

store schema definition language (n)~ An XML-based language that is used to define the entity types, associations, entity containers, entity sets, and association sets of a storage model, often corresponding to a database schema.

store zone (n)~ A classification of store areas. Store zones provide a way to order and prioritize store areas for items as they arrive in inventory.

store-and-forward (adj)~ A method of delivering transmissions in which messages are held temporarily by an intermediary before being sent on to their destination. Store and forward is used by some switches in delivering packets to their destinations.

store-and-forward replication (n)~ A replication model, used by Active Directory, in which changes are not sent directly from one domain controller to all other domain controllers. Instead, a system of replication partners is created automatically by the system, taking advantage of the existing connections. Replication through neighboring systems is also called transitive replication.

stored procedure (n)~ A precompiled collection of SQL statements and optional control-of-flow statements stored under a name and processed as a unit. They are stored in an SQL database and can be run with one call from an application.

stored procedure resolver (n)~ A program that is invoked to handle row change-based conflicts that are encountered in an article to which the resolver was registered.-

stored virtual machine (n)~ An inactive virtual machine that has been saved to the Virtual Machine Manager library. The virtual machine's virtual hard disks (.vhd files) and virtual machine configuration file (.vmc file) are stored on a library share.

storefront (n)~ A business that displays its merchandise on the Internet and has provisions for contact or online sales.

stories (n)~ In the Agile context, work is expressed in the backlog as user stories. A user story is a short, simple description of a feature told from the perspective of the user who desires a new capability. A User Story should focus on the who, what and why of a feature, not how. The user story will typically follow a simple template: As a <type of user>, I want <some goal> so that <some reason>.

Storno accounting (n)~ The practice of using negative numbers to reverse original journal account entries.

story (n)~ A document area that contains a range of text distinct from other areas of text in a document. For example, if a document includes body text, footnotes, and headers, it contains a main text story, footnotes story, and headers story.

storyboard (n)~ A view of the workspace that displays the sequence of your clips.

storyboard (n)~ A collection of transitions applied to one or more animation variables over time.

storyboard (n)~ A conceptualization of the user interface and user interactions for a software compontent.

storyboard link (n)~ A type of work item link that is used to link work items to storyboard files.

storyboard shape (n)~ A shape or graphical object that has been added to a storyboard or to a storyboard shapes file.

Storyline (PN)~ The Sway feature that allows users to edit, add, reorder, delete, and structure their Sway content.

storyline (n)~ A concise synopsis of the main plot of a film or TV show.

storytelling (n)~ A feature that enables users to share stories with others using their digital photos and photo management software.

straight line depreciation (n)~ A method of depreciation that calculates the depreciation of a fixed asset as a fixed amount in each depreciation period.

straight quotation mark (n)~ The character.'

straighten a photo (v)~ To adjust the axis of a photo so that objects in the photo appear level, typically with use of an image editing tool.

Straighten photo (PN)~ The panel item the image-leveling feature in Windows Live Photo Gallery. When the item is clicked, the feature automatically adjusts the photo according to its best interpretation of the horizontal axis. It also displays a slider, which allows someone to make further adjustments. The photo is automatically cropped as needed.

straight-line service life depreciation method (n)~ A method of depreciation that calculates the depreciation of a fixed asset as a fixed amount in each depreciation period.

straight-line service life remaining depreciation method (n)~ A method of depreciation that calculates the depreciation of a fixed asset as a fixed amount in each depreciation period. There will be a difference in the depreciation amount calculated between straight-line service life remaining and straight-line service life when there is an adjustment posted to the asset.

Strategic Merger or Acquisition Evaluation (n)~ A template that addresses, from a Strategic Business Development perspective, the general activities that a company goes through to determine their business growth strategy.- The roadmap includes understanding

market position, evaluating trade-offs between mergers/acquisitions and internal development, evaluating M&A candidates and placing valuation on target companies.

Strategy (PN)~ The Games subcategory containing games that require strategy to win, often political/military in nature.

strategy + simulation (PN)~ A game category that emphasizes strategic decision making or simulation of real-life activities.

strategy map (n)~ A performance management tool for visually presenting an organization's or organizational unit's objectives and goals, their groupings of objectives and goals, and their mappings of objectives and goals to themes, initiatives, KPIs, targets, business processes, and action plans. Each item in the visualization contains a set of metadata, which itself is customizable.

Strawberry Batter Button (n)~ A button on the Comfy Cakes game interface that allows the player to select strawberry batter for their cake.

Strawberry Icing Button (n)~ A button on the Comfy Cakes game interface that allows the player to select a strawberry icing for their cake.

stream (v)~ To transfer digital data in a continuous flow across a network.

stream (n)~ Digital media that is delivered in a continuous flow across a network.

stream (n)~ Packets delivered by a Windows Media server that are consumed by clients without caching. For a Web server with Smooth Streaming installed, the experience is similar, except that the data can be cached by clients, though this can be prevented by applying Cache Control header directives in the Smooth Streaming feature.

stream (n)~ The flow of data from a source to a single receiver that flows through a channel, as opposed to packets, which may be addressed and routed independently, possibly to multiple recipients.

stream (n)~ An abstraction of a sequence of bytes, such as a file, an I/O device, an inter-process communication pipe, a TCP/IP socket, or a spooled print job. The relationship between streams and storages in a compound file is similar to that of files and folders.

stream (n)~ Chronological list of posts to monitor that match user-defined criteria.

Stream Analytics (n)~ A highly scalable event-processing engine that helps uncover real-time insights from devices, sensors, infrastructure, applications and data.

stream consumer (n)~ The structure or device that consumes the output of a query. Examples are an output adapter or another running query.-

stream format (n)~ Information about the properties of a stream, such as the codecs used, frame rate, and frame size. A player uses stream format information to decode a stream.

stream format file (n)~ A file used by a player to decode a multicast stream.

Stream, streaming ~ Video or audio that plays while still downloading, rather than you having to wait till the download has finished.

stream-based conversion (n)~ ?A mode of Word Automation Services in which the input and output of the conversion are streams, rather than files on the site.

streaming (n)~ A method of delivering digital media across a network in a continuous flow. The digital media is played by client software as it is received. Typically, streaming makes it unnecessary for users to download a file before playing it.

Streaming ~ Streaming is the transfer of data in a continuous stream over the Web (usually audio or video) that allows the user to play it as it arrives. However, to receive

this content you must have the right plug-in for the application such as RealPlayer?, QuickTime? viewer, etc.

streaming buffer (n)~ A secondary sound buffer that contains only part of a sound. Its data must be refreshed as it is playing.

streaming reserved unit (n)~ A resource unit reserved for on-demand streaming.

Streaming SIMD Extensions (n)~ A single instruction, multiple data instruction set extension to the x86 architecture, containing instructions working mostly on single precision floating point data to greatly increase performance when exactly the same operations are to be performed on multiple data objects. Typical applications are digital signal processing and graphics processing.

StreamInsight (PN)~ The platform, consisting of the StreamInsight server, Event Flow Debugging tool, Visual Studio IDE, and other components, for the development of complex event processing applications.

StreamInsight Event Flow Debugger (PN)~ A stand-alone tool in the Microsoft StreamInsight platform that provides event-flow debugging and analysis.

StreamInsight platform (n)~ The platform, consisting of the StreamInsight server, Event Flow Debugging tool, Visual Studio IDE, and other components, for the development of complex event processing applications.

StreamInsight server (n)~ The core engine and adapter framework components of Microsoft StreamInsight. The StreamInsight server can be used to process and analyze the event streams associated with a complex event processing application.

streamline (v)~ To make easier; to eliminate unnecessary steps.

stream-thinning (n)~ The process of lowering the frame rate of source video to reduce the bandwidth required for streaming to be lower than or equal to the available client bandwidth. If necessary, the video portion of the stream may stop streaming and only the audio portion streamed.

Streetside (PN)~ Street level imagery that enables users to experience Bing Maps from the street level. Streetside supplements maps, directions and local search.

strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats analysis (n)~ An analysis of the internal and external environmental factors performed as part of developing the organizational strategy.

stress test (n)~ A test designed to determine the response of a system under load.

stress test (n)~ A test that determines an application's breaking points and pushes the application past its upper limits as resources are saturated.

stretch (v)~ To adjust the size of an item to fit its container.

Stretch (v)~ A title animation in Windows Movie Maker.

stretch (v)~ A zoom-in gesture represented by two fingers with at least one of them moving away from each other at any angle, within an acceptable tolerance.

stretch (v)~ To touch an item with two or more fingers and then spread the fingers apart.

stretch gesture (n)~ A zoom-in gesture represented by two fingers with at least one of them moving away from each other at any angle, within an acceptable tolerance.

strict mode (n)~ A state that applies a set of restrictions to JavaScript code.

STRIDE (n)~ A method of categorizing threat types. These threat types include: spoofing identity, tampering with data, repudiation, information disclosure, denial of service, and

elevation of privilege.

strikethrough (adj)~ Pertaining to a formatting style in which characters are crossed out by horizontal line.

strikethrough gesture (n)~ A movement of your tablet pen that that creates a formatting style to ink in which characters are crossed out by a horizontal line.

string (n)~ A group of characters or character bytes handled as a single entity. Computer programs use strings to store and transmit data and commands. Most programming languages consider strings (such as 2674:gstmn) as distinct from numeric values (such as 470924).

string collection editor (n)~ An editor that enables users to view and change the list of strings for controls such as list boxes and combo boxes.

string comparison (n)~ The use of an operator to determine whether one string is greater than or equal to another string. Use the Option Compare statement to specify binary (case sensitive) or text (non-case sensitive) comparison.

String data type (n)~ A fundamental data type that holds characters, one character per 2 bytes. A fixed-length string can contain 1 to 64K characters; a variable-length string can contain 1 to 2 billion.

string delimiter (n)~ A text character that sets apart a string embedded within a string.

string expression (n)~ An expression that evaluates to a sequence of contiguous characters. Elements of the expression can be: functions that return a string or a string Variant (VarType 8); a string literal, constant, variable, or Variant.

strip line (n)~ Horizontal or vertical ranges that set the background pattern of the chart in regular or custom intervals. You can use strip lines to improve readability for looking up individual values on the chart, highlight dates that occur at regular intervals, or highlight a specific key range.

stripe (n)~ Horizontal or vertical ranges that set the background pattern of the chart in regular or custom intervals. You can use strip lines to improve readability for looking up individual values on the chart, highlight dates that occur at regular intervals, or highlight a specific key range.

striped media set (n)~ A media set that uses multiple devices, among which each backup is distributed.

striped volume (n)~ A dynamic volume that stores data that is allocated alternately and evenly (in stripes) across two or more physical disks.

stroke (n)~ A line style resembling natural media paint strokes or photorealistic images that you can apply to an object.

stroke (n)~ The set of data that is captured in a single pen down, up, or move sequence.

strong consistency (n)~ A scenario where high availability is enabled and there is more than one copy of a cached object in the cache cluster. All copies of that object remain identical.

strong encryption (n)~ Encryption using a longer key (e.g. 128 bit).

Strong Language (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB).

Strong Lyrics (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB).

strong name (n)~ A name that consists of an assembly's identity-its simple text name, version number, and culture information (if provided)-strengthened by a public key and a digital signature generated over the assembly. Because the assembly manifest contains file hashes for all the files that constitute the assembly implementation, it is sufficient to generate the digital signature over just the one file in the assembly that contains the assembly manifest. Assemblies with the same strong name are expected to be identical.

strong password (n)~ A password that cannot be easily guessed or cracked. A strong password is at least eight characters long, does not contain all or part of the user's account name, and contains at least three of the four following categories of characters: uppercase characters, lowercase characters, numbers, and symbols found on the keyboard (such as !, @, #).

Strong Sexual Content (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB).

strongly-typed (adj)~ Pertaining to a collection element whose type matches the actual type of the elements stored in the same collection, rather than the type of a base class.

struct (n)~ A compound data type that is typically used to contain a few variables that have some logical relationship. Structs can also contain methods and events. Structs do not support inheritance but they do support interfaces. A struct is a value type, while a class is a reference type.

structural editing (n)~ Editing that occurs within a structured document such as a well-formed XML document.

structure (n)~ The design and composition of a program, including program flow, hierarchy, and modularity.

structure (n)~ A user-defined value type that, similar to a class, can contain constructors, constants, fields, methods, properties, indexers, operators, and nested types. Unlike classes, however, structures do not support inheritance.

Structure (PN)~ The Sway Design feature that allows users to change the navigation and layout model of a particular Sway document.

structured parallelism (n)~ In the Concurrency Runtime, parallel code that is scheduled and finished in the lexical scope from which it starts. Under the structured parallelism model, a task does not finish until its child tasks finish.

structured programming (n)~ Programming that produces programs with clean flow, clear design, and a degree of modularity or hierarchical structure.

Structured Query Language (n)~ A database query and programming language widely used for accessing, querying, updating, and managing data in relational database systems.

structured reference (n)~ A reference to a table or subset of a table by the table name and column specifier instead of cell coordinates.

Structured References (n)~ A formula syntax that allows the user to refer to list and pivot data in a friendlier way.

STS (n)~ A Web service that issues security tokens. A security token service makes assertions based on evidence that it trusts to whoever trusts it. To communicate trust, this service requires proof, such as a security token or set of security tokens, and it issues a security token with its own trust statement. (Note that for some security token formats, this can simply be a reissuance or cosignature.) In Active Directory Federation Services

(ADFS), the Federation Service is a security token service.

STT (n)~ The use of the SSL (Secure Sockets Layer), S-HTTP (Secure HTTP), or both in online transactions, such as form transmission or credit card purchases.

stub (n)~ A routine that contains no executable code and that generally consists of comments describing what will eventually be there; it is used as a placeholder for a routine to be written later.

stub zone (n)~ A copy of a zone that contains only the resource records required to identify the authoritative DNS servers for that zone. A DNS server that hosts a parent zone and a stub zone for one of the parent zone`s delegated child zones can receive updates from the authoritative DNS servers for the child zone.

student (n)~ A person who is enrolled in a class.

Studio Experiment Hours (PN)~ The resource of the Machine Learning service type of the Data Services service for hours spent in Microsoft Azure Machine Learning Studio.

Study aids (PN)~ The Education subcategory containing apps to help you study for exams.

study group (n)~ A student collaboration group where studying can be organized and managed online.

stuttering (n)~ As the client renders the stream, the disruption of flow by either repetitions and/or prolongations of video, or by short pauses.

style (n)~ A set of formatting characteristics that you can apply to text, tables, and lists in your document to quickly change their appearance.

style (n)~ A reusable set of properties, resources, and event handlers that can be shared between instances of the same object type.

Style (PN)~ The Sway feature that allows users to choose a color and font for their sway.

Style & fashion (PN)~ The Lifestyle subcategory containing apps for people with interest in fashion and style.

style area (n)~ A vertical area along the left edge of the document window that displays the name of the paragraph style that is applied to each paragraph.

Style gallery (PN)~ The gallery that holds all the Style options that can be applied to a sway.

style inspector (n)~ A floating task pane that allows users to view and customize specific paragraph and text style properties.

style picker (n)~ An interface in which the user can select and set styles for certain elements on the page.

style sheet (n)~ A text file containing code to apply semantics such as page layout specifications to published content.

style trigger (n)~ A mechanism to apply property values based on specified conditions to create visually compelling effects and a consistent appearance.

Styles Guides (PN)~ A feature which, when activated, indicates visually where automatic styles have been applied in a document.

stylistic set (n)~ A stylistic variation on a font that provides an alternative to its default appearance.

stylus (n)~ A pointed input device that comes with a mobile device or tablet PC, and is used to navigate through applications and to input information.

sub chassis (n)~ A chassis type that can be reported by the Win32_SystemEnclosure class in Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) and that refers to an enclosure that facilitates mechanical and electrical attachment to a main chassis for a set of computer components that are removable, indepdent of any components attached to the main chassis.

sub notebook (n)~ A chassis type that can be reported by the Win32_SystemEnclosure class in Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) and that refers to a class of small and light notebooks with screens typically measuring less than 14 inches diagonally.

Sub procedure (n)~ A Visual Basic for Applications (VBA) procedure that carries out an operation, but unlike a Function procedure, does not return a value.

Sub Segment (PN)~ A field on the Account Details part of the Details tab that allows the user to specify the segment more closely. It indicates the size and/or strategic importance of the end customer and defines selling and marketing model/business process used to engage with the end customer.

sub-account (n)~ An account, and its information, that is included within another account.

sub-bill of material (n)~ A bill of material that makes up a component of another bill of material.

sub-BOM (n)~ A bill of material that makes up a component of another bill of material.

subcampaign (n)~ A subdivision of a larger campaign.

subcategory (n)~ A new category that is based on an existing category. For example, instead of tracking computers along with your other equipment, you might want to create a Computer subcategory from the Equipment category to track them as a separate group. Similarly, you can further organize a Restaurants category to include American and Chinese subcategories.

subcollection (n)~ A collection that is associated with another collection for the purpose of software distribution.

subcommand (n)~ A command in a submenu (a menu that appears when a user selects an option in a higher-level menu).

subcontact (n)~ A secondary contact for an Account (that is, not the primary contact).

sub-contact (n)~ A secondary contact for an Account (that is, not the primary contact).

subcontracting (n)~ The practice of outsourcing service activities to vendors.

subcontractor (n)~ An individual or organization that fulfills all or part of a contract from another contractor or subcontractor.

subdatasheet (n)~ A datasheet that is nested within another datasheet and that contains data related or joined to the first datasheet.

subdirectory (n)~ A directory contained within another directory in a file system hierarchy.

subdomain (n)~ A DNS domain located directly beneath another domain name (the parent domain) in the namespace tree. For example, example.microsoft.com' would be a subdomain of the domain 'microsoft.com'.'

subdomain ~ Subdomain is a way to divide your site into sections with short and easy to remember names. Other use of subdomains might be to let somebody else use your account.

subentry (n)~ An index entry that falls under a more general heading. For example, the

index entry planets' could have the subentries 'Mars' and 'Venus."

subexpression (n)~ In regular expressions, a concatenation or an alternation, depending on the regular expression grammar being used.

subform (n)~ A form contained within another form or a report.

subform control (n)~ A control that displays a subform in a form or a subform or a subreport in a report.

sub-grid (n)~ A grid added to a form by a customizer that provides users with access to a group of records, which are usually contextually related.

subgroup (n)~ A group of contacts that is also part of another group, displayed as nested groups in the contact list.

subheading (n)~ A subordinate heading in an outline (in a document, worksheet or other).

subject (n)~ In public key cryptography, an entity that requests or holds a certificate. A subject can be a user, a computer, or any other device capable of requesting or using a certificate.

subject (n)~ A category used to organize objects in the Knowledge Base.

subject alternative name (n)~ An extension (defined in RFC 4985) used to store extra identifiers for a subject including the User Principal Name (UPN) of the user that is used by Windows for smart card logon and the user e-mail address (RFC 822 name).

subject key identifier (n)~ A certificate extension that contains a hash of the certification authority's certificate public key. This hash is placed in the Authority Key Identifier (AKI) extension of all issued certificates to facilitate chain building.

subject line (n)~ The part of a message header that is used by the sender to indicate the object of the message.

Subject Manager (n)~ A sub-area of the Settings module where the subject tree is managed.

subject tree (n)~ The hierarchical list of categories used to correlate and organize information.

subkey (n)~ An element of the registry that contains entries or other subkeys. A tier of the registry that is immediately below a key or a subtree (if the subtree has no keys).

subledger journal account entry (n)~ An account entry in a subledger journal account.

subledger journal entry (n)~ A journal entry in a subledger journal.

submarine cable ~ A cable designed to be laid underwater.

submenu (n)~ A type of drop-down menu that appears when a user points to a command on a higher-level menu.

Submission queue (n)~ A persistent queue that is used to hold messages that are submitted to the Exchange Server organization through SMTP-receive, the Pickup directory, or the store driver.

submit (v)~ To propose or send in something for consideration, approval, or judgment.

submodel (n)~ A forecasting model that can be used as a component of another model.

subnet (n)~ A subdivision of an Internet Protocol (IP) network. Each subnet has its own unique subnetted network ID.

subnet bandwidth management (n)~ An Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) standard that enables administrative control at the subnet level.

subnet mask (n)~ A 32-bit value that enables the recipient of Internet Protocol version 4

(IPv4) packets to distinguish the network ID and host ID portions of the IPv4 address. Typically, subnet masks use the format 255.x.x.x. IPv6 uses network prefix notations rather than subnet masks.

subnet mask ~ A bit mask used to select bits from an Internet address for subnet addressing.

subnetwork (n)~ An identifiable and separate part of an organization's network identified through IP addressing.

subnotebook (n)~ A notebook that is smaller in size and lighter in weight than a full-sized notebook, while retaining the same functionality.

subordinate CA (n)~ In a public key infrastructure (PKI) hierarchy, any certification authority that is not the root CA.

subordinate certification authority (n)~ In a public key infrastructure (PKI) hierarchy, any certification authority that is not the root CA.

subordinate control (n)~ A type of interoperating control whose availability is determined by the state of another control (the superior control).

subordinate record (n)~ A record, such as a contact, that you designate as subordinate to a master record.

subordinate server (n)~ A server that does not attempt to resolve queries on its own. Instead, it sends all queries to forwarders.

subordinate shape (n)~ In an organization chart, a shape that is placed below and connected to a superior (or manager) shape.

subpath (n)~ A group of paths that comprise a compound path.

subphase (n)~ A summary task that is nested within another summary task. With the Project outlining features, you can designate subphases.

sub-pixel positioning (n)~ A font rendering technique that takes advantage of partial pixels to make text appear sharper on the screen.

subproject (n)~ A project that is a component of another project.

subquery (n)~ A SELECT statement that contains one or more subqueries.

subreport (n)~ A report contained within another report.

sub-report (n)~ A report that is displayed in a second window when a user clicks an item in a report.

subreport control (n)~ A control that displays a subform in a form or a subform or a subreport in a report.

subroute (n)~ A route that makes up a component of another route.

subroutine (n)~ A common term for routine, likely to be used in reference to shorter, general, frequently called routines.

subscribe (v)~ To start using the services of a service provider, e.g. an Internet access provider. The subscriber may or may not be charged for the used services.

subscribe (v)~ To request data from a Publisher.

subscribe (v)~ To arrange to receive a product or use a service regularly.

subscribe (v)~ To select the views to be loaded onto a mobile device.

subscribe (v)~ To request data from the data bus.

subscribed (adj)~ Pertaining to an agent who is listed as an agent in the group definition.

subscriber (n)~ In Notification Services, the person or process to which notifications are

delivered.

subscriber (n)~ In replication, a database instance that receives replicated data.

subscriber (n)~ A person who has indicated his or her desire to be on a mailing list.

subscriber (n)~ A mobile user who has selected specific subscriptions for his/her mobile device.

subscriber access number (n)~ A number that is configured in a Private Branch eXchange (PBX) that allows a subscriber to access their Microsoft Exchange mailbox over the telephone.

subscriber database (n)~ In replication, a database instance that receives replicated data.

subscribing server (n)~ A server running an instance of Analysis Services that stores a linked cube.

subscription (n)~ Part of the application metadata that specifies the data source, the refresh interval, and, optionally, subscription expiration.

subscription (n)~ An agreement in which a customer prepays for periodic or regular services.

subscription (n)~ A view that a mobile device user has selected to be available on his or her mobile device.

subscription (n)~ A request for a copy of a publication to be delivered to a subscriber.

subscription (n)~ A collection of Microsoft Azure offerings tied to a single Live ID.

Subscription (n)~ An automated notification that alerts Customers via email when a specified Knowledgebase Article is updated.

subscription advisor (n)~ A Microsoft partner who is authorized to sell subscriptions for Microsoft Online Services. The subscription advisor may have additional authorization to offer technical support. Internally, a subscription advisor may be referred to as a reseller

Subscription Center (PN)~ An email marketing plug-in that is required to be added to all commercial emails.

subscription computer (n)~ The computer offered to a customer by a solution provider where the customer chooses from a range of packaged services, including a computer, genuine Windows software, and broadband Internet services, which are included in one bill. Computer time is purchased for a specified, regular time period (for example, on a monthly or quarterly basis).

subscription computing (n)~ An approach in which telephone and internet service providers offer PCs to their customers, who then have the ability to pay for them over time through their monthly bill.

subscription database (n)~ A database at the Subscriber that receives data and database objects published by a Publisher.

subscription database (n)~ A database at the Subscriber that receives data and database objects published by a Publisher.

subscription event rule (n)~ A rule that processes information for event-driven subscriptions.

subscription file (n)~ An audio or video file that you rent from an online store, typically for a monthly fee.

subscription group (n)~ A classification of subscriptions used for pricing, posting, and otherwise managing subscriptions.

subscription plan (n)~ The type of Microsoft Azure subscription that describes the billing rate and other charges.

subscription scheduled rule (n)~ One or more Transact-SQL statements that process information for scheduled subscriptions.

subscription transaction (n)~ A transaction that modifies a subscription. There are four types of subscription transactions: regular subscription, non-regular subscription, price change, and reduction days.

subselect (v)~ To select individual shapes within a group.

subset (n)~ A selection of tables and the relationship lines between them that is part of a larger database diagram.

subshell (n)~ A new Monad session launched as a child of another Monad session.

subsidiary (n)~ A company controlled by another company or corporation.

subsidy lock (n)~ A type of phone lock that original equipment manufacturers embed into their mobile phones at the request of mobile phone operators to prevent their use on a cellular network other than the one for which the phone was originally intended.

subsidy PIN (n)~ A type of personal identification number (PIN), consisting of 8 digits, that is used to unlock a phone's subsidy lock.

subsite (n)~ A complete Web site stored in a named subdirectory of the top-level Web site.

substance flow (n)~ The flow of substances between a source process and a destination process.

substitute (n)~ A delegate who stands in for the approval of a document when the original approver is out of office.

substitute (n)~ An item that can take the place of another item.

substitute product (n)~ An item that can take the place of another item.

subsystem (n)~ A system that is part of another system.

Subsystem for UNIX-Based Applications (n)~ A Windows component that provides platform services for UNIX system-based applications.

subtask (n)~ A task that is part of a summary task. The subtask information is consolidated into the summary task. You can designate subtasks by using the Project outlining feature.

sub-territory (n)~ A territory, and its information, that is included within another territory.

Subtitle (n)~ A title animation in Windows Movie Maker.

subtotal (n)~ The adjusted price value multiplied by the quantity of products ordered, providing an overall sale value.

subtotal (n)~ An intermediate partial sum, quantity, or amount.

subtract (n)~ To perform the basic mathematical operation of deducting something from something else.

subtract (v)~ To combine two or more shapes or paths to result in a single path that represents the only portion of the last-selected object that was not overlapped by another object.

subtree (n)~ Any node within a tree, along with any selection of connected descendant nodes. In the registry structure, subtrees are the primary nodes that contain keys, subkeys, and value entries.

success code (n)~ An exit code value returned by an executable program that indicates that an operation completed successfully.

success story (n)~ An account of an individual or organization's business achievements.

successor (n)~ An activity that occurs after another activity in a series. A successor can have, but does not always have, a prerequisite.

suffix pattern (n)~ The end bytes in a given stream of bytes.

Suggested (PN)~ The Sway menu option that automatically suggests content related to a user's current sway and allows him/her to add it.

Suggested color (PN)~ The Sway feature that uses an intelligence platform to suggest color options based on the content in a user's sway.

Suggested Contacts (PN)~ A feature that makes Outlook auto-complete lists available through the default Exchange mailbox.

Suggested Content (PN)~ The menu option in Sway under the -€œAdd Content-€? button that analyzes the user's Sway to suggest useful content that can be browsed or added as desired.

Suggested searches (n)~ Keywords, phrases, or contacts that are suggested as users type.

Suggested Sites (PN)~ A search feature that allows Internet Explorer to use your browsing history to return results that suggest other sites that you may like or find useful.

Suggested Tasks (n)~ A list of Works tasks returned in response to keywords entered by the user in the To Do box. When the user types in words, the app uses these words to search the Answer Wizard to find suitable tasks or templates.

Suggestions for you (PN)~ The suggested content that is displayed on different surface areas in the operating system. Content can range from tips and tricks, a link to other content, an app, etc.

Suggestive Themes (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB).

suite (n)~ A set of application programs sold as a package, usually at a lower price than that of the individual applications sold separately. A suite for office work, for example, might contain a word processing program, a spreadsheet, a database management program, and a communications program.

Suite ~ A group of programs which carry out different tasks but are intended to work together, such as Microsoft Office.

Suite B (n)~ A set of cryptographic algorithms specified by the US National Security Agency to provide an interoperable standard for government and industry.

Suite B algorithm (n)~ One of a set of cryptographic algorithms specified by the US National Security Agency to provide an interoperable standard for government and industry.

summary (n)~ A brief content of a larger document.

summary (n)~ A shortened version of information that contains only the main points.

summary data (n)~ For automatic subtotals and worksheet outlines, all rows or columns that summarize detail data. Summary data usually is adjacent to and below the detail data.

summary function (n)~ A type of calculation that combines source data in a PivotTable report or a consolidation table, or when you are inserting automatic subtotals in a list or database.

summary project (n)~ A parent project that is used only for structuring information and against which no transactions are registered.

summary query (n)~ The part of a fan-out query that carries out post processing to allow condensing the results from the member query to desired final result-set.

summary task (n)~ A task that is made up of subtasks and summarizes those subtasks. Use outlining to create summary tasks. Project automatically determines summary task information [such as duration and cost] by using information from the subtasks.

Summary toolbar (n)~ A list view toolbar type in the toolbar picker, that shows an abbreviated version of a full toolbar.

summary unit (n)~ A reporting unit that summarizes data from lower-level units. The lower-level units can be either detail units or other summary units.

Super VGA (n)~ A video standard established by BESA to provide high-resolution color display on IBM-compatible computers. The most commonly implemented SVGA standard is 1024- x- 768 pixels color resolution.

Super Video CD (n)~ An optical disc format used to store video on standard compact discs developed by China Recording Standards Committee in competition to the DVD format.

super video graphics adapter (n)~ A video standard established by BESA to provide high-resolution color display on IBM-compatible computers. The most commonly implemented SVGA standard is 1024- x- 768 pixels color resolution.

superclass (n)~ A class in object-oriented programming from which another class - a subclass - is derived. The subclass inherits its attributes and methods from the superclass.

superior control (n)~ A type of interoperating control that determines the availability of another control (the subordinate control).

superior shape (n)~ In an organization chart, a shape that is placed above and connected to any other shape, such as an employee (subordinate or coworker shape) or assistant shape.

supermarket (n)~ A just-in-time inventory location that has finite capacity- and is used to batch material near a point of consumption.

supernode (n)~ A relay point for peer-to-peer traffic whereby users volunteer to allow their computer to be used by other users to establish direct voice chats, share files and pictures by handling data flow and connections for other users.

superscope (n)~ An administrative grouping feature that supports a DHCP server's ability to use more than scope for each physical interface and subnet. Superscopes are useful under the following conditions: If more DHCP clients must be added to a network than were originally planned, if an Internet Protocol (IP) network is renumbered, or if two or more DHCP servers are configured to provide scope redundancy and fault-tolerant design DHCP service for a single subnet. Each superscope can contain one or more member scopes (also known as child scopes').'

supersedence (n)~ A deployment behavior that specifies how new software replaces existing software.

super-user credentials (n)~ Elevated credentials that have rights to access objects that ordinary users without elevated credentials can't access.

supervision list (n)~ The list of e-mail addresses or users that are subject to or excepted

from the actions of the closed campus supervision policy or anti-bullying supervision policy.

supervision list entry (n)~ An individual item on the list of e-mail addresses or users that are subject to or excepted from the actions of the closed campus supervision policy or anti-bullying supervision policy. For example, a bully's e-mail address would be an entry on the supervision list of a victim'

supervision policy (n)~ A set of e-mail policy settings that can help primary and secondary school administrators comply with some requirements of the Children's Internet Protection Act (CIPA). Using these policy settings, administrators can control who can send e-mail to and receive e-mail from the users in their organization, and filter and reject e-mail that contains objectionable words.

supervisor mode (n)~ A highly privileged mode of operation where program code has direct access to all memory, including the address spaces of all user-mode processes and applications, and to hardware.

Supplemental Agreement (PN)~ Any agreement that incorporates this agreement, such as a Statement of Services.

supplementary item (n)~ An extra item that is added to the sales or purchase order lines when a certain quantity of an item is sold or purchased.

supplementary item group (n)~ A user-defined classification of supplementary items that have similar characterisitcs.

supplicant (n)~ An entity at one end of a point-to-point LAN/WLAN segment that is requesting authenticated access to the network.

supplied inventory location (n)~ The inventory location where an item is consumed and where the replenishment of the item is planned.

supplied service (n)~ A service that an employee receives without taking action or requesting assistance, such as automatic payroll deposit.

supplier site (n)~ A Web site designed for the creation and transmission of purchase orders between businesses that have an established relationship.

supply chain management (n)~ The management of a network of interconnected businesses involved in the ultimate provision of product and service packages required by end customers.

supply forecast (n)~ An estimate of future product supply.

supply planner (n)~ The employee who is responsible for creating a supply plan.

support (n)~ The activities and actions performed by customer service representatives to assist customers.

support (n)~ A business department that deals with routine inquiries and complaints from customers.

support agent (n)~ A user who works for a company that is a valid partner tenant who has been assigned either limited or full administration agent role.

Support Center (n)~ A unified place where a user can access all Help and Support content and services from Microsoft, the OEM, and the corporation.

Support Count (n)~ A dynamic option that displays the number of rows in which the determinant column value determines the dependent column.

Support Percentage (n)~ A dynamic option that displays the percentage of rows in which

the determinant column determines the dependent column.

Support Portal (PN)~ The website that serves as a dashboard for Customers to submit Tickets, initiate Chat Requests, and leave feedback.

support professional (n)~ An engineer who specializes in product support. Support professionals talk with customers, investigate their issues, and provide solutions.

support session (n)~ An interactive session between a support professional and a customer.

support team (n)~ An organization or group that is responsible for providing technical support.

surf (v)~ To browse among collections of information on the Internet, in newsgroups, in Gopherspace, and especially on the World Wide Web. As in channel surfing while watching television, users ride the wave of what interests them, jumping from topic to topic or from one Internet site to another.

surface (n)~ A shape representing a continuous area in a coordinate system.

surface area (n)~ The number of ways in which a piece of software can be attacked.

surface chart (n)~ A chart that shows a three dimensional surface that connects a set of data points. As in a topographic map, colors and patterns indicate areas that are in the same range of values.

Surface Hub (PN)~ A large, interactive whiteboard device for collaboration and videoconferencing, designed to advance the way people work together naturally.

Surface Input (PN)~ An administration application that captures touch input and sends it to a Surface application. Surface Input has status indicators in the notification area of the Windows desktop in administration mode.

Surface Pen (PN)~ A digital pen designed to work with Surface Pro 3 and Surface 3, enabling effortless writing and drawing in any app that supports inking.

surface picking (n)~ The process of choosing which input surface contributes most to the output surface at a certain position on the output. Surface picking is often used with mouse operations to choose different actions in code that depend on which image you select. In cases where several images are alpha blended on the output point, the transform can use the alpha channel of each input sample to choose the input surface.

Surface Shell (PN)~ An administration application that replicates user mode without leaving administrator mode so you can test and debug applications with Launcher. Surface Shell starts the Shell so that the Surface unit displays the default attract application and Launcher.

Surface Simulator (PN)~ A software application that developers can use to simulate Surface input from contacts, such as fingers and tagged objects, on a separate computer. Surface Simulator enables you to design and develop Surface applications without a Surface unit.

Surface unit (n)~ The set of hardware components that, together with the Microsoft Surface software, make up the Microsoft Surface product. At a high level, a Surface unit consists of a computer module and the Surface Vision System enclosed in a frame and covered by the Surface tabletop.

Surfing ~ In a computer context, wandering around the- World Wide Web(which really annoys the guys with the boards and the big waves). Also called- websurfing.

surge suppressor (n)~ An appliance that protects computers from power surges and brownouts by providing a buffer between a power source and the computer.

surrogate key (n)~ A single attribute candidate key whose values are system-generated and that does not represent properties that identify objects in the real world.

surrogate timesheet (n)~ A timesheet that you create in Project Web Access and submit on behalf of someone who works for you.

survey (n)~ A Web site component that presents users with a set of questions specified by the creator of the survey and collects user responses. Results are tallied in a graphical summary. Requires a Web server that is running Windows SharePoint Services.

Survivable Branch Appliance (n)~ A telephony device that keeps the phones working if the connection to the central site is lost.

Survivable Branch Server (PN)~ A server running Windows Server that meets specified hardware requirements, and that has Lync Server Registrar and Mediation Server software installed on it. Like Survivable Branch Appliances, this device can provide voice mail survivability for branch users during a WAN outage.

SUSE Linux Enterprise Server (PN)~ A server product for enterprise computing by SUSE.

suspect tape (n)~ A tape that has conflicting identification information, such as the barcode or the on-media identifier.

suspend (v)~ To halt a process temporarily.

suspended app (n)~ An application that has been deactivated or removed from a marketplace, due to issues with the application.

suspended state (n)~ The state of a workflow instance that has stopped processing temporarily because of user intervention or a workflow policy. A user can resume, cancel, or terminate a suspended instance.

SUT (n)~ A system that is being tested for correct operation.

SV (n)~ The difference between the budgeted cost of work performed [BCWP] and the budgeted cost of work scheduled [BCWS]. This is calculated as follows: SV = Budgeted Cost of Work Performed - Budgeted Cost of Work Scheduled.

SVC (n)~ A logical connection between two nodes on a packet-switching network that is established only when data is to be transmitted.

SVCD (n)~ An optical disc format used to store video on standard compact discs developed by China Recording Standards Committee in competition to the DVD format.

SVF (n)~ A function that returns a single value, such as a string, integer, or bit value.

SVG (n)~ An XML-based language for device-independent description of two-dimensional graphics. SVG images maintain their appearance when printed or when viewed with different screen sizes and resolutions. SVG is a recommendation of the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C).

SVGA (n)~ A video standard established by BESA to provide high-resolution color display on IBM-compatible computers. The most commonly implemented SVGA standard is 1024- x- 768 pixels color resolution.

SVVP (PN)~ A certification program for Microsoft vendors that enables them to validate various virtualization configurations so that Microsoft customers can receive technical support for Windows Server in virtualized environments.

swap (v)~ To switch between active calls.

swap chain (n)~ A collection of buffers used for displaying frames to the user.

Swap Displays (PN)~ A feature in Presenter View that enables the user to switch which monitor is showing Presenter View and which monitor is showing Slide Show.

swap file (n)~ A hidden file on the hard disk that Windows uses to hold parts of programs and data files that do not fit in memory. The paging file and physical memory, or random access memory (RAM), comprise virtual memory. Windows moves data from the paging file to memory as needed and moves data from memory to the paging file to make room for new data.

swap VIP (v)~ To swap the staging environment with the production environment of a cloud service.

swap virtual IP (v)~ To swap the staging environment with the production environment of a cloud service.

swash (n)~ A decorative glyph that uses elaborate ornamentation often associated with calligraphy.

swatch (n)~ A collection of preset colors. Typically it appears in toolbar dropdown as small squares filled with the colors.

swatch (n)~ A solid color, gradient, or image sample that is saved in order to be easily recalled to apply as a fill or stroke.

Sway (PN)~ The web app that allows users to put together different types of content, such as text, images and videos, using an interactive online canvas that can be shared and embedded on other sites.

Sweep (PN)~ The menu in Hotmail that includes actions a customer may take on the contents of the folder that is currently displayed. Some actions draw context from a selected message. For example, if someone selects a message, they can move all or delete all messages from that sender. If no message is selected, the actions occur at a folder level, such as marking all messages in the folder as read, or deleting all messages in the folder.

sweep (v)~ To undertake e-mail cleanup actions in Hotmail via the Sweep menu.

sweep angle (n)~ The number of degrees, between 0 and 360 that the scale will sweep in a circle. A sweep angle of 360 degrees produces a scale that is a complete circle.

SWIFT code (n)~ An international identification code used to identify financial institutions for international money transfers.

swimlane (n)~ In an activity diagram, a way of assigning responsibility to action states. Swimlanes are columns with solid vertical lines on each side. Each swimlane represents the responsible class, person, or organizational unit.

Swing (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 83.

swipe (v)~ To move your finger in one quick sweep across a fingerprint reader for authentication with a device or computer.

swipe (n)~ To slide a machine-readable card through a magnetic stripe reader.

swipe (v)~ To quickly slide a finger for a short distance.

swipe (n)~ A gesture represented by a quick slide of a finger over a short distance.

swipe gesture (n)~ A gesture represented by a quick slide of a finger over a short distance.

switch (n)~ A device used to connect computers on a network that forwards packets to specific ports rather than broadcasting every packet to every port.

switch (n)~ A circuit element that has two states, on and off.

switch (v)~ To change the modality of a conversation from, say, voice call to video, starting from a pop-up notification.

switch ~ A device, such as a PBX, that responds to originator signals and connects the caller to the desired communications destination.

switch in table (n)~ The staging table the user wants to use to switch in their data. The staging table needs to be created before switching partitions with the Manage PartitionsWizard.-

switch out table (n)~ The staging table the user wants to use for the partition to switch out of the current source table.-

switch parameter (n)~ A parameter that does not take an argument.

Switch Series/Category (PN)~ A control that allows users to plot their chart such that the x-axis data appears on the y-axis and vice versa.

Switch User (v)~ A UI command used to switch between accounts on a device.

Switch Video (oth)~ The button in a Video conversation window that switches between the local and remote video feeds in the current video conversation.

switched digital video (n)~ Digital video or service that is not made available on the network or system until requested by a customer.

switched network (n)~ A communications network that uses switching to establish a connection between parties, such as the dial-up telephone system.

switched virtual circuit (n)~ A logical connection between two nodes on a packet-switching network that is established only when data is to be transmitted.

switching hub (n)~ A central network device (multiport hub) that forwards packets to specific ports rather than, as in conventional hubs, broadcasting every packet to every port. In this way, the connections between ports deliver the full bandwidth available.

switchover (n)~ An administrator-initiated action in which one or more passive copies of the mailbox database are being activated and designated as the active copy. An administrator can perform a database switchover, which is the activation of a single mailbox database copy, or an administrator can perform a server switchover, which is the activation of multiple mailbox database copies.

swizzle (v)~ To reorder data within a surface so as to increase the efficiency of accessing the data within the surface.

SWOT analysis (n)~ An analysis of the internal and external environmental factors performed as part of developing the organizational strategy.

SYLK file (n)~ A file constructed with a proprietary Microsoft format, used primarily for exchanging spreadsheet data in such a way that formatting information and intercellular data value relationships are preserved.

syllabus (n)~ ?A summary of class information, such as the course name and description, a schedule of lessons and assignments, and evaluation criteria.

Symbian ~ A joint venture launched in 1998 by Psion, Ericsson, Nokia and Motorola to develop Psion's EPOC 32 operating system into a real-time operating system for handheld phones and PDAs. Matsushita, NTT DoCoMo, Siemens and Sun Microsystems have since

joined.

symbol (n)~ An identifier in human readable language that refers to a location in compiled code, such as a function or variable. Symbols are used in debugging.

symbol (n)~ A general term that encompasses many types of identifiers in programming languages, including namespaces, classes, functions, and variables.

symbol store (n)~ A collection of indexed symbol files, which are debug (.dbg) or program database (.pdb) files that contain debugging information for Windows-based applications. This store is used by debuggers to retrieve debugging information associated with product releases. All symbols can be stored on the same symbol server and retrieved without having to know the associated product names, releases, or build numbers.

symbolic link (n)~ A disk directory entry that takes the place of a directory entry for a file but is actually a reference to a file in a different directory.

symmetric encryption (n)~ An encryption algorithm that requires the same secret key to be used for both encryption and decryption. Because of its speed, symmetric encryption is typically used when a message sender needs to encrypt large amounts of data.

symmetric key (n)~ The cryptographic key used to both encrypt and decrypt protected content during publishing and consumption.

symmetric multiprocessing (n)~ A multiprocessing operation in which multiple processors share the same memory, which contains one copy of the operating system, one copy of any applications that are in use, and one copy of the data. Because the operating system divides the workload into tasks and assigns those tasks to whatever processors are available, SMP reduces transaction time.

symmetrical number pattern (n)~ A Sudoku pattern where the game-generated numbers are symmetrically placed on the board.

symmetric-key cryptography (n)~ A type of cryptography that uses symmetric keys to provide confidentiality.

Symphonic Rock (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 94.

Symphony (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 106.

Symptom Checker (PN)~ A feature that allows a user to check medical symptoms to diagnose illness.

sync (v)~ To reconcile the differences between files, e-mail, appointments, and other items stored on one computer, device or in the cloud with versions of the same files on another computer, device or in the cloud. Once the differences are determined, both sets of items are updated.

sync (n)~ The process of reconciling the differences between data stored in one location and a copy of the same data stored in another location.

Sync (PN)~ A menu item that initiates the process of synchronization.

Sync Center (PN)~ An item on the Control Panel that provides user a comprehensive view over all roamed content, as well as ability to check on the synchronization progress of individual items.

sync conflict (n)~ A conflict that occurs when data differences between data stored in one location and a version of the same data in another location cannot be reconciled.

sync error (n)~ A problem that prevents sync from completing. Sync errors are typically caused by problems with the device, network folder, or other computer you are trying to sync with.

sync group (n)~ A collection of databases that are configured for mutual synchronization by the synchronization service.

sync job (n)~ A scheduled synchronization task.

sync loop (n)~ A series of synchronizations that is repeated until a terminating condition is reached.

Sync Manager (n)~ A tool used to ensure that a file or directory on a client computer contains the same data as a matching file or directory on a server.

sync my settings (PN)~ A feature that allows you to sync some of the settings on your phone across all of your Windows 8 devices.

Sync Pane (n)~ A panel in Sync Wizard that shows the devices and the content to be synchronized.

sync partnership (n)~ A profile in Sync Manager that specifies how and when files are synchronized between two locations (such as between a desktop computer and a laptop).

sync schedule (n)~ The times that will trigger automatic synchronization between a device and Exchange Server every time an item arrives or is modified in Exchange Server.

Sync Slider (PN)~ A feature that allows an Outlook user to limit the amount of email data that is synchronized locally in their offline Outlook Data File (.ost), based on the age of the items. This approach helps maximize Outlook performance on devices that have a very limited amount of local storage.

Sync Wizard (n)~ A one-time Device Setup wizard that comes up the first time you attach a particular portable music device to the player.

Synced folder (PN)~ The tooltip displayed when pointing to a personal folder icon on the Manage folders page on the Windows Live Devices website.

Synced folders (PN)~ The webpage subheading for the list of synced folders.

synced user (n)~ A user account in a cloud service or other separate system that is synchronized with the local Active Directory directory service.

SyncEngine (n)~

synchronization (n)~ The matching of timing between computers on a network, or between components of a computer, so that all are coordinated.

synchronization (n)~ The process by which DPM transfers changes from the protected server to the DPM server, and applies the changes to the replica of the protected volume.

synchronization (n)~ The process of reconciling the differences between data stored in one location and a copy of the same data stored in another location.

synchronization application (n)~ A software component, such as a personal information manager or music database, that hosts a synchronization session and invokes synchronization providers to synchronize disparate data stores.

synchronization conflict (n)~ A conflict that occurs when data differences between data stored in one location and a version of the same data in another location cannot be reconciled.

synchronization engine (n)~

synchronization entity (n)~ A Navision or Outlook object containing data to be synchronized. Navision objects are tables and fields; Outlook objects are items, collections, and properties.

synchronization exception (n)~ A setting in the Navision Synchronization add-in that defines which categories of Outlook items should not be synchronized.

synchronization filter (n)~ A filter to prevent objects in the metaverse from being transferred to the ILM 2' database.'

synchronization job (n)~ A scheduled synchronization task.

synchronization level (n)~ A hierarchical structure consisting of Navision entities and specific Outlook items that they should be mapped to.

synchronization log (n)~ A hidden file, stored on a protected volume, in which the DPM File Agent records changes to data since the last synchronization job.

synchronization loop (n)~ A series of synchronizations that is repeated until a terminating condition is reached.

synchronization manager (n)~ A tool used to ensure that a file or directory on a client computer contains the same data as a matching file or directory on a server.

Synchronization Manager (n)~ A tool used to ensure that a file or directory on a client computer contains the same data as a matching file or directory on a server.

synchronization provider (n)~ A software component that allows a replica to synchronize its data with other replicas.

Synchronization report (n)~ A DPM report that provides statistics on the success or failure of synchronization jobs, and illustrates patterns of failure.

synchronization session (n)~ A unidirectional synchronization in which the source provider enumerates its changes and sends them to the destination provider, which applies them to its store.

synchronization with consistency check (n)~ A feature that enables the user to check for and correct inconsistencies between a protected volume and its replica.

synchronize (v)~ To reconcile the differences between files, e-mail, appointments, and other items stored on one computer, device or in the cloud with versions of the same files on another computer, device or in the cloud. Once the differences are determined, both sets of items are updated.

Synchronized Accessible Media Interchange (n)~ An Extensible Markup Language (XML)-based language used to specify closed captions in multiple languages and styles.

synchronized copy (n)~ A copy of a department that you create on a new page of a large organization chart, so that you can determine how your chart breaks across pages. When you create a synchronized copy, any changes you make appear in both.

synchronous (adj)~ Pertaining to applications or commands run in the order listed and that must finish before the next application or command is run.

synchronous conversion (n)~ ?A mode of Word Automation Services in which requests are processed synchronously, rather than in batches.

synchronous data exchange (n)~ A style of processing where an application requests that an event occurs and waits for the event to complete, so that the application is certain of the result of its request before it proceeds.

synchronous data link control (n)~ A type of link service used for managing synchronous data transfer over standard telephone lines (switched lines) or leased lines. The data transmission protocol most widely used by networks conforming to IBM's Systems Network Architecture (SNA). SDLC is similar to the HDLC (High-level Data Link Control) protocol developed by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

synchronous event (n)~ An event whose handler runs in the same processing thread as the action that raised the event. The action cannot continue until processing is complete for the event handler.

synchronous-commit failover set (n)~ Within a given availability group, a set of two or three availability replicas (including the current primary replica) that are configured for synchronous-commit mode, if any.

Syncing folders and program settings (PN)~ The list item for reporting that the syncing folders and program settings feature is problematic. The list is displayed in the problem reporting utility built in to beta versions of Windows Live Sync.

syndicated content (n)~ A distribution mechanism for frequently-updated content that is aggregated by an RSS reader and delivered or published in a standard XML format. The content is often summarized, with links to a more complete version.

syndication format (n)~ A format used for publishing data on blogs and web sites.

synonym (n)~ A word with the same meaning as another in the same language but often with different implications and associations.

syntactic validation (n)~ The process of confirming that an XML file conforms to its schema.

syntax (n)~ The rules governing the formation of a command-line statement, including the order in which a command must be typed, and the elements that follow the command.

syntax (n)~ The grammatical pattern of words in a language.

syntax checker (n)~ A program for identifying errors in syntax for a programming language.

syntax error (n)~ An error in the grammatical structure of the code or expression.

synthetic transaction (n)~ A feature that can be used to test the availability or performance of a given service or application from the perspective of an end user, or to confirm the functionality of a low level service.

Synthpop (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 147.

Sys Rq key (n)~ A key on some IBM and compatible keyboards that is intended to provide the same function as the Sys Req key on an IBM mainframe computer terminal: to reset the keyboard or to change from one session to another.

sysadmin (n)~ The person responsible for setting up and managing local computers, stand-alone servers, member servers, or domain controllers. An administrator performs such duties as assigning user accounts and passwords, establishing security access levels, watching for unauthorized access, allocating storage space, and helping users with networking problems.

SYSKEY (n)~ A tool used to configure the startup key, a random, 128-bit, symmetric

cryptographic key created at system startup and used to encrypt all of the user`s symmetric cryptographic keys.

Syspart (n)~ A process that executes through an optional parameter of Winnt32.exe. Used for clean installations to computers that have dissimilar hardware. This automated installation method reduces deployment time by eliminating the file-copy phase of Setup.

Sysprep (PN)~ A tool that prepares the hard disk on a source computer for duplication to destination computers.

system (n)~ A set of items or devices working together to accomplish a task.

system (n)~ Any application or process that you want to model. Examples of systems include a computer game, a process for assembling microchips, and a library information system.

System (PN)~ An API for accessing and managing system resources.

system access control list (n)~ An ACL that controls the generation of audit messages for attempts to access a securable object. The ability to get or set an object's SACL is controlled by a privilege typically held only by system administrators.

system administration (n)~ The range of activities of a system administrator.

system administrator (n)~ The person responsible for setting up and managing local computers, stand-alone servers, member servers, or domain controllers. An administrator performs such duties as assigning user accounts and passwords, establishing security access levels, watching for unauthorized access, allocating storage space, and helping users with networking problems.

System Agent (n)~ An agent that monitors checkpoints for potential threats making unauthorized or hazardous changes to your computer, such as altering your security permissions or system settings.

system API call (n)~ A transition from user to kernel mode.

System Applications (PN)~ A tab in the Windows Server Centro' Administration Console that provides access to plug-ins for managing third-party applications.'

system board (n)~ The primary circuit board in a computer that contains most of the basic components of the system.

system boundary (n)~ In a use case diagram, a boundary surrounding the use cases that indicates the system. You can resize the system boundary by dragging a selection handle on the System Boundary shape.

system builder (n)~ Anyone who assembles systems, and then provides them to a solution provider or OEMs who brands and sells the systems.

system caret (n)~ The location where text or graphics will be inserted. Also used for text box controls to indicate input focus.

System Center Audit Forwarding service (PN)~ The service that is used by an Operations Manager agent to be an Audit Collection Services (ACS) forwarder, which sends information about security events to the management server that is acting as the ACS collector when Audit Collection is enabled.

System Center Configuration Manager (PN)~ A systems management software product for managing large groups of PCs and servers, keeping software up-to-date, setting configuration and security policies, and monitoring system status while giving users access to preferred applications from the devices they choose.

System Center Data Access service (PN)~ A Windows service that runs on the management servers in each management group, and that allows client applications to access Operations Manager data and functionality.

System Center Essentials (PN)~ A management solution specifically designed for IT professionals working in midsize businesses who often face IT challenges similar to those of larger enterprises-troubleshooting user problems, automating management tasks, managing multiple systems, and diagnosing and resolving IT problems.

System Center Essentials Console (n)~ The user interface that provides access to System Center Essential features.

System Center Essentials Setup Wizard (n)~ A wizard that guides the user through the intial configuration of System Center Essentials, after it has been installed.

System Center Global Service Monitor (PN)~ A cloud-based service that monitors the availability of external web-based applications from multiple locations around the world.

System Center Management APM service (n)~ A service that processes events collected from the monitored systems.

System Center Management Health service (n)~ The Windows-based service responsible for executing management packs as part of the Operations Manager agent and server components.

System Center Virtual Machine Manager (PN)~ A member of the Microsoft System Center suite of management products, Microsoft System Center Virtual Machine Manager 2007 (SCVMM) enables enterprise-wide management of virtual machines.

System Center Virtual Machine Manager server (PN)~ The server which is used to run System Center Virtual Machine Manager.

system class (n)~ A class that the CIM Object Manager defines to support core features such as event notification, security, and localization. A system class is automatically defined in each namespace.

system clock (n)~ The electronic circuit in a computer that generates a steady stream of timing pulses—the digital signals that synchronize every operation. The system clock signal is precisely set by a quartz crystal, typically at a specific frequency between 1 and 50 megahertz. The clock rate of a computer is one of the prime determinants of its overall processing speed, and it can go as high as the other components of the computer allow.

system color (n)~ A color that is defined by the operating system for a specific type of monitor and video adapter and that is associated with a specific part of the user interface, such as a window title or a menu.

system configuration (n)~ In reference to a single microcomputer, the sum of a system's internal and external components, including memory, disk drives, keyboard, video, and generally less critical add-on hardware, such as a mouse, modem, or printer. Software (the operating system and various device drivers), the user's choices established through configuration files such as the AUTOEXEC.BAT and CONFIG.SYS files on IBM PCs and compatibles, and sometimes hardware (switches and jumpers) are needed to configure the configuration' to work correctly. Although system configuration can be changed

System Configuration Checker (n)~ A system preparation tool that helps to avoid setup failures by validating the target machine before a software application is installed.

system context (n)~ The state of Windows after it first starts when some system services

are loaded but no user is logged in and per-user settings are not available.

system control area (n)~ An area in the taskbar that shows icons for network connectivity, volume control, clock, and on laptops and Tablet computers, the battery.

system control module (n)~ The power supply that controls powering up the computer motherboard and all other devices that require power in the system. The SCM operates at all times when the system is plugged into an electrical outlet.

system currency unit (n)~ A currency unit that is used as the default currency unit if no currency unit is specified when entering monetary amounts.

System Data Source Name (n)~ A data source name that can be used by any process on the computer.

system databases (n)~ A set of five databases present in all instances of SQL Server that are used to store system information.

system definition (n)~ The definition of a system.

System Designer (n)~ The designer used to create and edit system diagrams.

system device (n)~ A device on a system board, such as an interrupt controller, keyboard controller, real-time clock, DMA page register, DMA controller, memory controller, FDC, IDE port, serial and parallel port, PCI bridge, and so on. In today's PCs, these devices are typically integrated in the supporting chip set.

system diagram (n)~ The diagram used to design an application system composed from applications or other systems. The system diagram (.sd) file contains information based on the System Definition Model (SDM).

system disk (n)~ A disk that contains an operating system and can be used to boot a computer.

system drive (n)~ The drive letter of the mass-storage device (usually a hard disk) where Windows is installed.

System DSN (n)~ A data source name that can be used by any process on the computer.

system engineer (n)~ A Microsoft employee who assists one or more specific royalty OEMs as they prepare to manufacture computers that will use the version of Windows that is currently under development.

system error (n)~ A software condition that renders the operating system incapable of continuing to function normally. This type of error usually requires rebooting the system.

system event (n)~ An event triggered by Windows system components that is recorded in the system log, such as the failure of a driver or other system component to load during startup.

system functions (n)~ A set of built-in functions that perform operations on and return the information about values, objects, and settings in SQL Server.

system gesture (n)~ A gesture that emulates a mouse message, such as left-click, double-click, right-click, left-drag, right-drag, and hover.

system health (n)~ A model used in Windows Server Centro' to describe the proper function and performance of key servers

system health agent (n)~ A client software component that declares a client's health state (by providing a statement of health) to a NAP agent.

system health validator (n)~ A server software counterpart to a system health agent (SHA). A system health validator verifies the statement of health (SoH) made by its

respective SHA.

System Health Validator point (n)~ The tool in the Configuration Manager console that is used to browse the status messages in the Configuration Manager site database.

system info (n)~ The information about a computer that's derived fromm the System Information program.

System Information (PN)~ A program that shows details about a computer's hardware configuration, computer components, and software, including drivers.

system job (n)~ A process whose execution can proceed independently or in the background. Other processes may be started before the asynchronous process has finished.

system language (n)~ The default language that is used by the application text localization system.

system log (n)~ A record of events that are generated by the operating system components.

system management BIOS (n)~ A BIOS developed to enable system-related information, such as information about hardware, to be gathered from computers on a network.

system management interrupt (n)~ An interrupt generated by the host-controller-emulation hardware when a universal serial bus (USB) keyboard or mouse data is received and steered by the host controller hardware to a System Management Interrupt (SMI) or the standard host controller interrupt.

System Management Mode (n)~ A mode used by some systems, typically portable computers, to perform specialized keystroke or other processing in BIOS firmware. While in SMM, the processor does not field interrupts that add to interrupt service routine (ISR) latencies.

system media pool (n)~ In Removable Storage, one of two classes of media pools: system and application. The system media pool holds cartridges that are not in use and includes free media pools, unrecognized media pools, and import media pools.

system menu (n)~ A menu that contains commands you can use to manipulate a window or close a program. You click the program icon at the left of the title bar to open this menu. The context menu of a window replaces this menu.

system migration (n)~ The movement of an existing system from a development or staging environment into a production or live environment.

system of units (n)~ A set of units used for measurement or exchange.

system on a chip (n)~ A chip that integrates most of all of the basic components of a computer, including microprocessors and necessary support components. SOC technology is used in firewalls, gateways, specialized servers, and interactive devices.

system partition (n)~ The partition that contains the hardware-specific files needed to load Windows (for example, Ntldr, Osloader, Boot.ini, Ntdetect.com). The system partition can be, but does not have to be, the same as the boot partition.

System Preparation Tool (PN)~ A tool that prepares the hard disk on a source computer for duplication to destination computers.

system profile (n)~ The default, predefined templates that contain the necessary technical details for encoding a particular piece of content.

system prompt (n)~ A short audio recording, installed on the Exchange Unified Messaging server, that is played to callers by the server. System prompts may be used to

welcome callers, to inform them of their options when they use the system, and to make them aware of important information and of events and errors that have occurred.

system property (n)~ A property that the CIM Object Manager defines to provide information that applies to each class (for example, name, derivation, and namespace).

System Protection (n)~ A Windows technology that protects OS resources (files, folders registry keys) and prevents applications and administrators from making changes to a computer's resources in an arbitrary way.

system rating (n)~ A number that gives a general indication of the performance capability of your computer's hardware.

System Recovery (PN)~ A Windows feature that enables users to easily roll back their PC to an earlier good state while keeping their data safe.

system requirements (n)~ A minimum hardware configuration of a computer (typically relates to CPU speed and type, size of RAM, free space on hard disk, and presence of other devices such as sound card, CD-ROM, etc.) needed to run a software program on it.

System Restore (n)~ A tool that lets you restore your computer to a previous state, if a problem occurs, without losing your personal data files (such as Microsoft Word documents, browsing history, drawings, favorites, or e-mail).

system role assignment (n)~ Role assignment that applies to the site as a whole.

system role definition (n)~ Role definition that conveys site-wide authority.

system services (n)~ A group of integrated services that enables you to access information from and interact with your Microsoft Dynamics AX installation.

system statistics (n)~ Information about the technology, such as type of browser, that a Web site visitor uses to access the site.

system stored procedures (n)~ A set of SQL Server-supplied stored procedures that can be used for actions such as retrieving information from the system catalog or performing administration tasks.

system table (n)~ A table that stores the data defining the configuration of a server and all its tables.

system tables (n)~ Built-in tables that form the system catalog for SQL Server.

system time (n)~ The system clock time.

System Tray ~ An area on the righthand end of the Windows- Taskbar- which displays icons representing- TSRs presently running, usually at least a loudspeaker which represents the volume control for thesoundcard, and a clock. Programs in the Sytem Tray are often but not always launched from the- StartUp folder.

System unit (or box) ~ The unit with the disk drives which the keyboard, monitor etc are plugged into on a desktop computer. In other words, the actual computer.

system upgrade (n)~ An upgrade of a system from an existing or older version to a newer or more recent version.

system variable (n)~ A variable provided by DTS.

system view (n)~ A view that is defined for all entities and cannot be deleted or shared.

System View window (PN)~ A simple browser providing an outline view of available applications and systems used as a drag source to create references to Application Systems on the Application Connection Designer, System Designer and the System Deployment Designer.

system volume (n)~ The first volume that is accessed when a computer starts up. This volume contains the hardware-specific files that are required to load Windows and includes the computer's boot manager (for loading multiple operating systems). Generally, the system volume can be, but is not required to be, the same volume as the operating system volume.

system-defined financial dimension type (n)~ A financial dimension mapped to a table or view in the database that represents an entity type and whose values are in the domain of one attribute of that entity type.

system-€"DPI aware (adj)~ Pertaining to an application that always renders at the system DPI setting, which is calculated by Windows based on the primary display at first logon.

systemroot (n)~ The path and folder name where the Windows system files are located. Typically, this is C:\Windows, although you can designate a different drive or folder when you install Windows. You can use the value %systemroot% to replace the actual location of the folder that contains the Windows system files. To identify your systemroot folder, click Start, click Run, type %systemroot%, and then click OK.

Systems Application Architecture (n)~ An IBM-developed standard for the appearance and operation of application software that will give programs written for all IBM computers—mainframe computers, minicomputers, and personal computers—a similar look and feel. SAA defines how an application interfaces with both the user and the supporting operating system. True SAA-compliant applications are compatible at the source level (before being compiled) with any SAA-compliant operating system—provided the system is capable of furnishing all the services required by the application.

systems integrator (n)~ A person or organization that develops enterprise applications by integrating hardware or software provided by independent vendors.

Systems Network Architecture (n)~ A network model devised by IBM to enable IBM products, including mainframes, terminals, and peripherals, to communicate and exchange data.

system-under-test (n)~ A system that is being tested for correct operation.

SYSVOL (n)~ A shared directory that stores the server copy of the domain`s public files, which are replicated among all domain controllers in the domain.

T ~

T1 (n)~ A U.S. telephone standard for a transmission facility at digital signal level 1 (DS1) with 1.544 megabits per second in North America and 2.048 megabits per second in Europe. The bit rate is the equivalent bandwidth of approximately twenty-four 56-kilobits-per-second lines. A T1 circuit is capable of serving a minimum of 48 modems at 28.8 kilobits per second or 96 modems at 14.4 kilobits per second. T1 circuits are also used for voice telephone connections. A single T1 line carries 24 telephone connections with 24 telephone numbers. When it is used for voice transmission, a T1 connection must be split into 24 separate circuits.

T3 (n)~ A U.S. telephone standard for a transmission facility at digital signal level 3 (DS3). T3 is equivalent in bandwidth to 28 T1s, and the bit rate is 44.736 megabits per second. T3 is sometimes called a 45-meg circuit.

TA (n)~ A two-way device provided by a cable provider that enables some one-way digital CableCARD-based consumer electronic devices such as high-definition DVRs and Media Center PCs to access digital cable channels delivered using switched digital video.

tab (n)~ A clickable UI element designed to look like a tab on a file folder. Tabs are usually arranged horizontally and allow users to switch between related pages or webpages.

Tab (PN)~ The on-screen keyboard key that traditionally (as in word processing) is used to insert tab characters into a document.

tab character (n)~ A character used to align lines and columns on screen and in print. Although a tab is visually indistinguishable from a series of blank spaces in most programs, the tab character and the space character are different to a computer. A tab is a single character and therefore can be added, deleted, or overtyped with a single keystroke.

tab control (n)~ A standard control that resembles a notebook and lets the user navigate different sections of information without leaving the current element on the screen.

tab delimited (adj)~ Having values separated from each other by tabs.

tab gesture (n)~ In Tablet PC Input Panel, an action gesture that performs the same action as pressing the TAB key on the keyboard.

TAB key (n)~ A keyboard key, often labeled with both a left-pointing and a right-pointing arrow, that traditionally (as in word processing) is used to insert tab characters into a document. In other applications, such as menu-driven programs, the TAB key is often used to move the on-screen highlight from place to place.

tab order (n)~ The order in which the TAB key moves the input focus from one control to the next within a dialog box. Usually, the tab order proceeds from left to right in a dialog box, and from top to bottom in a radio group.

tab page (n)~ A part of a tab control that consists of the tab UI element and the display area, which acts as a container for data or other controls, such as text boxes, combo boxes, and command buttons.

Tab Peek (PN)~ A feature in the browser that allows the user to hover over open browser tabs and see thumbnails of the underlying webpage.

Tab Selector (PN)~ The UI control containing tabs that do not appear directly in the

ribbon because of limited screen space.

tab set (n)~ In Internet Explorer, a set of tabs you can store in your Favorites or as Home Page to reopen all tabs in the set in one go.

tabbed browsing (n)~ A function of some Web browsers that allows users to surf and view multiple pages by loading Web sites into sections (or tabs) of one page, rather than multiple pages.

tabbed conversation (n)~ A conversation that is displayed with other conversations in one window. The conversations are loaded into sections or tabs of the window, rather than in multiple windows.

tabbed conversations (n)~ A presentation method in Messenger that allows someone to maintain multiple conversations in a tabbed view.

tabbed docking bar (n)~ The host control for a group of dockable windows. Once docked, each window changes form, becoming a tab.

tabbed group (n)~ In a multiple document interface (MDI) application, a set of child windows that have tab borders and are docked together in the client area of the application. To undock a child window from the group, drag it by its tab.

tabify (v)~ To convert to tabs according to tab settings.

table (n)~ One or more rows of cells commonly used to display numbers and other items for quick reference and analysis. Items in a table are organized into rows and columns.

table (n)~ A database object that stores data in records (rows) and fields (columns). The data is usually about a particular category of things, such as employees or orders.

table (n)~ A specific instance in the Table service that represents a collection of entities. Entities are similar to rows. An entity has a partition, a primary key and a set of properties.

table data region (n)~ A report item on a report layout that displays data in a columnar format.

Table Designer (PN)~ A visual design surface that is used to create and edit TSQL tables and table related objects.

Table Hierarchy (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show groups of information built from top to bottom, and the hierarchies within each group. This layout does not contain connecting lines.

table layout (n)~ The layout of a form in which all elements are positioned in cells within a table.

Table List (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show grouped or related information of equal value. The first Level 1 line of text corresponds to the top shape and its Level 2 text is used for the subsequent lists.

table lock (n)~ A lock on a table including all data and indexes.

table lookup (n)~ The process of using a known value to search for data in a previously constructed table of values: for example, using a purchase price to search a tax table for the appropriate sales tax.

table name (n)~ A name for an Excel table, which is a collection of data about a particular subject that is stored in records (rows) and fields (columns).

table of authorities (n)~ A list of the references in a legal document, such as references to cases, statutes, and rules, along with the numbers of the pages the references appear on.

table of contents (n)~ The listing of contents at the beginning of a document or file.

table of figures (n)~ A list of the captions for pictures, charts, graphs, slides, or other illustrations in a document, along with the numbers of the pages the captions appear on.

table pane (n)~ The area of the Query window that displays the tables in a query. Each table displays the fields from which you can retrieve data.

table reference (n)~ A name, expression or string that resolves to a table.

table scan (n)~ A data retrieval operation where the database engine must read all the pages in a table to find the rows that qualify for a query.

Table service (PN)~ The data management service in Microsoft Azure Storage that stores large amounts of structured, non-relational data. The Table service is a NoSQL datastore that accesses authenticated calls from inside and outside Microsoft Azure.

table style (n)~ A combination of table formatting options identified by a style name.

table-per hierarchy (n)~ A method of modeling a type hierarchy in a database that includes the attributes of all the types in the hierarchy in one table.

table-per-concrete type (n)~ A method of mapping the inheritance where each non-abstract type in the hierarchy is mapped to separate table in the database. Often used when there are unrelated tables that store the same kinds of data in the database. For example, the Product and DiscontinuedProduct tables.

table-per-type (n)~ A method of modeling a type hierarchy in a database that uses multiple tables with one-to-one relationships to model the various types.

tablet (n)~ A portable computer that allows you to write on or interact with the screen.

Tablet ~ A portable computer which consists only of a screen, usually with no keyboard. It is controlled using a touchscreen. The most popular is Apple's- iPad, but all the major manufacturers are producing them and they are replacing latops in a lot of situations because they are so much lighter.

tablet button (oth)~ A hardware button on a Tablet PC.

tablet mode (n)~ A mode that optimizes Windows for touch when a keyboard is not attached to a 2-in-1 device.

tablet PC (n)~ A portable computer that allows you to write on or interact with the screen.

Tablet PC Input Panel (oth)~ A Tablet PC accessory that enables you to use handwriting, speech, or an on-screen keyboard to enter text, symbols, numbers, or keyboard shortcuts. You can use it to interact with any Windows-based program.

Tablet PC Input Panel icon (oth)~ The icon that you tap to open Tablet PC Input Panel. The icon appears in the taskbar. It also appears next to a text entry area when Input Panel is undocked.

Tablet PCs ~ Tablet PCs were brought to market to address the low use of laptop computers in meetings and the slowing of laptop adoption in the enterprise. They are designed to be closer to the pad and pencil that are the standard for note taking.

tablet pen (n)~ A pointed input device that comes with a mobile device or tablet PC, and is used to navigate through applications and to input information.

Tablet Settings (n)~ A Control Panel icon in Tablet PCs.

tabletop (n)~ The entire top of a Surface unit. The tabletop includes the screen (where users interact with objects and where images render) and the diffuser.

table-valued function (n)~ A user-defined function that returns a table.

Tablix (PN)~ A data region that can render data in table, matrix, and list format. It is

intended to convey the unique functionality of the data region object and the users' ability to combine data formats.

Tablix data region (PN)~ A data region that can render data in table, matrix, and list format. It is intended to convey the unique functionality of the data region object and the users' ability to combine data formats.

tabular data (n)~ Data displayed in cells in a table.

tabular data stream (n)~ The SQL Server internal client/server data transfer protocol. TDS allows client and server products to communicate regardless of operating-system platform, server release, or network transport.

tabular query (n)~ A standard operation such as search, sort, filter or transform on data in a table.

tag (n)~ To request an alert for a specific contact when that contact's presence status changes.

tag (n)~ One or more characters containing information about a file, record type, or other structure.

tag (n)~ A marker used to identify a physical object. An RFID tag is an electronic marker that stores identification data.

tag (v)~ To apply an identification marker to an item, case, or pallet.

tag (n)~ A marker that can be applied to content or items (like photos or text) to identify certain types of information. This allows the user to find, view and sort tagged items with ease.

tag (n)~ In markup languages such as SGML and HTML, a code that identifies an element in a document, such as a heading or a paragraph, for the purposes of formatting, indexing, and linking information in the document.

tag (v)~ To apply a marker to content or items (like photos or text) to identify certain types of information.

tag (n)~ A geometrical arrangement of shapes that define a value that the Surface Vision System can recognize. These geometrical arrangements are added to physical objects (then called tagged objects) to work with Surface applications (for example, a glass tile that acts as a puzzle piece in a puzzle application).

tag (n)~ A pair that consists of an integer identifier and a COM object.

tag (v)~ Mentioning of one or more users in posts to link information related to those users.

tag ~ In Web pages, tags indicate what should be displayed on the screen when the page loads.

tag cloud (n)~ A visual depiction of a weighted list. The cloud contains keywords or tags associated with a text or Web site, and formatting (e.g. color and/or size) is used to indicate the relative importance of each item, or frequency with which it occurs.

Tag Contact (n)~ An item on the right-click menu for a contact that marks the selected contact so the user will receive alerts when this contact changes status.

Tag for Presence Alerts (PN)~ A menu item that marks the selected contact so the user will receive presence alerts when this contact's presence changes from anything to Available or from anything to Unavailable.

Tag for Status Change Alerts (PN)~ A menu item that marks the selected contact so the

user will receive presence alerts when this contact's presence changes from anything to Available or from anything to Unavailable.

Tag Inspector Tree (n)~ An item on the View menu that refers to the hierarchical HTML tag structure of an opened HTML document.

tag line (n)~ A brief, memorable statement that summarizes the purpose of an organization or emphasizes an important aspect of a product or service.

tag tree (n)~ The hierarchical HTML tag structure of an opened HTML document that appears in a task pane window.

tagged ~ Tagged is a social networking site based in San Francisco, California, United States, founded in 2004.- http://www.tagged.com/

tagged contact (n)~ A contact whose presence status is displayed in an alert whenever it changes.

tagged contacts only (oth)~ An option in the Options dialog box, on the Alerts tab, that displays alerts only for the contacts that the user has tagged in his contact list.

Tagged Image File Format (n)~ A high resolution, tag-based image format used for scanning, storing, and combining graphic images.

Tagged Items (PN)~ A Web Part that displays all items that belong to a given tag.

tagged note (n)~ A OneNote item that has been marked with a note tag.

tagged object (n)~ A physical object that is optically or digitally tagged to be used interactively with Surface applications. The Surface Vision System currently recognizes byte tags and identity tags.

tagged value (n)~ A keyword-value pair that can be attached to any model element. The keyword is called a tag, and it represents a property applicable to one or many elements. Both the keyword and the value are strings.

Tags (PN)~ A feature that allows the user to apply custom or default markers to items (e.g. Outlook messages or OneNote content) in order to categorize information for easy retrieval and sorting.

tail-log backup (n)~ A log backup taken from a possibly damaged database to capture the log that has not yet been backed up. A tail-log backup is taken after a failure in order to prevent work loss.

take advantage (v)~ To use for your benefit.

Taken (n)~ A button that specifies the date the picture was taken.

takt time (n)~ The time that it takes to produce one unit of a product.

Talk (PN)~ A button that initiates the process of dialing a phone number.

talkgroup (n)~ A contact list, similar to an alias, that allows the talk to reach a list of users at once by the push-to-talk functionality.

TAM (n)~ A Microsoft employee who provides technical assistance to one or more specific royalty OEMs as they manufacture computers installed with a released version of Windows.

Tandems ~ Switches that consolidate traffic, reduce trunk group requirements, and switch interoffice traffic.

tangent (n)~ The gradient of a curve at a point. You can modify a curve that is part of a path object by using the control handles that represent the tangent of the curve.

tangent handle (n)~ A handle that specifies unique behavior for certain shapes.

Tangible User Interfaces ~ the user controls digital information and processes by manipulating physical, real-world objects that are meaningful in the context of the interaction.-

Tango (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 113.

tap (v)~ To touch an item once with the tablet pen and then lift the pen quickly.

TAP (n)~ A collection of boundary scan control signals that define a serial protocol for scan-based devices. There are five pins, TCK/clock, TMS/mode select, TDI/data in, TDO/data out, and TRST/reset.

tap (v)~ To briefly press a UI element with your fingertip or stylus to perform an activity (such as choosing an action from a menu or opening an item).

tap (n)~ A gesture represented by placing a finger or stylus on the screen and then lifting it up.

tap (v)~ To touch an NFC-capable device to a tag, an NFC reader, or another device to wirelessly transfer content or information.

Tap and Do (PN)~ A gesture that enables proximity-based authentication between two devices.

tap and hold (v)~ To tap a device screen and hold one's finger or stylus in place.

Tap and Hold (PN)~ A feature that provides a progressive disclosure method that remains active only as long as the user holds (presses down) their finger on the touch surface.

Tap and Send (PN)~ The feature that allows you to tap' a PC or phone against another device (or put it close to another device)

tap gesture (n)~ A gesture represented by placing a finger or stylus on the screen and then lifting it up.

tap to expand (PN)~ A text string displayed in the status bar for Call Progress, alternating with the callee's name, to prompt the user that he/she can tap the bar to return to the call.

tap to merge (PN)~ A text string displayed in the status bar during a held call, alternating with the held callee's name, to prompt the user that they can tap the bar to merge the calls.

tap to open (PN)~ A text string that the user can tap to open a file downloaded from Internet Explorer.

tap to pair (PN)~ A text string that the user can tap to connect an accessory over Bluetooth.

Tap to share (PN)~ The feature that allows you to tap' a PC or phone against another device (or put it close to another device)

tap to swap (PN)~ A text strings that appears in the status bar when the user can switch between the active call and the call on hold.

tap two fingers (v)~ To tap with two fingers on a touchpad or similar device at the same time and with a relatively short distance between each other.

tape (n)~ A thin strip of polyester film coated with magnetic material that permits the recording of data.

tape backup (n)~ A SQL Server backup operation that writes to any tape device supported by the operating system.

tape catalog (n)~ A catalog that maps data to the tape on which the data is stored.

tape drive (n)~ A device that can read or write data to tape. A library contains one or more tape drives.

tape label (n)~ A unique identifier for tape. For non-writable tapes, this may be a serial number.

tape library (n)~ A data-storage system that consists of removable tape and a hardware device that can read from or write to the tape.

tape set (n)~ An ordered collection of backup tapes written to by one or more backup operations using a constant number of backup devices.

TAPI (n)~ An application programming interface (API) used by communications programs to work with telephony and network services.

tare weight (n)~ The weight of an empty container and packing material, which is deducted from gross weight to determine the weight of the goods.

Targa (PN)~ A photorealistic graphics file format designed for systems with a TARGA Truevision display adapter.

target (n)~ One or more expressions that identify where, when, and to whom content should be displayed. You can target demographics, sections of a Web site, or both.

target (n)~ A Universal Naming Convention (UNC) path that corresponds to a namespace root or folder.

target (n)~ A computer or computer group to which override criteria is applied.

target (n)~ As one aspect of a KPI, the desired level of performance with respect to a specific business goal or strategy. Actual values are evaluated against the target to determine KPI score and status.

target (n)~ The database on which an operation acts.

target action (n)~ An option that specifies that a piece of content is to be shown when the target is met more often than when the target is not met.

Target Application (PN)~ An item stored in the Secure Store Service that maps users or groups to credentials needed to access external data or other resources.

target award (n)~ The amount of a variable compensation award that is calculated by the plan before company or individual performance is taken into account. The target award is what an employee will receive if all targets are reached.

target computer (n)~ The computer that will be distributed to customers on which you install Windows. You can either run Windows Setup on the destination computer or copy a master installation onto a destination computer.

target device (n)~ A device that receives an action specified by the OneCare administrator. For example, an external hard drive that is the designated the place for file backup would be considered to be the target device' of the backup function. '

target diagram (n)~ A diagram that is used to show steps toward a goal.

target directory (n)~ The destination folder into which a file or files are to be copied or moved.

target frame (n)~ The name of a frame in which the target page of a hyperlink is displayed. Typically, a hyperlink from one frame of a frames page (or frameset) will supply as its target frame another frame of the frames page.

target framework (n)~ The version of the .NET Framework or of Silverlight for which a particular application has been created.

target identifier (n)~ One of up to eight target controllers on a SCSI-II bus through which peripheral devices are addressable, either as numbered TIDs or as logical units (LUs) subordinate to a particular TID.

target incentive amount (n)~ A target award that is defined as a flat award of cash or stock according to compensation level.

target incentive percent (n)~ A target award that is defined as a percent of a basis and provided in cash or stock according to compensation level. The basis is usually the annualized fixed pay rate, but can also be a midpoint, control point, or other compensation range reference point.

target increase (n)~ The increase of a variable compensation award that is calculated by the plan before company or individual performance is taken into account. The target increase represents the award that an employee will receive if all targets are reached.

Target List (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show interrelated or overlapping information. Each of the first seven lines of Level 1 text appears in the rectangular shape. Unused text does not appear, but remains available if you switch layouts. Works well with both Level 1 and Level 2 text.

target logical datacenter (n)~ The logical datacenter definition to which the system is being deployed.

target model (n)~ The model to which data will be moved.

target partition (n)~ An Analysis Services partition into which another is merged, and which contains the data of both partitions after the merger.

target PC (n)~ A computer that receives an action specified by the OneCare administrator. For example, a computer that is the designated the place for file backup would be considered to be the target PC' of the backup function. '

Target Quantity (n)~ The amount of inventory you want to keep based on buying patterns. Also the quantity at which the system would order inventory when it reaches the reorder point.

target queue (n)~ In Service Broker, the queue associated with the service to which messages are sent.

target server (n)~ A server that receives jobs from a master server.

target term (n)~ The equivalent of a source term in a target language.

target type (n)~ The type of target, which has certain characteristics and behavior.

target value (n)~ As one aspect of a KPI, the desired level of performance with respect to a specific business goal or strategy. Actual values are evaluated against the target to determine KPI score and status.

targeting (n)~ The process of delivering specific content to specific users.

targets file (n)~ In the context of MSBuild, an XML file that contains MSBuild target elements that can be used by one or more build projects. A target element contains one or more tasks to be performed in a build.

tarpitting (n)~ The practice of artificially delaying server responses for specific SMTP communication patterns that indicate high volumes of spam or other unwelcome e-mail messages. The intent is to slow down the communication process for such e-mail traffic so that the cost of sending spam increases for the person or organization who is sending the e-mail.

tarpitting interval (n)~ The interval that is used to delay a response in a tarpitting scenario.

task (n)~ An action that diagnoses or repairs a problem. A task can also automate a management process.

task (n)~ A personal or work-related project, assignment, or errand to be tracked through to completion.

task (n)~ A type of work item that records a development task or test task.

task (n)~ An action that a user accomplishes by using the Actions pane and the context-sensitive menu that affects non-Service Manager objects.

task (n)~ In Operations Manager, an element in a management pack that is manually initiated by an operator to run a predefined command or script against a monitored object.

task (n)~ An atomic activity assigned to one or more persons or pieces of equipment responsible for meeting the requirements of the activity.

task (n)~ A single unit of work within a prescribed sequence of actions, taken to complete a job or function.

task (n)~ An individual step defined in a job template.

Task (n)~ A milestone for CSRs that serves as a reminder to perform certain Actions, review Tickets, or other similar functions.

task area (n)~ A grouping of related tasks in DPM Administrator Console. The console has five task areas: Monitoring, Protection, Recovery, Reporting, and Management.

task board (n)~ In its most basic form, a task board can be drawn on a whiteboard or even a section of wall. Using electrical tape or a dry erase pen, the board is divided into three columns labeled To Do'

task calendar (n)~ The base calendar that you can apply to individual tasks to control their scheduling, usually independent of the project calendar or any assigned resources' calendars. By default, all tasks use the project calendar.

task chain (n)~ A sequence of tasks that are defined in a job template so that tasks act on the output of preceding tasks in a workflow.

task delegation (n)~ The process of one team member assigning a task to another team member in Project Server. When a task is delegated to another team member, that team member actually does the work on the task.

task dependency (n)~ A relationship between two linked tasks; linked by a dependency between their finish and start dates. There are four kinds of task dependencies: Finish-to-start [FS], Start-to-start [SS], Finish-to-finish [FF], and Start-to-finish [SF].

task form (n)~ A narrow and long form that appears in the task pane, which is used to view and edit related data for lookups.

task group (n)~ In the Concurrency Runtime, a construct that enables related, fine-grained tasks to be queued to a Task Scheduler. A task group can be used to schedule tasks, wait for tasks to finish, and cancel tasks that have not started.

task ID (n)~ A number that Project automatically assigns to a task as you add it to the project. The task ID indicates the position of the task with respect to the other tasks.

task information (n)~ Information provided about a specific task.

task input panel (n)~ A small space on the To-Do Bar where the user can input tasks directly. The default label reads Type a new task'.'

Task Launcher (n)~ The starting point for all Works programs, contacts, appointments, templates and projects in one easy to use location.

task list (n)~ A list of tasks that appears in the Tasks folder and in the TaskPad in Calendar.

Task List (n)~ A list of tasks that appears in the Tasks folder and in the TaskPad in Calendar.

Task Manager (n)~ A tool that provides information about programs and processes running on the computer. Using Task Manager, you can end or run programs, end processes, and display a dynamic overview of your computer's performance.

task manager (n)~ A generic service used to schedule and run caller-defined tasks. A task manager automatically breaks a transform task into threads and manages their completion, which improves the efficiency of the transform

task object (n)~ A Data Transformation Services (DTS) object that defines pieces of work to be performed as part of the data transformation process. For example, a task can execute an SQL statement or move and transform heterogeneous data from an OLE DB source to an OLE DB destination using the DTS Data Pump.

task page (n)~ A window that opens on top of a navigation place where the user completes a specific task. Task pages can open in New, Edit, View or Selection mode. A task page can contain any entities or lists of entities that the user will need to perform a task, for example, a list of entities, a document, a card, a journal or a worksheet.

task pane (n)~ The area of an application window that enables the users to perform additional tasks.

Task Pane (PN)~ One of the major controls of the Windows Server Centro' Administration Console

task pane app (n)~ An app for Office that resides within a task pane in a client application.

task pane app for Office (n)~ An app for Office that resides within a task pane in a client application.

Task Parallel Library (n)~ A set of public types and APIs in the System.Threading and System.Threading.Tasks namespaces in the .NET Framework version 4 and above. The purpose of the TPL is to make developers more productive by simplifying the process of adding parallelism and concurrency to applications.

task path (n)~ A series of tasks that includes the predecessors and successors to the task that is selected.

task report (n)~ Printed information about a project's tasks or activities. Task reports usually include information about start dates, work completed, and expected durations.

task request (n)~ A request sent in an e-mail message asking the recipient to complete a task. If the recipient accepts the task, it is added to the recipient's task list, and the recipient becomes the new owner of the task.

Task Scheduler (n)~ A tool which enables users to automatically perform routine tasks on a chosen computer by monitoring whatever criteria the users choose to initiate the tasks (referred to as triggers) and then executing the tasks when the criteria is met.

Task Scheduler (PN)~ In the Concurrency Runtime, a component that schedules and coordinates tasks at run time. Sometimes referred to as a scheduler.

task sequence (n)~ The mechanism in Configuration Manager for performing multiple steps or tasks on a client computer at the command-line level without requiring user intervention.

task sequence execution engine (n)~ An engine that manages the sequence of task execution.

task template (n)~ An XML file that describes a task's configurable properties.

task type (n)~ A characterization of a task based on which aspect of the task is fixed and which aspects are variable. There are three task types: Fixed Units, Fixed Work, and Fixed Duration. The default task type in Project is Fixed Units.

task view (n)~ A view that displays task information. Task views include three task forms; examples include Calendar, Detail Gantt, Gantt Chart, Milestone Rollup, PA_PERT Entry Sheet, Task Entry, Relationship Diagram, Task Sheet, and Task Usage.

Task view (PN)~ A feature that helps customers quickly switch between all the open apps and programs, and any desktops they create.

Task Well (n)~ An area in the Outlook Calendar module where users can display the tasks and other items assigned to that day (or week).

task workspace (n)~ A workspace used to store tasks and also to provide end-user collaboration for them. A Task Workspace Locator List is required to locate the appropriate workspace for a particular task type.

Task Workspace Locator List (PN)~ A list that is used to look up the location of a task workspace, given the details of the task type.

taskband (n)~ A special instance of a deskband on the taskbar that cannot be turned off by the user and offers the primary means to view and switch between the running tasks in the Windows system.

taskbar (n)~ The bar that contains the 'Start' button and appears by default at the bottom of the desktop. You can click the taskbar buttons to switch between programs. You can also hide the taskbar, move it to the sides or top of the desktop, and customize it in other ways.

Taskbar ~ In Windows, a bar across the bottom of the screen (usually - you can move it to the top or side if you want to) which contains theStart Button, the- System Tray,
and- icons- which represent all the applications currently running. You can switch between applications by calling up the taskbar and clicking on the relevant icon. The taskbar can be set to remain visible all the time (the default), or only to appear when you press
the- Windows key.

taskbar button (n)~ A button that represents an item or program that is open and running on your computer. For example, if you open Microsoft Word, and then minimize it, it will be displayed as a taskbar button, which you can then click when you want to maximize it.

TaskBoard (PN)~ An app that enables a user to interact with tasks in a SharePoint list. A user can quickly move tasks between status categories to keep the list up to date.

task-oriented Help (n)~ A type of Help that present the steps involved in carrying out a particular task.

TaskPad (n)~ The list of tasks in Calendar.

Tasks pane (n)~ A pane in the Service Manager console that contains tasks that a user can perform.

Tasks peek (n)~ A contextual summary of the user's task list, which is displayed in a callout without switching to the Tasks module.

tax (n)~ A charge levied by a government on products, activities and employee or corporate income to finance government expenditure.

tax (n)~ A charge levied by a governing authority.

tax authority (n)~ The governmental agency that taxes are paid to.

tax branch (n)~ A branch office that is used to record value-added tax (VAT) and inventory movement. All the branch offices of a VAT-registered legal entity are referred to as tax branches. Each tax branch uses the same tax registration number as the head office of the legal entity.

tax correction (n)~ A form that is used to file corrections to an original tax return.

tax credit (n)~ A monetary amount that may be set against an entity or individual's tax liability.

tax exempt number (n)~ An identification number that is issued by a tax authority to indicate that a company is not required to pay sales tax.

tax liability (n)~ A government authority's legal claim to the assets of a legal entity.

tax recovery (n)~ Expenses that are eligible to be fully or partially recovered.

tax variance (n)~ The difference between an expected tax and an actual tax.

taxable amount (n)~ An amount that is subject to tax.

taxable product (n)~ A product that is subject to taxation.

taxonomy (n)~ A classification of words, labels, tags, etc. into groups based on similiarities.

taxpayer identification number (n)~ A 9-digit number used to identify an entity (company or person) for tax reporting purposes in the U.S. There are several different types of tax identification numbers, such as employer identification number (EIN), Social Security number (SSN), individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN), and adopted taxpayer identification number (ATIN).

TB (n)~ A measurement used for high-capacity data storage. One terabyte equals 240, or 1,099,511,627,776, bytes, although it is commonly interpreted as simply one trillion bytes.

TBH ~ (To Be Honest)- Internet slang.

TCG (n)~ The organization that sets standards for Trusted Platform Module (TPM) use and interface.

TCO (n)~ Specifically, the cost of owning, operating, and maintaining a single PC; more generally, the cost to businesses and organizations of setting up and maintaining complex and far-reaching networked computer systems. Total cost of ownership includes the up-front costs of hardware and software added to later costs of installation, personnel training, technical support, upgrades, and repairs. Industry initiatives designed to lower the total cost of ownership include centralized network management and administration, as well as hardware solutions in the form of network-based computers with or without local storage and expansion capability.

TCP (n)~ The protocol within TCP/IP that governs the breakup of data messages into packets to be sent via IP, and the reassembly and verification of the complete messages from packets received by IP.

TCP connect request (n)~ The first of three packets used to establish a TCP connection

between two computers.

TCP port (n)~ The port assigned to handle Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) data. TCP is the transport layer protocol in theTCP/IP protocol suite.

TCP/IP (n)~ A set of networking protocols widely used on the Internet that provides communications across interconnected networks of computers with diverse hardware architectures and various operating systems. TCP/IP includes standards for how computers communicate and conventions for connecting networks and routing traffic.

TCP/IP ~ (Transfer Control Protocol/Internet Protocol)- A commonprotocol- (language) which a computer can use to communicate with other computers, particularly on the internet.

TCPI (n)~ The ratio of the work remaining to be done to funds remaining to be spent, as of the status date [BAC - BCWP]/[BAC - ACWP]. A TCPI value greater than one indicates a need for increased performance; less than one indicates performance can decrease.

Td (n)~ A vaccine for immunization against tetanus-diphtheria.

Tdap (n)~ A vaccine for immunization against tetanus-diphtheria-pertussis. The term acellular means that the pertussis component is cell-free, which improves safety by reducing the incidence of side effects.

TDD (n)~ A device that enables the transmission of typed messages over phone lines. These devices typically include keyboards for typing messages to send and display and/or printers to receive messages from one device to another.

TDE (PN)~ A technology for real-time I/O encryption and decryption of SQL Server and Azure SQL Database data and log file with a symmetric key without increasing the size of the encrypted database. The database encryption key (DEK) is stored in the database boot record for availability during recovery and is protected with a certificate. TDE is performed at the page level and does not provide encryption across communication channels.

TDI (n)~ A common set of routines for network layer components that communicate with the session layer of the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) model. These routines allow software components above and below the transport layer to be mixed and matched without reprogramming.

TDS (n)~ The SQL Server internal client/server data transfer protocol. TDS allows client and server products to communicate regardless of operating-system platform, server release, or network transport.

Teaching callout (n)~ A callout in a UI that contains help information for a new feature, is context-sensitive, and contains information in the form of text, graphics, or animations.

team (n)~ A group of users who share and collaborate on business records in the system. A team can consist of members who report to a single business unit (such as all sales or all customer service) or members who report to different business units (salespeople, customer service representatives, and accounting representatives).

Team (n)~ A privacy relationship setting that allows a large amount of information to be viewed, usually assigned to people on your team.

team (n)~ An organization whose members share a common responsibility, interest, or objective.

Team Call (PN)~ The feature that forwards a call from a team leader to an entire team according to a hunt group algorithm.

Team Dev (PN)~ The part of Visual Studio Team System that specifically targets team members who are in the developer role.

Team Edition for Software Developers (PN)~ The part of Visual Studio Team System that specifically targets team members who are in the developer role.

Team Edition for Software Testers (PN)~ The part of Visual Studio Team System that specifically targets team members who are in the test role.

Team Explorer (n)~ A client application for accessing Team Foundation Server functionality that integrates into Visual Studio 2005 when it is installed on the same computer as Visual Studio 2005. Team Explorer enables you to access the team projects you are working on and provides access to the process guidance documentation that explains the organization and workflow of each team project.

Team Explorer 2013 Additional Components (PN)~ Additional elements for Team Explorer, which is the client software that you use to access Visual Studio Team Foundation Server 2013 functionality from Visual Studio.

Team Explorer 2013 Language Pack (PN)~ A language pack for Microsoft Visual Studio 2013 Team Explorer, which enables the display of the user interface in different languages. After you install the language pack, you can switch among the languages.

Team Explorer for Microsoft Visual Studio 2013 (PN)~ Team Explorer is the client software that you use to access Visual Studio Team Foundation Server 2013 functionality from Visual Studio.

Team Explorer for Visual Studio 2013 (PN)~ Team Explorer is the client software that you use to access Visual Studio Team Foundation Server 2013 functionality from Visual Studio.

Team Foundation Application (PN)~ An application existing within a Team Foundation.

Team Foundation Server (n)~ A set of tools and technologies that enable a team to collaborate and coordinate their efforts on building a product or completing a project. The tools include source control, work item tracking, building, team project portal, reporting, and project management.

Team Foundation Server Administration Console (PN)~ A console which provides a central location for managing most aspects of Team Foundation Server.

Team Foundation Server Extensions (PN)~ You can integrate Visual Studio Team Foundation Server with one or more SharePoint Web applications. If you perform this integration, project managers can create a SharePoint site (referred to as a team project portal) for a team project or a site collection for a team project collection. In addition, project managers can also create libraries that contain process guidance and the documents for each team project. If you want to integrate one or more SharePoint Web applications with Team Foundation Server, you must first install and configure the Team Foundation Server Extensions for SharePoint Products on the server that is running the Web application. You can then configure mappings from Team Foundation Server to the SharePoint Web applications that you have configured with extensions.

Team Foundation Server SharePoint Extensions (PN)~ Required software for Visual Studio Team Foundation Server with one or more SharePoint Web applications. The Team

Foundation Server Extensions for SharePoint Products include site templates to which the process templates for Team Foundation Server refer when team projects are created.

Team Foundation Service (PN)~ Team Foundation Service is a subset of a larger suite, which is called Visual Studio Online.

Team Management (n)~ The Duet end-user application that enables users to view up-to-date information about other users, open positions across divisions, and organizational structures in Microsoft Office Outlook. Users can view these in Outlook in the form of Outlook Contact items or Office documents that are integrated with and retrieved from SAP systems.

team of peers (n)~ An organizational work model that emphasizes the use of small, cohesive teams of role specialists who communicate on an equal basis in the accomplishment of their individual and group tasks. This work model contrasts to that of the traditional top-down, linear-structure work model, and has been functionally proven in a variety of different organizations, cultures, and project sizes.

Team Planner (PN)~ A view that shows all of the resources on a project and their work over time. This makes it easy to rearrange work, schedule new work, and manage a team's load.

team project (n)~ The named collection of work items, code tests, work products, metrics, and so forth used by a defined team to track a common set of related work.

team project collection (n)~ A group of team projects with similar requirements or objectives hosted on the same Team Foundation Server (TFS) that are assigned the same resources and can then be managed as an autonomous resource with its own user groups, server resources, and maintenance schedule.

team project collection host group (n)~ A Virtual Machine Manager host group that has been bound to a team project collection.

team project collection library share (n)~ A Virtual Machine Manager library share that has been bound to a team project collection.

team project host group (n)~ A project collection host group that has been further bound to a TFS team project for the purpose of deploying virtual environments.

Team Project Host Group Name (PN)~ The name of the host group in the team project collection.

team project library share (n)~ A project collection library share that has been further bound to a TFS team project for storage of virtual environment templates and virtual machine templates.

team project portal (n)~ The Windows SharePoint Services (WSS) site for each team project. A team project portal allows team members to store and share documents, reports, and information related to a specific team project.

Team Resources (n)~ A feature that allows task work to be assigned to a group at the resource level to rather than to an individual. The total work load of the team resource includes both each individual's and the team's. These are not project teams.

Team Room (n)~ A new feature that keeps a record of things that happen in a team -€" checkins, work item updates, build failures, code reviews, etc. - and allow developers to have conversations about the activity.

team site (n)~ A SharePoint site created to facilitate team collaboration on projects and

other efforts.

Team Test (PN)~ The part of Visual Studio Team System that specifically targets team members who are in the test role.

Team Web Access (PN)~ A developer's tool to connect to Visual Studio Team Foundation Server (TFS) through a web browser and coordinate a development team.

team Web site (n)~ A customizable Web site with features that help a team work together. The default site has pages for document libraries, announcements, and team events. Only members, specified by the site creator, can use the site.

Team Work Center (PN)~ ?A Web Part that combines a search list of projects in a site collection along with a timeline that shows how those projects relate to one another.

Team Workspace (PN)~ A business application that lets teams quickly organize, author, and share information with the people in their company. It provides lists for managing announcements, calendar items, tasks, discussions, favorite links, and includes a document library.

team-call group (n)~ A group of people who can answer calls on behalf of someone else.

tearsheet (n)~ A page torn from the magazine or newspaper showing the ad that ran, as proof of performance.

technical account manager (n)~ A Microsoft employee who provides technical assistance to one or more specific royalty OEMs as they manufacture computers installed with a released version of Windows.

technical support (n)~ An organization or group that is responsible for providing technical support.

Techno (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 18.

Techno-Industrial (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 51.

Technology Guarantee (PN)~ The promotional program that encourages OEM Direct and System Builder Channel (SBC) to upgrade to Office 2007 and retail customers to upgrade to Office 2007 and/or Windows Vista.

technosphere (n)~ The entities that are outside the organization's operational boundary. Materials that come from the technosphere are bought or sold, rather than acquired from the environment.

Teen (n)~ A game rating symbol developed by the Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB).

telecine (n)~ The film-to-video conversion system that adds frames to video to compensate for the differences in frame rates between film and video.

telecoil (n)~ A component of a hearing aid that is activated for use with a hearing aid compatible telephone.

Telematics ~ Blend of telecommunications and informatics (another term for IT). This area of research studies the interrelationships between different communications engineering fields

telemetry (n)~ The automatic measurement and transmission of data from remote sources

by wired or wireless communication means. Telemetry technology is used in a wide variety of applications.

telemetry (n)~ Data that shows how partner products are used including where, how often, with which other software and hardware. This helps them identify user needs and experiences as well as potential marketing and product improvement opportunities over time. Partners and Microsoft can better understand what happens between planning, lab testing, sales data, and real world scenarios over time.

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telephone device for the deaf (n)~ A device that enables the transmission of typed messages over phone lines. These devices typically include keyboards for typing messages to send and display and/or printers to receive messages from one device to another.

telephone typewriter device (n)~ A device that enables the transmission of typed messages over phone lines. These devices typically include keyboards for typing messages to send and display and/or printers to receive messages from one device to another.

Telephone User Interface (n)~ An interface that is used to navigate the menus of a Unified Messaging (UM) system using DTMF or touchtone inputs.

telephony (n)~ A telephone technology; voice, fax, or modem transmissions based on either the conversion of sound into electrical signals or wireless communication by means of radio waves.

Telephony API (n)~ An application programming interface (API) used by communications programs to work with telephony and network services.

Telephony Conferencing Server (n)~ A service that runs on an Office Communications Server Front End Server and that enables multiparty conferencing with PSTN callers connecting through an audio conferencing provider.

television (n)~ An electronic system of transmitting transient images of fixed or moving objects together with sound through space by an apparatus that converts light and sound into electrical waves and reconverts them into visible light rays and audible sound.

Tell a friend (PN)~ The standard display text for mailto: link for sending a link to a page, typically used when asking someone to view but not participate in something.

Tell Me (PN)~ A feature that enables users to search for user interface controls.

telnet (n)~ A client or server program that implements the Telnet protocol.

Telnet (n)~ A protocol that enables an Internet user to log on to and enter commands on a remote computer linked to the Internet, as if the user were using a text-based terminal directly attached to that computer. Telnet is part of the TCP/IP suite of protocols.

tempdb (n)~ A system database that is re-created every time the server is started.

template (n)~ A file that contains some pre-defined formatting, layout, and/or text and graphics and that serves as the basis for new documents with a similar look or purpose.

template (n)~ A library resource consisting of a guest operating system profile, a hardware profile, and one or more virtual hard disks (.vhd files), which can be used to create a new virtual machine. Computer identify information must have been removed

from the .vhd file that contains the operating system files by using the System Preparation tool (Sysprep). Self-service users must use designated templates to create their virtual machines.

template (n)~ A reusable set of properties defining the look of a control. A template can be shared between instances of the same object type.

template (n)~ In ASP.NET: A declarative page fragment that is used to provide a visual interface for a templated ASP.NET server control. A template contains presentation elements that include literal text, HTML, and data-binding expressions, as well as declarative syntax elements that represent ASP.NET server controls.

template (n)~ A method that is used to populate initial values in a class, such as a change request or incident.

template binding (n)~ A binding between a property on an element in a control template and a property on the control instance to which the template is applied. For example, a Button's Background property changes and, because a Rectangle in its template is template bound to that property, the Rectangle changes color.

Template Manager (n)~ A sub-area of the Settings module where the user manages e-mail, contract, and article templates.

template node (n)~ The design-time access point to the Items Collection Editor for a ToolStrip, MenuStrip, ContextMenuStrip, or StatusStrip control.

Template Part (n)~ A customized set of controls that can be saved for reuse in multiple form templates. Template parts are saved as custom controls in the Controls task pane.

template part (n)~ One of the available constructs that make up a UI template for a portal extension.

template set (n)~ In ASP.NET mobile controls: A collection of templates associated with a templated control.

templated control (n)~ An ASP.NET server control that does not itself provide a visual interface but allows its users (page developers) to supply templates that provide a visual interface. When the ASP.NET page parser encounters a templated control, it parses the control's template and dynamically creates child controls that supply the visual interface. The Repeater and DataList ASP.NET server controls are templated controls. The DataGrid control is not strictly a templated control, but uses templates to customize its user interface.

Templates (n)~ A button that redirects the user to the Templates section in the Works Task Launcher.

temporary consumer (n)~ An event consumer that receives event notifications only while the consumer is active.

temporary node (n)~ A node that is created as a result of an administrator action and that displays in the navigation pane for the current console session only.

temporary procedure (n)~ A procedure placed in the temporary database, tempdb, and erased at the end of the session.

temporary smart card (n)~ A non-permanent smart card issued to a user for replacement of a lost smart card or to a user that requires access for a limited time.

temporary stored procedure (n)~ A procedure placed in the temporary database, tempdb, and erased at the end of the session.

temporary table (n)~ A table placed in the temporary database, tempdb, and erased at the end of the session.

tenant (n)~ A client organization that is served from a single instance of an application by a web service. A company can install one instance of software on a set of servers and offer Software as a Service to multiple tenants.

tenant administrator (n)~ A user account that has been assigned as an administrator for the tenant.

Tenant Administrator (PN)~ An administrator with a Tenant Administrator user role.

Tenant Administrator user role (PN)~ A user role that allows the user to create and manage self-service users and VM networks, specify which tasks the self-service users can perform on their virtual machines and services, and place quotas on computing resources and virtual machines.

tenant-level external data log (n)~ An error log that contains errors and exceptions that occur when SharePoint tries to connect to external systems through Business Connectivity Services. It can be retrieved by tenant administrators.

tender (n)~ Something used as a medium of payment.

tender declaration (n)~ A count of the coins and bills at the POS; for example, as part of the end of day or end of shift procedure.

Tent card (n)~ One of the page size options available in Publisher for printing a folded card. This option prints two pages per sheet of paper.

tentative (adj)~ An open service activity status that denotes that the resources are not scheduled to perform work for this service activity.

tentative (adj)~ Pertaining to time on a schedule when a person may participate in a scheduled task.

tent-fold card (n)~ A top-fold card with four pages. Page one becomes the front cover, pages two and three are the inside pages, and page four is the back of the card.

terabyte (n)~ A measurement used for high-capacity data storage. One terabyte equals 240, or 1,099,511,627,776, bytes, although it is commonly interpreted as simply one trillion bytes.

Terabyte ~ Unit of measurement for pieces of information : approximately 1 trillion bytes, 1 billion kilobytes, 1 million megabytes or 1000 gigabytes. That's a- lot- of data.

Teredo bubble packet (n)~ A data packet that is typically sent to create or maintain a NAT mapping and consists of an IPv6 header with no IPv6 payload.

Teredo relay (n)~ An IPv6/IPv4 router that can forward packets between Teredo clients on the IPv4 Internet (using a Teredo tunneling interface) and IPv6-only hosts.

term (n)~ A word or phrase that stands for a concept used in a particular subject area.

term end date (n)~ The date at the end of a subscription. For example, in Microsoft Online Services, there are a variety of services that a customer may subscribe to, and each subscription has its own term length (e.g., 6 months, 12 months) and term end date.

term extraction (n)~ The procedure of reviewing completed files/documents for the purpose of automatically identifying words and phrases with specialized technical meaning.

term harvesting (n)~ The procedure of reviewing completed files/documents for the purpose of identifying words and phrases with specialized technical meaning and

collecting them in a separate document.

term license ~ A type of software agreement wherein the customer pays maintenance fees for use of the software over a specified term and, unless the license is renewed, has no right to use the software after the term expires.

term mining (n)~ The procedure of reviewing completed files/documents for the purpose of automatically identifying words and phrases with specialized technical meaning.

term set (n)~ A collection of related terms.

term store (n)~ A database that stores managed metadata, including term sets, terms, and managed keywords.

Term Studio (PN)~ A terminology management database that allows product contributors across Microsoft to document, standardize and share important information about concepts, their synonyms and equivalents.

terminal ~ Simple device at which data can be entered or retrieved from a network. Generally, terminals have a monitor and a keyboard, but no processor or local disk drive.

Terminal Adaptor ~ A piece of hardware similar to a modem, required to operate anISDN- internet connection.

Terminal Services session (n)~ A Terminal Services session.

terminate (v)~ With reference to software, to end a process or program.

terminate-and-stay-resident (n)~ A program that remains loaded in memory even when it is not running, so that it can be quickly invoked for a specific task performed while another program is operating.

termination (n)~ The ending of a thread, process, or program.

terminologist (n)~ A person who studies, documents, and recommends the standard usage of terms and their associated concepts within a given subject area.

terminology (n)~ The study of terms and their associated concepts.

terminology (n)~ A set of terms used in a particular subject field.

terminology database (n)~ A database containing terminological data.

terminology management (n)~ The investigation, documentation, and consistent reuse of terms and their associated concepts.

Terms (PN)~ The link to the Microsoft service agreement.

terms (n)~ The contractual provisions and major terms agreed to by the parties to an agreement.

terms and conditions (n)~ The contractual provisions and major terms agreed to by the parties to an agreement.

Terms of use (PN)~ The link to the Microsoft service agreement.

Terms of Use (PN)~ A document that covers how users may use Skype software, Skype products, and the Skype website.

terms of use (n)~ A legal notice that establishes the terms under which service is provided.

territory (n)~ The area in the country/region where an account is located.

Terror (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 130.

tertiary domain (n)~ A DNS domain located directly beneath another domain name (the

parent domain) in the namespace tree. For example, example.microsoft.com' would be a subdomain of the domain 'microsoft.com'.'

test (v)~ To check program correctness by trying out various sequences and input values.

test (n)~ A program, a script (manual or automated), a specific set of steps, or general instructions that can be run repeatedly against software, and that will yield a result such as pass, fail, or other results that resolve to pass or fail, such as inconclusive.

Test Access Port (n)~ A collection of boundary scan control signals that define a serial protocol for scan-based devices. There are five pins, TCK/clock, TMS/mode select, TDI/data in, TDO/data out, and TRST/reset.

test adapter (n)~ The code assembly that is responsible for loading a particular type of test.

test agent (n)~ A background process that receives, runs, and reports on tests and collects data on a single computer. The test agent communicates with test agent controller, usually located on another computer.

test agent controller (n)~ A background process that manages a set of machines with the test agent software installed.

Test Agent Installer service (PN)~ The service of installing a test agent.

test approach (n)~ The test goals, coverage, techniques, and data for the project and each of the iterations.

test case (n)~ A specification that describes the goals of a test, the results that the test might produce, the circumstances in which it will be run, and how it should be implemented.

test class (n)~ Any class that is marked with the TestClass attribute.

test condition (n)~ In a database unit test, a set of frequently used validation functions that test whether a unit test returns the expected results.

test configuration (n)~ A set of configuration variables that specify the correct setup required for testing an application.

Test connection (n)~ The act of testing connectivity with a directory or application

Test Controller 2013 (PN)~ An application designed for Visual Studio 2013, which executes test cases on your PC or in a test lab. You can execute the test cases on your local PC, or schedule a test run.

Test Controller 2013 Language Pack (PN)~ A language pack for Microsoft Test Controller for Visual Studio 2013, which enables the display of the user interface in different languages. After you install the language pack, you can switch among the languages.

test deployment (n)~ The deployment of tests and all dependent files noted by the user or the system from their default location (for example, bin/debug) to the execution directory.

test developer (n)~ A tester typically assigned to authoring coded tests.

Test Drive (n)~ A scaled-down version of a product where a user can try out different features before buying it.

Test Effectiveness (PN)~ A report that communicates the amount of code covered or exercised for a particular test run.

test environment (n)~ An environment that corresponds as closely as possible to the production environment and within which system and user acceptance tests can be carried

out.

test fake (n)~ A mechanism that allows you to isolate part of an application so that it can be tested separately from another part on which it would be dependent in typical operation. During testing, a test fake executes instead of the methods and properties of the other part. The actions and return values of the test fake are under the control of the test. Within Visual Studio, a test fake takes the form of either a test stub or a test shim.

test file (n)~ A file used as part of a testing process to check the validity or correctness of a program or procedure.

test harness (n)~ An application that loads test adapters and owns the process that executes tests.

test list (n)~ A list of tests that can be selected and managed from Test Manager.

Test List Editor (PN)~ The window in Visual Studio Team System that is used to manage, execute, and control large numbers of tests and test lists.

test method (n)~ Any method that is marked with the TestMethod attribute. You cannot run a unit test if its test method is not in a test class.

test metric (n)~ A unit of measure for testing.

test metric threshold (n)~ A goal for the project, measured using a test metric.

test mix (n)~ A formula that defines the probability of a virtual user running a given test in a load test scenario.

Test mode (n)~ A Directory Services option on the Accounts page. When a customer is running in Test mode, all e-mail for recipients who are not on the user list is redirected to a separate e-mail address after filtering (thus this mail is not rejected).

Test Mode/Live Mode (n)~ The modes on the Accounts page for a custom spam filter policy rule to run in. A rule can be run in test mode to monitor what would happen if rule were deployed, or in live mode, where the rule is actually deployed.

test plan (n)~ A set of test cases and their associated test configuration information and the iteration when it is planned to run these tests. The test cases can be organized into a test suite hierarchy.

test point (n)~ A pairing of a test case and a test configuration.

Test Professional 2013 (PN)~ Version of Visual Studio 2013 integrates testers and other stakeholders into the development workflow to enable in-context collaboration with developers.

Test Professional 2013 Language Pack - ENU (PN)~ Language Pack is a free add-on that you can use to switch the language that's displayed in the Microsoft Visual Studio Test Professional 2013 user interface.

test project (n)~ A project created specifically to hold test types.

test result (n)~ The verdict from executing a test: pass, fail, or inconclusive.

Test Results (oth)~ A window which displays the current status of every test in the test run.

Test Results window (n)~ A window which displays the current status of every test in the test run.

test run (n)~ A set of pairings of test cases and test configurations to be run. The results of this set of pairings can be viewed together. Test runs are either automated or manual.

test script (n)~ A defined requirement that is checked against a product and yields either a

pass or a fail result. Pass indicates meeting the requirement and fail indicates not meeting the requirement.

test settings (n)~ A set of variables that define how tests are going to be run and any data to be collected or system actions taken while tests are run. For example, collect code coverage data or emulate a specific network.

test shim (n)~ A type of test fake that works by introducing a detour to the entry point of methods or properties that are called by a unit under test. The shim is executed instead of the existing code, and is under the control of the tests. A shim can be applied to any code, even if it was not designed to be isolated during testing.

test step (n)~ An action to be taken when the test is run, and possibly the expected result from that action.

test stub (n)~ A type of test fake that is an alternative implementation of an interface or class that is called by a unit under test. The test stub is under the control of the unit tests. Designing a system so that its parts can be replaced by test stubs results in more flexible code.

test suite (n)~ A set of selected test cases. A test suite can contain other test suites, but each test suite can be contained in only one other test suite.

test suite type id (n)~ A unique identifier that is assigned to a type of selected test cases.

test task (n)~ An assignment to create test cases and test a specific area of the product, usually in the context of a scenario or quality of service requirement.

test type (n)~ A set of functionality and/or a template to help expose parts of the underlying test framework.

Test View (PN)~ A window that allows you to navigate to your tests for editing (authoring).

Test View window (n)~ A window that allows you to navigate to your tests for editing (authoring).

TestClass attribute (n)~ The attribute put on a class element to indicate it contains coded tests.

TestMethod attribute (n)~ The attribute added to a method element to indicate it is a coded test.

tetanus and diphtheria vaccine (n)~ A vaccine for immunization against tetanus-diphtheria.

tetanus, diphtheria and acellular pertussis vaccine (n)~ A vaccine for immunization against tetanus-diphtheria-pertussis. The term acellular means that the pertussis component is cell-free, which improves safety by reducing the incidence of side effects.

tethering ~ enables your cellular telephone or similar Internet-enabled mobile device to connect other devices such as netbooks, laptops or PDAs to the Internet. Mobile phones that offer tethering typically connect to other devices via Bluetooth or a USB cable in order to provide them with Internet access.

TETRAGRAM FOR DEFECTIVENESS OR DISTORTION (n)~ The Unicode character U+1D30F, which represents a Tai Xuan Jing symbol.

text (n)~ In word processing and desktop publishing, the main portion of a document, as opposed to headlines, tables, figures, footnotes, and other elements.

Text (n)~ A field data type that can contain up to 255 characters or the number of

characters specified by the Fieldsize property, whichever is less.

Text (PN)~ A tool that lets you create blocks of text characters. Each character in a text block can have its own stroke and fill.

text (v)~ To send text messages from a mobile phone or device.

text (n)~ A short alphanumeric message that is sent between mobile phones or devices using the SMS protocol.

text attributes (n)~ Any characteristic of text, such as font, size, style, color, or effect such as subscript or superscript.

text block (n)~ The text area associated with a shape that appears when you click the shape with the text tool or select it with the pointer tool.

text box (n)~ A rectangular control in an application that allows the user to enter or edit text.

Text Cycle (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to represent a continuing sequence of stages, tasks, or events in a circular flow. Emphasizes the arrows or flow rather than the stages or steps. Works best with Level 1 text only.

text direction (n)~ The direction text is written in a document, for instance left to right, right to left, horizontal or vertical.

Text Display Size (n)~ An item on the Edit menu that displays a list of relative text sizes for instant message text.

text document (n)~ A document that contains alphanumeric information, not just 0s and 1s.

text editor (n)~ A program that creates files or makes changes to existing files.

text effect (n)~ A visual effect that colors, tweaks, or otherwise graphically alters fonts.

text field (n)~ A standard Windows control that displays static or dynamic text.

text file (n)~ A file composed of text characters. A text file can be a word-processing file or a plain' ASCII file encoded in a format practically all computers can use.'

text flow (n)~ The way text is displayed in a document, how it behaves and breaks according to settings.

text formatting (n)~ Formatting that controls the appearance of a text. Examples include text alignment, intercharacter spacing, text justification, and text and background colors.

text frame (n)~ An area within a shape that can contain text.

text harvesting (n)~ A process of extending a handwriting recognizer's lexicon by gathering and storing the user's vocabulary.

text label (n)~ Descriptive text that you can add to a form, worksheet, chart, or other document.

text message (n)~ A short alphanumeric message that is sent between mobile phones or devices using the SMS protocol.

text messaging (n)~ The process of creating and sending text messages between or to mobile phones and devices using the SMS protocol.

text mode (n)~ A display mode in which the monitor can display letters, numbers, and other text characters but no graphical images or WYSIWYG (what-you-see-is-what-you-get') character formatting (italics

text notification (n)~ A type of text e-mail reminder that includes a URL and brief instructions for the user about how to log on and view the spam that was sent to that user's

address. This text is customizable on the Spam Filter page.

text object (n)~ An entity containing text in a document, for instance a text box or table cell.

text placeholder (n)~ A symbolic value used instead of a real value which in this case is text.

text prediction (n)~ A recognition feature that helps increase input speed and reduce effort by providing users with word completion and next word prediction alternates as the user is writing/typing.

text query (n)~ One or more phrases that can contain operators, quotation marks, wildcards such as * or ?, and parentheses.

text reply (n)~ A predetermined text reply that can be automatically sent in response to incoming calls, text messages, or both when Driving Mode is turned on. The text reply is sent with no action on the part of the user.

text reply (n)~ A response to an incoming call using a text message when the caller is a contact calling from a mobile phone.

text segment (n)~ A unit of text, for example a word, a phrase, a sentence, a paragraph, a document.

text service (n)~ A program that enables a user to enter or edit text. Text services include keyboard layouts, handwriting and speech recognition programs, and Input Method Editors (IMEs). IMEs are used to enter East Asian language characters with a keyboard.

Text Services Framework (PN)~ A device-independent, language-neutral, and extensible system that enables natural language services and advanced text input on the desktop and within applications.

Text slide (n)~ A blank collaborative slide on which participants can type notes or comments.

text stream (n)~ A type of encoded output that can be included in a Smooth Streaming presentation, such as captions.

text string (n)~ A group of characters or character bytes representing text handled as a single entity.

text suggestion (n)~ A word that's suggested as users type, which they can select to quickly insert.

text telephone (n)~ A device that enables the transmission of typed messages over phone lines. These devices typically include keyboards for typing messages to send and display and/or printers to receive messages from one device to another.

text telephony (n)~ A feature that enables those who are deaf or speech impaired to use the telephone with a teletypewriter.

text tone (n)~ The sound the phone makes when the user receives a text message.

text window (n)~ A window containing a text document.

text wrap (n)~ The ability of a word-processing program or a text-editing program to break lines of text automatically to stay within the page margins or window boundaries of a document without the user having to do so with carriage returns, as is typically necessary on a typewriter.

text wrapping (n)~ A feature that consists of advanced text wrap functionality, allowing the user to select from various styles to specify how text flows around objects or graphics

in a document.

text writer (n)~ In ASP.NET mobile controls: A mechanism that allows device adapters to write their output through an object. A text writer object is created from the TextWriter base class.

Text-Based Designer (PN)~ A text-based workflow editor that enables users to create and edit workflows by using declarative statements.

text-mode Setup (n)~ The second of the three stages of Setup, where the basic hardware of the computer (CPU, motherboard, hard disk controllers, file systems, and memory) is determined, the base operating system necessary to continue is installed, and specified folders are created.

text-only file (n)~ A document file in ASCII format, containing characters, spaces, punctuation, carriage returns, and sometimes tabs and an end-of-file marker, but no formatting information.

text-to-speech (n)~ Pertaining to technologies for converting textual (ASCII) information into synthetic speech output. Used in voice-processing applications requiring production of broad, unrelated, and unpredictable vocabularies, such as products in a catalog or names and addresses. This technology is appropriate when system design constraints prevent the more efficient use of speech concatenation alone.

text-to-speech engine (n)~ The component of Speech Engine Services that processes text input and produces speech output by synthesizing words and phrases.

texture (n)~ A rectangular array of pixels applied to a visual object.

TFS (n)~ A set of tools and technologies that enable a team to collaborate and coordinate their efforts on building a product or completing a project. The tools include source control, work item tracking, building, team project portal, reporting, and project management.

TFS service (n)~ The service that Team Foundation Server (TFS) uses. Team Foundation Server includes many services that run on the application tier. Your actual services will vary based on which features of Team Foundation you have installed.

TFT ~ (Thin Film Transistor)- A technology used originally in- laptopscreens for giving a sharp and vibrant colour display. Much less bulky than the- CRT- system used in most desktop monitors, which it is now widely replacing.

TFTP (n)~ A formal set of format, timing, sequencing, and error control rules for transferring files to and from a remote computer system running the Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP) service.

TG (n)~ A contact list, similar to an alias, that allows the talk to reach a list of users at once by the push-to-talk functionality.

TGA (n)~ A photorealistic graphics file format designed for systems with a TARGA Truevision display adapter.

thank you note (n)~ A note or email message sent to a person to thank them for something received, or for a meeting.

thaw (v)~ In I/O operations, to allow execution of a thread.

theater mode (n)~ A feature in Internet Explorer whereby the object's main window fills the entire screen and displays a toolbar with a minimal set of navigational buttons. A status bar is also provided in the upper right-hand corner of the screen.

theater view (n)~ A view where the preview is centered in a PowerPivot Gallery SharePoint document library and lets you rotate through the available worksheets. Smaller thumbnails of each worksheet appear lower on the page, on either side.

theme (n)~ A set of coordinated graphic elements applied to a document or Web page, or across all pages in a Web site. Themes can consist of designs and color schemes for fonts, link bars, and other page elements.

theme (n)~ In ASP.NET, a collection of control properties, stylesheets, and images that can be applied as a unit to a page or Web site to define an overall appearance.

theme (n)~ A collection of visual elements and sounds for your computer desktop or device User Interface. A theme determines the look of the various visual elements of your User Interface, such as windows, icons, fonts, and colors, and it can include sounds.

theme (n)~ A set of colors and background images that lets users change the appearance of Windows Live pages. The theme is common to all pages, except for group, event, and space pages, which may each have their own theme.

theme color (n)~ One of a set of colors that is used in a file. Theme colors, theme fonts, and theme effects compose a theme.

theme effect (n)~ One of a set of visual attributes that is applied to elements in a file. Theme effects, theme colors, and theme fonts compose a theme.

theme engine (n)~ The program module that applies a predefined graphic theme to the user interface.

theme family (n)~ A set of variants on a single theme.

theme font (n)~ One of a set of major and minor fonts that is applied to a file. Theme fonts, theme colors, and theme effects compose a theme.

theme pack (n)~ A renamed .cab file which contains a .theme file, and optionally one or more desktop backgrounds, icons, mouse pointer files, and sound files. It does not contain executables or screen savers.

theme resource (n)~ A file of supported type used in a theme.

theme variant (n)~ One of the variations of a theme that make up a theme family.

Themes (PN)~ The Personalization subcategory containing apps with special themes for your PC and phone.

thesaurus (n)~ An integrated proofing tool used to search on common words and display synonyms.

Thesaurus pane (PN)~ A pane that provides synonym lookup and display functionality.

theta join (n)~ A join based on a comparison of scalar values.

Thick (or fat) client ~ Thick clients, also called heavy clients, are full-featured computers that are connected to a network.

thin (adj)~ Having a font weight that corresponds to a weight class value of 100 according to the OpenType specification.

Thin Client ~ A type of client/server computing where applications are run, and data is stored, on the server rather than on the client. Because the applications are executed on the server, they do not require client-resident installation, although the- GUI- and some application logic may be rendered to the client.

thin provisioning (n)~ A mechanism that allows administrators to set policies on storage utilization such that storage can be dynamically allocated from or returned to a larger

aggregated pool of storage, depending on client usage.

thin rendering (n)~ The process of rendering server-based spreadsheets, diagrams, or other documents in a browser using an application server.

Things to try (PN)~ A topic title used to introduce more information on what a user may want to try to make better use of a particular tool, feature, etc.

think profile (n)~ A property that indicates whether think times are used or ignored in load tests. The think profile applies to an entire scenario in a load test. Its state are: On, Off, Normal Distribution.

think time (n)~ The elapsed time between the receipt of a reply to one request and the submission of the next request. For example, if it takes about 60 seconds for a user to enter all the information required for a Web-based time-entry form, 60 seconds is the think time for this scenario.

thin-provisioned (adj)~ Of, pertaining to, storage that allows thin provisioning.

third party (n)~ A company that manufactures and sells accessories or peripherals for use with a major manufacturer's computer or peripheral, usually without any involvement from the major manufacturer.

third-level domain (n)~ A DNS domain located directly beneath another domain name (the parent domain) in the namespace tree. For example, example.microsoft.com' would be a subdomain of the domain 'microsoft.com'.'

third-party installer (n)~ A software installation development solution offered by a company other than Microsoft.

third-party installer (n)~ A program that installs software, offered by a company other than Microsoft.

third-party logistics (n)~ A party that provides logistics services to customers.

third-party update (n)~ An update published by a company other than Microsoft.

Thrash metal (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 144.

thread (n)~ A type of object within a process that runs program instructions. Using multiple threads allows concurrent operations within a process and enables one process to run different parts of its program on different processors simultaneously. A thread has its own set of registers, its own kernel stack, a thread environment block, and a user stack in the address space of its process.

thread (n)~ All published reactions (such as comments, likes, and retweets) to a single post.

thread (n)~ An instant message or text message conversation between two or more participants.

thread ~ In Mach, the unit of CPU utilization. A thread consists of a program counter, a set of registers, and a stack pointer.

thread component (n)~ An SMS/Configuration Manager program that runs as a thread of the SMS Executive service component. A thread component can be started and stopped through the SMS/Configuration Manager Service Manager.

Thread Count (n)~ In Task Manager, the number of threads running in a process.

thread local (n)~ A mechanism that uses static or global memory local to a thread by

which variables are allocated such that there is one instance of the variable per extant thread.

thread safety (n)~ The ability for multiple threads to access and share data in a correct way.

threading model (n)~ The model that determines how the methods of an application's component are assigned to threads in order to be executed.

thread-safe (adj)~ Pertaining to multithreaded applications and how threads share and access data.

threat (n)~ A possible entry point to an asset that could be used by an adversary to adversely affect that asset.

threat model (n)~ A systematic analysis of identifying assets, and assessing and documenting the security risks associated with those assets exposed via software. The threat modeling process involves an understanding of the goals of an adversary in attacking a system based on the systems assets of interest. The scope of the threat model is defined by the scope of functionality of software being modeled.

threat type (n)~ A category of entry points to an asset that could be used by an adversary to adversely affect that asset. Threat types include: Spoofing identity, Tampering with data, Repudiation, Information disclosure, Denial of Service, and Elevation of Privilege.

three-dimensional (adj)~ Of, pertaining to, or being an object or image having or appearing to have all three spatial dimensions (length, width, and depth).

three-factor authentication (n)~ An authentication method that requires three authentication methods, which may include something the user provides, such as certificates; something the user knows, such as user names, passwords, or pass phrases; physical attributes, such as a thumbprint; and personal attributes, such as a personal signature.

three-way handshake (n)~ The method for initializing a Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) session between two hosts on an Internet Protocol (IP) network. The three-way handshake synchronizes the sequence number and acknowledgment numbers of the two hosts establishing a connection, exchanges TCP window sizes, and exchanges other TCP options, such as the maximum segment size.

three-way matching policy (n)~ A matching policy that requires one or more vendor invoice prices to match with one or more purchase order prices and that requires one or more vendor invoice quantities to match with one or more product receipt quantities.

threshold (n)~ A limit against which other values can be compared. When a value crosses this limit, it can trigger an alert or other action.

Threshold (n)~ A filter effect in Windows Movie Maker.

threshold filtering (n)~ The process of reducing a full-color image to an eight-color image. This is done by setting a value for a threshold, which is the cutoff value for each color component of a sample.

threshold rule (n)~ A rule that is set on an individual performance counter to monitor system resource usage during a load test.

threshold value (n)~ A limit against which other values can be compared. When a value crosses this limit, it can trigger an alert or other action.

Thrift (PN)~ A software framework for scalable cross-language service development.

Thrift server (n)~ A Remote Procedure Call (RPC) framework that can be used to develop scalable cross-language services.

throttle (n)~ A process that restricts the flow of data.

throttling (n)~ The process of setting the maximum portion of total network capacity that a service is allowed to use. An administrator can deliberately limit a servers Internet workload by not allowing it to receive requests at full capacity, thus saving resources for other programs, such as e-mail.

throttling (n)~ The restriction in the flow of data when the total throughput across Event Hubs in exceeds the aggregate throughput unit allowances .

throughput (n)~ The data transfer rate of a network, measured as the number of bits per second transmitted.

throughput (n)~ The total amount of output produced by a resource.

Throughput ~ The volume of work or information flowing through a system.

Throughput ~ In data communications, the total traffic between stations over a period of time.

Throughput ~ A measure of the amount of information transmitted over a network in a given period of time.

Throughput Unit Hours (n)~ The unit of measure to compute the total amount of a Data Lake workload.

thumb (n)~ The part of a slider control that can be moved to set the slider position.

thumb control (n)~ The part of a slider control that can be moved to set the slider position.

Thumb drive ~ A computer storage device about the size of a man's thumb, often carried on a keyring, which plugs into a PC- USB- port and is seen by the PC as an extra drive - a very convenient way to carry large amounts of data around.

thumb keyboard (n)~ A split on-screen keyboard that is optimized for thumb typing.

thumbnail (n)~ A miniature version of an image that is often used for quick browsing through multiple images.

thumbnail image (n)~ A miniature version of an image that is often used for quick browsing through multiple images.

thumbnail pane (n)~ A type of pane that presents the current scanned document as one or more small images.

thumbnail picture (n)~ A miniature version of an image that is often used for quick browsing through multiple images.

thumbnail toolbar (n)~ A toolbar control that is embedded in a window's thumbnail preview. Thumbnail toolbars are a feature of pinned sites in Internet Explorer 9.

thumbprint (n)~ A hexadecimal string that contains the SHA-1 hash of the certificate.

thunk (n)~ A small section of code that performs a translation or conversion during a call or indirection. For example, a thunk is used to change the size or type of function parameters when calling between 16-bit and 32-bit code.

thunk (v)~ To call 32-bit code from 16-bit code, or vice versa. Thunking involves, in large part, the translation to and from 16-bit segment offset memory addressing and 32-bit flat, or linear, memory addressing.

tick (n)~ A regular, rapidly recurring signal emitted by a clocking circuit.

tick count (n)~ A monotonically increasing number that is used to uniquely identify a change to an item in a replica.

tick mark (n)~ A small line of measurement, similar to a division on a ruler, that intersects an axis.

tick mark label (n)~ A label that identifies the categories, values, or series in a chart.

ticker (PN)~ A feature that displays the prices of securities; name is derived from a telegraphic receiving instrument that automatically printed stock quotations on ticker tape.

ticker symbol (n)~ An identification code used to identify a publicly traded corporation on a particular stock market.

Ticker Tape (n)~ A title animation in Windows Movie Maker.

Ticket (n)~ A record within Parature of a case, issue, or question that is submitted by a Customer or by a CSR on behalf of a Customer.

tick-mark label (n)~ A label that identifies the categories, values, or series in a chart.

TID (n)~ A 9-digit number used to identify an entity (company or person) for tax reporting purposes in the U.S. There are several different types of tax identification numbers, such as employer identification number (EIN), Social Security number (SSN), individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN), and adopted taxpayer identification number (ATIN).

tidal volume (n)~ The volume of air inspired or expired at each breath.

TIE (PN)~ The engine that detects and decides what a gesture (tap, pinch, zoom) means.

tier (n)~ An element of a service template that contains the configuration settings necessary to deploy a particular portion of a service.

tiered storage (n)~ Storage that supports multiple storage tiers within a pool and ways to maintain data in each storage tier.

tiering engine (n)~ A service that tracks regions of storage and may move data between them based on an input/output policy or other administrator-specified rules.

tiering policy engine (n)~ A service that tracks regions of storage and may move data between them based on an input/output policy or other administrator-specified rules.

TIFF (n)~ A high resolution, tag-based image format used for scanning, storing, and combining graphic images.

TIFF, Tif ~ (Tagged Image File Format)- A type of graphics (picture) file, often used for photographs. The files are usually huge, as the data is not compressed. Files in this format usually have names ending .tif .

tilde (n)~ The ~ character.

TILDE (n)~ The ~ character.

tile (v)~ In computer-graphics programming, to fill adjacent blocks of pixels on the screen with a design or pattern without allowing any blocks to overlap.

tile (v)~ To fill the space on a monitor or within a smaller area with multiple copies of the same graphic image.

tile (v)~ To print a document in overlapping pieces.

tile (n)~ An image that uses approved product signature lockups, key brand and product identity elements and colors, and the Microsoft logo.

tile (n)~ A moveable object on the Start screen that opens apps or other customized content, like pinned websites.

tile (n)~ A UI element consisting of a rectangle that contains a set of data. Tiles can often be rearranged or hidden.

tile (n)~ An element in a control template that has special, possibly mandatory, significance and semantics in the functioning of the control. For example, a template for a ScrollBar control should supply a Thumb part for the ScrollBar to function correctly, but it need not provide a small decrease or a small increase button.

tile brush (n)~ A brush used to fill the interiors of graphical shapes such as rectangles, ellipses, pies, polygons, and paths with a tile pattern.

tile horizontally (v)~ To rearrange and resize open files or windows into horizontal tiles that display above and below one another without overlapping.

Tile image (n)~ A UI element that enables a user to repeat an image so that it fills the page.

tile server (n)~ A map image caching engine that caches and serves pregenerated, fixed-size map image tiles.

tile vertically (v)~ To rearrange and resize open files or windows into vertical tiles that display next to one another without overlapping.

tiled resourcing (n)~ A graphics feature that allows large logical resources to occupy only a small amount of physical memory, which can be dynamically remapped as the relevant application needs it.

till (n)~ The removable tray in a cash register drawer.

time (n)~ The time the preventive maintenance routine was completed.

time (n)~ A SQL Server system data type that stores a time value from 0:00 through 23:59:59.999999.

Time & expenses (PN)~ The Business subcategory containing apps to help businesses keep track of how much time and money are spent on various projects or accounts.

time allowance (n)~ The number of hours or minutes per day that a child is allowed to use the computer.

time and material project (n)~ An external project that is invoiced as work progresses based on the consumption of hours, expenses, items, fees, and on-account transactions.

time and materials (n)~ A type of contract in which the final price paid is based on the amount of time it took to complete the project and the cost of the materials used.

time and materials project (n)~ A project where the vendor invoices the customer based on work completed on the job. There is a direct relationship between the invoice lines and the usage already performed on the job.

Time Attack Mode (n)~ A menu item on the Purble Place menu that allows the user to select a timed mode for their game.

Time Broker (n)~ A feature that provides time events that can be used to initiate background work in suspended apps.

time code (n)~ A digital signal applied to a stream. The signal assigns a number to every frame of video, representing hours, minutes, seconds, and frames.

time dimension (n)~ A dimension that breaks time down into levels such as Year, Quarter, Month, and Day.

time event (n)~ An event that occurs after a designated period of time or on the occurrence of a given date or time. A time event is indicated by the keyword after,

followed by an expression that evaluates to an amount of time.

Time Event Broker (n)~ A feature that provides time events that can be used to initiate background work in suspended apps.

time fence (n)~ A time interval, specified in days, that defines and limits which data are included in a master scheduling calculation.

time formula (n)~ An expression that is created following the Simple Time Period Syntax. It takes the form of a time unit plus or minus a whole number, such as Year-1 or Month-6. It is the formula that is applied when you are using time intelligence on a dashboard.

time frame (n)~ A period of time during which something takes place or is planned to take place.

time grain (n)~ The aggregation interval of a metric for Virtual Machines metrics.

time horizon (n)~ The maximum length of time for which future operations are planned.

time intelligence (n)~ Functionality that is used to show dynamic time periods relative to the current date.

time intelligence filter (n)~ A dynamic dashboard filter that can be linked to scorecards and reports so that they will update automatically relative to the current time.

time interval (n)~ A period of time in which a given event is valid. The valid time interval includes the valid start time, and all moments of time up to, but not including the valid end time.

Time Management (n)~ The Duet end-user application that enables users to view, create, and maintain their data for time recording activities in Microsoft Office Outlook. Users can add time-reporting data in Outlook in the form of Calendar items, which are integrated with time-reporting-compliance guidelines defined in SAP systems.

Time Off (PN)~ A menu item on the Set Up menu that opens the Time Off dialog, which defines how much of the user's schedule is affected by a schedule change.

time out (v)~ To reach the end of a pre-determined period of inactivity or absence of expected event or action, after which a device, program, or process is typically deactivated or interrupted.

time picker control (n)~ A control that developers use to allow a user to select a time.

time project (n)~ An internal project for which only hour transactions are registered.

time range (n)~ A period of time during which a setting or other functionality is in effect.

time reminder (n)~ A reminder set by the user to go off at a particular time.

Time Sensitive Alert (TSA) (oth)~ An alert that fires based on custom criteria after Tickets have been idle for a specified period of time.

time server (n)~ A computer that periodically synchronizes the time on all computers within a network. This ensures that the time used by network services and local functions remains accurate.

time slip (n)~ An area in the product that keeps track of how much time a project takes and allows you to analyze all the time that is spent working on a task or a project.

time stamp (n)~ A certification specifying that a particular message existed at a specific time and date. In a digital context, trusted third parties generate a trusted time stamp for a particular message by having a time stamping service append a time value to a message and then digitally signing the result.

time stamp (n)~ A record of the time that a document was created and modified.

time stamp authority (n)~ A service acknowledging that the data existed before a particular time. The service is typically a trusted third party.

Time Synchronization Packet (n)~ A packet that instructs the Lower Provisioning Module (LPM) what time it is (in UTC format).

Time to Live (n)~ A timer value included in packets sent over TCP/IP-based networks that tells the recipients how long to hold or use the packet or any of its included data before expiring and discarding the packet or data.

time travel (v)~ The process of moving between time frames.

time value (n)~ The number of minutes, hours, days, etc.

time zone (n)~ A geographical area that observes the same local time. The local time has a positive, zero, or negative offset from Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). The offset can be different during standard time and daylight saving time.

time zone ID (n)~ A string that represents a time zone on a computer.

Time-Based Assistant (PN)~ A component in Exchange 2013 that performs background tasks, such as mailbox database maintenance, mailbox processing, inference training, calendar repair, offline address book generation, and more.

Time-Based Assistant (PN)~ A component in Exchange 2013 that performs background tasks, such as mailbox database maintenance, mailbox processing, inference training, calendar repair, offline address book generation, and more.

Time-Based In-Place Hold (n)~ A feature that provides the ability to keep SharePoint items on In-Place Hold for a specific time period.

timeline (n)~ A view on a calendar that displays items such as meetings and events from left to right on a time scale and that can incorporate items from multiple calendars.

timeline (n)~ A linear representation of activities shown in chronological order, such as the activities that lead up to a sale.

timeline (n)~ A representation of a segment of time during which changes occur on a property at intervals called keyframes. You can specify the length of the time segment, when it should start, how many times it will repeat, and more.

timeline (n)~ A high-level linear representation of a project schedule that can be easily formatted, annotated, and copied and pasted from Project into other Office applications.

Timeline (PN)~ ?A graphic control that allows users to select time periods for data filtering, using a familiar linear time representation.

timeline editor (n)~ The area in the Interaction panel where a user can edit individual timelines.

timeline snapping (n)~ Snapping the movement of the playhead during frame-by-frame playback, and snapping keyframes, to specific intervals on the timeline.

timeline zoom (n)~ A zoom that displays a smaller or larger range of time on the timeline.

Time-only entry point (oth)~ An entry point where only the processing time will be captured, without any runtime variables.

timeout (n)~ Settings in Web playlists that specify how long a playlist is available to clients. When the time-out value is reached, clients are disconnected.

timeout ~ Event that occurs when one network device expects to hear from another network device within a specified period of time, but does not. The resulting timeout

usually results in a retransmission of information or the dissolving of the session between the two devices.

time-out (n)~ An event that occurs when a predetermined amount of time has elapsed without some other expected event or activity taking place.

time-out error (n)~ A condition where an expected character is not received in time. When this condition occurs, the software assumes that the data has been lost and requests that it be resent.

timephased (adj)~ Pertaining to a task, resource, or assignment information that is distributed over time.

timer (n)~ An internal routine that causes the system to send a message whenever a specified interval elapses.

timer (n)~ A mechanism that measures the duration of events, like calls, Internet time, etc.

timer (n)~ A mechanism that measures the remaining time from a preset amount of time and sounds an alarm when this time has elapsed.

timer account (n)~ A dedicated, administrator-level user account that performs scheduled administrative tasks.

Timer Coalescence API (PN)~ A native API that allows apps that aren't Windows Store apps and that use timers to coalesce timer messages such that when the screen is off, timers continue to fire but the app wakes less often, thus saving battery life.

timer control (n)~ A control that can be put on a case form that displays a timer indicating how much time has elapsed, or how much time is left, for a service call.

timer job (n)~ A trigger to start to run a specific Windows service for one of the Microsoft SharePoint Products and Technologies. It contains a definition of the service to run and specifies how frequently the service should be started.

timescale (n)~ The time period indicator at the top of the Gantt views, the Resource Graph view, the Task Usage view, and the Resource Usage view. You can customize it to show up to three tiers that can display various time units: top, middle, and bottom.

timesheet (n)~ A record of an employee's work hours for one week.

timesheet manager (n)~ The person to whom your timesheet is submitted. If the user and the timesheet manager are the same person, an automatic approval will be performed upon submittal.

timestamp (n)~ A data type that is automatically updated every time a row is inserted or updated.

timestep mode (n)~ A way to change the unit of time.

Time-Zone Independent (PN)~ The behavior property of a Date and Time attribute where field values are displayed with no time zone conversion.

TIN (n)~ A 9-digit number used to identify an entity (company or person) for tax reporting purposes in the U.S. There are several different types of tax identification numbers, such as employer identification number (EIN), Social Security number (SSN), individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN), and adopted taxpayer identification number (ATIN).

tint (n)~ A color mixed with white. A 10-percent tint is one part of the original color and nine parts white.

TINY (n)~ A UNICODE character; mathematical symbol; plus sign.

tinyint (n)~ A data type of 1 byte (8 bits) that stores whole numbers in the range of 0 through 255.

tip (n)~ A type of note that helps users apply the techniques and procedures described in the text to their specific needs. A tip suggests alternative methods that may not be obvious and helps users understand the benefits and capabilities of the product. A tip is not essential to the basic understanding of the text.

tip (n)~ The text displayed in Cortana screen to educate the user about what Cortana can do as well as to help the user learn what he can say to continue with the task.

Tip of the Day (n)~ A tip that provides useful information about product features for the user. A new tip is displayed each day.

title (n)~ On a DVD, typically, the largest unit of content, such as a movie or TV program, is called a title. There is not a consistent standard across all DVDs and because of this, a DVD can contain one or more titles.

Title area (n)~ The area at the top of a Windows Journal note where you can write a title. The title appears as the suggested file name when you save the note.

title bar (n)~ The horizontal bar at the top of a window that displays the name of the window. Title bars can contain different buttons, such the Minimize, Maximize, and Close buttons, so that you can control how you want to view the window.

title case (n)~ A case distinction in which every word's first chararacter is uppercase and the remaining letters are lower case.

title master (n)~ The slide that stores information from the design template pertaining to styles on title slides, including placeholder sizes and positions, background design, and color schemes.

Titled Matrix (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show the relationships of four quadrants to a whole. The first line of Level 1 text corresponds to the central shape, and the first four lines of Level 2 text appear in the quadrants. Unused text does not appear, but remains available if you switch layouts.

TLB (n)~ A table used in a virtual memory system that lists the physical address page number associated with each virtual address page number. A TLB is used in conjunction with a cache whose tags are based on virtual addresses. The virtual address is presented simultaneously to the TLB and to the cache so that cache access and virtual-to-physical address translation can occur simultaneously.

TLD (n)~ In the Internet and other networks, the highest subdivision of a domain name in a network address, which identifies the type of entity owning the address (for example, .com for commercial users or .edu for educational institutions) or the geographical location of the address (for example, .fr for France or .sg for Singapore). The domain is the last part of the address (for example, www.acm.org).

TLD ~ (Top Level Domain). The part of an internet address between the last . and the end of the address, excluding the path/address of a specific page if present. TLDs include .com, .org, .net, and all the national domains such as .uk for the UK and .fr for France. See also- domain,- registrar,- How web addresses work.

TLS (n)~ A protocol that provides communications privacy and security between two applications communicating over a network. TLS encrypts communications and enables clients to authenticate servers and, optionally, servers to authenticate clients. TLS is a

more secure version of the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) protocol.

TLS authentication (n)~ Authentication by using the Transport Layer Security (TLS) protocol.

TLS encryption (n)~ A generic security protocol similar to Secure Sockets Layer (SSL), used with Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP).

TLV (n)~ A method of organizing data that involves a Type code (16 bit), a specified length of a Value field (16 bit), and the data in the Value field (variable).

TM (n)~ A storage area that shows the association between text segments in a source language and their translations into one or more target languages.

To box (n)~ A text box where someone enters the e-mail addresses of the primary recipients of an e-mail message.

to complete performance index (n)~ The ratio of the work remaining to be done to funds remaining to be spent, as of the status date [BAC - BCWP]/[BAC - ACWP]. A TCPI value greater than one indicates a need for increased performance; less than one indicates performance can decrease.

To Do (n)~ A task on a To Do list in a Works project.

To Do List (n)~ A list of To Do items associated with a particular project.

To line (n)~ The part of a message header that contains the e-mail addresses of the primary recipients of an e-mail message.

toast (n)~ A transient message that contains relevant, time-sensitive information and that provides quick access to the subject of that content in an app.

toast notification (n)~ A transient message that contains relevant, time-sensitive information and that provides quick access to the subject of that content in an app.

Tobacco (n)~ A content descriptor developed by Microsoft.

Tobacco Reference (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB).

TOC (n)~ The listing of contents at the beginning of a document or file.

Today (PN)~ The title of the window in which the Windows Live Messenger Today page is displayed.

Today page (n)~ A customizable page that launches with Windows Live Messenger and features a summary of news and weather, allows a customer to preview their Windows Live Mail inbox and search the Internet.

to-do (adj)~ Pertaining to tasks that need to be done.

to-do (n)~ A pending task.

To-Do Bar (n)~ An area within the Outlook application window that can be enabled to show an overview of the user's schedule, tasks and frequent contacts.

to-do list (n)~ A list of tasks that are not associated with a project schedule.

toggle (adj)~ Pertaining to an electronic device with two states or a program option that can be turned on or off using the same action, such as a mouse click.

toggle button (n)~ A button control within a graphical user interface that when clicked remains down' (appearing to be pressed) until it is clicked again. It can display either text or a picture

toggle flag (PN)~ A menu option to change the flag status of an email.

toggle key (n)~ A keyboard key that alternates between turning a particular operation,

function, or mode on or off.

Toggle Keys (PN)~ A feature that sets your keyboard to beep when one of the locking keys (CAPS LOCK, NUM LOCK, or SCROLL LOCK) is turned on or off.

toggle screen (v)~ In Windows Media Player Mobile, an optional setting that enables the user to toggle the device's display on and off. This is useful, for example, when the user is playing music using Windows Media Player on a mobile device and wants to conserve battery life. When the display is toggled off, pressing any key will turn the display back on.

token (n)~ Any nonreducible textual element in data that is being parsed. For example, the use in a program of a variable name, a reserved word, or an operator. Storing tokens as short codes shortens program files and speeds execution.

token (n)~ For networking, a unique structure or message that circulates continuously among the nodes of a token ring and describes the current state of the network. Before any node can send a message on the network, it must first wait to control the token.

token (n)~ The unique, 25-character code on a prepaid card that adds computer use time to your prepaid computer or that pays for your subscription.

token ~ Frame that contains control information. Possession of the token allows a network device to transmit data onto the network.

token ~ The basic syntactic unit of a computing language.

token ~ The basic textual units that are indexed by enterprise search.

token decrypting certificate (n)~ A standard X509 certificate that is used to decrypt any incoming token.

token signing certificate (n)~ An X509 certificate whose associated public/private key pair is used by federation servers to digitally sign all security tokens that they produce.

token subscription (n)~ A subscription that can only be paid with a prepaid card.

token-based activation (n)~ A specialized activation option available for approved Microsoft Volume Licensing customers that enables customers to use public key infrastructure (PKI) and digital certificates (or -€œtokens,-€? typically stored on smart cards) to activate Windows Vista Enterprise and Windows Server 2008 SP2 locally without contacting either customer-hosted KMS or the Microsoft-hosted activation service using MAK.

tokencode (n)~ The code used to activate a token.

tokenization (n)~ In text mining or Full-Text Search, the process of identifying meaningful units within strings, either at word boundaries, morphemes, or stems, so that related tokens can be grouped. For example, although San Francisco' is two words

token-signing certificate (n)~ An X509 certificate whose associated public/private key pair is used by federation servers to digitally sign all security tokens that they produce.

toll (n)~ The toll phone number for the conferencing service. In the Options dialog box, on the Account tab, this is one of the conferencing information settings needed for a user to join a conference.

toll-free (n)~ The toll-free phone number for the conferencing service. In the Options dialog box, on the Account tab, this is one of the conferencing information settings needed for a user to join a conference.

tombstone (n)~ When an app on Windows Phone is deactivated, a record that is kept by

the operating system about which screen the user was on.

toning (n)~ The process of applying a certain color overlay to an image. For example, a sepia-toned picture.

Toning Hue (n)~ A control that lets a user adjust the color of the tone they wish to apply to their B&W image.

Toning Intensity (n)~ A control that lets a user adjust the intensity of the color overlay that is applied to their B&W image, thereby giving it a tone.

tool (n)~ A utility or feature that aids in accomplishing a task or set of tasks.

tool pane (n)~ A task pane on a Web Part Page used to browse, search for, and import Web Parts from Web Part galleries, and to modify custom and common Web Part properties.

tool part (n)~ A control in the tool pane that allows users to set properties, execute commands, invoke wizards, and manipulate Web Parts on a Web Part Page.

tool window (oth)~ A child window of the Visual Studio Integrated Development Environment (IDE) used to display information.

toolbar (n)~ A row, column, or block of buttons or icons, usually displayed across the top of the screen, that represent tasks or commands within the program. The toolbar buttons provide shortcuts to common tasks frequently accessed from the menus.

toolbar (n)~ A horizontal grouping of actions that apply to the container (or containers) with which the toolbar is associated. For example, a container in which mail is viewed might have an action toolbar with options that include Reply, Delete, and Move to.

Toolbar ~ An extra set of controls that can be added to many programs or the operating system, to provide extra functionality not present in the standard version. A toolbar often comes free with downloaded software and is intended to tie you to one company's products, especially internet search.

toolbar button (n)~ A command button used in a toolbar (or status bar).

toolbar control (n)~ A standard Windows control designed with the same characteristics as the toolbar.

toolbar edit box button (n)~ The commands for the ribbon appear as a drop down menu that appears when the user clicks the default button.

toolbox (n)~ A bundle of software, services, marketing materials, etc., bundled together and meant to be used together.

Toolbox (PN)~ A feature that provides a home for the Office Scrapbook, Compatibility Report, Project Palette and Reference Pane and is shown as a floating palette.

toolbox (n)~ A set of controls, drawing tools, and manipulation tools that can be used to add and modify visual elements in your document.

toolchain (n)~ A collection of programming tools used in a serial manner used for developing applications and operating systems.

toolkit (n)~ A bundle of software, services, marketing materials, etc., bundled together and meant to be used together.

Tools (PN)~ An app category that offers useful tools to extend the capabilities of Windows.

tools + productivity (PN)~ An app category that augments or enhances the standard phone experience.

Tools for Maintaining Store apps (n)~ The tools which enable you to service your Store applications.

Tools for Maintaining Store apps for Windows 8 (n)~ The tools which enable you to service the Windows 8 version of Store applications.

tooltip (n)~ A small pop-up window that provides a brief note or label pertaining to the item or control being pointed to.

tooltip (n)~ Text displayed in BizTalk Mapper for those schema nodes that are hidden partially or completely from the current alignment in the grid view.

Top albums (PN)~ The collection title for music albums that are in the top N% of sales/plays.

top app bar (n)~ An app bar that appears along the top edge of the screen and may include app commands or navigation.

Top artists (PN)~ The collection title for musical artists that are in the top N% of sales/plays.

Top charts (PN)~ The section of the Store that includes the top apps, games, movies, and TV charts (Free, Paid, New and rising, Grossing, and Best rated).

Top free (PN)~ The category of the top items (apps or games) that are free at any point in time.

Top Free Apps (PN)~ The category of the top items (apps or games) that are free at any point in time.

Top free apps (PN)~ The category of the top items (apps or games) that are free at any point in time.

Top Free Games (PN)~ The category of the top items (apps or games) that are free at any point in time.

Top free games (PN)~ The category of the top items (apps or games) that are free at any point in time.

Top grossing (PN)~ The category of paid items (apps or games) that are in the top of gross sales over their lifetime.

Top grossing apps (PN)~ The category of paid items (apps or games) that are in the top of gross sales over their lifetime.

Top grossing games (PN)~ The category of paid items (apps or games) that are in the top of gross sales over their lifetime.

Top movie rentals (PN)~ The collection title for movies that are in the top N% of rentals.

Top music (PN)~ The collection title for music items that are in the top N% of sales/plays.

Top paid (PN)~ The category of the top items (apps or games) that are not free at any point in time.

Top Paid Apps (PN)~ The category of the top items (apps or games) that are not free at any point in time.

Top paid apps (PN)~ The category of the top items (apps or games) that are not free at any point in time.

Top Paid Games (PN)~ The category of the top items (apps or games) that are not free at any point in time.

Top paid games (PN)~ The category of the top items (apps or games) that are not free at any point in time.

top playlists (n)~ The most played music playlists.

Top rated (PN)~ The collection title for items that are in the top N% of ratings.

top rating (n)~ In most cases, the highest rating that you can assign to a file, e.g. a five-star rating'.'

Top rentals (PN)~ The collection title for movies or TV episodes that are in the top N% of rentals.

top result (n)~ The search result that is most relevant to a user.

top results (n)~ An arrangement of search results ordered by relevance using a special search algorithm.

Top selling (PN)~ The collection title for items that are in the top N% of sales.

top songs (n)~ The most played songs in Xbox Music Store.

Top songs (PN)~ The collection title for music songs that are in the top N% of sales/plays.

Top TV (PN)~ The category that includes the most popular TV shows in the Video Store.

Top-fold card (n)~ One of the page size options available in Publisher for printing a folded card. This option prints four pages per sheet of paper, with fold on top.

topic (n)~ The subject of a dynamic data exchange (DDE) conversation between two applications.

topic (n)~ Someone or something that people talk or write about.

topic (n)~ An Azure Service Bus messaging entity that provides a one-to-many form of communication in a publish pattern. Messages are published to a topic and are then made available to recipients that have subscribed to that topic.

Topic Assistant (n)~ A tool used to categorize content into areas automatically.

topic branch (n)~ In the Git context, a diversion from the main line of development to work without messing with that main line.

topic category (n)~ A group of related search topics.

topic feeds (n)~ Feeds that provide information and notifications based on the persistent chat room that you are following.

top-level domain (n)~ In the Internet and other networks, the highest subdivision of a domain name in a network address, which identifies the type of entity owning the address (for example, .com for commercial users or .edu for educational institutions) or the geographical location of the address (for example, .fr for France or .sg for Singapore). The domain is the last part of the address (for example, www.acm.org).

top-level folder (n)~ The uppermost directory on a computer, partition or volume.

top-level property grid (n)~ A property grid that only displays the properties that appear in the sentence-level view of an action.

top-level site (n)~ A Web site at the top of the hierarchy in a site collection, from which you can manage site collection features.

top-level Web site (n)~ The default, top-level site provided by a Web server or virtual server. To gain access to the top-level Web site, you supply the URL of the server without specifying a page name or subsite.

top-level window (n)~ A window that has no parent, or whose parent is the desktop. Top-level windows are typically used as the primary window in an application.

topology (n)~ In Active Directory replication, the set of connections that domain controllers use to replicate information among themselves.

topology (n)~ The physical layout of computers, cables, switches, routers, and other components of a network.

topology (n)~ The order in which changes are propagated from replica to replica. Topology determines how quickly changes in another replica appear in your replica.

Topology Builder (PN)~ An installation component of Lync Server used to display, adjust, and validate a planned topology.

Top-rated movies (PN)~ The collection title for movies that are in the top N% of ratings.

to-production bin (n)~ The stage bin where picked components are placed before consumption.

Top-selling movies (PN)~ The collection title for movies that are in the top N% of sales.

Torrent ~ A method of making data available for download over the internet, where the recipient of data is expected to make the data available to others for download from their PC, rather than all users downloading from a central server. Typically much of the data is bootleg software, audio and video. Because the data is distributed from multiple computers all over the place rather than a central point, it is difficult to police.

Torrent ~ A method of making data available for download over the internet, where the recipient of data is expected to make the data available to others for download from their PC, rather than all users downloading from a central server.

total (n)~ The whole sum, quantity, amount, or aggregate.

total cost of ownership (n)~ Specifically, the cost of owning, operating, and maintaining a single PC; more generally, the cost to businesses and organizations of setting up and maintaining complex and far-reaching networked computer systems. Total cost of ownership includes the up-front costs of hardware and software added to later costs of installation, personnel training, technical support, upgrades, and repairs. Industry initiatives designed to lower the total cost of ownership include centralized network management and administration, as well as hardware solutions in the form of network-based computers with or without local storage and expansion capability.

total field (n)~ A field that summarizes data from the underlying record source. A total field might use a summary function, such as Sum or Count, or use an expression to calculate summary values.

total price variance (n)~ The sum of line price variance amounts for a vendor invoice when compared with related purchase order lines.

Total Quality Management diagram (n)~ A flowchart used to compare current and ideal processes, and to understand how the steps in a process work together.

total row (n)~ A special row in a list or table that provides a selection of aggregate functions useful for working with numerical data.

total slack (n)~ The amount of time that a task can slip before it delays the project.

total time (oth)~ The time that is elapsed between the time a function starts execution until the time it terminates execution. This is the sum of this function's internal processing time and all its callees total time.

totals query (n)~ A query that displays a summary calculation, such as an average or sum, for values in various fields from a table or tables. A totals query is not a separate kind of query; rather, it extends the flexibility of select queries.

totals row (n)~ A special row in a list or table that provides a selection of aggregate

functions useful for working with numerical data.

touch (n)~ A feature that enables users to provide input through the screen by using a finger or a pen.

touch and hold (v)~ To tap a device screen and hold one's finger or stylus in place.

Touch Design (n)~ A feature that creates new and improved mobile browser views. Documents are displayed as big touchable tiles on the screen. Users can view their own documents, shared documents, or ones they follow. They can open documents or share the URL of a document with other users. Additionally, users can navigate to Mail, Calendar, People, and Sites to view sites that they follow and those promoted by their site administrator.

touch DOM event (n)~ A touch event for the Web and Windows Web applications. Web developers use touch DOM events to enable touch.

touch flick (n)~ A gesture you can make with a flick of your finger to quickly navigate and perform shortcuts.

Touch Improvements (n)~ A utility that allows the user to modify aspects of the UI to facilitate use of a touch-screen Tablet PC. All settings controlled by the utility are either changed as a group to improve the touch-screen Tablet PC experience or they are returned to their default states.

Touch Injection API (PN)~ A native API for touch that allows a desktop app to send touch input to the screen (it already exists for mouse and keyboard). It simulates touch by sending messages that look like touch messages. It can be used to automate testing of a Windows Store app (larger company), and is used to support a class of devices.

Touch Interaction Engine (PN)~ The engine that detects and decides what a gesture (tap, pinch, zoom) means.

touch keyboard (n)~ A soft keyboard that is displayed with a different set of settings by default (larger buttons, bigger size, etc.) when you launch the Tablet PC Input Panel with touch. This is to facilitate touch input.

touch keyboard (n)~ A contiguous on-screen keyboard.

touch pad (n)~ A variety of graphics tablet that uses pressure sensors, rather than the electromagnetics used in more expensive high-resolution tablets, to track the position of a device on its surface.

touch pointer (n)~ A tool for accessing right-click menus and targeting small pieces of the interface using touch input.

touch prediction (n)~ A Windows 8 feature that compensates for hardware that doesn't perform to expectations. It anticipates a user's intent for panning and predicts the path.

touch screen (n)~ A touch-sensitive screen on your device that can recognize the location of a touch (of a fingertip or stylus, for example) on its surface and translate that touch into a desired action (such as opening an item or moving the cursor).

touch selection (n)~ Selecting images and/or text by tapping.

touch selection handle (n)~ A handle that enables touch selection scenarios that are not possible or are difficult to accomplish with standard touch gestures alone.

touch targeting (n)~ Using the touch of your finger to guess your intended target instead of the actual target.

touch training (n)~ A feature that helps improve the recognition of a user's touch flicks

by a process in which the user's touch flicks are analyzed.

touchpad (n)~ A variety of graphics tablet that uses pressure sensors, rather than the electromagnetics used in more expensive high-resolution tablets, to track the position of a device on its surface.

Touchpad ~ A pressure-sensitive pad which replaces the- mouse- on mostlaptop- and- netbook- computers.

touchscreen (n)~ A touch-sensitive screen on your device that can recognize the location of a touch (of a fingertip or stylus, for example) on its surface and translate that touch into a desired action (such as opening an item or moving the cursor).

Touchscreen ~ A computer screen which is touch-sensitive, used to controltablet- computers and most- smartphones. They are also widely used for specialised applications such as supermarket self checkouts and public information devices.

touchtone (n)~ A form of dialing that uses multiple-tone signaling. The user hears a series of tones (beeps) when dialing.

touchtone command (n)~ A command transmitted by touching buttons on a digital keyboard which transmits tones for each key press.

touchtone dialing (n)~ A form of dialing that uses multiple-tone signaling. The user hears a series of tones (beeps) when dialing.

touchtone interface (n)~ An interface that is used to navigate the menus of a Unified Messaging (UM) system using DTMF or touchtone inputs.

TP (oth)~ A processing method in which transactions are executed immediately after they are received by the system.

TPD (PN)~ A policy that allows for one AD RMS cluster to issue use licenses against publishing licenses that were issued by a different AD RMS cluster.

TPH (n)~ A method of modeling a type hierarchy in a database that includes the attributes of all the types in the hierarchy in one table.

TPL (n)~ A set of public types and APIs in the System.Threading and System.Threading.Tasks namespaces in the .NET Framework version 4 and above. The purpose of the TPL is to make developers more productive by simplifying the process of adding parallelism and concurrency to applications.

TPM (n)~ Microchip designed to provide certain basic security-related functions to the software that utilizes TPM.

TPM (n)~ Security hardware that provides a hardware-based root of trust and can be leveraged to provide a variety of cryptographic services, such as early-boot component checking.

TPM Initialization Wizard (n)~ A wizard that initializes a trusted platform module (TPM) hardware.

TPT (n)~ A method of modeling a type hierarchy in a database that uses multiple tables with one-to-one relationships to model the various types.

TQM diagram (n)~ A flowchart used to compare current and ideal processes, and to understand how the steps in a process work together.

trace (v)~ To execute a program in such a way that the sequence of statements being executed can be observed.

trace (v)~ To track an inventory dimension to show its related receipts and issues.

trace (n)~ A collection of events and data returned by the Database Engine.

trace consumer (n)~ An application that formats and displays trace messages.

trace controller (n)~ An application that enables tracing and connects the trace provider with the trace consumer.

trace definition (n)~ A statement that defines a trace.

trace dependency (n)~ A kind of dependency that indicates a historical relationship between two elements that represent the same concept at different semantic levels or from different points of view.

trace file (n)~ A file containing records of activities of a specified object, such as an application, operating system, or network. A trace file can include calls made to APIs, the activities of APIs, the activities of communication links and internal flows, and other information.

trace log (n)~ The file that contains the information gathered during trace logging.

trace logging (n)~ A means of capturing highly detailed information about the PerformancePoint Server system when problems occur.

trace message (n)~ A message that includes the current status of various COM+ activities, such as startup and shutdown.

tracepoint (n)~ A breakpoint with a custom action associated with it. When a tracepoint is hit, the debugger performs the specified tracepoint action instead of, or in addition to, breaking program execution.

tracer arrow (n)~ An arrow that shows the relationship between the active cell and its related cells. Tracer arrows are blue when pointing from a cell that provides data to another cell, and red if a cell contains an error value, such as #DIV/0!.

tracer token (n)~ A performance monitoring tool available for transactional replication. A token (a small amount of data) is sent through the replication system to measure the amount of time it takes for transactions to reach the Distributor and Subscribers.

traceroute ~ Program available on many systems that traces the path a packet takes to a desti-

traceroute ~ nation. It is used mostly to debug routing problems between hosts. A traceroute protocol is also defined in RFC 1393.

tracing (n)~ The process of capturing and displaying debugging information about a Web page as the page is running. Tracing information includes HTTP headers and control state. You can display trace output in the page or in a separate trace viewer.

tracing ID (n)~ A unique ID that identifies the session instance in which the specified error occurred. IDs are stored in trace logs.

tracing image (n)~ A prototype image used as a mockup for a Web page design.

Tracing Service (PN)~ A service responsible for writing diagnostic logging and usage logging information from SharePoint applications to log files on disk.

track (n)~ An individual song or other discrete piece of audio content.

track (v)~ To follow the flow of information; to monitor progress.

track (n)~ In a Smooth Streaming presentation, a contiguous set of chunks encoded at a specific bit rate and stored in a media container format (also called a wire format'). For Smooth Streams encoded for Silverlight-based clients

trackback (n)~ A notification sent from one blog to another. It is a way for bloggers to let

each other know when one of them has made a reference to another's blog entry.

tracking (n)~ The process of viewing and updating the actual progress of tasks so that you can see progress across time, evaluate slippage of tasks, compare scheduled or baseline data to actual data, and check the completion percentage of tasks and your project.

tracking code (n)~ A piece of HTML code in a Web site that places a cookie on visitors' systems to keep track of their actions and movements within a site.

Tracking Columns (n)~ An option under the Columns heading on the Report window. When expanded, this option enables the user to select columns that contain tracking information such as Created By' and 'Modified On'.'

tracking dimension (n)~ The batch number and serial number attributes that are used to track an item.

tracking participant (n)~ A software component that consumes tracking records emitted by the Windows Workflow Foundation (WF) runtime. Tracking participant implementations can send records to a storage location such as a log file or a database.

tracking profile (n)~ A set of characteristics that define a business-related process and contains the mapping between a specific orchestration and activity definition. A tracking profile is a file with a .btt extension.

tracking profile (n)~ Configuration data that is used to subscribe to specific tracking records that can be emitted by the Windows Workflow Foundation (WF) runtime.

Tracking Protection (PN)~ The feature that blocks third-party web content that could potentially track someone's web activity.

tracking record (n)~ Data emitted by the Windows Workflow Foundation (WF) runtime when certain milestones are reached within a workflow instance, for example, when an instance or activity is completed.

trade discount (n)~ A discount that does not depend on prompt payment.

TRADE MARK SIGN (n)~ The symbol or character used to indicate that a word, phrase, symbol, or design is a trademark, but not a registered trademark.

trademark symbol (n)~ The symbol or character used to indicate that a word, phrase, symbol, or design is a trademark, but not a registered trademark.

trade-off matrix (n)~ A tool for managing project trade-offs by portraying them in a matrix that reflects the three project variables (presented on the y axis) in the context of three decisions (presented on the x axis). The project variables are resources (people and money), schedule (time), and features (the product and its quality). These variables are sometimes presented as the trade-off triangle. The three decisions are whether to optimize, constrain, or accept a given variable. A change to one of the project variables requires that the team make a correction on one of the three sides to maintain project balance, including potentially the same side on which the change first occurred. For example, a decision to add a feature to a product may require that other features be removed if sufficient time and resources are unavailable to support their development.

Tradeshow Planning, Execution and Wrap-Up (n)~ A template used to help in planning for tradeshows.

trading partner (n)~ An external or internal organization with which your oganization exchanges electronic data. For example, a trading partner could be a supplier, a customer, or an internal department.

trading partner agreement (n)~ A definitive and binding agreement between two trading partners for transacting messages over a specific business-to-business protocol. A trading partner agreement brings together common bi-directional message processing properties from specific business profiles of both partners. It is a comprehensive collection of all aspects governing the business transaction between the two trading partners. The trading partner agreement is typically derived from the profiles of each partner, with the ability to customize and override the required settings.

trading party (n)~ An entity that is at the root level of a trading partner management (TPM) solution. Each participating organization in an ongoing business relationship, and any single business entity that is running BizTalk Server and sending or receiving messages to or from any other party, is a trading party.

trading relationship (n)~ A relationship that is formed when a buying party and a selling party enter into an agreement.

traffic (n)~ The number of visits to a website, or the amount of user activity on a website or on a network.

traffic ~ The messages or calls that flow through the circuits or equipment on a communications network. The four Switched Access capacity traffic types are originating, terminating, voice data and SwitchNet 56.

Traffic Manager (PN)~ The networking service in Microsoft Azure that load-balances incoming traffic across multiple Microsoft Azure cloud services.

trail (n)~ A line drawn by a user with his free hand.

trail byte (n)~ The byte value that is the second half of a double-byte character.

Trailer (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 70.

trailer (n)~ A video that plays after the main video ends.

trailer clip (n)~ A video that plays after the main video ends.

trailer video (n)~ A video that plays after the main video ends.

trailers (n)~ An advertisement or a commercial for a feature film that will be exhibited in the future at a cinema.

trailing (adj)~ Pertaining to an item that follows or comes after another.

trailing clip (n)~ A video that plays after the main video ends.

trailing video (n)~ A video that plays after the main video ends.

train (v)~ To populate a model with data to derive patterns that can be used in prediction or knowledge discovery.

training (n)~ The process of teaching the speech recognition engine to recognize your voice and manner of speaking. The speech engine looks for patterns in the way you speak, enabling it to provide better accuracy when you dictate text. You train the engine by reading text in the training wizard, and continue to train the engine as you dictate text while working.

training data set (n)~ A set of known and predictable data used to train a data mining model.

training experiment (n)~ The components to create and test a predictive analytics model based on historical data.

trait (n)~ An attribute that describes an entity.

Trance (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 31.

transacted pipeline (n)~ A pipeline that supports COM+ transactions. MtsTxPipeline and PooledTxPipeline are the only objects that support transactions. If any component in a transacted pipeline fails, the work of the preceding components in the pipeline is undone and the object ends the transaction.

transaction (n)~ The pairing of two or more actions that are performed together as a single action; the action succeeds or fails as a whole.

transaction (n)~ An event or condition that is recorded in asset, liability, expense, revenue, and/or equity accounts. Sales to customers or purchases from vendors are examples of transactions.

transaction (n)~ A social economic exchange action.

transaction (n)~ A physical economic exchange action.

transaction (n)~ A data manipulation action processed by a database.

transaction (n)~ The posting or registration of a change on a document or a journal line.

transaction currency unit (n)~ A currency unit that a party accepts for payment.

transaction data (n)~ Entities that document economic, resource flow, and accounting events and record their financial, legal, and operational consequences.

transaction history (n)~ A record of data transfers between the user's computer and the server.

transaction isolation level (n)~ The property of a transaction that controls the degree to which data is isolated for use by one process, and is guarded against interference from other processes.

transaction log (n)~ A file that records transactional changes occurring in a database, providing a basis for updating a master file and establishing an audit trail.

transaction log file (n)~ A file that contains a record of the changes that were made to an Exchange database. All changes to the database are recorded in the transaction log files before they are written into the database files. If a database shuts down unexpectedly, unfinished transactions can be restored by replaying the transaction log files into the database.

transaction manager (n)~ A service that coordinates transactions.

transaction number (n)~ The 32-character number assigned to each new computer use time transfer between the prepaid card and the server.

transaction processing (n)~ A processing method in which transactions are executed immediately after they are received by the system.

transaction retention period (n)~ In transactional replication, the amount of time transactions are stored in the distribution database.

transaction rollback (n)~ Rollback of a user-specified transaction to the last savepoint inside a transaction or to the beginning of a transaction.

transaction service (n)~ A program that enables real-time, synchronous communication between the POS, the store database, and the head office database.

transaction text (n)~ A description for a journal line. Transaction text stays with the

journal line until an event causes new transaction text to be added, such as when the transaction is settled.

transaction threshold (n)~ The maximum limit of a transaction value, up to which a tax on the transaction value is not calculated.

transaction value (n)~ The value assigned to a financial exchange, such as the cost of an expense or an amount of income.

transactional (adj)~ Pertaining to a type of license or seat that is purchased at a slight discount as part of a volume license agreement but is limited to a period of time that is less than the term of that agreement, usually to support short term temporary, contingency, or seasonal workers.

transactional dead-letter queue (n)~ For Message Queuing, a queue that stores transactional messages that cannot reach their destination queue. Transactional dead-letter queues store failed messages on the computer on which the message expired. Messages in these queues are written to disk and are therefore recoverable.

transactional message (n)~ For Message Queuing, a message that can be sent and received only from within a transaction. This type of message returns to its prior state when a transaction is terminated abruptly. A transactional message is removed from a queue only when the transaction is committed; otherwise, it remains in the queue and can be subsequently read during another transaction.

transactional messaging (n)~ A stream of messages sent in order exactly once, achieved by synchronizing and coordinating multiple BizTalk message queuing adapter instances in a group.

transactional replication (n)~ A type of replication that typically starts with a snapshot of the publication database objects and data.

Transact-SQL (PN)~ The language containing the commands used to administer instances of SQL Server, create and manage all objects in an instance of SQL Server, and to insert, retrieve, modify and delete all data in SQL Server tables. Transact-SQL is an extension of the language defined in the SQL standards published by the International Standards Organization (ISO) and the American National Standards Institute (ANSI).

Transact-SQL Compiler Service (PN)~ A component based on the Microsoft SQL Server Database Engine that can validate the syntax and semantics of DDL statements with the same fidelity as a Microsoft SQL Server Database engine.

transcode (v)~ To convert a media file from one format to another, generally by decoding and then re-encoding the file.

transcoding (n)~ The process of converting a media file or format from one digital format to another.

Transcriber (PN)~ A full-screen handwriting recognition method that allows writing words and sentences by hand'. The text can also be converted to typed text.'

transcript (n)~ The collection of entries from a chat session.

transfer (v)~ To move data from one location to another.

transfer (n)~ The movement of information from one location to another, either within a computer (as from a disk drive to memory), between a computer and an external device (as between a file server and a computer on a network), or between separate computers.

transfer (n)~ The act of sending the current phone call to a third person.

Transfer (PN)~ A menu item that transfers the current phone call without the user remaining on the line to announce the call.

transfer appearance (n)~ The visual feedback displayed during a transfer operation.

transfer batch (n)~ The quantity of one or more items that is transferred or that can be transferred.

transfer call (oth)~ To pass an incoming call to another Skype contact or any phone.

transfer log (n)~ A log, located on the DPM server, that stores pending changes to a replica.

Transfer Now (oth)~ The button on Phone Controls that transfers the current phone call.

transfer order (n)~ A request to move items between warehouses. A transfer order keeps track of the items shipped out of one warehouse and received into another warehouse.

transfer order line (n)~ The part of a transfer order that specifies detailed information about a request to transfer a specific item to a different warehouse.

transfer price (n)~ The price charged for goods or services provided by one unit of a company to another unit in the same company.

transfer rate (n)~ The rate at which a circuit or a communications channel transfers information from source to destination, as over a network or to and from a disk drive. Transfer rate is measured in units of information per unit of time — for example, bits per second or characters per second — and can be measured either as a raw rate, which is the maximum transfer speed, or as an average rate, which includes gaps between blocks of data as part of the transmission time.

Transfer Settings area (n)~ The area on the Organizations page that can replicate and apply the settings and rules to other domains, after one domain is created, for faster and easier setup of domains.

transform (n)~ A template of the differences between two installer databases that can be applied to produce similar changes in other databases.

transform (v)~ To change the appearance or format of data without altering its content; that is, to encode information according to predefined rules.

transform (v)~ In mathematics and computer graphics, to alter the position, size, or nature of an object by moving it to another location (translation), making it larger or smaller (scaling), turning it (rotation), changing its description from one type of coordinate system to another, and so on.

transform file (n)~ A template of the differences between two installer databases that can be applied to produce similar changes in other databases.

Transform Parse (PN)~ A system job that parses a transformation used in data migration.

transformation (n)~ The process of converting an XML document that conforms to one schema into an XML document that conforms to another schema, often changing the document structure in the process.

transformation (n)~ The process of transforming objects in a 2-D plane. Transformations include rotation, scale, skew or shear, flip, and translation.

transformation (n)~ The SSIS data flow component that modifies, summarizes, and cleans data.

transformation input (n)~ Data that is contained in a column, which is used duing a join or lookup process, to modify or aggregate data in the table to which it is joined.

transformation output (n)~ Data that is returned as a result of a transformation procedure.

transit (n)~ Local public transportation; the vehicles used for such transport.

transit engine (n)~ An engine that calculates the number of days that it will take for shipped freight to get from its origin point to its destination point.

transit warehouse (n)~ An intermediate location between a from' warehouse and a 'to' warehouse for warehouse transfers. Items in a transit warehouse are in the process of being transferred to a different warehouse (transfer order) and therefore cannot be picked for other orders during transportation.'

transition (n)~ An animation effect that specifies how the display changes as a user moves from one item (such as a slide or Web page) to another.

transition (n)~ An allowed path from one state to another.

transition (n)~ In a statechart or activity diagram, a relationship between two states or action states or between a state and itself.

transition (n)~ A move from one license, product, or license model to another. Some examples of transitions are: a step-up to a higher edition; a move from on-premises to the cloud, or cloud to on-premises; or a move to or from a license model that is a hybrid of an online service and an on-premises product.

transition effect (n)~ An animation effect that specifies how the display changes as a user moves from one item (such as a slide or Web page) to another.

transition event (n)~ A change in the location of processor event execution between ring 3 (user mode) and ring 0 (kernel mode). Transition events represent time spent outside the direct execution of the application code. Transition events can be time spent in threads that are not part of the profiled item, or time spent executing calls from the profiled item to the operating system.

transition point (n)~ The start or endpoint of a transition segment.

transition style (n)~ An abstract grouping of similar transition effects.

transition to history (n)~ An incoming transition segment that ends on an outer state context and does not have a continuing transition segment within the context.

transitive trust (n)~ The standard type of trust relationship between Windows domains in a domain tree or forest. When a domain joins an existing forest or domain tree, a transitive trust is automatically established. Transitive trusts are always two-way relationships. This series of trusts, between parent and child domains in a domain tree and between root domains of domain trees in a forest, allows all domains in a forest to trust each other for the purposes of authentication. For example, if domain A trusts domain B and domain B trusts domain C, then domain A trusts domain C.

translate (v)~ To move an object in the 2D x-y coordinate system.

translation (n)~ The transfer of concepts from a source language text into a target language.

translation (n)~ The process of moving an object in the 2D x-y coordinate system.

translation lookaside buffer (n)~ A table used in a virtual memory system that lists the physical address page number associated with each virtual address page number. A TLB is used in conjunction with a cache whose tags are based on virtual addresses. The virtual address is presented simultaneously to the TLB and to the cache so that cache access and

virtual-to-physical address translation can occur simultaneously.

translation matrix (n)~ A matrix that transforms the current graphics path to the desired flattened path.

translation memory (n)~ A storage area that shows the association between text segments in a source language and their translations into one or more target languages.

Translator (PN)~ An app that allows you to use text entry, your voice, or your camera to translate text into different languages using the Microsoft statistical machine translation system.

transliteration (n)~ The process of transcribing letters or words from one alphabet or script to another one (for example, Russian alphabet into Latin alphabet) to facilitate comprehension and pronunciation for non-native speakers.

transmission (n)~ The sending of information over a communications line or a circuit.

Transmission Control Protocol (n)~ The protocol within TCP/IP that governs the breakup of data messages into packets to be sent via IP, and the reassembly and verification of the complete messages from packets received by IP.

Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (n)~ A set of networking protocols widely used on the Internet that provides communications across interconnected networks of computers with diverse hardware architectures and various operating systems. TCP/IP includes standards for how computers communicate and conventions for connecting networks and routing traffic.

Transmission Level 1 (n)~ A U.S. telephone standard for a transmission facility at digital signal level 1 (DS1) with 1.544 megabits per second in North America and 2.048 megabits per second in Europe. The bit rate is the equivalent bandwidth of approximately twenty-four 56-kilobits-per-second lines. A T1 circuit is capable of serving a minimum of 48 modems at 28.8 kilobits per second or 96 modems at 14.4 kilobits per second. T1 circuits are also used for voice telephone connections. A single T1 line carries 24 telephone connections with 24 telephone numbers. When it is used for voice transmission, a T1 connection must be split into 24 separate circuits.

Transmission Level 3 (n)~ A U.S. telephone standard for a transmission facility at digital signal level 3 (DS3). T3 is equivalent in bandwidth to 28 T1s, and the bit rate is 44.736 megabits per second. T3 is sometimes called a 45-meg circuit.

transmitting station ID string (n)~ A string that specifies the transmitter subscriber ID sent by the fax machine when sending a fax to a receiving machine. This string is usually a combination of the fax or telephone number and the name of the business. It is often the same as the called subscriber ID.

transmogrify (v)~ To move from a lower to a higher edition within an edition family without running through a full upgrade. The transmogrify (aka transmog) process leverages SingleSKU to work.

transparency (n)~ A standard that requires that the structure for processing personal information be in a fashion that is open and understandable to the individual whose data is being processed. It is a goal of the Fair Information Practices, which requires a company to inform users what personal information the company collects and how the data is used.

transparency (n)~ The quality that defines how much light passes through an object's pixels.

transparency (n)~ A security model that helps developers write and deploy secure libraries and applications by isolating code depending on privilege. Level 1 transparency was introduced in the .NET Framework version 2.0. It enables developers to annotate code to declare which types and members can perform security elevations and other trusted actions (security-critical) and which cannot (security-transparent). Level 2 transparency, which was introduced in the .NET Framework 4, refines this model. It adds a third group of code, security-safe-critical code, which are types or members that access secure resources and can be safely used by partially-trusted code in the .NET Framework.

transparent (adj)~ In computer use, of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a device, function, or part of a program that works so smoothly and easily that it is invisible to the user. For example, the ability of one application to use files created by another is transparent if the user encounters no difficulty in opening, reading, or using the second program's files or does not even know the use is occurring.

transparent (adj)~ In computer graphics, of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the lack of color in a particular region of an image so that the background color of the display shows through.

transparent (adj)~ In communications, of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a mode of transmission in which data can include any characters, including device-control characters, without the possibility of misinterpretation by the receiving station. For example, the receiving station will not end a transparent transmission until it receives a character in the data that indicates end of transmission. Thus, there is no danger of the receiving station ending communications prematurely.

transparent caching (n)~ A caching technique that optimizes bandwidth consumption on wide area network (WAN) links and provides near-local read response times for mobile users and branch office workers who are accessing network files and folders that are not explicitly made available offline.

Transparent Data Encryption (PN)~ A technology for real-time I/O encryption and decryption of SQL Server and Azure SQL Database data and log file with a symmetric key without increasing the size of the encrypted database. The database encryption key (DEK) is stored in the database boot record for availability during recovery and is protected with a certificate. TDE is performed at the page level and does not provide encryption across communication channels.

transport (n)~ A mechanism for moving data from one point to another.

transport adapter (n)~ A software component that enables message exchange through a specific transport.

transport address (n)~ The transport-specific identification for the location to which messages are sent or from which messages are received.

transport agreement (n)~ An agreement between the business profiles of two trading partners to use a specific transport protocol (AS2) while exchanging messages.

transport calendar (n)~ The days the carrier can pick up and transport goods.

transport days (n)~ The number of days required by the carrier to pick up and deliver goods.

Transport Driver Interface (PN)~ A common set of routines for network layer components that communicate with the session layer of the Open Systems Interconnection

(OSI) model. These routines allow software components above and below the transport layer to be mixed and matched without reprogramming.

transport event (n)~ An occurrence of a particular message transport activity or phase through the SMTP and NNTP services.

transport layer (n)~ Layer four of the OSI model. The network layer that handles error recognition and recovery. When necessary, it repackages long messages into small packets for transmission and, at the receiving end, rebuilds packets into the original message. The receiving transport layer also sends receipt acknowledgments.

Transport Layer Security (n)~ A protocol that provides communications privacy and security between two applications communicating over a network. TLS encrypts communications and enables clients to authenticate servers and, optionally, servers to authenticate clients. TLS is a more secure version of the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) protocol.

Transport Layer Security encryption (n)~ A generic security protocol similar to Secure Sockets Layer (SSL), used with Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP).

transport protocol (n)~ A protocol that governs the transport channel used for sending messages back and forth between two partners. With respect to trading partner management (TPM), only the AS2 protocol is supported.

transport provider (n)~ The driver and support files that provide transport services in a networking environment.

transport rule (n)~ A concept that implements a single function point of a transport messaging policy. A transport rule contains conditions as to when to trigger this rule and an ordered set of actions as to what to do if the rule is triggered. Additionally, each transport rule can have exceptions that specify what to exclude from the condition. Exceptions typically identify a subset of criteria identified in the condition.

transport time (n)~ The amount of time it takes to transfer items between two warehouses.

transportation demand (n)~ A sales order, purchase order, or transfer order that is ready for transportation planning.

transportation party (n)~ An individual or organization involved in the transportation process.

Transporter Command Shell (PN)~ The command line interface packaged with the Microsoft Transporter Suite For Lotus Domino, a bundle of utilities to help migrate from Domino to Exchange 2007.

Transporter Management Console (PN)~ The snap-in for Microsoft Management Console that installs with the Microsoft Transporter Suite.

transpose (v)~ To reverse, as the order of the letters h and t in hte, in correcting the spelling of the; or reversing two wires in a circuit.

transpose (v)~ In mathematics and spreadsheets, to rotate a matrix (a rectangular array of numbers) about a diagonal axis.

trap (v)~ To intercept an action or event before it occurs, usually in order to do something else. Trapping is commonly used by debuggers to allow interruption of program execution at a given spot.

trap (n)~ In Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP), a message sent by an agent

to a management system indicating that an event has occurred on the host running the agent.

trap (v)~ To create small overlaps where two differently colored objects abut on a printed page.

trap handler (n)~ A body of code in the kernel to which the processor transfers control when an interrupt or exception occurs. The trap handler determines the type of condition that caused the interrupt or exception, and transfers control to an interrupt service routine (ISR) or exception handler.

Trapezoid List (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show grouped or related information of equal value. Works well with large amounts of text.

trapping (n)~ In printing, the process of eliminating white lines between colours by printing small areas of overlapping colour where colours touch.

Travel (PN)~ An application for travel planning, including destination photos and panoramas, travel guides, booking tools, currency conversions, and weather forecasts.

Travel (PN)~ An app category that facilitates travel planning or navigation.

travel + navigation (PN)~ An app category that facilitates travel planning or navigation.

TRC (n)~ An algorithm for colour reproduction that maps a set of in-put tones to a set of output tones and is used to control how a device reacts to different light intensities in the visible colour spectrum.

tree (n)~ A data structure containing zero or more nodes that are linked together in a hierarchy. If any nodes are present, one node is the root; each node except the root is the child of one and only one other node, and each node has zero or more nodes as children.

tree ~ A hierarchical collection of nodes that can have an arbitrary number of references to other nodes.

tree ~ A data structure whose elements are linked in a hierarchical fashion.

tree diagram (n)~ A type of block diagram with tree shapes to represent hierarchies, such as family trees or tournament plans.

tree structure (n)~ Any structure that has the essential organizational properties of a tree.

tree view (n)~ A hierarchical representation of the folders, files, disk drives, and other resources connected to a computer or network.

tree view control (n)~ A standard Windows control that allows a set of hierarchically-related objects to be displayed as an expandable outline.

Trello (PN)~ A free web-based project management application.

Trend (PN)~ A general tendency or inclination, typically determined by the examination of a particular attribute over time.

trend alert (n)~ Feature to receive notification if a defined value changes significantly.

trend analysis chart (n)~ A chart that shows the projected trend for a KPI based on analysis of previous data.

trend chart (n)~ A chart that shows the change in data over time.

Trending (PN)~ The category of items (apps or games) that are suggested to users due to their recent popularity.

trendline (n)~ A graphic representation of trends in data series, such as a line sloping upward to represent increased sales over a period of months.

trendline label (n)~ Optional text for a trendline, including either the regression equation

or the R-squared value, or both. A trendline label can be formatted and moved; it cannot be sized.

triage (n)~ The process of prioritizing projects or elements of a project (such as bug fixes) to ensure that available resources are assigned in the most effective, time-efficient, and cost-efficient manner.

triage team (n)~ The team that performs the process of reviewing newly reported or reopened bugs and assign a priority and iteration for working on them.

trial (n)~ A version of a product that can be used at no cost for a limited period of time for purposes of evaluation.

trial balance (n)~ A report that lists the balances of ledger accounts for a specified time period.

trial edition (n)~ A version of a product that can be used (typically at no cost) for a limited period of time for purposes of evaluation.

trial version (n)~ A version of a product that can be used (typically at no cost) for a limited period of time for purposes of evaluation.

triangle cap (n)~ For paths that contain unconnected ends, the end of the stroke that is extended to taper to a point.

triangle strip (n)~ A sequence of triangles in which adjacent triangles share an edge. The first three vertices define the first triangle, and each subsequent vertex defines a new triangle using that point along with two vertices from the previous triangle in the sequence.

triangulation (n)~ The conversion method that converts from one denomination currency to another using the euro (or other triangulation currency) as an intermediate conversion step.

triangulation currency (n)~ A currency that can be used to convert between two other currencies for which there is no direct exchange rate table available. The triangulation currency must have available exchange rates with both of the currencies to be converted. The first currency can be converted into the common (triangulation) currency, and then the common currency can be converted into the second currency.

Tribal (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 72.

trigger (v)~ To activate a function or program, such as the release of a virus payload, in response to a specific event, date, or time.

trigger (n)~ In a database, an action that causes a procedure to be carried out automatically when a user attempts to modify data. A trigger can instruct the database system to take a specific action, depending on the particular change attempted. Incorrect, unwanted, or unauthorized changes can thereby be prevented, helping to maintain the integrity of the database.

trigger (n)~ The mechanism by which a system or application event triggers either an instant or an animated change in one or more properties.

trigger (n)~ An object responsible for firing an action when a condition is met.

Trigger (PN)~ A feature in campaign automation where you can schedule a task or operation based on a response to a previous action.

trigger distance (n)~ For Latin-based languages only, the distance you need to move the stylus to the right of the right edge of the ink for the ink to be immediately converted to text. The trigger distance is used by the handwriting recognition feature to detect that a user has started writing the next word.

trigger event (n)~ The parameters of a Microsoft Dynamics CRM workflow that define the circumstances in which the workflow performs its actions.

triggered update (n)~ A type of Routing Information Protocol (RIP) announcement that occurs when network topology changes. With triggered updates, the update announcing network topology changes is sent almost immediately rather than waiting for the next periodic announcement.

Triggers panel (n)~ A user interface that provides a way to configure the behavior of an object by configuring property changes to occur or animation timelines to run when an event is raised by the object, for example, the Click event for a button.

trim (v)~ To hide parts of a file or clip without deleting them from the original source. Files and clips can be trimmed by adjusting the start or end trim point.

trim (v)~ To preempt a storyboard's control of an animation variable with a higher-priority storyboard. If trimming a storyboard on one or more variables causes the storyboard to end prematurely, it is considered truncated.

trim (n)~ A Direct3D API call that releases temporary memory buffers allocated by the graphics driver on behalf of an app, reducing the app's memory footprint while it is suspended.

trim points (n)~ The points where playback of a file or clip begins and ends. There are two trim points: start trim point and end trim point.

Triple Data Encryption Standard (n)~ An encryption algorithm based on the Data Encryption Standard (DES).

Triple DES (n)~ An encryption algorithm based on the Data Encryption Standard (DES).

Triple Play ~ The combined offering of voice, video, and data over one line.

triplet (n)~ A unique identifier made from three otherwise separate pieces of information. For example, a color can be specified by a red, blue, green triplet. Triplets are the second most common type of ID after single, or unique, IDs.

Trivial File Transfer Protocol (n)~ A formal set of format, timing, sequencing, and error control rules for transferring files to and from a remote computer system running the Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP) service.

Trivial FTP (n)~ A formal set of format, timing, sequencing, and error control rules for transferring files to and from a remote computer system running the Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP) service.

Trojan ~ A program similar to a- virus- which is disguised as something harmless like a game, but when launched actually sabotages the computer on which it is running.

Trojan Horse ~ A computer program is either hidden inside another program or that masquerades as something it is not in order to trick potential users into running it. The term 'Trojan Horse' comes from a possibly mythical ruse of war used by the Greeks sometime between 1500 and 1200 B.C.

Trojan telnet (n)~ A type of trojan malware that installs a telnet server on a user's computer without the user's knowledge.

troubleshooter (n)~ An automated tool that helps find and fix specific problems on your computer.

troubleshooting (n)~ The process of diagnosing and solving problems or difficulties.

troubleshooting performance counter (oth)~ A counter that collects continuously within a 15-minute window. When a .NET exception or performance event occurs, all performance counter data from the 15-minute window leading up to the event are captured and stored.

true sound (PN)~ A feature that increases or decreases the volume of the speaker in a group call to match the position of the speaker (i.e right or left).

TrueType ~ A technology for outline fonts that is built into all Windows and Macintosh operating systems. Outline fonts are scalable enabling a display device to generate a character at any size based on a geometrical description.

TrueType font (n)~ A type of computer font that can be scaled to any size. TrueType fonts are clear and readable in all sizes and can be sent to any printer or other output device that is supported by Windows.

truncate (v)~ To cut off the beginning or end of a series of characters or numbers; specifically, to eliminate one or more of the least significant (typically rightmost) digits. In truncation, numbers are simply eliminated, unlike rounding, in which the rightmost digit might be incremented to preserve accuracy.

truncate (v)~ To preempt a storyboard's control of an animation variable with a higher-priority storyboard. If trimming a storyboard on one or more variables causes the storyboard to end prematurely, it is considered truncated.

trunk ~ A line which runs between two switches or swiching systems which are generally found in Central Offices and/or PBXs.

trunk ~ Individual channels or circuits that can be grouped. This is the smallest denominator for a network facility.

trust (v)~ To have confidence in the reliability of an entity or service and the information that it provides.

trust (n)~ Confidence in the reliability of an entity or service and the information that it provides.

trust anchor (n)~ The public key of the public/private key pair that is used to sign a DNS zone.

Trust Bar (n)~ A notification bar warning the user about data that is blocked in the loaded file. Trust Bars can be for information only (non-actionable) or actionable.

Trust Center (n)~ Part of the Office Center feature that allows users to set various security and privacy options, and to see currently enforced security and privacy rules.

Trust Center (n)~ A website that describes the compliance, security, and privacy features of Microsoft Office 365.

trust chain (n)~ A sequence of certificates, where each certificate in the sequence is signed by the subsequent certificate. The last certificate in the chain is normally a self-signed certificate.

trust level (n)~ A characterization of an external entity based on how it is authenticated and what privileges it has. Trust levels can be associated with entry points, personas, assets, or other protected resources.

trust license (n)~ The file used in ClickOnce applications to grant an elevated level of trust to a managed application. Trust licenses must be signed by trust license issuers, which must be installed on a client computer prior to deploying the ClickOnce application.

trust list (n)~ A signed list of root certification authority certificates that an administrator considers reputable for designated purposes, such as client authentication or secure e-mail.

trust object (n)~ An object representing a trust relationship.

trust relationship (n)~ A logical relationship established between domains to allow pass-through authentication, in which a trusting domain honors the logon authentications of a trusted domain.

TRUSTe (n)~ An independent, non-profit initiative whose mission is to build the trust and confidence of users on the Internet by promoting the TRUSTe principles of fair information practices. Microsoft is a premier sponsor of TRUSTe and a member of the TRUSTe privacy program.

trusted application (n)~ In Silverlight, an out-of-browser application to which a user grants elevated trust upon installation, providing greater access to the local system.

Trusted Boot (PN)~ A customized process that identifies and fixes potential problems during PC startup.

Trusted Computing Group (PN)~ The organization that sets standards for Trusted Platform Module (TPM) use and interface.

trusted connection (n)~ A Windows network connection that can be opened only by users who have been authenticated by the network.

Trusted Documents (PN)~ A feature that allows the user to indicate that a document is trusted, and therefore can be opened without security notifications, so long as the filepath and creation time of the document remain unchanged.

trusted domain (n)~ A domain that is trusted by other domains.

trusted domain (n)~ A domain that is engaged in a trust relationship with another domain, which is also called a federation. This relationship is between two federation servers, and allows a system to provide controlled access to its resources or services to a user that belongs to another security realm without requiring the user to authenticate directly to the system and without the two systems sharing a database of user identities or passwords.

trusted forest (n)~ A forest that is trusted to make authentication statements for security principals in that forest. Assuming forest A trusts forest B, all domains belonging to forest A will trust all domains in forest B, subject to policy configuration.

trusted location (n)~ A folder or file path on your computer or a location on your intranet from which it is safe to run code. Default trusted locations include the Templates, Addins, and Startup folders, and you can specify your own trusted locations.

trusted PC (n)~ A computer that a customer adds to their Windows Live account security information from which they can reset a forgotten password without providing further information.

trusted platform module (n)~ Microchip designed to provide certain basic security-related functions to the software that utilizes TPM.

Trusted Platform Module (PN)~ Security hardware that provides a hardware-based root of trust and can be leveraged to provide a variety of cryptographic services, such as early-

boot component checking.

trusted publisher (n)~ The developer of a macro that is trusted by you on your computer. The trusted publisher is identified by the certificate that they used to digitally sign the macro.

trusted publisher store (n)~ A list of software publisher certificates used to digitally sign code, such as macros. Because you explicitly trust the software publishers, their code is allowed to run on your computer without needing to prompt for permission.

Trusted Publishing Domain (PN)~ A policy that allows for one AD RMS cluster to issue use licenses against publishing licenses that were issued by a different AD RMS cluster.

trusted root CA (n)~ A root certification authority that appears in the Trusted Root Certification Authorities console of the Windows operating systems and is trusted by the operating system.

Trusted Root Certification Authorities (n)~ Implicitly trusted certification authorities. Includes all of the certificates in the Third-Party Root Certification Authorities store plus root certificates from the user organization and Microsoft.

trusted root certification authority (n)~ A root certification authority that appears in the Trusted Root Certification Authorities console of the Windows operating systems and is trusted by the operating system.

trusted root key (n)~ An encryption key used in Configuration Manager to help clients identify valid management points.

trusted source (n)~ The developer of a macro that is trusted by you on your computer. The trusted publisher is identified by the certificate that they used to digitally sign the macro.

trusted zone (n)~ A set of Web sites that are completely trustworthy.

trustworthy website (n)~ A website that is not fraudulent or deceptive.

TRY (n)~ The official currency of Turkey.

Try It (PN)~ The button in Yammer that triggers the OAuth flow.

TS (n)~ A program that enables real-time, synchronous communication between the POS, the store database, and the head office database.

TS session (n)~ A Terminal Services session.

TSF (PN)~ A device-independent, language-neutral, and extensible system that enables natural language services and advanced text input on the desktop and within applications.

TSID string (n)~ A string that specifies the transmitter subscriber ID sent by the fax machine when sending a fax to a receiving machine. This string is usually a combination of the fax or telephone number and the name of the business. It is often the same as the called subscriber ID.

T-SQL (PN)~ The language containing the commands used to administer instances of SQL Server, create and manage all objects in an instance of SQL Server, and to insert, retrieve, modify and delete all data in SQL Server tables. Transact-SQL is an extension of the language defined in the SQL standards published by the International Standards Organization (ISO) and the American National Standards Institute (ANSI).

T-SQL Compiler Service (PN)~ A component based on the Microsoft SQL Server Database Engine that can validate the syntax and semantics of DDL statements with the same fidelity as a Microsoft SQL Server Database engine.

TSQL pane (n)~ One of the tabs that hosts the editor control to allow TSQL code editing.

TSR ~ (Terminate and Stay Resident)- A program, usually loaded automatically on startup, which remains in memory to provide particular functions such as connection to a network or protection against viruses. In Windows TSRs are usually represented by icons in the- System tray, such as the small loudspeaker which represents the volume control for the soundcard. A few TSRs are essential, but many are installed automatically by a particular application just to improve its own performance, with no thought for anything else you may be doing, and may have a negative impact on everything else. Sometimes launched from the- StartUp folder- in the Windows- Start Menu, but often elsewhere as it is too easy to delete them from there.

TTFB (oth)~ Time To First Byte

TTL (n)~ A timer value included in packets sent over TCP/IP-based networks that tells the recipients how long to hold or use the packet or any of its included data before expiring and discarding the packet or data.

TTLB (oth)~ Time To Last Byte

TTS (n)~ Pertaining to technologies for converting textual (ASCII) information into synthetic speech output. Used in voice-processing applications requiring production of broad, unrelated, and unpredictable vocabularies, such as products in a catalog or names and addresses. This technology is appropriate when system design constraints prevent the more efficient use of speech concatenation alone.

TTS engine (n)~ The component of Speech Engine Services that processes text input and produces speech output by synthesizing words and phrases.

TTY (n)~ A feature that enables those who are deaf or speech impaired to use the telephone with a teletypewriter.

TTY (n)~ A device that enables the transmission of typed messages over phone lines. These devices typically include keyboards for typing messages to send and display and/or printers to receive messages from one device to another.

TTY/TDD (n)~ A device that enables the transmission of typed messages over phone lines. These devices typically include keyboards for typing messages to send and display and/or printers to receive messages from one device to another.

TUI (n)~ An interface that is used to navigate the menus of a Unified Messaging (UM) system using DTMF or touchtone inputs.

tumbling window (n)~ A hopping window whose hop size is equal to the window size.

tune up scan (n)~ An online scan that examines a hard disk's level of fragmentation.

tune-up (n)~ An adjustment made to improve working order or efficiency.

tune-up scan (n)~ An online scan that examines a hard disk's level of fragmentation.

tuning adapter (n)~ A two-way device provided by a cable provider that enables some one-way digital CableCARD-based consumer electronic devices such as high-definition DVRs and Media Center PCs to access digital cable channels delivered using switched digital video.

tunnel (n)~ A logical connection over which data is encapsulated. Typically, both encapsulation and encryption are performed, and the tunnel is a private, secure link between a remote user or host and a private network.

tunnel / tunneling ~ A communication channel created in a computer network by

encapsulating a communication protocol's data packets in (on top of) a second protocol that normally would be carried above, or at the same layer as, the first one.

Tunnel Broker ~ In computer networking terminology, a tunnel broker is the phrase used to describe a service that provides a network tunnel.

tunnel server (n)~ A server or router that terminates tunnels and forwards traffic to the hosts on the target network.

tunneling (n)~ In Windows Presentation Foundation, an event routing strategy where the event instance moves down the element tree (starting at the root of the visual tree and ending with the source). The names of events that use this routing strategy are prefixed with the word Preview'. These events have the same signature as their counterparts that use the bubbling event routing strategy.'

tuple (n)~ An ordered collection of members that uniquely identifies a cell, based on a combination of attribute members from every attribute hierarchy in the cube.

Tuple Mover (n)~ A background task that periodically compresses data stored in delta stores in the traditional row-mode into the more efficient columnar format.

turbulence force (n)~ A parameter in the Perlin Noise function which is used to scale the amount of force from the vector field that is applied to the images.

turbulence speed (n)~ A parameter in the Perlin Noise function which controls how fast the vector field is changing.

turn off (v)~ To make a device, component, or feature nonfunctional. For example, if you disable a device in a hardware configuration, you cannot use the device when your computer uses that hardware configuration. Disabling a device frees the resources that were allocated to the device.

turn on (v)~ To activate or turn on.

turn-by-turn (adj)~ A way of providing driving or walking directions to the user where the app provides both spoken and visual instructions at the right time for the user to act on those instructions.

turnkey communications line (n)~ A private network provider that is hired by a company to facilitate electronic data interchange (EDI) or provide other network services.

turnover (n)~ A company's annual sales volume.

turnover threshold (n)~ The maximum limit of a cumulative transaction value, up to which a tax on the transaction value is calculated by using concessional rates instead of standard rates.

turtle contour (n)~ A contour that is tapered slightly at the beginning and end of the curve, resembling the shape of a turtle shell.

tutorial (n)~ A teaching aid designed to help people learn to use a product or procedure. In computer applications, a tutorial might be presented in either a book or a manual or as an interactive disk-based series of lessons provided with the program package.

TV (n)~ An electronic system of transmitting transient images of fixed or moving objects together with sound through space by an apparatus that converts light and sound into electrical waves and reconverts them into visible light rays and audible sound.

TV (PN)~ AN MSN site that allows the user to access the latest TV reviews, photos, trailers, clips, news, local showtimes, DVD info, synopsis, cast and crew, awards, and TV series info.

TV cam (n)~ A camera that can be used with a television set to make video calls.

TV genres (PN)~ The genres channel title for TV shows.

TV movies (PN)~ The movie genre for movies originally made for TV.

TV networks (PN)~ The networks channel title for TV shows.

TV tuner card (n)~ A video card that can receive television signals, usually through an antenna or cable connection.

TWAIN (n)~ A cross-platform interface for acquiring electronic images that have been captured by scanners, digital cameras, and still-frame video capture boards.

TWAIN ~ (Technology Without An Interesting Name, according to legend) A standard 'language' or- protocol- which computers use to communicate with- scanners.

tweak (v)~ To make final small changes to improve hardware or software performance; to fine-tune a nearly complete product.

Tweak ~ When you modify a certain piece of hardware for better performance, it is often referred to as 'tweaking' it.

Tweet (PN)~ A text-based post on Twitter.

tweet (n)~ A text-based post on Twitter.

twirl angle (n)~ The angle that determines the curve from the inner points and the outer points.

Twisted Pair ~ Two copper wires twisted to cancel their own radio frequency interference to reduce noise on the circuit.

twisted-pair cable (n)~ Two paired wires, with each wire twisted two or more times per inch to help cancel out noise.

two-dimensional (adj)~ Existing in reference to two measures, such as height and width —for example, a two-dimensional model drawn with reference to an x-axis and a y-axis, or a two-dimensional array of numbers placed in rows and columns.

two-factor authentication (n)~ An authentication method that requires two authentication methods, which may include something the user provides, such as certificates; something the user knows, such as user names, passwords, or pass phrases; physical attributes, such as a thumbprint; and personal attributes, such as a personal signature.

two-finger right-click (n)~ A multi-touch gesture that consists of either a left-down movement, or right-down, right-up or left-down, right-down, left-up, right-up (roll).

two-finger tap (n)~ A multi-touch gesture that consists of two fingers tapping at the same time and with a relative short distance between each other.

two-level interactive template (n)~ A workflow template which allows the administrator to define two question with up to four answers. The answers determine which queue the call is routed to.

two-pass encoding (n)~ An encoding method in which content is analyzed in one pass through the encoder, after which compression is applied in the second pass.

two-phase commit (n)~ A protocol that ensures that transactions that apply to more than one server are completed on all servers or none at all. Two-phase commit is coordinated by the transaction manager and supported by resource managers.

two-step verification (n)~ An optional Microsoft account sign-in method with which users can only sign in by entering both a password and a security code sent to them by the Microsoft account team.

two-way binding (n)~ A type of data binding where changes made to the target automatically update the source, and changes to the source automatically update the target. Data binding is always set on the target object.

two-way matching policy (n)~ A matching policy that requires one or more vendor invoice prices to match with one or more purchase order prices.

two-way trust (n)~ A trust relationship between two domains in which both domains trust each other. For example, domain A trusts domain B, and domain B trusts domain A. All parent-child trusts are two-way.

two-way trust relationship (n)~ A trust relationship between two domains in which both domains trust each other. For example, domain A trusts domain B, and domain B trusts domain A. All parent-child trusts are two-way.

type (n)~ In programming, the nature of a variable. For example, integer, real number, text character, or floating point number. Data types in programs are declared by the programmer and determine the range of values a variable can take as well as the operations that can be performed on it.

type (v)~ To enter information by means of the keyboard.

type (n)~ In printing, the characters that make up printed text, the design of a set of characters (typeface), or, more loosely, the complete set of characters in a given size and style (font).

type (n)~ A form or structure that distinguishes a particular class of objects.

Type (n)~ On the Business Rules editor form, the column that displays whether the business rule is the primary rule, or a participating one.

Type (n)~ In the Azure REST API, the variant of a computing service created by the customer, e.g. cloud service, database, storage account, web app, mobile service.

Type 1 fonts (n)~ Scalable fonts designed to work with PostScript devices.

type checking (n)~ The process performed by a compiler or interpreter to make sure that when a variable is used, it is treated as having the same data type as it was declared to have.

type declaration (n)~ A declaration in a program that specifies the characteristics of a new data type, usually by combining more primitive existing data types.

type descriptor (n)~ An object that defines the data type of an input, output or return parameter of a method instance object.

type discovery (n)~ The process of identifying the types that should be part of an Entity Framework model.

type inference (n)~ A process in which the compiler determines the data type of a local variable that has been declared without an explicit data type declaration. The type is inferred from the initial value provided for the variable.

type library (n)~ A file (or component within another file) that contains Automation standard descriptions of exposed objects, properties, and methods.

type manager (n)~ A software program that helps you increase or decrease the sets of available fonts.

type mismatch (n)~ A general error that happens when assigning a value to a variable of another type or when comparing values of incompatible data types.

type promotion (n)~ The promotion of an element's scope to the namespace containing

the module.

type safety (n)~ The ability for languages and classes to exchange information through commonly agreed upon definitions and usage patterns for types.

Type, Length, Value (n)~ A method of organizing data that involves a Type code (16 bit), a specified length of a Value field (16 bit), and the data in the Value field (variable).

typed adapter (n)~ An adapter that emits only a single event type.

typed event (n)~ An event for which the structure of the event payload provided by the source or consumed by the sink is known, and the input or output adapter is designed around this specific event structure.-

typed text (n)~ Text that you enter by using a keyboard or that your Tablet PC converts from handwriting or speech.

type-declaration character (n)~ A character appended to a variable name indicating the variable's data type.

typeface (n)~ A set of characters that share common characteristics, such as stroke width and the presence or absence of serifs (short lines at the upper and lower edges of characters).

Type-Length-Value (n)~ A method of organizing data that involves a Type code (16 bit), a specified length of a Value field (16 bit), and the data in the Value field (variable).

type-safe (oth)~ Pertaining to programming languages that can exchange information through commonly agreed upon definitions and usage patterns for types.

Typewriter (n)~ A title animation in Windows Movie Maker.

typography (n)~ The conversion of unformatted text into camera-ready type, suitable for printing.

U (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the British Board of Film Classification (BBFC).

U ~ U is the standard unit of measurement for rack-mounted equipment. Racks can be used to house servers, hard drives, switches, routers, and other computer hardware. They are also used for mounting audio and video equipment. 1U is equal to 1.75 inches.

U.S. Customary System (n)~ The system of weights and measurements maintained by the National Bureau of Standards in the United States.

U.S. unit (n)~ A unit used in the United States' measurement system, such as inches, feet, yards, and miles.

UA (n)~ A program that helps a client connect with a server.

UAC (n)~ A security feature that helps prevent unauthorized changes to a computer, by asking user for permission or administrator credentials before performing actions that could potentially affect the computer's operation or that change settings that affect multiple users.

UAC access token (n)~ An access token with the least administrative privileges required for the session. It is a restricted access token where all elevated privileges have been filtered out. A filtered access token is created by default for all interactive users that are not standard users, except the built-in administrator.

UAC user (n)~ A user account in the Users group that has a full privilege access token. The standard user is not an administrator and is not a member of any local groups that are filtered.

UACCE (PN)~ A compatibility evaluator used to identify potential compatibility issues due to permission restrictions enforced by User Account Control (UAC), formerly known as Limited User Account (LUA).

UBE, UCE ~ (Unsolicited Bulk Email, Unsolicited Commercial Email)- Email sent out in bulk to addresses harvested from web pages, newsgroups etc, advertising products or services - mostly scams or pornography. Also known as- spam. Sending UCE is a violation of most- ISP's Acceptable Use Policies, and will often get your account terminated immediately.

UBL (n)~ A language for defining XML business documents that is maintained by the Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards (OASIS).

UC (n)~ A system that integrates platforms for communications including e-mail, voice mail, telephony, instant messaging, and voice and video conferencing.

UC SIP phone (n)~ A SIP phone that integrates with the Communicator client.

UCE (n)~ An unsolicited and typically unwelcome message, often commercial or political in nature, transmitted via the Internet as a mass mailing (sometimes as if from a fictitious user or domain) to a large number of recipients.

UCE (PN)~ A Windows serviceability tool used to help prioritize the testing of applications when evaluating a new Windows update.

UCP (n)~ A network node that provides the central reasoning point for the SQL Server Utility. It uses Utility Explorer in SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS) to organize and monitor SQL Server resource health.

UCS (n)~ An international standard character set reference that is part of the Unicode standard. The most widely held existing version of the UCS standard is UCS-2, which specifies 16-bit character values currently accepted and recognized for use to encode most of the world's languages.

UCS Transformation Format 8 (n)~ A character set for protocols evolving beyond the use of ASCII. The UTF-8 protocol provides for support of extended ASCII characters and translation of UCS-2, an international 16-bit Unicode character set. UTF-8 enables a far greater range of names than can be achieved using ASCII or extended ASCII encoding for character data.

UDDI (n)~ A specification for publishing and locating information about Web services. It defines a standards-based way to store and retrieve information about services, service providers, binding information, and technical interface definitions, all classified using a set of standard or custom classification schemes.

UDF (n)~ A file system defined by the Optical Storage Technology Association (OSTA) that is the successor to the CD-ROM file system (CDFS). UDF is used for removable disk media like DVD, CD, and magneto-optic (MO) disks.

UDP (n)~ A connectionless transport protocol in the TCP/IP protocol stack that is used in cases where some packet loss is acceptable, for example, with digital media streams.

UDP resend (n)~ An error correction method that allows the client to request that the server retransmit lost data packets.

UDP socket (n)~ A socket that transmits datagrams over the User Datagram Protocol (UDP).

UDT (n)~ A user-written extension to the scalar type system in SQL Server.

UDT (n)~ In OLE, a set of interfaces that allow data to be sent and received in a standard fashion, regardless of the actual method chosen to transfer the data.

UEFI (PN)~ A standard programming interface for setting up and booting a computer, based on the Extensible Firmware Interface (EFI) developed by Intel. It provides runtime services, which are used to access the drivers that were loaded in the pre-boot environment. For example, when booting from a network, the operating system can continue to use the same network protocols used to download it in the first place.

UI (n)~ The portion of a program with which a user interacts.

UI Automation (PN)~ The accessibility model for Microsoft Windows that programmatically gathers information about an application's User Interface (UI) elements and exposes it to assistive technology products and automated test scripts.

UI Automation client (n)~ An assistive technology application, such as a screen reader, that uses UI Automation to obtain programmatic access to the UI elements in an application's user interface. The client presents information about UI elements to the end user. Automated test scripts are also considered to be UI Automation clients.

UI Automation core (n)~ The run-time library that handles communication between providers and clients in the UI Automation framework.

UI Automation element (n)~ An element that represents a UI item that implements a UI automation provider interface and that exposes the IUIAutomationElement interface to UI Automation clients.

UI Automation framework (PN)~ The accessibility model for Microsoft Windows that programmatically gathers information about an application's User Interface (UI) elements and exposes it to assistive technology products and automated test scripts.

UI Automation provider (n)~ An implementation of UI Automation interfaces that exposes programmatic information about a UI element. The provider supplies this

information to the UI Automation framework in response to UI Automation client requests.

UI Automation tree (n)~ A hierarchical representation of all UI Automation elements on the Windows desktop.

UI Control Locator (n)~ A tool that identifies controls to use in a coded UI test.

UI culture (n)~ The language that is used to display strings and other graphical elements in a user interface.

UI framework (n)~ A component that manages child controls, hit testing, and rendering in an area of the screen.

UI part (n)~ A container in the content area of a pages and places that can contain graphs, lists or links to data. Most of the links are internal, but the content area can also contain UI parts that display data from other applications, for example, Microsoft Outlook.

UI Privilege Isolation (PN)~ A window manager subsystem that blocks applications at a lower UI privilege level from sending messages to or hooking threads belonging to processes with a higher UI privilege level.

UI privilege level (n)~ The integrity level that is stored in the access token of a process and that is used by the UI Privilege Isolation (UIPI) feature to determine if an application or process is permitted to send Windows messages to another application or process.

UI surface (n)~ The area in the new Windows UI where developers can place controls. The UI surface includes the app canvas, the app bar, a context menu, a flyout, and so on.

UI template file (n)~ A file that contains pre-defined formatting, layout, text, and graphics that guides user interface creation for a portal extension.

UIA (n)~ The accessibility model for Microsoft Windows that programmatically gathers information about an application's User Interface (UI) elements and exposes it to assistive technology products and automated test scripts.

UIAutomation (n)~ The accessibility model for Microsoft Windows that programmatically gathers information about an application's User Interface (UI) elements and exposes it to assistive technology products and automated test scripts.

UID (n)~ An alphanumeric identification used to identify a particular user.

UID cache (n)~ A file for storing Unique Identifier alphanumeric values for e-mail users.

UID list (n)~ A list of Unique Identifier alphanumeric values.

UIDL command (n)~ A PowerShell command that calls a Unique Identifier List.

UII (PN)~ The base components that are included in the CRM SDK that you can use to build applications for customer care.

UIM (PN)~ A card developed for cdmaOne/CDMA2000 (CDMA') handsets that extends the GSM SIM card to CDMA phones and networks.'

UIM card (PN)~ A card developed for cdmaOne/CDMA2000 (CDMA') handsets that extends the GSM SIM card to CDMA phones and networks.'

UIPI (PN)~ A window manager subsystem that blocks applications at a lower UI privilege level from sending messages to or hooking threads belonging to processes with a higher UI privilege level.

ULS (PN)~ An instrumentation and logging platform that provides monitoring, reporting and log viewing capabilities for Office servers and services.

Ultra DMA, UDMA ~ (Direct Memory Access)- A standard for- EIDE- disk

controllersrelating to how fast they can transfer data. Often followed by a number representing the transfer rate in- Mbps, eg UDMA100 operates at up to 100 Mbps.

ultra wide-band (n)~ A wireless technology similar to radar that is centered on the 200MZ to 4GHz band.

ultra-bold (adj)~ Having a font weight that corresponds to a weight class value of 800 according to the OpenType specification.

ultra-light (adj)~ Having a font weight that corresponds to a weight class value of 200 according to the OpenType specification.

ultra-mobile PC (n)~ A class of mobile PCs that has a touch screen no larger than 7 inches and a tablet pen.

ultra-wideband (n)~ A wireless technology similar to radar that is centered on the 200MZ to 4GHz band.

UM (PN)~ An application that consolidates a user's voice mail, fax, and e-mail into one mailbox, so that the user only needs to check a single location for messages, regardless of type. The e-mail server is used as the platform for all types of messages, making it unnecessary to maintain separate voice mail and e-mail infrastructures.

UM access telephone number (n)~ A telephone number that points to a hunt group and is the access number for calls that are routed to Unified Messaging servers.

UM Management (PN)~ The role group that gives users the permissions to manage Unified Messaging (UM) server configurations, UM properties on mailboxes, UM prompts, and UM auto attendant configuration.

UML (n)~ A language developed by Grady Booch, Ivar Jacobson, and Jim Rumbaugh of Rational Software that can be used for specifying, building, and documenting software and non-software systems, such as business models.

unallocated disk space (n)~ Any unpartitioned and unformatted space on a hard disk.

unallocated space (n)~ Available disk space that is not allocated to any volume. The type of volume that you can create on unallocated space depends on the disk type. On basic disks, you can use unallocated space to create primary or extended partitions. On dynamic disks, you can use unallocated space to create dynamic volumes.

Unannounced Transfer (n)~ A button on Phone Controls that transfers the current phone call without the user remaining on the line to announce the call.

unapproved (adj)~ The status that indicates an article has been written and is ready for review.

unary operator (n)~ An operator that takes only one operand, for example, the increment (++) operator.

unattend.xml (n)~ A file that automates Windows Setup. This file enables the configuration of Windows settings, the addition and removal of components, and many Windows Setup tasks, such as disk configuration.

unattended installation (n)~ An installation that runs unattended and does not require any user input after it has been started.

unattended service account (n)~ The security account that is used when a data source is configured to connect as a single shared identity for all users.

unattended setup (n)~ An installation that runs unattended and does not require any user input after it has been started.

unauthorized DHCP server (n)~ A DHCP server that is not an authorized server, as specified in [RFC2131], section 7.

unauthorized server (n)~ A server which is using non-standard processes and at odds with company policy. It may be set up to spread a virus, collect names for spammers or for some other illicit purpose.

unavailable (adj)~ Pertaining to the state of a control in which normal functionality is not available to a user.

Unavailable (PN)~ An option that allows the user to forward incoming calls when the user is not available to answer them.

unavailable appearance (n)~ The visual display for a control when it is unavailable.

unbalanced hierarchy (n)~ A hierarchy in which one or more levels do not contain members in one or more branches of the hierarchy.

unblock code (n)~ An operator-provided code to unblock a SIM card.

unbound application (n)~ An application in the system that is not yet bound to a logical server on the deployment diagram.

unbound control (n)~ A control that is not connected to a field in an underlying table, query, or SQL statement. An unbound control is often used to display informational text or decorative pictures.

unbound form (n)~ A form that isn't connected to a record source such as a table, query, or SQL statement.

unbound object (n)~ An object, such as a picture, whose value isn't derived from data stored in a table.

unbound object frame (n)~ A control you place on a form or report to contain an unbound object.

unbound report (n)~ A report that isn't connected to a record source such as a table, query, or SQL statement.

unbound stream (n)~ An event stream that contains the definition of the event model or payload type, but does not define the data source.

unbound type (n)~ A type that is referenced in a project and that IntelliSense and the C# compiler cannot match to a declaration.

unboxing (n)~ The conversion of an object instance to a value type.

UNC (n)~ A convention for naming files and other resources beginning with two backslashes (\), indicating that the resource exists on a network computer.

UNC path (n)~ The standard path to access network shares.

uncloak (v)~ Remove the cloaked attribute from a project.

uncomment (v)~ To convert text that has been commented out back into source code so that it will no longer be ignored by the compiler or interpreter.

uncommittable (adj)~ Pertaining to a transaction that remains open and cannot be completed. Uncommitable transactions could be considered a subclass of partially failed transactions, where the transaction has encountered an error that prevents its completion, but it is still holding its locks and has to be rolled back by the user.

Unconditional (adj)~ An option that forwards all incoming calls unconditionally.

undead ~ An undead object is an object that cannot be proven to be dead by the garbage collector, but whose liveness is dubious.

undecorated name (n)~ In C++, the form that an identifier has in the source code (as a string of human-readable characters) as opposed to its decorated name, which consists of symbols that are meaningful only to the compiler and the linker.

undeliverable (adj)~ Not able to be delivered to an intended recipient. If an e-mail message is undeliverable, it is returned to the sender with information added by the mail server explaining the problem; for example, the e-mail address may be incorrect, or the recipient's mailbox may be full.

underallocation (n)~ The result of assigning a resource to work fewer hours than the resource has available.

under-construction (n)~ A status for a tangible asset that indicates that the asset is not productive. For example, the asset is being transported or installed. In impairment accounting, the impairment cost is distributed when the construction of an asset is complete.

underdelivery (n)~ A limit, specified as a percentage of quantity ordered, for how much the purchaser will accept under the amount ordered. Underdelivery typically applies to bulk items.

underline (v)~ To format a selection of text so that the text is printed with a line slightly below it.

underlying table (n)~ A table referenced by a view, cursor, or stored procedure.

underscore (n)~ The _ character.

Undirected (adj)~ A node placement style that specifies that the nodes do not have a particular direction in relation to the MOM Management Server.

undo (v)~ To go back to a previous state by reversing the effects of one or more commands.

undo (n)~ The phase during database recovery that reverses (rolls back) changes made by any transactions that were uncommitted when the redo phase of recovery completed.

undo disk (n)~ A virtual hard disk that stores the changes made to a virtual machine's guest operating system and data after the Undo Disks feature has been enabled for the virtual machine. Changes accumulate in the undo disk (.vud) file until you commit or discard the changes. Each time you shut down or turn off a virtual machine, you decide whether to keep, commit, or discard the changes.

undo file (n)~ A file that saves the content of the pages in a database after they've been modified by uncommitted, rolled back transactions and before recovery restores them to their previous state. The undo file prevents the changes performed by uncommitted transactions from being lost.

undo phase (n)~ The phase during database recovery that reverses (rolls back) changes made by any transactions that were uncommitted when the redo phase of recovery completed.

undock (v)~ To detach a laptop or other portable computer from a docking station.

unelevate (v)~ To remove the ability of a network object, such as a user account or a network-joined computer to access the resources that the server provides. Deactivating a network object does not delete the object from the active directory, nor does it delete any data that is associated with the object.

unenforced relationship (n)~ A link between tables that references the primary key in

one table to a foreign key in another table, and which does not check the referential integrity during INSERT and UPDATE transactions.

unenlist (v)~ To eliminate all subscriptions and instances (running or suspended) for that service.

unfavorite (v)~ To remove something from one's Favorites.

unfold button (n)~ A command button used to expand a secondary window to a larger size to reveal additional controls or information.

unfollow (v)~ Action taken by a Microsoft Dynamics CRM user on a CRM record (such as an Account -€" Contoso) that stops posts about that CRM record from showing up on the user's personal Wall.

Unfollow (PN)~ The button in Yammer that appears in a tooltip when the curser hovers over someone that a user is following that allows them to choose to no longer receive updates on what the other person is posting on the feed.

unfollow (v)~ The act of stopping tracking a person, group, or organization on a social media website or application by unsubscribing from their account.

unfreeze (v)~ To release nonscrolling panes within a worksheet.

unfriend (v)~ To remove someone from your Messenger friends list. The opposite of sending someone a friend (buddy) invitation.

ungroup (v)~ To release objects that have been combined together as a single object.

unhandled exception (n)~ An exception that was identified with a try catch or finally block' structure or that occurred outside this structure but was not caught by any structured error handler. 'Dr. Watson' errors are examples.'

Unhold (n)~ A feature that allows the user to resume a temporarily suspended phone call.

unicast (n)~ In data communications networks, to transmit data from one terminal to another, such as from client to server, or from server to server.

unicast address (n)~ An address used for one-to-one communication between IPv6 hosts, which have multiple unicast addresses.

Unicode (n)~ A character-encoding standard developed by the Unicode Consortium that represents almost all of the written languages of the world. The Unicode character repertoire has multiple representation forms, including UTF-8, UTF-16, and UTF-32. Most Windows interfaces use the UTF-16 form.

Unicode collation (n)~ A set of rules that acts as a sort order for Unicode data.

unicode escape sequence (n)~ In regular expressions, a backslash followed by the letter 'u' followed by four hexadecimal digits. It matches a character in the target sequence that has the value that is specified by the four digits.

unidentified caller (n)~ A caller whose caller ID information is not available.

unified communications (n)~ A system that integrates platforms for communications including e-mail, voice mail, telephony, instant messaging, and voice and video conferencing.

Unified Communications SIP phone (n)~ A SIP phone that integrates with the Communicator client.

Unified Connection Manager (PN)~ A Windows service that is designed to aggregate network information (connection availability/status, profiles lists, radio state/strength, etc.) from infrastructure networks so that it can be presented to the user in a meaningful way.

The main function of the UCM service includes making connection decisions (connect/disconnect) based on policy across multiple media types. The UCM service also allows for third-party media types to be seamlessly integrated into the system making the UCM expandable with future media types.

Unified Extensible Firmware Interface (PN)~ A standard programming interface for setting up and booting a computer, based on the Extensible Firmware Interface (EFI) developed by Intel. It provides runtime services, which are used to access the drivers that were loaded in the pre-boot environment. For example, when booting from a network, the operating system can continue to use the same network protocols used to download it in the first place.

Unified Logging Service (PN)~ An instrumentation and logging platform that provides monitoring, reporting and log viewing capabilities for Office servers and services.

Unified Messaging (n)~ An application that consolidates a user's voice mail, fax, and e-mail into one mailbox, so that the user only needs to check a single location for messages, regardless of type. The e-mail server is used as the platform for all types of messages, making it unnecessary to maintain separate voice mail and e-mail infrastructures.

Unified Messaging language (n)~ One of the languages in which Microsoft Exchange Server 2007 Unified Messaging (UM) functionality is supported by the availability of UM language packs.

Unified Messaging server role (n)~ A set of components and services that enable voice, fax, and e-mail messages to be stored in a user's single mailbox. Users can also access their Microsoft Exchange Server 2007 mailbox from a telephone or a computer.

Unified Modeling Language (n)~ A language developed by Grady Booch, Ivar Jacobson, and Jim Rumbaugh of Rational Software that can be used for specifying, building, and documenting software and non-software systems, such as business models.

Unified Service Desk for Microsoft Dynamics CRM (PN)~ An out of the box (OOB) solution where admins can set up and configure the applications that a customer service agent needs easily and quickly.

Unified Tracing Model (n)~ The name given to the processes that define how to receive tracing information from both the IIS request-processing pipeline and related technologies like ASP.NET through a single tracing infrastructure.

unified work list (n)~ A list of all tasks, approvals, and alerts assigned to the current user.

Uniform Data Transfer (n)~ In OLE, a set of interfaces that allow data to be sent and received in a standard fashion, regardless of the actual method chosen to transfer the data.

Uniform Resource Identifier (n)~ A character string used to identify a resource (such as a file) from anywhere on the Internet by type and location. The set of Uniform Resource Identifiers includes both Uniform Resource Names (URNs) and Uniform Resource Locators (URLs).

Uniform Resource Locator (n)~ An address that uniquely identifies a location on the Internet. A URL is usually preceded by http://, as in http://www.microsoft.com. A URL can contain more detail, such as the name of a page of hypertext, often with the file name extension .html or .htm.

Uniform Resource Name (n)~ A scheme for uniquely identifying resources that may be available on the Internet by name, without regard to where they are located.

uninitialize (v)~ To change the state of an enumerator or data source object so that it cannot be used to access data.

uninstall (v)~ When referring to a device, to remove the corresponding device drivers from the hard disk and physically remove the device from the computer.

uninstall (v)~ When referring to software, to remove program files and folders from the hard disk and remove related data from the registry so the software or solution is no longer available.

Uninstall ~ Remove a program from your system. You can't just delete its folder, because almost all programs make changes to various parts of Windows.- Many programs come with a special uninstaller, which you should use if it exists. Otherwise, you can uninstall programs (in Windows) from the Control Panel.

uninterpreted configuration item. (n)~ An imported configuration item that cannot be interpreted by the Configuration Manager console and whose properties cannot be viewed or edited in the console.

uninterruptible power supply (n)~ A device, connected between a computer (or other electronic equipment) and a power source (usually an outlet receptacle), that ensures that electrical flow to the computer is not interrupted because of a blackout and, in most cases, protects the computer against potentially damaging events, such as power surges and brownouts.

union (n)~ In database management, a relational operator. Given two relations (tables), A and B, that are union-compatible (contain the same number of fields, with corresponding fields containing the same types of values), A UNION B builds a new relation containing those tuples (records) that appear either in A or in B or in both. Compare difference, intersect

union query (n)~ A query that uses the UNION operator to combine the results of two or more select queries.

UnionPay Online Payment (PN)~ An online payment method using UnionPay bank cards or services from China.

uni-processor (n)~ A computer with a single processor.

uni-processor (adj)~ In reference to a computer with a single processor.

unique column constraint (n)~ A property of a field that requires all of the values in that field to be unique.

unique customer (n)~ A customer who may visit a Web site several times within a certain timeframe, but is counted only once.

unique ID (n)~ A number used as a unique identifier for each Windows Live ID holder. This number is disclosed to residents of the European Union to comply with EU privacy regulations.

unique identifier (n)~ A 16-byte value generated from the unique identifier on a device, the current date and time, and a sequence number. It is used to identify a particular device, component, user, or session.

unique index (n)~ An index in which no two rows are permitted to have the same index value, thus prohibiting duplicate index or key values.

unique permission (n)~ A permission setting for using a list, library, or site that is different from the permission settings of its parent site.

Unique Program Identifier (n)~ A 21-character identifier used to identify computers enabled by FlexGo technology product models and locales for a specific solution provider.

unique volume name (n)~ A name containing a globally unique identifier (GUID) that is assigned to a volume. The name is guaranteed to be unique. Using unique volume names, you can avoid the ambiguity of drive letters in the Microsoft MS-DOS operating system.

uniqueidentifier data type (n)~ A data type containing a unique identification number stored as a 16-byte binary string used for storing a globally unique identifier (GUID).

uniqueifier (n)~ A 4-byte column that the SQL Server Database Engine automatically adds to a row to make each index key unique.

uniqueness constraint (n)~ A constraint that prohibits repetition of individual data or combinations of data.

unit (n)~ A measurement that specifies in what quantity a product or service is sold.

unit availability (n)~ Amount of time, expressed as a percentage or a decimal number, that a resource can be scheduled for assigned work. It refers to the availability of a resource; for example, a resource may be available 50%, 100%, or 300% of full time.

unit class (n)~ A classification of units of measurement.

unit contribution margin (n)~ The unit sales price minus the unit variable cost.

unit conversion factor (n)~ The factor used to convert from one unit of measure to another unit of measure, such as from centimeters to meters.

unit group (n)~ A compilation of the different measurements that a product is available in. A unit group contains the base unit in which a product is available, for example, a two-liter. It then lists all the different increments that this base unit is packaged in for sale, such as an individual two-liter bottle or a case of 6 two-liter bottles, and also indicates which measurement is the primary unit.

Unit Hours (PN)~ The unit of measure for BizTalk Server used on Azure.

unit of measure (n)~ A division of quantity established in calibrated or normative systems of measurement.

unit of measure (n)~ The type of measurement system used in a drawing. In formulas, used after a number to specify the unit of measure that the number represents.

unit of measurement (n)~ A division of quantity established in calibrated or normative systems of measurement.

unit of work (n)~ An object that uses referential integrity constraints to sequence database reading and writing operations in one atomic work process.

unit price (n)~ The amount per unit an item is sold for.

unit test (n)~ A test that confirms the functionality and peformance of specific modules and behaviors of code. Often a subset of unit tests are also used as check-in test to discover bugs before a build.

unit variance amount (n)~ The amount of variance between the invoice net unit price and the purchase order net unit price when invoice lines and purchase order lines are compared.

unite (v)~ To combine two or more shapes or paths to result in a single compound path that represents all of the area that was covered by the individual shapes and paths. If the resulting path is not a solid shape (for example, if there are holes), you can release the compound path, which results in a path object being created for each contiguous edge.

United Nations Trade Data Elements Dictionary (n)~ The dictionary of all elements used within the EDIFACT standard.

United Parcel Service zone (n)~ A geographical division used by the U.S.-based carrier, UPS, to determine shipping time and costs.

United States (PN)~ The US-American geo within the Azure region taxonomy.

units (n)~ The quantity of a resource assigned to a task. The maximum units is the maximum number of units available for the resource. For example, if you have three plumbers, the maximum units is 300 percent or three plumbers working full-time.

Universal (BBFC) (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the British Board of Film Classification (BBFC).

universal app (n)~ ?An app that is built using the Windows universal app platform.- Developers can create a Windows universal app that runs on all Windows-based device types, or they can choose to limit an app to specific devices.

universal app platform (n)~ ?The portion of the Windows universal platform that app developers use to build apps that can target all Windows-based device families.

Universal Business Language (n)~ A language for defining XML business documents that is maintained by the Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards (OASIS).

Universal Character Set (n)~ An international standard character set reference that is part of the Unicode standard. The most widely held existing version of the UCS standard is UCS-2, which specifies 16-bit character values currently accepted and recognized for use to encode most of the world's languages.

Universal Description, Discovery, and Integration (n)~ A specification for publishing and locating information about Web services. It defines a standards-based way to store and retrieve information about services, service providers, binding information, and technical interface definitions, all classified using a set of standard or custom classification schemes.

Universal Disk Format (n)~ A file system defined by the Optical Storage Technology Association (OSTA) that is the successor to the CD-ROM file system (CDFS). UDF is used for removable disk media like DVD, CD, and magneto-optic (MO) disks.

universal driver (n)~ ?A driver that is available on more than one Windows-based device family.

universal driver platform (n)~ ?The portion of the Windows universal platform that driver developers use to build drivers that can work across all Windows-based device families.

universal group (n)~ A security or distribution group that can contain users, groups, and computers from any domain in its forest as members.

Universal Naming Convention (n)~ A convention for naming files and other resources beginning with two backslashes (\), indicating that the resource exists on a network computer.

Universal Naming Convention name (n)~ The full name of a resource on a network. It conforms to the \servername\sharename syntax, where servername is the name of the server and sharename is the name of the shared resource. UNC names of directories or files can also include the directory path under the share name with the following syntax:

\servername\sharename\directory\filename.

Universal Naming Convention path (n)~ The standard path to access network shares.

Universal Object Control (n)~ A data driven UI that takes two inputs: the OVC describing how to render the UI for the object to be edited/created, and the resource object which is being edited/created.

universal provider (n)~ A data provider that supports session, membership, roles, and/or profile properties and is part of the ASP.NET Universal Providers package.

Universal Providers (PN)~ A package of unified data-provider classes that support session, membership, roles, and profile properties in all versions of SQL Server 2005 and later, including SQL Server Compact Edition and SQL Azure.

Universal Receiver Transmitter (n)~ A circuit which is used for synchronous, asynchronous, or combined synchronous/asynchronous communications, and which contains a serial-to-parallel converter for data transmitted out of the computer and a parallel-to-serial converter for data coming in.

universal serial bus (n)~ An external bus that supports Plug and Play installation, which enables you to connect and disconnect devices without shutting down or restarting your computer.

Universal Windows app (n)~ An app that is built using the Universal- Windows Platform (UWP), which was first introduced in Windows 8 as the Windows Runtime.

Universal Windows Platform (PN)~ The converged Windows platform that enables the creation of Windows apps, games, and drivers that can target every Windows 10 device.

Universal Windows Platform Bridge (PN)~ A toolkit of tools and run-time technologies that enable a developer to bring existing code from another code base into the Universal Windows Platform. Each toolkit will vary in terms of the tooling and run-time technologies that it provides, but all of them make it easier to quickly bring code from its code base- to the Windows Store.

universally unique identifier (n)~ A 16-byte value generated from the unique identifier on a device, the current date and time, and a sequence number. It is used to identify a particular device, component, user, or session.

Universe (n)~ A directory that holds the data for all Parature Departments belonging to one Parature Client.

UNIX (PN)~ A powerful, multiuser, multitasking operating system initially developed at AT&T Bell Laboratories in 1969 for use on minicomputers. UNIX is considered more portable, that is, less computer-specific, than other operating systems because it is written in C language. Newer versions of UNIX have been developed at the University of California at Berkeley and by AT&T.

Unix ~ A computer operating system (the basic software running on a computer, underneath things like word processors and spreadsheets). Unix is designed to be used by many people at the same time (it is multi-user) and has- TCP/IP- built-in.

UNIX file permissions (n)~ A set of permissions that describes the access rights to a UNIX file or directory for the file owner, the group owner, and other users. Every UNIX file and directory possesses a set of permissions, and each user can have any combination of read, write, or execute access.

UNIX-to-UNIX CoPy (n)~ A set of software programs that facilitates transmission of

information between UNIX systems using serial data connections, primarily the public switched telephone network.

Unknown (PN)~ A status message for an incoming call that indicates that the caller cannot be identified (e.g. Internet call).

unknown (adj)~ Used to describe a value, parameter, or variable that is not known.

unknown member (n)~ A member of a dimension for which no key is found during processing of a cube that contains the dimension.

unknown tape (n)~ Tape that has not been identified by the DPM server.

unlike (v)~ Action taken by a Microsoft Dynamics CRM user on a post to undo their Like on that post.

unlike (PN)~ A Facebook term for removing the -€œlike-€? a friend's post or disconnecting from a Page by clicking the unlike' button.'

Unlike (PN)~ The button in Yammer that allows users to undo the application of the Like' button for a post.'

Unlimited (adj)~ Characteristic of a subscription which gives you, for a per-month fee, unlimited calls to a selected country/region; e.g. Unlimited Portugal.

unlimited calls (n)~ A part of a Skype subscription offer that allows a user to call to selected destination(s) within limits defined by the Fair Usage Policy.

unlimited material (n)~ A method for scheduling resources that assumes that all the component materials needed for production are available at the time they are needed.

unlimited music (n)~ Users who subscribe to Xbox Music Pass can download and listen to as many songs as they want as long as the subscription remains active.

unlimited purchase approval (n)~ An approval for which no maximum amount has been specified on purchase documents.

unlimited request approval (n)~ An approval for which no maximum amount has been specified on purchase request documents.

unlimited sales approval (n)~ An approval for which no maximum amount has been specified on sales documents.

unlink (v)~ To disconnect an item from a record, or a record from another record.

unlink (v)~ To separate linked inboxes.

unlink (v)~ To remove the mapping from a folder to OneDrive.

unload (v)~ To remove software from system memory.

Unlock (PN)~ An option that unlocks the keypad after it was locked.

unlock (v)~ To enable an object to be modified.

unlock (v)~ To gain access to all phone functionality by entering the correct password when the phone has locked itself due to delayed use or when the user has manually locked it.

Unlock (PN)~ A UI button that gives a user access to all phone functionality when the phone has locked itself due to delayed use or when the user has manually locked it.

unlock (v)~ To free a GSM cell phone from the restriction to use a particular cellular carrier. A phone that is SIM locked may be unlocked by entering a code.

unlock code (n)~ A code needed to use a phone with a SIM card on another cellular network.

Unlock Session (oth)~ The button in Conference Controls that unlocks the current

conference so that additional participants can now join.

unlocked group (n)~ A group whose membership can be changed by users other than the owner of the group.

unlocked user profile (n)~ A user account whose settings that are changed in a user session are retained every time the user logs on to the account.

unmanaged (adj)~ Pertaining to a computer or device that is not managed by MOM.

unmanaged Azure tenant (n)~ A directory that has no global administrator.

unmanaged client (n)~ A client that is not communicating with its assigned site in the Configuration Manager hierarchy and therefore cannot receive policy or upload inventory data.

unmanaged code (n)~ Code that is executed directly by the operating system, outside the .NET Framework common language runtime. Unmanaged code must provide its own memory management, type checking, and security support, unlike managed code, which receives these services from the common language runtime.

unmanaged function (PN)~ A function that is compiled to machine code (such as x86 or x64) as opposed to intermediate language (IL).

unmanaged instance (n)~ An instance of SQL Server not monitored by a utility control point.

unmarshal (v)~ To deserialize one or more data structures from an octet stream using a specific transfer syntax (for example, unmarshaling a 32-bit integer).

unmarshaling (n)~ In OLE, the process of unpacking parameters that have been sent across process boundaries.

Unmute (PN)~ A button on Audio Controls that turns off mute on the user's phone.

Unmute (PN)~ An option that allows the user to reactivate the device's microphone during a call so that sound is transmitted to other call participants.

unmute (v)~ To enable on-screen and sound notification.

Unmute Microphone (PN)~ A button on Audio Controls that turns off mute on the user's microphone.

Unmute Speakers (PN)~ A button on Audio Controls that turns off mute on the user's speakers.

UNN (PN)~ An identifying number required to perform payment transactions from Belarus individuals or companies.

unpair (v)~ To remove a Bluetooth link or connection between two Bluetooth-€"enabled devices.

unpark (v)~ To reopen a core processor that had been parked for power saving purpose.

unpin (v)~ To remove an item, such as a tile, library, movie, game, or app, from a given area of the UI, to make it inaccessible in that area (e.g. to make a library non-visible in the navigation pane).

unpivot (v)~ To expand values from multiple columns in a single record into multiple records with the same values in a single column.

unplumb (v)~ To destroy any streams linked with a physical or logical interface and close the related device.

unposted transaction (n)~ A transaction that has been entered into the financial data, but that has not yet been posted.

unprotect (v)~ To remove access restrictions or permissions for a file or specific elements within a file.

unprotected solution (n)~ A solution that is open' and that can be modified by anybody with the required privileges. '

unpublish (v)~ To remove an item from public view.

unpublished work (n)~ Beta software or other materials that are not released to the general public.

unrated (adj)~ A record that has not received a rating.

Unread Changes (PN)~ A feature that highlights new or changed content in a shared notebook that the user has not yet read.

unrealized gain (n)~ The anticipated increase in the value of an asset calculated as the difference in the value of the asset when two economic events occur and when the difference is recognized on the occurrence of the second event as an anticipated increase in wealth.

unrealized loss (n)~ The anticipated decrease in the value of an asset calculated as the difference in the value of the asset when two economic events occur and when the difference is recognized on the occurrence of the second event as an anticipated reduction in wealth.

unrealized sales VAT (n)~ The calculated value-added tax (VAT) amount that is not due until the invoice is paid. This amount is posted to an unrealized sales VAT account and can be claimed only after a receipt or tax invoice is printed.

unrealized VAT (n)~ The calculated value-added tax (VAT) amount that is not due until the invoice is paid. This amount is posted to an unrealized purchase VAT account and can be claimed only after the receipt of a receipt/tax invoice or a tax invoice.

unrecognized media pool (n)~ A repository of blank media and media that are not recognized by Removable Storage.

unrecognized tape (n)~ A tape that contains content that was not created by DPM.

unrestricted mode (n)~ A state that does not apply a specific set of restrictions to JavaScript code.

unsafe character (n)~ A character in a URL that may be altered during transport across the Internet.

unsafe code (n)~ Code that is executed directly by the operating system, outside the .NET Framework common language runtime. Unmanaged code must provide its own memory management, type checking, and security support, unlike managed code, which receives these services from the common language runtime.

unscheduled conference (n)~ A conference that is created on the fly by inviting multiple users to a new or ongoing IM session.

unseal (n)~ For BitLocker Drive Encryption, the process that a Trusted Platform Module (TPM) uses to decrypt data in a sealed binary large object (BLOB) to reveal the original secret.

unsearchable item (n)~ An item that can't be indexed for a mailbox search using Multi-Mailbox Search. This includes unrecognized message types and messages that contain attachments that are encrypted or have an unrecognized format.

Unselect without sub-labels (v)~ An option that deselects a parent label with deselected

children.

unshare (v)~ To make resources, such as folders, printers, records, etc., unavailable to others.

unshelve (v)~ To restore individual file revisions from a shelveset to your workspace.

un-sign (v)~ To remove the digital signature added to the document.

unsigned driver (n)~ A driver that is not supported and that is not certified to work with a particular version of Windows.

unsigned integer (n)~ A data type that can only hold a whole number with a value greater than, or equal to, zero. In this implementation, the maximum value that an unsigned integer can hold is 0xFFFFFFFF (4,294,967,295).

unsolicited commercial e-mail (n)~ An unsolicited and typically unwelcome message, often commercial or political in nature, transmitted via the Internet as a mass mailing (sometimes as if from a fictitious user or domain) to a large number of recipients.

unsolicited vendor (n)~ A vendor that applies to supply products to one or more legal entities without responding to a formal or informal request.

unstack (v)~ To remove the stacked view of windows.

unstack (v)~ To remove the stack' association from a group of similar photos that have been stacked together in the Photos app.'

unstructured parallelism (n)~ In the Concurrency Runtime, parallel code that can start in one context and finish in a different context. For example, a set of tasks in a task group can start in one context, and then finish in a different context.

unsubscribe (v)~ In a newsreader client program, to remove a newsgroup from the list of newsgroups to which upload one subscribes.

unsupported feature (n)~ A feature that is inactive in Office Web Apps, but that is present when the content is opened in the rich client.

unswizzle (v)~ To reconstruct a surface to give an application access to the content of the surface.

UNTDED (n)~ The dictionary of all elements used within the EDIFACT standard.

Unterhaltungssoftware Selbstkontrolle (n)~ An independent self-regulatory agency which applies and enforces interactive game ratings in Germany.

untyped adapter (n)~ An adapter that accepts or emits multiple event types in which the payload structure or the type of fields in the payload are not known in advance. Examples are events from a CSV or text file, a SQL table, or a socket.

unwanted software (n)~ A software that was installed on the system without user's consent.

UOC (n)~ A data driven UI that takes two inputs: the OVC describing how to render the UI for the object to be edited/created, and the resource object which is being edited/created.

up vector (n)~ A vector that identifies which direction is -€œup-€? for a camera.

upcast (n)~ An expression that modifies an object type into the type of a base class.

update (n)~ A broadly released fix for a specific problem addressing a noncritical, non-security-related bug.

update (v)~ To change a system or a data file to make it more current.

update (v)~ To change an existing row of data in the data store or to transmit pending

changes to the data store.

update (n)~ The process of scanning content to compile and maintain an index.

update (v)~ To deploy a new version of a hosted service to replace an existing deployed version. There are two options for update: update in-place or swap virtual IP. Both of these update the service while it is running and without requiring the deployment to be deleted and redeployed.

Update Advisor (PN)~ A mobile app that- helps customers resolve space issues on their phones when installing a new update, by- moving apps and files to an SD card or OneDrive,- or deleting them.

update bar (n)~ A control that appears in the Page Inspector integrated browser when changes have been made to a file in a web application. It prompts the user to update the view of the web application in the Page Inspector browser by either pressing CTRL+ALT+ENTER, or by clicking the update bar with the mouse.

Update central (PN)~ The primary landing page for information about installing operating system updates on a Windows Phone.

Update Compatibility Evaluator (PN)~ A Windows serviceability tool used to help prioritize the testing of applications when evaluating a new Windows update.

update compliance (n)~ A type of interactive reporting that informs if a software and hardware inventory is in adherence with update requirements.

update domain (n)~ A grouping of role instances in a cloud service that allows in-place updates to occur without impacting service availability. When you update a cloud service, Microsoft Azure updates it one update domain at a time, stopping the instances running within one of the update domains, updating the instances, starting them back up, and then moving on to the next update domain. In this way, at least one update domain stays running while another one gets updated.

update group (n)~ A collection of managed properties that are updated together in the search index.

update list (n)~ A list that includes the name of the person who originally sent a task request plus the names of everyone who received the task request, reassigned the task to someone else, or chose to keep an updated copy of the task in their task list.

update lock (n)~ A lock placed on resources (such as row, page, table) that can be updated.

update management (n)~ A feature that enables administrators to view, download, and deploy software updates required by operating systems and other software on managed computers.

Update Management Configuration Wizard (PN)~ A wizard that guides the user through configuring the update management feature and then downloading information about current updates from Microsoft Update so the user can start deploying updates to managed computers.

update package (n)~ A broadly released fix for a specific problem addressing a noncritical, non-security-related bug.

update profile (n)~ Information, including changes to the system state, that describes a software update.

update query (n)~ An action query that changes a set of records according to criteria you

specify. An update query does not return any records.

update request (n)~ A request to change the attributes of an object.

update rollup (n)~ A tested, cumulative set of hotfixes, security updates, critical updates, and updates packaged together for easy deployment. A rollup generally targets a specific area, such as security, or component of a product, such as Microsoft Internet Information Services (IIS).

update sequence number (n)~ In Active Directory replication, a 64-bit counter that is maintained by each Active Directory domain controller. At the start of each update transaction (originating or replicated) on a domain controller, the domain controller increments its current USN and associates this new value with the update request.

update statistics (n)~ A process that recalculates information about the distribution of key values in specified indexes.

updated (PN)~ The heading for information about the time at which something was added, changed, or re-posted.

Updates workspace (n)~ A workspace in Windows Intune that allows you to manage software updates.

Updating Run (PN)~ The end-to-end process feature by which Cluster-Aware Updating takes each node of a failover cluster offline, applies a set of software updates, performs a restart if necessary, brings the node back online, and moves on to the next node, until all nodes have been updated.

updating run (n)~ A process that is executed by the Updating Run feature.

up-down bars (n)~ In line charts with multiple data series, bars that indicate the difference between data points in the first and last series.

upgrade domain (n)~ A group in which Virtual Machine Manager automatically places instances of a tier of a service so that when the service is updated, those instances will be updated at the same time.

Upgrade Pre-Scan tool (PN)~ A pre-upgrade scan tool that scans the user's sites and reports issues, allowing the user to fix any errors before performing an upgrade to Office SharePoint Server 2007 or Windows SharePoint Services 3.0.

upgrade with maintenance (n)~ The type of volume license agreement that grants the new version rights to the licensed product family throughout the term of the customer's volume license agreement.

UPHClean (PN)~ A service that helps to ensure user sessions are completely terminated when a user logs off.

UPID (n)~ A 21-character identifier used to identify computers enabled by FlexGo technology product models and locales for a specific solution provider.

uplink (n)~ The transmission link from a computer to a networked device, such as a Windows Media Center Extender or Xbox.

up-link / uplink ~ A term used in satellite communications to describe the earth station and the transmit ted signal to a communications satellite .

uplink license (n)~ One of several elements in a license chain which contains content keys that are used to encrypt and decrypt content that is transmitted from a computer to a networked device.

upload (v)~ To transfer a copy of a file from a local computer to a remote computer by

means of a modem or network.

upload (n)~ In communications, the process of transferring a copy of a file from a local computer to a remote computer by means of a modem or network.

Upload ~ To transfer information (files) from a user PC to a network or the Internet. See also- download.

Upload Center (PN)~ A central hub for viewing pending uploads to http servers (mainly SharePoint) and correcting upload errors.

Upload Content (PN)~ The menu option in Sway under the -€œAdd Content-€? button that allows users to upload images, Word documents, or PowerPoint presentations from their computer or mobile device into their Sway.

Upload Videos (PN)~ The button that allows a user to upload a video to a specific channel within the Office 365 Video.

UPM (n)~ A component of the Local Provisioning System (LPS) that manages the provisioning of the computer from within the operating system or software.

UPN (n)~ A user account name (sometimes referred to as the user logon name) and a domain name identifying the domain in which the user account is located. This is the standard usage for logging on to a Windows domain. The format is: user@domain.com (as for an e-mail address).

UPnP technology (n)~ A technology that allows devices such as personal computers, peripherals, intelligent appliances, and wireless devices to connect to a network and to communicate with each other.

Upper Provisioning Module (n)~ A component of the Local Provisioning System (LPS) that manages the provisioning of the computer from within the operating system or software.

uppercase (adj)~ Of, pertaining to, or characterized by capital letters.

uppercase letter (n)~ In some languages, a distinct, and usually larger, form of a letter. May be used in word-initial position in certain cases, or for emphasis.

upper-left (adj)~ Pertaining to the location of something that is higher in place and on the left side relative to something else.

upper-right (adj)~ Pertaining to the location of something that is higher in place and on the right side relative to something else.

UPS (n)~ A device, connected between a computer (or other electronic equipment) and a power source (usually an outlet receptacle), that ensures that electrical flow to the computer is not interrupted because of a blackout and, in most cases, protects the computer against potentially damaging events, such as power surges and brownouts.

UPS service (n)~ A service that manages an uninterruptible power supply (UPS) connected to a computer.

UPS zone (n)~ A geographical division used by the U.S.-based carrier, UPS, to determine shipping time and costs.

upsert (oth)~ A term adopted by some database implementations that applies to a database statement, or combination of statements, that inserts a record to a table in a database if the record doesn't exist or, if the record already exists, updates the existing record.

upstream (Adverb) ~ Pertaining to the direction in which the signal flow is sent from the subscriber (or front-end), towards the head-end station (or central office) on a network.

upvote (n)~ An action to express that you agree with similar feedback sent by someone else. Rather than resubmit the same feedback, you can tap Upvote

upvote (v)~ To agree with similar feedback sent by someone else. Rather than resubmit the same feedback, you can tap Upvote

Upward Arrow (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show a progression or steps that trend upward in a task, process, or workflow. Each of the first five lines of Level 1 text corresponds to a point on the arrow. Works best with minimal text. Unused text does not appear, but remains available if you switch layouts.

UPWARDS ANCORA (n)~ A UNICODE character; supplemental punctutation.

Urgent interruptions only (PN)~ Pertaining to a user who sets their status to Do Not Disturb. For the user's contacts who have a Workgroup privacy relationship, the user is displayed with the Busy icon and Urgent interruptions only text.

URI (n)~ A character string used to identify a resource (such as a file) from anywhere on the Internet by type and location. The set of Uniform Resource Identifiers includes both Uniform Resource Names (URNs) and Uniform Resource Locators (URLs).

URL (n)~ An address that uniquely identifies a location on the Internet. A URL is usually preceded by http://, as in http://www.microsoft.com. A URL can contain more detail, such as the name of a page of hypertext, often with the file name extension .html or .htm.

URL ~ (Universal Resource Locator)- An address used to locate something on the internet, most often a web page. All web addresses are URLs.

URL mapping (n)~ The process of associating a Uniform Resource Locator (URL) with a physical directory.

URL Pattern (PN)~ A field in which the user can enter intranet URLs to create Work URL exceptions.

URL Rewrite Module for IIS 7 (PN)~ A module that dynamically alters Internet client requests that are based on rules that specify how a URL should be modified before it is processed. For example, Internet clients will see requests that look like http://www.example.com/catalog/product/123/, which are dynamically rewritten to the actual address of http://www.example.com/catalog.aspx?product=123.

URL smashing (n)~ The process of matching a search string (with spaces removed) against URL addresses to return the most relevant result.

URL template (n)~ A URL-based connection string that is used to query a web server for search results.

URLScan 3.1 (PN)~ A security tool that restricts the types of HTTP requests that Internet Information Services (IIS) 6.0 will process. UrlScan screens all incoming requests to the server by filtering the requests based on rules that are set by the administrator.

URN (n)~ A scheme for uniquely identifying resources that may be available on the Internet by name, without regard to where they are located.

URT (n)~ A circuit which is used for synchronous, asynchronous, or combined synchronous/asynchronous communications, and which contains a serial-to-parallel converter for data transmitted out of the computer and a parallel-to-serial converter for data coming in.

US Central (PN)~ The Central US region within the Azure region taxonomy.

US East (PN)~ The Eastern US region within the Azure region taxonomy.

US East 2 (PN)~ The second Eastern US region within the Azure region taxonomy.

US Government Azure Sponsorship (n)~ A sponsored offer (a type of subscription purchased by customers) targeted to US Government customers interested in trying out Azure services.

US Government Pro-Direct Support (PN)~ A support offer (a type of subscription purchased by customers) targeted to US Government customers.

US Government Standard Support (PN)~ A support offer (a type of subscription purchased by customers) targeted to US Government customers.

US North Central (PN)~ The North Central US region within the Azure region taxonomy.

US South Central (PN)~ The North Central US region within the Azure region taxonomy.

US unit (n)~ A unit used in the United States' measurement system, such as inches, feet, yards, and miles.

US West (PN)~ The Western US region within the Azure region taxonomy.

usage (n)~ The number of units or dollars of an inventory item consumed over a period of time.

usage analysis (n)~ A feature that enables data collection to evaluate how Web sites on your server are being used.

Usage and Health Data Collection (PN)~ A feature that collects and logs SharePoint health indicators and usage metrics for analysis and reporting purposes.

usage data (n)~ Information that an administrator can use to learn how other people access and use a site. By analyzing this data, an administrator can identify a site's most popular (or unpopular) areas and clarify the most common navigational paths through the site.

usage dependency (n)~ A kind of dependency that indicates that one element requires the presence of another element for its correct implementation or functioning.

usage event (n)~ A user action that is counted and analyzed by the recommendations algorithm in the Analytics Service.

usage expiration date (n)~ The date and time at which a purchased block of unlimited computer usage time terminates.

usage keyword (n)~ A keyword that is used to determine which search scopes are shown for a specific page in the portal UI. Each list view page in the UI specifies zero or more usage keywords, and the UI for that page will include all search scopes that contain matching keywords.

usage scenario (n)~ A description of the tasks that users perform to accomplish their work.

usage time (n)~ An amount of time that is used toward computer or software access.

usage type (n)~ In Exchange Server 2007, the type of connector that is determined by the intended use of the connector. The usage type determines the default settings for the connector. This includes the SIDs that are authenticated, the permissions that are assigned to those SIDs, and the authentication mechanism.

USB (n)~ An external bus that supports Plug and Play installation, which enables you to connect and disconnect devices without shutting down or restarting your computer.

USB ~ (Universal Serial Bus)- A standard type of connection port, used to attach extra devices such as a scanner to a computer. Standard on new PCs from around 1998. USB 2.0 and 3.0 are faster versions of the same thing. Many PCs now use USB to connect the mouse and keyboard.

USB drive (n)~ A small device used to store information. USB flash drives plug into computer USB ports so you can copy information to or from them, making it easy to share and transport information.

USB port (n)~ A narrow, rectangular connection point on a computer or other device (such as a keyboard) where you can connect a universal serial bus (USB) device.

USBlyzer ~ A software USB Protocol Analyzer for Windows that displays USB Descriptors and captures and analyzes the activity of USB devices in real time.

USD (PN)~ The official currency of the United States.

USD (PN)~ An out of the box (OOB) solution where admins can set up and configure the applications that a customer service agent needs easily and quickly.

use case (n)~ A collection of scenarios which make up a behaviorally related sequence of interactions that a user performs in a dialog with a system.

use case (n)~ In a use case diagram, a representation of a set of events that occurs when an actor uses a system to complete a process. Normally, a use case is a relatively large process, not an individual step or transaction.

use case diagram (n)~ A diagram that shows the external actors who will interact with your system and how they will use it. The diagram consists of a system boundary, actors, use cases, and use case relationships (communicates, uses, and extends).

use license (n)~ The license that enables end users to consume protected content.

Use of Alcohol (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB).

Use of Drugs (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB).

Use of Tobacco (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB).

Use Rights (PN)~ A document that specifies the terms and conditions applicable to the use of products licensed under Microsoft Volume Licensing Programs.

use strict directive (n)~ A JavaScript syntactic unit that specifies that the code in the block to which it applies must obey certain restrictions.

use tax (n)~ An excise tax levied on products in the United States where a sales tax is not levied.

Usenet (n)~ A worldwide network of UNIX systems that has a decentralized administration and is used as a bulletin board system by special-interest discussion groups. Usenet, which is considered part of the Internet (although Usenet predates it), is comprised of thousands of newsgroups, each devoted to a particular topic. Users can post messages and read messages from others in these newsgroups in a manner similar to users on dial-in BBSs. Usenet was originally implemented using UUCP (UNIX-to-UNIX Copy) software and telephone connections; that method remains important, although more modern methods, such as NNTP and network connections, are more commonly used.

Usenet ~ An enormous collection of public- newsgroups- on the- Internet, well over

25,000 at last count, which allow users to post messages discussing particular issues. Now largely replaced by internet forums, whcih are easier to police against massive spamming.

user (n)~ A person who uses a computer or device.

User Access Logging (PN)~ A logging feature that gathers unique client records and events for later retrieval by an administrator using WMI or PowerShell.

user account (n)~ In Active Directory, an object that consists of all the information that defines a domain user, which includes user name, password, and groups in which the user account has membership. User accounts can be stored in either Active Directory or on your local computer.

User Account Control (n)~ A security feature that helps prevent unauthorized changes to a computer, by asking user for permission or administrator credentials before performing actions that could potentially affect the computer's operation or that change settings that affect multiple users.

User Account Control Compatibility Evaluator (PN)~ A compatibility evaluator used to identify potential compatibility issues due to permission restrictions enforced by User Account Control (UAC), formerly known as Limited User Account (LUA).

user administrator role (n)~ An administrative role for PerformancePoint Server that allows members to assign users to and remove users from any administrative PerformancePoint Server role within their scope (application or model site), with the exception of the global administrator role, add users to or remove users from user-created business roles within their scope (application or model-site), add users to or remove users from the PerformancePoint Server system. User Administrator members cannot create or delete business roles.

user agent (n)~ A program that helps a client connect with a server.

user agent string (n)~ A string that identifies a user's web browser and provides details about the user's computer system to web servers hosting the websites that the user visits.

User Behavior Analyzer (PN)~ Part of the Web Analytics Shared Service that analyzes user behavior data logged by the server when a user visits a Web site.

User Breakdown Structure (n)~ The structure that describes an organization's hierarchy. The RBS code defines the hierarchical position that a resource holds in the organization.

user control (n)~ A base control that provides a way to create a reusable custom control without having to create a new control class.

user credentials (n)~ Information, such as user name and password, for a particular user or account for gaining access to a resource.

user database (n)~ A database created by a SQL Server user and used to store application data.

User Datagram Protocol (n)~ A connectionless transport protocol in the TCP/IP protocol stack that is used in cases where some packet loss is acceptable, for example, with digital media streams.

user device affinity (n)~ The ability to define a relationship between a user to a device to simplify deployment.

user dictionary (n)~ A customizable dictionary for each user that is empty by default. Users can add typed or handwritten words to and remove them from the user dictionary.

User dimension (n)~ A predefined dimension that maintains user-related information such

as process scheduling reviewer and approver hierarchies, and security roles.

user exception (n)~ An exception that occurs while executing a normal application (in Word, Excel, etc)

user experience (n)~ User's perception about the utility usability and desirability of a product as they integrate it into their lives and their family system. The user experience will be the differentiator that drives adoption and use of hardware software and services.

user feed (n)~ The data flow published by a user or by others on this person's udate area and that this user might see.

user form template (n)~ A browser-enabled form template that has been published from InfoPath, and that does not need to be uploaded by an administrator to a server running InfoPath Forms Services.

user function (n)~ A grouping of the tasks a certain employee needs to perform when participating in a specific business process.

user group (n)~ A collection of users that have been assigned identical access permissions.

user icon (n)~ The icon or picture associated with a particular user account in Windows.

user ID (n)~ An alphanumeric identification used to identify a particular user.

user identifier (n)~ An alphanumeric identification used to identify a particular user.

user identity (n)~ Identity assigned to a user during authentication. For example, the user identity of anonymous users would be the default iusr' account. '

User Import (n)~ Provisioning of users from a human resource management system into a directory

user instance (n)~ An instance of SQL Server Express that is generated by the parent instance on behalf of a user.

user interface (n)~ The portion of a program with which a user interacts.

User Interface (PN)~ An API for user interface.

User interface ~ A program's controls, with which the user 'interfaces' with the program.

User Interface Integration (PN)~ The base components that are included in the CRM SDK that you can use to build applications for customer care.

user interface language (n)~ The language in which all software (including the operating system) displays its menus, help files, error messages, and dialog boxes.

User Interface Privilege Isolation (PN)~ A window manager subsystem that blocks applications at a lower UI privilege level from sending messages to or hooking threads belonging to processes with a higher UI privilege level.

user interface privilege level (n)~ The integrity level that is stored in the access token of a process and that is used by the UI Privilege Isolation (UIPI) feature to determine if an application or process is permitted to send Windows messages to another application or process.

user interface virtualization (n)~ In Windows Presentation Foundation and Silverlight, a technique by which a subset of UI elements are generated from a larger number of data items based on which items are visible on the screen. Virtualization is a performance enhancement, because it is intensive, both in terms of memory and processor, to generate a large number of UI elements when only a few may be on the screen at a given time.

user isolation (n)~ A method, using user names, for separating and isolating content areas

within an FTP site. This is to ensure that users don't access FTP directories of one another.

User Local (PN)~ The behavior property of a Date and Time attribute where field values are displayed in the user's local time.

user locale (n)~ The user preferences for the formatting of dates, currencies, numbers, and so on. The user locale is a per-user setting, and does not require the user to restart or to log on or log off the computer.

user management administrator (n)~ A Microsoft Online Services administrator who manages user accounts, groups, and password resets, manages support tickets, and monitors services health.

User Manager (PN)~ A part of Microsoft CRM Deployment Manager. Its primary function is to create multiple Microsoft CRM user accounts in specific groups, such as salespeople in specific departments or regional divisions.

user migration (n)~ The process of moving user details, mail folders, and Active Directory data to a hosted Microsoft Exchange Server environment.

user mode (n)~ The nonprivileged processor mode in which application code, including protected subsystem code, executes. User-mode applications cannot gain access to system data except by calling subsystem-supplied functions, which, in turn, call system services.

user mode (n)~ The mode of the Surface unit when the Surface Shell and applications can run. In this mode, the Windows user interface and functionality are suppressed.

user mode account (n)~ The user account that the software uses to log on user mode.

user mode exception (n)~ An exception that occurs while executing a normal application (in Word, Excel, etc)

user name (n)~ A unique name that identifies a user account to operating system. An account's user name must be unique among the other group names and user names within its own domain or workgroup.

user name (n)~ A unique identifying string for a specific database user.

User Name Mapping (n)~ A service that maps UNIX user and group accounts to their Windows equivalents and thath the NFS services can use for file system access control list (ACL) mapping.

User Network (n)~ A worldwide network of UNIX systems that has a decentralized administration and is used as a bulletin board system by special-interest discussion groups. Usenet, which is considered part of the Internet (although Usenet predates it), is comprised of thousands of newsgroups, each devoted to a particular topic. Users can post messages and read messages from others in these newsgroups in a manner similar to users on dial-in BBSs. Usenet was originally implemented using UUCP (UNIX-to-UNIX Copy) software and telephone connections; that method remains important, although more modern methods, such as NNTP and network connections, are more commonly used.

user notification (n)~ A notification that an application sends to inform users about important information while the application is running.

user object (n)~ An object from Window Manager, which includes windows, menus, cursors, icons, hooks, accelerators, monitors, keyboard layouts, and other internal objects. Users can configure Task Manager to display the number of USER objects currently being used by a process.

user object (n)~ An object in Active Directory that contains information about the user,

including user logon name, first name, last name, display name, and telephone number.

user password (oth)~ The password stored in each user's account. Each user generally has a unique user password and must type that password when logging on or accessing a server.

user principal name (n)~ A user account name (sometimes referred to as the user logon name) and a domain name identifying the domain in which the user account is located. This is the standard usage for logging on to a Windows domain. The format is: user@domain.com (as for an e-mail address).

user principal name suffix (n)~ The part of the user principal name (UPN) to the right of the @ character. The default UPN suffix for a user account is the DNS domain name of the domain that contains the user account. Alternative UPN suffixes may be added to simplify administration and user logon processes by providing a single UPN suffix for all users. The UPN suffix is only used within the Active Directory forest, and it is not required to be a valid DNS domain name.

user profile (n)~ A file that contains configuration information for a specific user, such as desktop settings, persistent network connections, and application settings.

user profile (n)~ A description of the eventual users of the solution in terms of geography, organizational and communication structures, user functions, resource availability, and other relevant information.

User profile (n)~ A form that holds predefined roles. Each user profile consists of predefined Quick Links, Alert rules, Favorites, and Metrics. Users must be assigned to a profile in order to access a respective role center.

user profile (n)~ A profile that defines the set of available actions, scope choices, and quota options available to a user role. Examples of profiles are App Controller Administrator, Cloud Manager, and Self-Service User.

User Profile Hive Cleanup Service (PN)~ A service that helps to ensure user sessions are completely terminated when a user logs off.

User Profile service (n)~ A shared service in Microsoft SharePoint Server that enables the creation and management of user profiles that can be accessed from multiple sites and farms.

User Provisioning (n)~ The assignment of access privileges and system resources to users, frequently automated to reduce ongoing support costs and force compliance with security policies.

user rights (n)~ Tasks that a user is permitted to perform on a computer system or domain.

user role (n)~ A combination of a profile and a scope. A profile defines actions that a user is allowed to perform. A scope defines the objects on which the actions can be performed.

user role (n)~ A set of permissions to objects in the database. Users who have been assigned the role can access these objects with the permissions specified in the role. The permissions determine what the user can do with the object -€" read, insert, modify, delete or execute.

user role (n)~ A method of granting permissions to specific users for groups of data. These permissions are based on a user role profile.

user role (n)~ A unique combination of members, scope, and quota.- A user role is based

on one and only one profile.

user role profile (n)~ A set of permitted operations and classes of data that users need access to so they can perform specific job duties.

User Self Trust Certificate (n)~ In the absence of a certification authority (CA) that is capable of issuing file encryption certificates, a certificate that is generated and digitally signed by applications on behalf of the user.

User Services (PN)~ Configuration settings that are used to help maintain presence information and manage conferencing.

User Services pool (PN)~ Provides presence information and helps to manage preferences.

User Services service (n)~ A Lync Server service that is used to help maintain presence information for users and to manage meetings and conferences.

User Settings (PN)~ A Windows SteadyState tool used for configuring shared user profiles.

User Solution Packaging (PN)~ An approach that packages together all content deployable to SharePoint — list templates, list instance, site template, files and declarative workflows.

user state capture (n)~ Capability to use default settings and algorithms of Windows Easy Transfer to capture user files and settings. This capability includes logic to determine additional file types that may have been created or modified by users. Without default logic, capture is based on defined manifest of where to look for and what file formats to look for.

User State Migration Tool (PN)~ The tool designed to help IT professionals migrate files and settings to the next version of the Windows-® operating system.

user story (n)~ A high-level description of a user goal that helps you estimate the work needed to achieve this goal. User stories are the fundamental element of planning agile projects.

user type (n)~ A DWORD that specifies how data is used. A user type is assigned to an identifier in the metabase.

user-based policies (n)~ Policies that are detailed enough to be applied to distribution groups, security groups, and individual users.

user-controlled scheduling (n)~ A feature that allows the user to specify manual or automatic scheduling on a per-task basis.

user-defined aggregate function (n)~ An aggregate function created against a SQL Server assembly whose implementation is defined in an assembly created in the .NET Frameworks common language runtime.

user-defined dimension (n)~ A user-created and user-modifiable dimension that is not assigned a dimension type that is recognized by PerformancePoint Planning Business Modeler. No built-in behavior is associated with it.

user-defined field (n)~ A field that you can define to track information specific to your business.

user-defined financial dimension type (n)~ A financial dimension mapped to a user-defined list of values.

user-defined message (n)~ Any message that is not a standard Windows message.

user-defined object (n)~ A custom object defined by the user.

user-defined style (n)~ A new style or a modification to a built-in style. User-defined styles always contain cascading style sheet formatting attributes.

user-defined type (n)~ A user-written extension to the scalar type system in SQL Server.

user-defined type (n)~ A base data type that is explicitly defined by using the pre-compiler typedef directive.

user-friendly (adj)~ Easy to learn and easy to use.

user-interface object (n)~ An object that provides functionality to the user-interface. For example, menu items, toolbar buttons, and accelerator keys are all user-interface objects.

user-interface thread (n)~ A thread that handles user input and responds to user events independently of threads executing other portions of the application.

user-level security (n)~ When using user-level security in an Access database, a database administrator or an object's owner can grant individual users or groups of users specific permissions to tables, queries, forms, reports, and macros.

username (n)~ The name by which a user is identified to a computer system or network. During the logon process, the user must enter the username and the correct password. If the system or network is connected to the Internet, the username generally corresponds to the leftmost part of the user's e-mail address (the portion preceding the @ sign, as in username@company.com).

user-preferred interface language (n)~ A language selected by the user for viewing menus, dialog boxes, messages, and Help files. If none is selected, the system-preferred language is displayed.

Users (PN)~ The unit of measure representing the number of users.

Users group (n)~ The group account that contains all user accounts. Access automatically adds user accounts to the Users group when you create them.

User's Guide (n)~ A comprehensive, printable reference for using the device.

USMT (PN)~ The tool designed to help IT professionals migrate files and settings to the next version of the Windows-® operating system.

USN (n)~ In Active Directory replication, a 64-bit counter that is maintained by each Active Directory domain controller. At the start of each update transaction (originating or replicated) on a domain controller, the domain controller increments its current USN and associates this new value with the update request.

UTC (oth)~ The standard time common to every place in the world, coordinated by the International Bureau of Weights and Measures. Coordinated Universal Time is used for the synchronization of computers on the Internet.

UTF-8 (n)~ A character set for protocols evolving beyond the use of ASCII. The UTF-8 protocol provides for support of extended ASCII characters and translation of UCS-2, an international 16-bit Unicode character set. UTF-8 enables a far greater range of names than can be achieved using ASCII or extended ASCII encoding for character data.

Utilities (PN)~ The Developer tools subcategory containing apps to help developers create apps.

Utilities & tools (PN)~ An app category to help your PC or mobile device work better.

utility (n)~ A computer program that performs a specific support function required by the operating system, by other programs, or by system users.

utility cmdlet (n)~ A cmdlet that acts against any object rather than one that retrieves data from the system.

utility control point (n)~ A network node that provides the central reasoning point for the SQL Server Utility. It uses Utility Explorer in SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS) to organize and monitor SQL Server resource health.

utility program (n)~ A computer program that performs a specific support function required by the operating system, by other programs, or by system users.

Utility Reader (PN)~ A privilege that allows the user account to connect to the SQL Server Utility, see all viewpoints in the Utility Explorer in SSMS and see settings on the Utility Administration node in Utility Explorer in SSMS.

utilization (n)~ The number of hours that a contact worked during a time period, that is, the sum of all hours on all time slips during the period.

utilization hour (n)~ An hour that is included in a calculation as billable or efficient.

UUENCODE (n)~ An encoding mechanism that converts binary data into printable ASCII characters so that the data can be included in the message body without violating SMTP conventions.

UUID (n)~ A 16-byte value generated from the unique identifier on a device, the current date and time, and a sequence number. It is used to identify a particular device, component, user, or session.

UWB (n)~ A wireless technology similar to radar that is centered on the 200MZ to 4GHz band.

UWP (PN)~ The converged Windows platform that enables the creation of Windows apps, games, and drivers that can target every Windows 10 device.

UWP app (n)~ A Windows app that targets the Windows 10 Universal Windows Platform (UWP).

UWP Bridge (PN)~ A toolkit of tools and run-time technologies that enable a developer to bring existing code from another code base into the Universal Windows Platform. Each toolkit will vary in terms of the tooling and run-time technologies that it provides, but all of them make it easier to quickly bring code from its code base- to the Windows Store.

V.34 (n)~ A data transmission standard that provides for up to 33,600 bits per second (bps) communications over telephone lines. It defines a full-duplex (two-way) modulation technique and includes error-correcting and negotiation.

V.90 (n)~ A data transmission standard that provides for up to 56,000 bits per second (bps) communications over telephone lines. The transmission speed from the client-side modem is 33,600 bps, the same as for V.34. The transmission speed from the host-side modem, such as an Internet service provider (ISP) or corporate network, is up to 56,000 bps, with an average speed of 40,000 to 50,000 bps. When the host-side modem does not support this standard, the alternative is V.34.

V2V conversion (n)~ The process by which a functioning virtual machine created in VMware is converted' to an identical

VA (n)~ The activation of large numbers of software licenses.

VAC (n)~ The earned value field that shows the difference between the budget at completion [BAC] and the estimate at completion [EAC]. In Project, the EAC is the Total Cost field, and the BAC is the Baseline Cost field.

vacuumer (n)~ A tool for data removal.

valid (adj)~ Pertaining to syntax, a file (or other syntactical entity) which satisfies syntax rules.

Valid for Advanced Find (adj)~ A Boolean field that is used to indicate if an attribute can be used in Advanced Find.

valid time state table (n)~ A table that tracks the state of an entity over time using a valid-from and a valid-to column.

valid XML (n)~ A well-formed XML document that conforms to a specific set of constraints, usually defined in an XML schema.

validate (v)~ To compare files on local volumes with their associated data in secondary storage by Remote Storage. Validating files ensures that all the files on the managed volumes point to valid and correct data in remote storage. It also recalculates volume statistics.

validate (v)~ To ensure that all data sources that are used by a KPI or scorecard are available.

validate (v)~ To use an online process to confirm whether installed software was properly activated.

validation (n)~ The process of comparing files on local volumes with their associated data in secondary storage by Remote Storage. Volumes that are validated ensure that the correct data is recalled from remote storage when a user attempts to open the file from a local volume.

validation (n)~ The process of confirming that data passing into the system is correct and complies with predefined rules, definitions, or parameters.

validation (n)~ The process in which Microsoft tests an app to make sure it meets app requirements.

validation chain (n)~ A sequence of certificates, where each certificate in the sequence is

signed by the subsequent certificate. The last certificate in the chain is normally a self-signed certificate.

validation formula (n)~ Checks the data in a field as it is entered. It sets limits or conditions on what can be entered.

validation function (n)~ A function that determines whether or not a string meets certain requirements.

validation rule (n)~ A property that defines valid input values for a field or record in a table, or a control on a form.

validation server control (n)~ A server control, included with ASP.NET, that verifies user input. The input is checked as it comes from HTML server controls and Web server controls (for example, a Web page form) against programmer-defined requirements. Validation controls perform input checking in server code. If the user is working with a browser that supports DHTML, the validation controls can also perform validation using client script.

validation test (n)~ A test that ensures that the functionality called for in a scenario or quality of service requirement is working.

validator (n)~ A server control, included with ASP.NET, that verifies user input. The input is checked as it comes from HTML server controls and Web server controls (for example, a Web page form) against programmer-defined requirements. Validation controls perform input checking in server code. If the user is working with a browser that supports DHTML, the validation controls can also perform validation using client script.

validity check (n)~ The process of analyzing data to determine whether it conforms to predetermined completeness and consistency parameters.

validity period (n)~ The amount of time a defined credential is deemed to be trusted.

valuation allowance (n)~ An account that is used to reduce the gross cost of an asset to then arrive at the net cost.

value (n)~ A quantity assigned to an element such as a variable, symbol, or label.

value axis (n)~ A chart axis that displays scaled numerical values.

value converter (n)~ A class that is used to convert values from one type to another. Useful when data binding when the source and target properties have mismatching types.

value expression (n)~ An expression in Multidimensional Expressions (MDX) that returns a value. Value expressions can operate on sets, tuples, members, levels, numbers, or strings.

value list (n)~ A list of values used by some application, such as a database, as a search string or as values for a filtered query.

value mapping (n)~ The translation of field data values based on business rules.

value model (n)~ A method of changing the monetary value of a fixed asset over time for different purposes, such as accounting depreciation, tax depreciation, revaluation, and disposal.

value stream (n)~ An operating unit that controls one or more production flows.

value substitution (n)~ A string substitution performed on XML elements as a document passes through the pipeline.

value type (n)~ A data type that is represented by the type's actual value. If a value type is assigned to a variable, that variable is given a fresh copy of the value. (This is in contrast

to a reference type, where assignment does not create a copy.) Value types are usually created on a method's stack frame, rather than in the garbage-collected heap. A value type can be boxed, which is a process that creates a corresponding reference type.

value-added network (n)~ A private network provider that is hired by a company to facilitate electronic data interchange (EDI) or provide other network services.

value-added reseller (n)~ A company that adds features or customizations to an existing product and then re-sells that product to a customer.

value-added tax (n)~ A tax on products at each stage of their production based on the value added during that stage.

value-added tax (n)~ A tax on goods or services that is applied to each sale of the good or service. Each company is liable for apying to the tax authorities the VAT for goods or services that they have sold, but to subtract from that amount the tax for goods or services that they have purchased.

VAMT (PN)~ An MMC snap-in that enables IT professionals to automate and centrally manage the Windows and Microsoft Office volume and retail activation process. VAMT can manage volume activation by using Multiple Activation Keys (MAKs) or the Windows Key Management Service (KMS).

VAN (oth)~ A private network provider that is hired by a company to facilitate electronic data interchange (EDI) or provide other network services.

vanishing point (n)~ A point that represents where the perspective recedes in your drawing. You can move the vanishing point to any location on the drawing page. When you drag a raised block shape onto this drawing page, the shape orients so that its perspective lines point to the vanishing point.

vanity URL (n)~ An alternate URL that is typically shorter and/or easier to remember and communicate than the original address, or that incorporates a creative name that associates it with a particular product or subject matter.

Vaporware ~ Derogatory term for- software- which is announced but fails to materialise.

VAR (n)~ A company that adds features or customizations to an existing product and then re-sells that product to a customer.

varbinary (n)~ A variable-length data type with a maximum of 8,000 bytes of binary data.

varchar (PN)~ The variable-length data type with a maximum of 8,000 ANSI characters.

variable (n)~ A named storage location capable of containing data that can be modified during program execution.

variable (n)~ A global value that is used to define a frequently used setting, such as a directory path to common files or server names.

variable award (n)~ An individual provision of some form of variable compensation.

variable bit rate (n)~ A characteristic of a data stream in which the bit rate fluctuates, depending upon the complexity of the data.

variable compensation (n)~ Compensation, contingent on discretion, performance, or results, that is awarded to an employee by an organization.

variable consumption (n)~ Specification that the volume or quantity of a component used in a finished item is proportional to the number of items produced or reported as finished.

variable cost (n)~ A cost that varies based on production or sales volume.

variable expression (n)~ An expression that depends on the value of at least one variable and, hence, must be evaluated during program execution.

variable grid (n)~ Grid lines that change as you change the magnification of a drawing. When you zoom in, grid lines are closer together. When you zoom out, grid lines are farther apart.

variable initializer (n)~ An assignment statement that is executed when the variable's class is initialized.

variable material consumption (n)~ The time-based quantity of material resource to be used in an assignment. A variable consumption indicates that the amount of material that is used changes if the task duration or assignment length changes.

variance (n)~ The difference between two values, such as the difference between estimated and actual expenses.

variance (n)~ The difference between an expected and an actual economic resource.

variance at completion (n)~ The earned value field that shows the difference between the budget at completion [BAC] and the estimate at completion [EAC]. In Project, the EAC is the Total Cost field, and the BAC is the Baseline Cost field.

variant (n)~ A single combination of the attributes that are available for a product. For a given type of shirt for example, each combination of color and size is a variant.

variant configuration technology (n)~ A method of modeling product masters and searching for product variant configurations.

Variant data type (n)~ The default data type for variables that don't have type-declaration characters when a Deftype statement isn't in effect. A Variant can store numeric, string, date/time, Null, or Empty data.

variant expression (n)~ Any expression that can evaluate to numeric, string, or date data, as well as the special values Empty and Null.

Variation Labels (n)~ Sets of language collections with user-defined, language-specific formats and behaviors that can be applied to page layout. CMS supports up to 50 different labels.

VAT (n)~ A tax on products at each stage of their production based on the value added during that stage.

VAT ID (n)~ A unique number governments issue to companies and citizens in order to track taxes paid on goods and services. VAT IDs in the European Union contain a country prefix followed by up to 12 digits or characters.

vault (n)~ A set of credentials that users can create, store and manage in Credential Manager.

VB (n)~ A trademarked name owned by Microsoft Corporation for a high-level, visual-programming version of Basic. Visual Basic was designed for building Windows-based applications.

VBA (n)~ A macro-language version of Visual Basic that is used to program many Windows applications and is included with several Microsoft applications.

VBA Converter (PN)~ A tool that converts Visual Basic for Applications macros that are opened or saved in a previous format.

VBA project (n)~ A collection of the modules, class modules, and user forms that are

needed to create an application. Modules, class modules, and user forms can be imported into and exported from a project.

VBR (n)~ A characteristic of a data stream in which the bit rate fluctuates, depending upon the complexity of the data.

VBScript (PN)~ A scripting language that is used to create interactive or animated content for the Internet, such as games or advanced financial applications. VBScript is based on Microsoft Visual Basic syntax.

VBX (PN)~ A software module that, when called by a Visual Basic application, produces a control that adds some desired feature to the application. A VBX is a separate executable file, usually written in C, that is dynamically linked to the application at run time and can be used by other applications, including some applications not developed in Visual Basic. Although VBX technology was developed by Microsoft, most VBXs have been written by third-party developers. VBXs are still in use, but the technology has been superseded by OCXs and ActiveX controls.

VC-1 (n)~ A high-quality, industry-standard codec based on Windows Media Video Version 9. VC-1 is optimized for encoding video intended for professional broadcast and video streaming and offers compression quality greater than MPEG-2.

vCalendar (n)~ The file name extension of a file containing calendar information that can be shared among different calendar programs.

vCard (n)~ A commonly used file format for storing contact information. Contacts that use the vCard format are stored as .vcf files.

VCC (n)~ An end-to-end connection consisting of concatenations of two or more virtual channels between two end points.

VCD (PN)~ A recording format that can store about 70 minutes of video on a CD. Video CDs play on most Windows computers and DVD players. VCD image quality is about the same as that of a VHS cassette.

VCI (n)~ A section of the asynchronous transfer mode (ATM) cell header that contains the virtual channel address over which the cell is to be routed.

VCR (n)~ An analog magnetic recording and playback machine used to record and view full-motion video.

VDS (n)~ A set of application programming interfaces (APIs) that provides a single interface for managing disks. VDS uses two sets of providers to manage storage devices. The built-in VDS software providers enable the management of disks and volumes at the operating system level. The VDS hardware providers enable the management of disk storage subsystems and are supplied by the hardware vendor.

vector (n)~ In computer graphics, a line drawn in a certain direction from a starting point to an endpoint, both of whose locations are identified by the computer using x-y-coordinates on a grid. Vectors are used in the output of some graphics programs instead of groups of dots (on paper) or pixels (on screen).

vector artwork (n)~ An image generated from a mathematical description that determines the position, length, and direction in which lines are drawn. A vector graphic is created as a collection of lines rather than as a pattern of individual dots or pixels.

vector font (n)~ A font rendered from a mathematical model, in which each character is defined as a set of lines drawn between points. Vector fonts can be cleanly scaled to any

size or aspect ratio.

vector graphic (n)~ An image generated from a mathematical description that determines the position, length, and direction in which lines are drawn. A vector graphic is created as a collection of lines rather than as a pattern of individual dots or pixels.

Vector Markup Language (n)~ An XML-based specification for the exchange, editing, and delivery of 2-D vector graphics on the Web. An application of XML (Extensible Markup Language), VML uses XML tags and Cascading Style Sheets to create and place vector graphics, such as circles and squares, in an XML or HTML document, such as a Web page. These graphics, which are rendered in the native operating system, can include color and are editable in a variety of graphics programs.

vector path (n)~ A vector-based shape that is made up of one or more line segments connected by two or more anchor points. Paths can be made from a combination of straight lines and curves, each of which may be made up of many connecting points. All paths can be stroked or filled.

vectorization (n)~ The process of converting raster graphics into vector graphics.

VEIL (oth)~ A technology for encoding low-bandwidth digital data bitstream in video signal, which enables broadcasters to encode information into TV commercials that can be detected by special machines but that cannot be seen by the human eye.

velocity (n)~ A measure of the work accomplished per unit of time.

velocity (n)~ In Scrum, velocity is how much product backlog effort a team can handle in one sprint. This can be estimated by viewing previous sprints, assuming the team composition and sprint duration are kept constant. It can also be established on a sprint-by-sprint basis, using commitment-based planning. Once established, velocity can be used to plan projects and forecast release and product completion dates

velocity report (n)~ A report that provides a measure of the rate of work accomplished per iteration unit of time.

vendor (n)~ A party that supplies products to one or more legal entities in exchange for payment.

vendor analysis report (n)~ A document that displays vendor invoice amounts summarized by one or more dimensions. A vendor analysis report is used to monitor and control expenditures assigned to parties, products, locations, activities, or one or more of their classifiers.

vendor catalog (n)~ A listing of product offerings that are available for purchase from a vendor.

Vendor Evaluation and Consolidation (oth)~ A template that addresses the general activities that make up the vendor evaluation and consolidation process.

vendor invoice (n)~ A source document that documents a vendor payment request. A vendor invoice can refer to one or more purchase orders. When the vendor invoice is authorized, a payment can be made to the vendor.

vendor prepayment (n)~ A payment made to a vendor before any items are received or services are performed.

vendor price tolerance group (n)~ A group that can be assigned to vendors and that controls the allowable price variance percentage for invoice matching.

vendor request (n)~ Requests by vendors and employees to add and modify the vendors

approved to do business for an organization.

vendor user (n)~ An external user who has access to either the Microsoft Dynamics AX client or an Enterprise Portal web portal.

vendor-neutral ~ A state in which no one vendor can control the definition, revision or distribution of a specification.

Venn diagram (n)~ A diagram that is used to show areas of overlap between and among elements.

vennootschapsbelasting (n)~ A corporation tax in the Netherlands.

verb (n)~ A user interface element in a Web Parts application that an end user can click to perform actions such as closing, minimizing, restoring, editing, or deleting a Web Parts control. Developers can also add custom verbs to controls. Web Parts verbs are based on the System.Web.UI.WebControls.WebParts.WebPartVerb class.

verb (n)~ A command displayed in the shortcut (context) menu. Examples include open and print.

verb control block (n)~ A structure made up of variables which identifies the verb to be executed, supplies information to be used by the verb, and contains information returned by the verb when execution is complete.

verbose mode (n)~ A mode that presents the user with additional or more detailed information.

verbosity level (n)~ The amount of information to display in the build log.

verbs menu (n)~ A menu in the title bar of a part control that contains various verbs (UI actions that apply to an individual control) such as Close, Minimize, Restore, Delete, Export, Edit, Help, and others, as well as custom verbs implemented by developers.

verification (n)~ A part of the compilation process in which code is checked for conformance to a specific set of rules defined to allow proof of certain security requirements. The common language runtime can verify Common Intermediate Language (CIL).

verification (n)~ The process in which a developer tests an app to make sure it meets app requirements.

verification certificate (n)~ A certificate that represents the public-key portion of a token-signing certificate. A verification certificate is stored in the trust policy and used by the federation server in one organization to verify that incoming security tokens have been issued by valid federation servers in the organization's farm and in other organizations.

verifier provider (n)~ A utility that analyzes data from the verifier.dll to determine things like timing and called APIs.

verifier stop (n)~ A message that is displayed when a violation has been found in an application being tested.

version (n)~ A numeric or other designation appended to a product name to identify a particular release.

version (n)~ Metadata that identifies a change made to an item in a replica. It consists of the replica key and the replica tick count for the item.

version (n)~ The status of an item in source control that reflects one or more changes from a previous form. The greater the version number, the more recent the version.

version (n)~ A property that is used to differentiate objects stored in the cache using the

same key. Windows Server AppFabric stores the version information using the DataCacheItemVersion class. Every time an object is added or updated in the cache, the version value changes. Versioning is used to maintain data consistency. Optimistic concurrency is achieved by using versioning as opposed to locks.

version (n)~ The status of an entity participating in a release process.

version control (n)~ The process of maintaining a database of all the source code and related files in a software development project to keep track of changes made during the project.

version control label (n)~ A word, symbol, or other group of characters used to identify a snapshot of a set of files at a specific point in time. It is often applied by an automated build process. It can be used to view, build, or even roll back a large set of files to the state they were in when the label was applied.

version history (n)~ A feature that tracks and stores a record of a shared document when it is first created, and each time it is edited.

version limit (n)~ The number of previous major versions of a document to retain in the repository when the document is approved.

version number (n)~ A number assigned by a software developer to identify a particular program at a particular stage, before and after public release. Successive public releases of a program are assigned increasingly higher numbers. Version numbers usually include decimal fractions. Major changes are usually marked by a change in the whole number, whereas for minor changes only the number after the decimal point increases.

version policy (n)~ The rules that specify which version of dependent assemblies to bind to. Version polices are expressed using configuration files.

version stamp (n)~ A monotonically increasing integer that serves as the version of a configuration object.

versioning (n)~ A feature that enables you to store, track, and restore items in a list and files in a library as they are changed.

vertex (n)~ A handle at intersections between segments, lines or curves that comprise a shape.

vertex (n)~ The highest point of a curve, the point where a curve ends, or the point where two line segments meet in a polygon or freeform path.

vertex (n)~ A data structure that describes the attributes of a graphical object, among which, the position of a point in 2D or 3D space.

vertex buffer (n)~ Memory buffer that contains vertex data.

vertex data (n)~ Data about a graphical object including position coordinates, color data, texture coordinate data, normal data, and so on.

vertical (n)~ A segment of the marketplace, not all of it at once.

Vertical (PN)~ The Structure that places content on a vertical axis and allows users to navigate through it from top to bottom.

vertical alignment (n)~ The consistent vertical positioning of text, graphics, and other objects.

Vertical Arrow List (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show a progression or sequential steps in a task, process, or workflow that move toward a common goal. Works well for bulleted lists of information.

vertical axis (n)~ The vertical reference line on a grid, chart, or graph that has horizontal and vertical dimensions.

vertical bar (n)~ The | character.

Vertical Bending Process (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show a progression or sequential steps in a task, process, or workflow. Maximizes both horizontal and vertical display space for shapes. Places more emphasis on the interrelationships among the shapes than on direction or movement.

Vertical Block List (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show groups of information or steps in a task, process, or workflow. Works well with large amounts of Level 2 text. A good choice for text with a main point and multiple sub-points.

Vertical Box List (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show several groups of information, especially groups with large amounts of Level 2 text. A good choice for bulleted lists of information.

Vertical Bullet List (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show non-sequential or grouped blocks of information. Works well for lists with long headings or top-level information.

Vertical Chevron List (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show a progression or sequential steps in a task, process, or workflow, or to emphasize movement or direction. Emphasizes Level 2 text over Level 1 text, and is a good choice for large amounts of Level 2 text.

Vertical Equation (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show sequential steps or tasks that depict a plan or result. The last Level 1 line of text appears after the arrow. Works best with Level 1 text only.

vertical filtering (n)~ Filtering columns from a table. When used as part of replication, the table article created contains only selected columns from the publishing table.

VERTICAL LINE (n)~ The | character.

vertical offset (n)~ The distance, in device independent pixels, that the viewport has been scrolled from its top side.

vertical partitioning (n)~ The process of splitting a single table into multiple tables based on selected columns. Each of the multiple tables has the same number of rows but fewer columns.

Vertical Picture Accent List (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show non-sequential or grouped blocks of information. The small circles are designed to contain pictures.

Vertical Picture List (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show non-sequential or grouped blocks of information. The small shapes on the left are designed to contain pictures.

Vertical Process (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show a progression or sequential steps in a task, process, or workflow from top to bottom. Works best with Level 1 text, since the vertical space is limited.

vertical ruler (n)~ A bar displayed along the left side of a document window. You can use the vertical ruler to adjust the top and bottom page margins and the row height in tables.

vertical search (n)~ A type of search which is restricted to a specific domain, such as news search, image search, local search.

vertical solution (n)~ An add-on software solution that complements the functionality of a product and that focuses on industry-specific needs.

vertical split (n)~ A vertical orientation of the CIDER shell.

Vertipaq (PN)~ A high performance analytics engine that uses compressed in-memory column-oriented storage to manage large volumes of data and deliver fast response to user queries.

very important person (n)~ A person with a high rank or special status, who usually receives special treatment.

very large database (n)~ A database that has become large enough to be a management challenge, requiring extra attention to people, processes, and processes.

vesting schedule (n)~ The manner in which-long term variable compensation is distributed to an employee. Long-term incentives are awarded at one time but distributed at a later time.

VFAT (n)~ The file system driver software used under the Windows 9x Installable File System Manager (IFS) for accessing disks. VFAT is compatible with MS-DOS disks but runs more efficiently. VFAT uses 32-bit code, runs in protected mode, uses VCACHE for disk caching, and supports long filenames.

VGA ~ (Video Graphics Array)- An early colour graphics standard for PCs, now used as a sort of lowest common denominator which all monitors and graphics cards understand.

VGS (PN)~ The set of software drivers and services -€" such as Integration Services (for Hyper-V) or Virtual Machine Additions (for Virtual Server) -€" installed on a virtual machine that help maximize performance and enhance the user interface experience for a virtual machine.

via (n)~ A copper-plated hole that goes all the way through a PCB and allows a connection between wires on different layers of the PCB.

Vibrate (PN)~ An option that causes the device to vibrate instead of playing an audible notification or alert tone.

Vibrate (PN)~ A profile that causes the device to vibrate as opposed to ring.

Video (PN)~ The brand name of the video offering from Xbox Live.

video (n)~ An audiovisual recording.

video (n)~ Any phone call that includes a video component, where you can see the person that you're talking to (and they can see you).

Video (PN)~ An MSN site that allows the user to access the latest news, sport, entertainment, lifestyle and cars videos.

video accelerator (n)~ A video card that contains a graphics coprocessor. A graphics accelerator can update the video display much more quickly than the CPU can, and it frees the CPU for other tasks. A graphics accelerator is a necessity for modern software such as graphical user interfaces and multimedia applications.

video call (n)~ In Windows Live Messenger and Windows Live Mail desktop, a video exchange through instant messages between two or more people.

video call (n)~ A call that connects Lync users with peer-to-peer capabilities. Users can start a video call by pointing to a contact in the Contacts view and then clicking the video call icon.

video call (n)~ Any phone call that includes a video component, where you can see the

person that you're talking to (and they can see you).

video call (n)~ A free internet call between two Skype users seeing each other via webcam.

Video Capable (n)~ A status on a Lync contact card that indicates a camera is enabled.

video card (n)~ The electronic components that generate the video signal sent through a cable to a video display. The video adapter is usually located on the computer's main system board or on an expansion board, but it is sometimes built into the terminal.

video carousel (n)~ A slide show of MSN videos that displays in the advertising space of the main Main messenger window.

video cassette recorder (n)~ An analog magnetic recording and playback machine used to record and view full-motion video.

Video CD (n)~ A recording format that can store about 70 minutes of video on a CD. Video CDs play on most Windows computers and DVD players. VCD image quality is about the same as that of a VHS cassette.

video chat (n)~ A free internet call between two Skype users seeing each other via webcam.

video clip (n)~ A file that contains a short video item, usually an excerpt from a longer recording.

Video Conversation (n)~ A button in the conversation window that starts a video conversation with the participants of the current conversation.

video conversation (n)~ An instant message conversation in which one or both participants is broadcasting a video feed by using a camera.

video digitizer (n)~ A device used in computer graphics that uses a video camera, rather than a scan head, to capture a video image and then stores it in memory with the aid of a special-purpose circuit board.

video encoded invisible light (oth)~ A technology for encoding low-bandwidth digital data bitstream in video signal, which enables broadcasters to encode information into TV commercials that can be detected by special machines but that cannot be seen by the human eye.

video frame (n)~ One of many sequential images that make up video.

video game (n)~ A class of computer program in which one or more users interact with the computer as a form of entertainment. Computer games run the gamut from simple alphabet games for toddlers to chess, treasure hunts, war games, and simulations of world events. The games are controlled from a keyboard or with a joystick or other device and are supplied on disks, on CD-ROMs, as game cartridges, on the Internet, or as arcade devices.

Video Left (n)~ A credit animation in Windows Movie Maker.

video light (n)~ The phone's LED light used during video capture to help exposure in dark conditions.

video look-up table (n)~ When a graphic is created or edited, the user may specify a CLUT that corresponds with the needs of print, Web, or other destination media. In Web design, a specific CLUT of browser-safe colors is used to be certain graphics and designs will display consistently across different platforms and with different browsers.

video mail (n)~ A short video sent as an email message to someone in the contact list.

video memory (n)~ A type of memory used by video cards to store information that will be displayed on a monitor. The amount of video memory dictates the maximum resolution and color depth available for the display.

video message (n)~ A short video sent as an email message to someone in the contact list.

video message (n)~ A short video clip that can be recorded by a user and left for an offline contact.

Video Messages (PN)~ The feature that gives users a rich way to send video messages asynchronously to another user.

video messages (PN)~ The feature that gives users a rich way to send video messages asynchronously to another user.

video negotiation (n)~ A process in which a sending endpoint can determine the video capabilities of a receiving endpoint before it sends a video stream.

video on demand (n)~ A technology that includes systems, services, and standards for the interactive delivery of streaming video to multimedia clients such as digital set-top boxes.

video panorama (n)~ A secondary video window that automatically appears if someone clicks Video on the command bar and there is a RoundTable device present.

video phone (n)~ A device equipped with camera and screen, as well as a microphone and speaker, capable of transmitting and receiving video signals as well as voice over a telephone line. Using conventional telephone lines, a videophone can transmit only freeze-frame video.

video port (n)~ A connection that sends video information from one device to another. For example, a computer's video port sends video signals to a monitor.

video quality notifications (n)~ Alerts to Lync users about the quality of the network, computer, camera, and lighting conditions.

Video Search ~ The ability to search within a collection of videos, whether inside the enterprise or outside, whether under enterprise control or in another company's domain, is attracting interest in areas of content management as expectations sparked by- YouTube,- Hulu,Netflix,- Vimeo- and- Blinkx- enter the enterprise environment.

video snapshot (n)~ A picture taken with the webcam (during the call or any time).

Video Spotlight (PN)~ A mode that enables presenters to select one person's video feed so that every participant in the meeting sees that participant only.

video storage (n)~ A feature that enables the user to store video clips.

Video Store (PN)~ The section of the Store where you can purchase or rent movies and TV shows.

Video Styles (PN)~ A gallery of effects that users can apply to videos to create a customized, artistic look.

Video telepresence ~ a form of immersive video communication that creates the impression of being in the same room as other conference participants. Most telepresence suites run high-definition (HD) video resolution at 720p or 1,080p lines.

Video Top (n)~ A credit animation in Windows Movie Maker.

video transition (n)~ In video editing, the method of changing from one scene or clip to another. A cross-fade and a wipe are examples of transitions.

video upgrade (n)~ A Windows Phone feature to upgrade a phone call into a Skype video call.

videophone (n)~ A device equipped with camera and screen, as well as a microphone and speaker, capable of transmitting and receiving video signals as well as voice over a telephone line. Using conventional telephone lines, a videophone can transmit only freeze-frame video.

VidPN (n)~ A model that relates the video present sources on a display adapter to the video present targets on the adapter and specifies how those sources and targets are configured. It is an abstraction of the display adapter's presentational subsystem.

view (v)~ To cause an application to display information on a computer or device screen.

view (n)~ In relational database management systems, a logical table created through the specification of one or more relational operations on one or more tables. A view is equivalent to a divided relation in the relational model.

view (n)~ The display of data or an image from a given perspective or location.

View (n)~ A common menu item that enables the user to select how the contents of the current program are displayed.

view (n)~ In the Operations console, a display of a filtered set of data from the OperationsManagerDB database.

View (n)~ A filter for Ticket lists that displays Tickets based on specific criteria.

View all (PN)~ The link that appears above an incomplete content set and leads to the full list of items. For example, when a content module displays items 1-€"6, a View all' link in line with the module label leads to a webpage that lists all items. The items that are available in preview are redundantly available in the list of all items

View Bar (n)~ A screen element along the left edge of the Project window that provides buttons for the most commonly used views. The View Bar provides a convenient means of changing views by just clicking the icons that appear on the View Bar.

view box (n)~ A control that scales all of its child elements similar to a zoom control.

view generation (n)~ A repository engine feature that is used to create relational views based on classes, interfaces, and relationships in an information model.

view identifier (n)~ A value that identifies a view that is available for a UI Automation element that implements a control pattern.

View Lists right (n)~ A right that allows a user to view items in a list, document library, discussion board, or survey. Does not allow the user to add, modify, or remove the items.

view state (n)~ A mode of session state in which the entire session state is serialized and stored as a BLOB on the client then deserialized during every post-back. This has a tremendous hit in bytes over the wire (BoW), but is highly scalable in that it doesn't require storing information in the database.

view state (n)~ A state in which an app can be viewed. Full screen is the view state in which the app takes up the full screen. Snapped is the view state in which the app takes up the smaller portion of the screen (it becomes a snapped app). Fill is the view state in which the app takes up the larger and remaining portion of the screen when another app is snapped.- When an app is the main app, is in the fill view state.

view type (n)~ The basic structure of a view. When you create a view, you must first select one of five view types (table, timeline, day/week/month, card, or icon) to determine how information will be arranged and formatted in your new view.

viewed hyperlink (n)~ A hyperlink on a Web page that a site visitor has activated by

using a mouse device, keyboard, or other type of pointing device.

viewer (n)~ An application that displays or otherwise outputs a file in the same way as the application that created the file. An example of a viewer is a program to display the images stored in GIF or JPEG files.

View-Only Organization Management (PN)~ The administrator role group that gives users permissions to view, but not modify, all mailboxes, public groups, and external contacts in the organization. Members can also view settings for role assignment policies, transport rules, and supervision policies.

viewplane (n)~ The 2D coordinate system that defines the projected (camera) view of a 3D scene.

viewport (n)~ A virtual window, used for controls that display content, through which all or part of the content is visible. A viewport is typically used to display a particular portion of content when all of the content will not fit in the available display space. Compare to the extent size, which is the total width and height of the content.

viewport (n)~ The portion of a DataRepeater control on which repeated items will be displayed at run time.

viewport 3D (n)~ A control where you can author 3D content at design time on the artboard and then render it correctly at run time.

viewport extent (n)~ The width or height of the viewport.

viewport origin (n)~ The corner of the viewport from which the height and width of the viewport are measured.

vignette (n)~ An effect that adds gradual dark shading- at the edges of a photo.

Violence (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB).

Violence (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the Pan European Gaming Information (PEGI) and the British Board of Film Classification (BBFC).

Violence (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the Computer Entertainment Rating Organization (CERO).

Violet Hues (PN)~ One of the background colors on the Screen Saver Settings dialog box that consists of a range of violet colors.

VIP (n)~ A person with a high rank or special status, who usually receives special treatment.

VIP (n)~ An IP address that is not connected to a specific computer or network interface card. Service deployments are assigned a VIP for receiving network traffic which is redirected to a physical device in the Microsoft Azure fabric.

viral provisioning (n)~ The automated creation of undifferentiated user profiles following invites that trigger the unattended execution of a script.

viral tenant (n)~ The instance of Azure Active Directory that is automatically created when provisioning multiple accounts at the same time from unattended scripting.

viral user (n)~ The user or customer that is brought over by another one.

virtual (adj)~ Of or pertaining to a device or service that appears to the user as something it actually is not or that does not physically exist.

virtual account (n)~ A Local Service account that does not require password management. A virtual account is separate from the Local Service, Local System, and

Network Service accounts. It uses the computer's account and credentials when it needs network access in a domain environment.

virtual address (n)~ In a virtual memory system, the address the application uses to reference memory. The kernel and the memory management unit (MMU) translate this address into a physical address before the memory is actually read or written.

virtual application (n)~ An application packaged by the Sequencer to run in a self-contained, virtual environment. The virtual environment contains the information necessary to run the application on the client without installing the application locally.

virtual channel (n)~ In Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM), the path taken by data sent from one sender to one receiver.

Virtual Channel Connection (n)~ An end-to-end connection consisting of concatenations of two or more virtual channels between two end points.

virtual channel identifier (n)~ A section of the asynchronous transfer mode (ATM) cell header that contains the virtual channel address over which the cell is to be routed.

virtual classroom (n)~ An online meeting for teaching and collaboration pertaining to a particular lesson.

virtual cluster (n)~ A Network Load Balancing cluster that you create by assigning specific port rules to specific virtual IP addresses. With virtual clusters, you can use different port rules for different Web sites or applications hosted on the cluster, provided each Web site or application has a different virtual IP address.

virtual COM (n)~ The subsystem that manages COM objects created by application processes running in a virtual environment and prevents conflict with the same objects created outside the virtual environment.

virtual community (n)~ The collective of people who interact through or use online resources.

virtual container (n)~ A container that allows any LDAP-compliant directory to be accessed through Active Directory.

virtual core (n)~ A core provided to the guest OS by the hypervisor.

virtual desktop (n)~ A desktop enhancement tool that provides access to the desktop when it is covered by open windows or that expands the size of the working desktop.

virtual desktop (n)~ A client operating system that is deployed by using a virtual machine to provide a self-contained operating environment that behaves as if it were a separate computer.

virtual desktop (n)~ The work area on a computer screen that contains different groups- of apps or content open and available for different tasks or aspects of your life. Each group of items is called a desktop or virtual desktop.

virtual desktop pool (n)~ A group of one or more identically configured virtual machines. Users can connect to any virtual machine in the pool by using RemoteApp and Desktop Connection. Because the virtual machines are identically configured, users will receive the same virtual desktop regardless of which virtual machine they connect to. Only one user can use a given virtual machine at a time, but the user is not assigned to a particular virtual machine.

virtual desktop template (n)~ A virtual machine that is configured as a template in a virtual desktop collection and is used to create new virtual desktops in that collection.

virtual DHCP server (n)~ An emulation of a Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server. A virtual network can be configured to provide a virtual DHCP server, which offers dynamic configuration of IP addresses and related information to DHCP-enabled virtual machines.

virtual directory (n)~ A name used to access the contents of any Exchange store using a Web browser. The virtual directory name is used to open a mailbox as well as browse the folders of a public store. This name is also used in URLs using the Microsoft Internet Publishing Provider (MSDAIPP), which includes both hyperlinks in Web pages as well as Microsoft ActiveX Data Objects client-side code.

virtual directory (n)~ A directory name, used in an address, that corresponds to a physical directory on the server.

virtual directory (n)~ An opaque directory where only files and subdirectories defined in the application package or created through interaction with an application in a virtual environment are visible. Any files in an identically named local directory are not visible to the application.

virtual disk (n)~ A collection of one or more physical disks from a previously created storage pool.

Virtual Disk Service (n)~ A set of application programming interfaces (APIs) that provides a single interface for managing disks. VDS uses two sets of providers to manage storage devices. The built-in VDS software providers enable the management of disks and volumes at the operating system level. The VDS hardware providers enable the management of disk storage subsystems and are supplied by the hardware vendor.

virtual dispatch slot (n)~ An entry in an internally maintained table of functions that is used at runtime to look up virtual function calls in an object-oriented type.

virtual drive (n)~ A non-physical disk exposed to the user as if it were a real disk. The disk may be backed by either a file or memory.

virtual environment (n)~ A runtime container that defines the resources available to application processes launched from an application package. Resources include files, directories, registry keys and values, fonts, COM objects, and services. These resources originate from the application package but may be changed by the application. Changes to resources made by the application are isolated from other applications launched from different packages or by different users. Changes made by the application take precedence over package-defined resources and persist from one launch of the application to the next.

virtual environment (n)~ An environment composed of virtual machines.

Virtual Fibre Channel (PN)~ A Hyper-V technology that provides the guest operating system of a virtual machine with direct access to Fibre Channel-based storage by exposing Fibre Channel ports to the guest through a virtual Fibre Channel adapter.

virtual file (n)~ A file name within the virtual environment that is mapped to an alternate target location. A virtual file appears alongside other files in the containing directory, regardless of whether that directory is virtual or local.

virtual file system (n)~ The subsystem that intercepts and redirects file system requests from application processes running in a virtual environment. These requests are processed based on the virtual files and directories defined in the application package and created or modified through interaction with a virtual application.

virtual floppy disk (n)~ A file-based version of a physical floppy disk. A virtual floppy disk is stored as a file with a .vfd file name extension.

virtual folder (n)~ A list of files that match specific search or filter information. You create a virtual folder by specifying the types of files you want to find and saving that search information. Whenever you open a virtual folder it will search your computer again to find all files that match what you're looking for.

Virtual Guest Services (PN)~ The set of software drivers and services -€" such as Integration Services (for Hyper-V) or Virtual Machine Additions (for Virtual Server) -€" installed on a virtual machine that help maximize performance and enhance the user interface experience for a virtual machine.

virtual hard disk (n)~ The storage medium for a virtual machine. It can reside on any storage topology that the host operating system can access, including external devices, storage area networks, and network-attached storage. The file format is .vhd.

virtual IP (n)~ An IP address that is not connected to a specific computer or network interface card. Service deployments are assigned a VIP for receiving network traffic which is redirected to a physical device in the Microsoft Azure fabric.

virtual IP address (n)~ An IP address that is shared among the hosts of a Network Load Balancing cluster. A Network Load Balancing cluster might also use multiple virtual IP addresses, for example, in a cluster of multihomed Web servers.

virtual IP template (n)~ A template that contains configuration settings for how a load balancer should handle a specific type of network traffic.

virtual key code (n)~ A symbolic constant name, hexadecimal value, or mouse or keyboard equivalent that provides a hardware and language-independent method of identifying keyboard keys. Each virtual key code represents a unique keyboard key and also identifies the purpose of that key. The keyboard driver must provide one or more keyboard layouts that maps keyboard scan codes to the appropriate virtual key codes.

virtual LAN (n)~ A logical grouping of hosts on one or more local area networks (LANs) that allows communication to occur between hosts as if they were on the same physical LAN.

virtual link (n)~ A logical link between a backbone area border router and an area border router that is not connected to the backbone.

virtual local area network (n)~ A logical grouping of hosts on one or more local area networks (LANs) that allows communication to occur between hosts as if they were on the same physical LAN.

virtual log file (n)~ Non-physical files that are derived from one physical log file by the SQL Server Database Engine.

virtual machine (n)~ A software implementation of a computer that emulates a complete hardware system, from processor to network card, in a self-contained, isolated software environment, enabling the simultaneous operation of otherwise incompatible operating systems.

Virtual Machine Additions (n)~ A collection of software drivers that maximize performance and provide a better user interface (UI) experience within a virtual machine. Virtual Machine Additions are only available for supported guest operating systems.

virtual machine bus (n)~ A communications line used in Hyper-V by virtual machines

and certain types of virtual devices. The virtual devices that use virtual machine bus have been optimized for use in virtual machines.

virtual machine configuration (n)~ The configuration of the resources assigned to a virtual machine. Examples include devices such as disks and network adapters, as well as memory and processors.

virtual machine configuration file (n)~ An XML-based file that stores the configuration of the virtual machine.

Virtual Machine Connection (PN)~ A feature of Hyper-V that allows a running virtual machine to be managed remotely through an interactive session.

virtual machine deployment (n)~ The process of moving the configuration files for a virtual machine from the Virtual Machine Manager library to a virtual machine host.

virtual machine expiration (n)~ A feature of Virtual Machine Manager that enables an administrator to set the number of days after the created date when a virtual machine is retired from use by self-service users. Expired virtual machines no longer appear in the Virtual Machine Manager Self-Service Portal. However, the Virtual Machine Manager administrator still can manage the expired virtual machines. Expiration settings are applied transparently through the virtual machine templates with which self-service users create their virtual machines.

virtual machine host (n)~ A physical computer that is running virtualization software, such as Hyper-V, on which virtual machines can be deployed.

virtual machine identity (n)~ The virtual machine name in combination with the computer name of the virtual machine's host, which uniquely identify a virtual machine in Virtual Machine Manager. The virtual machine name is a different property- from the computer name of the guest operating system running inside the virtual machine.

Virtual Machine Management service (n)~ The Hyper-V service that provides management access to virtual machines.

Virtual Machine Manager (PN)~ A member of the Microsoft System Center suite of management products, Microsoft System Center Virtual Machine Manager 2007 (SCVMM) enables enterprise-wide management of virtual machines.

Virtual Machine Manager Administrator Console (PN)~ The console that provides access to the administrative functions of Virtual Machine Manager.

Virtual Machine Manager agent (n)~ Software that is installed on either a virtual machine host or a library server, which enables Virtual Machine Manager to monitor and manage hosts, virtual machines, and library resources. An agent is also installed on the source machine during a physical-to-virtual machine conversion.-

Virtual Machine Manager database (n)~ The SQL Server database that holds all Virtual Machine Manager configuration information.

Virtual Machine Manager library (n)~ The catalog of resources that can be used to create virtual machines in Virtual Machine Manager.

Virtual Machine Manager Self-Service Portal (PN)~ The Web site that users with the needed permissions and settings can use to manage their own virtual machines within a controlled environment. The Virtual Machine Manager administrator configures self-service policies to determine which users can use the self-service portal and what they can do.

Virtual Machine Manager server (n)~ A physical computer running Virtual Machine Manager.

Virtual Machine Manager service (n)~ The software component that runs Virtual Machine Manager.

Virtual Machine Manager toolbar (n)~ A toolbar in the main Virtual Machine Manager Administrator Console that includes commands for hiding or displaying the Actions pane, customizing columns in the current view, opening the Job Tracking Status Window to monitor the status your own jobs, and opening Virtual Machine Manager Help.

virtual machine migration (n)~ The process of moving a deployed virtual machine from its current virtual machine host to another host.

virtual machine name (n)~ The name that, in combination with the computer name of the virtual machine's host, uniquely identifies a virtual machine in Virtual Machine Manager. The virtual machine name is a different property from the computer name of the guest operating system.

virtual machine ownership (n)~ The ownership under which an owner can operate and manage a designated virtual machine through the Virtual Machine Manager Self-Service Portal. If a self-service policy is created for a group, the group can have either per user ownership of virtual machines or shared ownership of virtual machines.

virtual machine permissions (n)~ Permissions that determine which actions self-service users can perform on their own virtual machines. The permissions allow users to create, delete, start, stop, pause, and resume their own virtual machines, serve as a local administrator on their virtual machines, and access their virtual machines remotely by using Virtual Machine Remote Control (VMRC).

virtual machine placement (n)~ The process of selecting the most suitable host to deploy a virtual machine on.

virtual machine preservation (n)~ The process of updating a host operating system, maximizing uptime of the virtual machine(s) that it hosts.

Virtual Machine Queue (PN)~ A feature that uses hardware packet filtering to deliver packet data from an external virtual machine network directly to virtual machines, which reduces the overhead of routing packets and copying them from the management operating system to the virtual machine.

virtual machine quota (n)~ A limit that is placed on the number of deployed virtual machines for a user or group in virtual machine self-service. Each virtual machine can add zero or more quota points toward a virtual machine quota that is set for a self-service policy. If the self-service policy is associated with a group, the quota either can be shared by all group members (under shared ownership) or can apply to each group member individually (under per user ownership). The quota does not apply to stored virtual machines.

Virtual Machine Remote Control (n)~ A feature of Virtual Server that allows a running virtual machine to be managed remotely.

virtual machine role (n)~ A cloud service role that provides a customer-customizable virtual machine image.

virtual machine self-service (n)~ The Virtual Machine Manager feature that enables users to manage their own virtual machines within a controlled environment.

virtual machine snapshot (n)~ A file-based snapshot of the state, disk data, and configuration of a virtual machine at a specific point in time.

virtual machine template (n)~ A library resource consisting of a guest operating system profile, a hardware profile, and one or more virtual hard disks (.vhd files), which can be used to create a new virtual machine. Computer identify information must have been removed from the .vhd file that contains the operating system files by using the System Preparation tool (Sysprep). Self-service users must use designated templates to create their virtual machines.

virtual machine-based desktop deployment (n)~ A deployment that allows users to run multiple client operating systems on a single server hosted on Hyper-V.

Virtual Machines (PN)~ The Infrastructure-as-a-Service (IaaS) offer in Microsoft Azure that allows customers to deploy persistent virtual machines with nearly any server workload they want.

Virtual Machines view (n)~ The view in the Virtual Machine Manager Administrator Console in which the administrator monitors, operates, migrates, clones, and creates checkpoints for virtual machines that are deployed on a virtual machine host.

virtual memory (n)~ Temporary storage used by a computer to run programs that need more memory than is physically installed on the computer.

Virtual Memory Size (n)~ In Task Manager, the amount of virtual memory, or address space, committed to a process.

virtual name space (n)~ The set of all hierarchical sequences of names that can be used by an application to locate objects. One such sequence of names defines a path through the virtual name space, regardless of whether the hierarchy of names reflects the actual arrangement of objects around the system. For example, the virtual name space of a Web server consists of all possible URLs on the network on which it runs.

virtual namespace (n)~ The set of all hierarchical sequences of names that can be used by an application to locate objects. One such sequence of names defines a path through the virtual name space, regardless of whether the hierarchy of names reflects the actual arrangement of objects around the system. For example, the virtual name space of a Web server consists of all possible URLs on the network on which it runs.

virtual network (n)~ A virtual version of a physical network switch. A virtual network can be configured to provide access to local or external network resources for one or more virtual machines.

Virtual Network (PN)~ The networking service in Microsoft Azure that lets customers create and manage virtual private networks in Microsoft Azure and securely link them to other virtual networks or their own on-premises networking infrastructure.

virtual network adapter (n)~ The logical or software instance of a physical network adapter that allows a physical computer or a virtual machine to connect to a network or the Internet.

virtual network number (n)~ A 4-byte hexadecimal number used for addressing and routing purposes. The internal network number identifies a virtual network inside a computer. The internal network number must be unique to the IPX internetwork.

virtual object (n)~ Any content or control in an application that a user can interact with, i.e. a menu, a button, the background, etc.

virtual path (n)~ A sequence of names that is used to locate a file and that has the same form as a pathname in the file system but is not necessarily the actual sequence of directory names under which the file is located. The part of a URL that follows the server name is a virtual path. For example, if the directory c:\bar\sinister\forces\distance on the server miles is shared on the local area network at foo.com under the name \miles\baz and contains the file elena.html, that file may be returned by a Web request for http://miles.foo.com/baz/elena.html.

virtual path (n)~ In Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM), a set of virtual channels that are switched together as a unit through the network.

Virtual PC (n)~ The Microsoft virtual machine solution for client operating systems. Virtual PC enables multiple client operating systems to run simultaneously on a single physical computer, each in its own isolated software partition.

virtual printer memory (n)~ In a PostScript printer, a part of memory that stores font information. The memory in PostScript printers is divided into two areas: banded memory and virtual memory. The banded memory contains graphics and page-layout information needed to print your documents. The virtual memory contains any font information that is sent to your printer either when you print a document or when you download fonts.

virtual private network (n)~ The extension of a private network that encompasses encapsulated, encrypted, and authenticated links across shared or public networks. VPN connections typically provide remote access and router-to-router connections to private networks over the Internet.

virtual processor (n)~ In the Concurrency Runtime, in the Task Scheduler, an abstraction of a physical processing resource. Just one context executes at any given time on a virtual processor. Every scheduler instance contains a collection of virtual processors, and every virtual processor maps to a virtual processor root in the Resource Manager.

virtual processor root (n)~ In the Concurrency Runtime, in the Resource Manager, an abstraction of a physical processing resource. To enable oversubscription of hardware threads, multiple virtual processor roots can map to one physical processing resource.

virtual registry (n)~ The subsystem that intercepts and redirects registry requests for keys and values from application processes running in a virtual environment. The redirection is based on the registry information defined in the application package and created or modified through interaction with a virtual application.

virtual root (n)~ The root directory that a user sees when connected to an Internet server, such as an HTTP or FTP server. The virtual root is actually a pointer to the physical root directory, which may be in a different location, such as on another server. The advantages of using a virtual root include being able to create a simple URL for the Internet site and to move the root directory without affecting the URL.

virtual server (n)~ In a server cluster, a collection of services that appear to clients as a physical Windows-based server but are not associated with a specific server. A virtual server is typically a resource group that contains all of the resources needed to run a particular application and that can be failed over like any other resource group. All virtual servers must include a Network Name resource and an IP Address resource.

virtual server (n)~ A virtual computer that resides on a Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) server but appears to the user as a separate HTTP server. Several virtual servers

can reside on one computer, each capable of running its own programs and each with individualized access to input and peripheral devices. Each virtual server has its own domain name and IP address, and each appears to the user as an individual Web site or File Transfer Protocol (FTP) site. Some Internet service providers (ISPs) use virtual servers for those clients who want to use their own domain names.

virtual services (n)~ The subsystem that acts as the Service Control Manager (SCM) for services running in a virtual environment.

virtual shared folder (n)~ A mailbox folder structure on some IMAP servers in which mail folders are accessed with the administrator username and password, and shell login access to the mail server is not allowed. Access to specific mailboxes is managed by access control lists. This means that users are assigned the permissions to only access their mailbox folder, while an administrator has access to all mailboxes. This allows organizations to use administrative credentials to migrate e-mail from an IMAP server to Outlook Live.

Virtual Smart Card (PN)~ The ability for some devices to act like physical smart cards even if they aren't.

virtual smart card (n)~ The ability to emulate the functionality of traditional smart cards, but instead of requiring the purchase of additional hardware, it uses technology that users already own and are more likely to have with them at all times.

Virtual Space mode (n)~ A view mode in which the editor acts as if the space past the end of each line is filled with an infinite number of spaces, allowing code lines to continue off the side of the visible screen area.

virtual store (n)~ A certificate store that consists of a collection of other certificate stores.

virtual switch (n)~ A virtual version of a physical network switch. A virtual network can be configured to provide access to local or external network resources for one or more virtual machines.

virtual switch extension (n)~ A plug-in that enables the capabilities and functionalities of a virtual switch to be extended.

virtual team (n)~ A group of individuals who work across organizational boundaries. This includes groups of geographically, organizationally and/or time dispersed workers brought together by information and telecommunication technologies to accomplish one or more organizational tasks.

virtual user minute (n)~ A unit of measure for the number of users times the number of minutes of service used.

Virtual, virtual reality ~ A simulated environment on the internet or a computer.

virtualization (n)~ A feature that allows standard users to run applications that normally write to per-computer files and registry keys. If these write operations fail, they are automatically redirected to equivalent per-user locations.

virtualization (n)~ A means by which a service is run on a virtual platform with virtual storage.

virtualization (n)~ In Windows Presentation Foundation and Silverlight, a technique by which a subset of UI elements are generated from a larger number of data items based on which items are visible on the screen. Virtualization is a performance enhancement, because it is intensive, both in terms of memory and processor, to generate a large number

of UI elements when only a few may be on the screen at a given time.

virtualization management (n)~ The software and processes that you use to manage virtual machines and virtual machine hosts.

Virtualization Mode (n)~ An audio effect setting that allows users with stereo headphones to experience stereo and multi-channel content without the need to set up an extensive multi-channel speaker system.

virtual-key code (n)~ A symbolic constant name, hexadecimal value, or mouse or keyboard equivalent that provides a hardware and language-independent method of identifying keyboard keys. Each virtual key code represents a unique keyboard key and also identifies the purpose of that key. The keyboard driver must provide one or more keyboard layouts that maps keyboard scan codes to the appropriate virtual key codes.

virtual-mode data binding (n)~ A type of data binding in which a data-bound control retrieves only as many rows from the database as the user will be able to see on the screen.

virtual-to-virtual machine conversion (n)~ The process by which a functioning virtual machine created in VMware is converted' to an identical

virus (n)~ Malware that replicates, commonly by infecting other files in the system, thus allowing the execution of the malware code and its propagation when those files are activated.

Virus ~ A program that has been deliberately created to cause computer problems, usually minor ones as a prank, but occasionally very nasty ones indeed, such as erasing your entire hard disk. Viruses were originally designed to attach themselves to programs on a disk, and then 'hide' in the computer's memory once the host program is executed, and 'infect' every disk they come across. Some types of virus (such as the famous 'I love you')- propagate by email, disguised as an- attachment, which is why you should never open an attachment you are unsure of.

Virus ~ A chunk of computer programming code that makes copies of itself without any concious human intervention.

virus detection (n)~ The process of finding malicious software on a computer.

Virus Filter page (n)~ The page where administrators set up and enable virus filtering (for customers who subscribe to this service).

virus filtering (n)~ One of the contracted services offered by Exchange Hosted Services that scans and blocks email containing suspicious or malicious code.

virus protection (n)~ A series of measures to protect a machine from being infected by a virus.

Virus protector ~ A program which guards against computer- viruses, either by lurking in memory as a- TSR- and checking everything you run for viruses as you go along, or by scanning some or all of the files on either hard or floppy disk at a time you specify. Virus protectors need to be updated frequently to guard against new types of virus.

virus scanner (n)~ Software used to scan for and eradicate computer viruses, worms, and trojan horses.

Virus Scanning API (n)~ A virus-scanning API that is used by third-party antivirus service providers to protect computers that have the Exchange Server 2007 Mailbox server role installed.

virus signature (n)~ A portion of unique computer code contained in a virus. Antivirus

programs search for known virus signatures to identify infected programs and files.

virus signature file (n)~ A file that updates an antivirus program so that the program recognizes signatures of new viruses and removes the viruses from the user's computer.

visibility (n)~ A property of a replica that indicates which members of the replica set it can synchronize with and which conflict resolution rules apply. Replicas fall into three visibility types: global, local, and anonymous.

visibility (n)~ The ability of one element to see or refer to another. For one element to send a message to another element, the latter must be visible to the former.

visibility (n)~ The ability of a Bluetooth device to let any other Bluetooth device discover and connect with it.

visibility mode (n)~ A mode in which SharePoint Server is the primary source for all the project details. Project Server scheduling, time and status, and advanced functionality are disabled.

visible border (n)~ A faint dotted line that appears around elements with hidden borders.

visible page (n)~ In computer graphics, the image that is being displayed on the screen. Screen images are written into display memory in sections called pages, each of which contains one screen display.

Visio Graphics Service (PN)~ A Microsoft SharePoint Server 2010 service application that allows users to share and view Visio web drawings using Visio Services. The service application also enables data-connected Microsoft Visio 2010 web drawings to be refreshed and updated from a variety of data sources.

Visio Pro for Office 365 (PN)~ The subscription offering of the Visio business diagramming and drawing software with professional features for use on multiple devices and with ongoing access to upgrades.

Visio Pro for Office 365 (Government Pricing) (PN)~ The Visio Pro for Office 365 offer for government organizations that is hosted in the commercial cloud environment.

Visio Pro for Office 365 (Month to Month) (Government Pricing) (PN)~ The Visio Pro for Office 365 offer for the month-to-month subscription for government organizations.

Visio Pro for Office 365 for Government (PN)~ The Visio Pro for Office 365 offer for government organizations that is hosted in the government cloud environment.

Visio Professional 2016 (PN)~ The year 2016 edition of Microsoft Visio Professional.

Visio Standard 2016 (PN)~ The year 2016 edition of Microsoft Visio Standard.

Visio Web Access (PN)~ A Web Part that enables users to view (in full fidelity) and share Visio files in SharePoint Server without having the Visio client installed.

Visio Web Access Web Part (PN)~ A Web Part that enables users to view (in full fidelity) and share Visio files in SharePoint Server without having the Visio client installed.

Visio Workflow Interchange (PN)~ A file format that allows a file created in Visio to be loaded and displayed in SharePoint Designer.

vision (n)~ A feature that lets a user search by pointing their phone at barcodes, text, QR codes, Microsoft Tags, CDs, DVDs, or books.

vision statement (n)~ A one- or two-sentence summary of the principle objectives of the project which can be used by any team member to help prioritize work and make project decisions.

Vision System (PN)~ The camera, light, and projector systems that are used to identify

the size and location of touch input and gestures on the Surface unit.

visited hyperlink (n)~ A hyperlink on a Web page that a site visitor has activated by using a mouse device, keyboard, or other type of pointing device.

Vista ~ See- Windows Vista.

Vista ~ formerly code named Longhorn, is the name of the next Microsoft Windows desktop operating system release to follow Windows XP.

visual (n)~ A low-level graphical object that serves as the ancestor of many useful graphical components.

visual aid (n)~ A guide, such as a solid or a dotted line, that helps you see empty or invisible elements and elements with hidden borders.

Visual Basic (PN)~ A trademarked name owned by Microsoft Corporation for a high-level, visual-programming version of Basic. Visual Basic was designed for building Windows-based applications.

Visual Basic 2013 (PN)~ A family of products, tools, and technologies that you can use to build powerful, high-performance apps.

Visual Basic Editor (PN)~ An environment in which you write new and edit existing Visual Basic for Applications code and procedures. The Visual Basic Editor contains a complete debugging toolset for finding syntax, run-time, and logic problems in your code.

Visual Basic eXtension (PN)~ A software module that, when called by a Visual Basic application, produces a control that adds some desired feature to the application. A VBX is a separate executable file, usually written in C, that is dynamically linked to the application at run time and can be used by other applications, including some applications not developed in Visual Basic. Although VBX technology was developed by Microsoft, most VBXs have been written by third-party developers. VBXs are still in use, but the technology has been superseded by OCXs and ActiveX controls.

Visual Basic for Applications (n)~ A macro-language version of Visual Basic that is used to program many Windows applications and is included with several Microsoft applications.

Visual Basic PowerPacks 12.0 (PN)~ Visual Basic PowerPacks contains controls and libraries, which are primarily designed to help Visual Basic developers build great VB applications much easier. You can use these controls by opening Toolbox and finding the controls under Visual Basic PowerPacks category.

Visual Basic Scripting Edition (n)~ A scripting language that is used to create interactive or animated content for the Internet, such as games or advanced financial applications. VBScript is based on Microsoft Visual Basic syntax.

Visual Best Bet (PN)~ A Best Bet that can contain rich visual data, such as a video, image, or piece of HTML code, in addition to text or links.

visual brush (n)~ A tile brush created from a visual object.

Visual C# 2013 (PN)~ Visual C# 2013 is modern, high-level, multi-paradigm, general-purpose programming language for building apps using Visual Studio and the .NET Framework. C# is designed to be simple, powerful, type-safe, and object-oriented. The many innovations in C# enable rapid application development while retaining the expressiveness and elegance of C-style languages.

Visual C# Compiler (PN)~ Command-line compiler (csc.exe) that allows users to build

Visual C# apps. It produces executable (.exe) files, dynamic-link libraries (.dll), or code modules (.netmodule).

Visual C# Compiler for Microsoft .NET Framework 4.5 (PN)~ Command-line compiler (csc.exe) that allows users to build Visual C# for projects that target the Microsoft .NET Framework 4.5 platform.

Visual C++ 2013 (PN)~ A powerful and flexible Visual C++ language in Visual Studio, which enables the development of native Windows Store apps, native desktop apps, and managed apps that run on the .NET Framework.

Visual C++ Redistributable for Visual Studio (PN)~ The Visual C++ Redistributable Packages install runtime components of Visual C++ libraries that are required to run applications developed using Visual Studio on a computer that does not have Visual Studio installed. These packages install run-time components of these libraries: C Runtime (CRT), Standard C++, ATL, MFC, C++ AMP, and OpenMP.

visual challenge (n)~ A HIP challenge that requires a user to view an image and then type a set of characters contained in that image.

visual cue (n)~ A popup window or text displayed on screen when the computer beeps or makes other sounds. This is an accessibility option for people with hearing disabilities.

Visual Designer (PN)~ A Visio-based design surface that enables users to create and edit workflows visually by manipulating shapes that represent actions and conditions.

visual editing (n)~ The ability to activate or edit and embedded object from within an OLE control.

Visual F# 2013 (PN)~ F# is a programming language that provides support for functional programming in addition to traditional object-oriented and imperative (procedural) programming. The Visual F# product provides support for developing F# applications and extending other .NET Framework applications by using F# code. F# is a first-class member of the .NET Framework languages and retains a strong resemblance to the ML family of functional languages.

visual filtering (n)~ The process of applying filters on-the-fly by clicking on elements within widgets in the Analytics area.

visual interface (n)~ A display format, like that of Windows, that represents a program's functions with graphic images such as buttons and icons. GUIs enable a user to perform operations and make choices by pointing and clicking with a mouse.

visual manager (n)~ A class that provides support for changing the appearance of an application at a global level.

visual object (n)~ A low-level graphical object that serves as the ancestor of many useful graphical components.

Visual Reports (n)~ A menu item that displays output forms (in Excel and Visio) that consume Project data stored in local OLAP cubes. The reports are visual' in the sense that they can contain graphics

visual search (n)~ A type of search that returns richer results such as graphics and images, helping you find exactly what you're looking for, quickly and easily.

Visual SourceSafe (PN)~ A professional document source-control system developed by Microsoft.

Visual SourceSafe to Team Foundation Server Upgrade Wizard (n)~ A wizard which

is used to upgrade Visual SourceSafe to Team Foundation Server. Upgrading your code projects, files, version history, labels, and user information from Visual SourceSafe to Team Foundation Server (TFS) or Visual Studio Online version control has many benefits for your team. TFS version control is a modern version control system that is fully integrated with the suite of ALM tools in Visual Studio 2012 and Team Foundation Server.

Visual SourceSafe Upgrade for Microsoft Visual Studio 2013 (n)~ An upgrade of Visual SourceSafe system for Visual Studio 2013.

Visual Studio .NET (n)~ An integrated development environment for helping developers to build scalable applications and Web services.

Visual Studio 2010 Team Foundation Build Agents (n)~ Build agents are used to perform the processor-intensive work of a build in order to use Team Foundation Build. The build agent executes the steps of the build process. Typically, these steps include getting files from version control, provisioning the workspace, compiling the code, running tests, and merging files back into version control.

Visual Studio 2012 Visual C++ toolset (v110) (n)~ A set of tools designed for Visual Studio 2012 Visual C++.

Visual Studio 2012 with Update 2 (n)~ Visual Studio with an update that introduces- new technology improvements- in agile planning, quality enablement, Windows and Web developments, line-of-business development and development experience.

Visual Studio 2013 (PN)~ Visual Studio 2013 is a family of products, tools, and technologies that you can use to build powerful, high-performance apps. You can create Windows Store apps, in addition to desktop, web, phone, and game-console apps, in this release of Visual Studio.

Visual Studio 2013 ARM Cross Tools Command Prompt (n)~ A command prompt that is run in the Visual Studio 2013 ARM Cross Tools program.

Visual Studio 2013 ARM Cross Tools Command Prompt for Windows Phone (n)~ A command prompt that is run in the Visual Studio 2013 ARM Cross Tools program for the Windows Phone.

Visual Studio 2013 ARM Phone Tools Command Prompt (n)~ A command prompt that is run in the Visual Studio 2013 ARM Phone Tools program.

Visual Studio 2013 Command Prompt (n)~ A command prompt that is run in the Visual Studio 2013 program.

Visual Studio 2013 Express for Windows (PN)~ Visual Studio Express 2013 for Windows provides the core tools that are required to build compelling, innovative Windows Store apps.

Visual Studio 2013 Itanium Cross Tools Command Prompt (n)~ A command prompt that is run in the Visual Studio 2013 Itanium Cross Tools program.

Visual Studio 2013 Itanium Win64 Command Prompt (n)~ A command prompt that is run in the Visual Studio 2013 Itanium Win64 program.

Visual Studio 2013 Preview (PN)~ The pre-release product name version of Visual Studio 2013.

Visual Studio 2013 Remote Debugger Discovery (n)~ The process of discovering Visual Studio 2013 Remote Debugger.

Visual Studio 2013 Shell (Isolated) application (n)~ The Visual Studio isolated shell allows you to create stand-alone applications that can run side-by-side with other versions of Visual Studio. It is used primarily to host specialized tools that can use Visual Studio services but also have a customized appearance and branding.

Visual Studio 2013 Shell (Isolated) solution (n)~ The solution of Visual Studio 2013 Shell (Isolated) that allows to create stand-alone applications that can run side-by-side with other versions of Visual Studio.

Visual Studio 2013 Tools Command Prompt (n)~ A command prompt designed for using in the Visual Studio 2013 Tools program.

Visual Studio 2013 Update 4 (PN)~ The latest in a cumulative series of feature enhancements and additions and bug fixes for Visual Studio released on November 12, 2014.

Visual Studio 2013 x86 Tools Command Prompt for Windows Phone (n)~ A command prompt that is run in the Visual Studio 2013 x86 Tools program for the Windows Phone.

Visual Studio Code (PN)~ A free code editor and cross-platform development tool in the Visual Studio family supporting OSX, Linux, and Windows, redefined and optimized for building and debugging modern web and cloud applications.

Visual Studio Development Server (PN)~ The web server that ships with Visual Studio.

Visual Studio Enterprise (PN)~ The edition of Visual Studio 2015 including all of the features available with the development tools to build mission-critical enterprise solutions.

Visual Studio Enterprise with MSDN (PN)~ A type of subscription purchased by the customer targeted to MSDN subscribers with Visual Studio Ultimate.

Visual Studio Enterprise with MSDN (MPN) (PN)~ A type of subscription purchased by the customer targeted to MSDN subscribers who are MPN members with Visual Studio Ultimate.

Visual Studio Express 2013 for Windows Desktop (PN)~ Visual Studio Express 2013 for Windows Desktop enables the creation of desktop apps in C#, Visual Basic, and C++, and supports Windows Presentation Foundation (WPF), Windows Forms, and Win32.

Visual Studio Graphics Analyzer (PN)~ A customized VS environment in the Visual Studio Graphics Diagnostics (VSGD) toolset in Visual Studio 2013 Update 3 containing the necessary components for analyzing graphics frames and helping diagnose graphics rendering and performance issues in DirectX apps.

Visual Studio Graphics Debugger (PN)~ The tool in Microsoft Visual Studio for debugging shader programs.

Visual Studio Industry Partner Program (PN)~ A program that assists partners in building, integrating, and selling applications, tools, components, and even entire programming languages with Visual Studio 2005 and Visual Studio 2005 Team System. The VSIP program offers unique benefits to all its members-€"developers, tools ISVs, and line of business and infrastructure ISVs.

Visual Studio Online (PN)~ The Microsoft Azure service which provides an end-to-end, cloud-based application lifecycle management solution.

Visual Studio Online Application Insights (n)~ A Visual Studio Add-in and a Microsoft Azure service of telemetry collection for monitoring the availability, performance, and usage of deployed live applications, not necessarily Microsoft Azure applications, and

diagnosing issues or exceptions in web services through log traces, without code redeploying.

Visual Studio Plug-in (n)~ A plug-in on a developer system, with which you can access the actual line of defective source code via Microsoft Visual Studio .NET.

Visual Studio Premium (PN)~ Visual Studio Premium is an integrated development environment that includes advanced tools that development teams can use to plan, develop, test, and operate applications.

Visual Studio Premium 2013 (PN)~ An environment consisting of powerful tools for teams collaborating in developing apps for PCs, mobile, and the cloud.

Visual Studio Premium with MSDN (PN)~ The MSDN subscription with Visual Studio Premium and Microsoft Azure credits among other benefits.

Visual Studio Professional 2013 (PN)~ Visual Studio Professional 2013 can help you create applications that have innovative user experiences that delight your customers. The integrated environment makes complex tasks easier so that you can focus on achieving your goals. By using Visual Studio Professional 2013, you can deliver quality applications on Windows, Office, Windows Phone, the web, or the cloud. When you combine it with Windows 8.1, you'll be able to build Windows Store apps.

Visual Studio Professional with MSDN (PN)~ The MSDN subscription with Visual Studio Professional and Microsoft Azure credits among other benefits.

Visual Studio Remote Debugging Configuration Wizard (n)~ A wizard enabling you to configure the process of a remote debugging in Visual Studio.

Visual Studio Team Explorer (PN)~ Team Explorer is the client software that you use to access Visual Studio Team Foundation Server 2013 functionality from Visual Studio.

Visual Studio Team Foundation Background Job Agent service (PN)~ The Visual Studio Team Foundation Background Job Agent service provides a general scheduling mechanism for Web services and jobs for Team Foundation. This Windows service is also used to run the tasks spawned by various wizards, such as the New Team Project wizard and Create a Team Project Collection wizard. The service uses the service account for Team Foundation Server (TFS), referred to as TFSService. The service runs on any server that is running a Web service or Web application in the logical application tier for Team Foundation. To operate correctly, the service account for the Team Foundation Background Job Agent service must have the permissions required for the tasks that it performs.

Visual Studio Team Foundation Server Express (PN)~ Visual Studio Team Foundation Server Express is a source-code-control, project-management, and team-collaboration platform at the core of the Microsoft suite of Application Lifecycle Management (ALM) tools, which help individuals and small teams be more agile, collaborate more effectively, and deliver quality software more consistently.

Visual Studio Test Agent Installer service (PN)~ The service which enables you to perform an installation of a test agent. You install a test agent on each of the computers that are running components of the system under test.

Visual Studio Test Pro with MSDN (PN)~ The Microsoft Azure offer for Visual Studio Test Professional with an MSDN subscription.

Visual Studio Test Professional 2013 (PN)~ Version of Visual Studio 2013 integrates

testers and other stakeholders into the development workflow to enable in-context collaboration with developers.

Visual Studio Test Professional 2013 DVD (PN)~ A DVD disk on which the program of Visual Studio Test Professional 2013 is saved and stored.

Visual Studio Tools (PN)~ The tools of Visual Studio designed for developers for inspecting the code, creating applications etc.

Visual Studio Tools for Applications (n)~ A family of Microsoft Visual Studio add-in software that allows developers to use Visual Basic and Visual C# to develop and customize applications built on the Microsoft .NET Framework.

Visual Studio Tools for Microsoft Office (PN)~ A family of Microsoft Visual Studio add-in software that allows developers to use Visual Basic and Visual C# to write code behind Word- and Excel-based applications.

Visual Studio Tools for Office (n)~ A set of development tools available in the form of a Visual Studio add-in (project templates) and a runtime that allows Microsoft Office 2003 and later versions of Office applications to host the .NET Framework Common Language Runtime (CLR) to expose their functionality via .NET.

Visual Studio Ultimate (PN)~ Visual Studio Ultimate is the state-of-the-art development solution that empowers teams of all sizes to design and create compelling apps to delight users.

Visual Studio Ultimate 2013 (PN)~ Visual Studio Ultimate 2013 is the state-of-the-art development solution that empowers teams of all sizes to design and create compelling apps to delight users.

Visual Studio Ultimate with MSDN (PN)~ The MSDN subscription with Visual Studio Ultimate and Microsoft Azure credits among other benefits.

Visual Studio UserControl Test Container (PN)~ Container provided by Visual Studio that allows to test run-time behavior of UserControl classes in a fast and easy way. This test container starts directly from the user's Windows control library project.

Visual Styles (n)~ The visual guides that appear in a document to show the user where style formats have been applied.

visual total (n)~ A displayed, aggregated cell value for a dimension member that is consistent with the displayed cell values for its displayed children.

visual tree (n)~ In Windows Presentation Foundation, the element tree containing all visual elements (elements that derive from the type System.Windows.Media.Visual) used for a piece of the user interface. This tree is the accumulation of all visual elements created directly by the application (whether in code or in markup) and all visual elements created by the template expansion of elements such as controls and data objects.

visual upgrade (n)~ A feature that enables low-impact upgrades by allowing users or administrators to have more control over when the UI transitions from one version to the next.

visual voicemail (n)~ A feature that allows a user to see and play their voicemail messages from a list, instead of calling voicemail to get their messages.

visualization (n)~ In Windows Media Player, a graphical display that changes in response to the audio signal.

visualization (n)~ A feature of an application that displays data in the form of an image,

diagram, or animation. For example, some databases can interpret and show data in the form of a two- or three-dimensional model.

visualizer (n)~ A component of the Visual Studio debugger user interface that creates a dialog box or other interface to displays a variable or object in a meaningful way that is appropriate to its data type. For example, an HTML visualizer interprets an HTML string and displays the result as it would appear in a browser window, a bitmap visualizer interprets a bitmap structure and displays the graphic it represents, and so on. Some visualizers allow you to edit as well as view the data.

visualizer (n)~ A way to visually represent data in debug mode.

VLAN (n)~ A logical grouping of hosts on one or more local area networks (LANs) that allows communication to occur between hosts as if they were on the same physical LAN.

VLAN Trunk mode (n)~ Trunk mode provides network services or network appliances on a VM with the ability to see traffic from multiple VLANs; a switch port receives traffic from all VLANs that you configure in an allowed VLAN list or through a VM connection.

VLDB (n)~ A database that has become large enough to be a management challenge, requiring extra attention to people, processes, and processes.

VM (n)~ A software implementation of a computer that emulates a complete hardware system, from processor to network card, in a self-contained, isolated software environment, enabling the simultaneous operation of otherwise incompatible operating systems.

VM role (n)~ A cloud service role that provides a customer-customizable virtual machine image.

VMBus (n)~ A communications line used in Hyper-V by virtual machines and certain types of virtual devices. The virtual devices that use virtual machine bus have been optimized for use in virtual machines.

VML (n)~ An XML-based specification for the exchange, editing, and delivery of 2-D vector graphics on the Web. An application of XML (Extensible Markup Language), VML uses XML tags and Cascading Style Sheets to create and place vector graphics, such as circles and squares, in an XML or HTML document, such as a Web page. These graphics, which are rendered in the native operating system, can include color and are editable in a variety of graphics programs.

VMM service template (n)~ A template, also called a virtual machine template, that represents a set of virtual machines that are working together to provide a tool for the customer.

VMQ (PN)~ A feature that uses hardware packet filtering to deliver packet data from an external virtual machine network directly to virtual machines, which reduces the overhead of routing packets and copying them from the management operating system to the virtual machine.

VMRC (n)~ A feature of Virtual Server that allows a running virtual machine to be managed remotely.

vocabulary (n)~ A collection of definitions consisting of friendly names for the facts used in rule conditions and actions. Vocabulary definitions make the rules easier to read, understand, and share by people in a particular business domain.

vocabulary (n)~ A set of related terms used to express concepts in a technical application.

Vocal (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 28.

VOD (n)~ A technology that includes systems, services, and standards for the interactive delivery of streaming video to multimedia clients such as digital set-top boxes.

voice call (n)~ A telephone call where the human voice, rather than data or video, is transmitted (that is, an ordinary telephone call).

voice call (n)~ A Skype call where only audio is used (without video).

voice client (n)~ A client that supports VoIP.

voice clip (n)~ A file, similar to a video clip, that contains a short audio segment that a user records to send to a contact. The clip appears in the contact's conversation window and plays automatically.

voice command (n)~ A spoken command that controls a program or computer operation through speech recognition technology.

voice command mode (n)~ A speech mode that you can use to give commands to a program.

voice comment (n)~ A recording that is attached to your document.

voice connection (n)~ The connection on your phone that allows you to make phone calls.

voice grade ~ The term applied to channels used primarily for speech transmission, generally with a frequency range of about 300 to 3,000 cycles per second (hertz.) Voice Grade channels may be used to send analog or digital data or facsimile.

voice input (n)~ Spoken instructions that a computer translates into executable commands using speech recognition technology or that are embedded into documents with the aid of a microphone.

voice mail (n)~ A system that records and stores telephone messages in a user mailbox.

voice mail system (n)~ A system that records and stores telephone messages in a user mailbox.

voice message (n)~ An electronic message with a primary content of digitized audio.

voice message (n)~ A message recorded for a contact who didn't answer a call.

voice message originator (n)~ An e-mail address that is used on call answering messages. The voice message originator is used as the From' field for Unified Messaging messages and is the address to which non-delivery reports (NDRs) are sent.'

voice messaging (n)~ A system that sends and receives messages in the form of sound recordings.

voice navigation (n)~ A feature that provides turn-by-turn audio directions read out loud to users to go to a given destination.

voice note (n)~ A note that contains recorded information.

Voice over Internet Protocol (n)~ The use of the Internet Protocol (IP) for transmitting voice communications. VoIP delivers digitized audio in packet form and can be used to transmit over intranets, extranets, and the Internet. It is essentially an inexpensive alternative to traditional telephone communication over the circuit-switched Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN). VoIP covers computer-to-computer, computer-to-telephone, and telephone-based communications. For the sake of compatibility and interoperability, a group called the VoIP Forum promotes product development based on

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voice policies (n)~ Define the following for each user, site, or organization that is assigned the policy: A set of calling features that can be enabled or disabled to determine the Enterprise Voice functionality that is available to users. Also, a set of PSTN usage records that define what types of calls are authorized.

voice profile (n)~ Information about your specific speaking style and environment that helps Speech Recognition to better understand the commands you say.

voice recognition (n)~ The ability to interpret vocal commands or convert spoken words into computer-readable text. Speech recognition programs enable you to control an application or enter text by speaking into a microphone, rather than by using a keyboard.

Voice Recorder (PN)~ An app- used to record sounds with the device's microphone and to record phone calls.

voice roaming (n)~ A phone call made in a roaming area. Generally making phone calls or using your data connection when the phone is roaming is more expensive, and the user will be charged additional fees for voice roaming calls.

voice route (n)~ A route that contains instructions that tell Lync Server how to route calls from Enterprise Voice users to phone numbers on the public switched telephone network (PSTN), or a private branch exchange (PBX).

voice shortcut (n)~ A voice command that can be executed by the user at any time and performs an action that typically saves a lot of clicks.

voice tag (n)~ A sound the user records to associate with a telephone number.

Voice User Interface (n)~ An interface that is used to navigate the menus of a Unified Messaging (UM) system using speech inputs.

voiceband ~ A voice grade bandwidth typically spanning between 300 and 3300 Hz.

voicemail (n)~ A system that records and stores telephone messages in a user mailbox.

voicemail (n)~ A telephone message delivered to a voicemail system.

Voicemail ~ A voice message recorded on a computer and sent to a specific person by the computer or telephone system. In effect a more sophisticated telephone answering machine.

voiceprint (n)~ Used in biometric authentication to map the characteristics of an individual's voice, such as pitch and rhythm, and use it to verify their identity.

void (v)~ To prohibit the use of a document as a contract.

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VOIP ~ (Voice Over Internet Protocol)- A system for making cheap phonecalls over the internet instead of via the telephone system.

VoIP gateway (n)~ A computer device that converts between circuit switch telephony protocols and VoIP protocols.

VOIP-enabled Live Meeting trial conference center session (n)~ A Live Meeting session conducted using VoIP to transmit data and conducted on a Live Meeting conference center accessed with a trial account.

volatile memory (n)~ Memory used by a program that can change independently of the program, such as memory shared by another program or by an interrupt service routine.

volatile memory (n)~ Memory, such as RAM, that loses its data when the power is shut off.

volume (n)~ The loudness of an audio signal.

volume (n)~ An area of storage on a hard disk. A volume is formatted by using a file system, such as NTFS, and has a drive letter assigned to it. A single hard disk can have multiple volumes. Some volumes can span multiple hard disks.

volume activation (n)~ The activation of large numbers of software licenses.

Volume Activation Management Tool (PN)~ An MMC snap-in that enables IT professionals to automate and centrally manage the Windows and Microsoft Office volume and retail activation process. VAMT can manage volume activation by using Multiple Activation Keys (MAKs) or the Windows Key Management Service (KMS).

Volume Activation Services (PN)~ A server role in Windows Server that enables users to automate and simplify the issuance and management of Microsoft software volume licenses for a variety of scenarios and environments. With Volume Activation Services, you can install and configure the Key Management Service (KMS) and enable Active Directory-based Activation.

volume bitmap (n)~ A stored reference (which may exist both on hierarchical directory volumes and in memory) to every piece of data that is in the allocation blocks and indicates whether the block is allocated or free for use.

volume control block (n)~ An opaque structure in which a file system maintains state information about a mounted volume.

volume control button (n)~ A hardware button that increases and decreases the sound volume.

volume discount (n)~ The amount subtracted from the unit of a product or service based on the volume purchased.

volume image (n)~ A single Windows image in a Windows image (.wim) file.

volume leveling (n)~ The process of automatically increasing or decreasing the volume during playback to make all audio content sound similar with respect to volume levels. Volume leveling may change the original dynamic range of the content.

volume license (n)~ A license form that allows multiple installations of a particular product.

volume license key (n)~ A product key that is provided to Microsoft customers who choose a Microsoft Volume Licensing program for their organizations and that allows multiple installations of a particular product. The key is assigned to a company or institution intended for their sole use and only for distribution to employees or third parties who are authorized to install and distribute licenses pursuant to the terms of their license agreement.

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volume map control block (n)~ An opaque structure that stores virtual block number (VBN) to logical block number (LBN) mappings for an a volume file of a file system.

volume master key (n)~ An advanced encryption standard (AES) 256-bit key that is used by BitLocker Drive Encryption to encrypt the full volume encryption key. There is only one volume master key per volume.

volume mount point (n)~ A point of access to a volume (or multiple volumes) that users and applications can use to unify disparate file systems into one logical system.

volume serial number (n)~ The optional identifying volume number of a disk or tape. MS-DOS systems use the term volume serial number. Apple Macintosh systems use the term volume reference number. A volume serial number is not the same as a volume label or volume name. Compare volume label.

volume set (n)~ A volume that consists of disk space on one or more physical disks. A volume set is created by using basic disks and is supported only in WindowsNT4.0 or earlier. Volume sets were replaced by spanned volumes, which use dynamic disks.

Volume Shadow Copy Service (n)~ A Windows Server 2003 technology that supports creation of single point-in-time shadow copies - also known as snapshots - of single or multiple volumes without impacting file server performance. Volume Shadow Copy Service also supports backups of open files.

volume snapshot (n)~ A snapshot of a volume that is made at a specific point in time.

volume snapshot device (n)~ A virtual device created by System Restore that is needed to set a system restore point.

volume-leveling value (n)~ A value that is included with Windows Media Format (WMF) or MP3 format files that allows volume leveling to work.

voucher (n)~ A record of a vendor transaction, including the vendor's name and address, description of goods or services received, document number, terms of payment, due date and amount due.

voucher number (n)~ A unique identifier for a transaction or group of transactions.

VpB (oth)~ A corporation tax in the Netherlands.

VPN (n)~ The extension of a private network that encompasses encapsulated, encrypted, and authenticated links across shared or public networks. VPN connections typically provide remote access and router-to-router connections to private networks over the Internet.

VPN client (n)~ A computer that initiates a VPN connection to a VPN server. A VPN client can be an individual computer that obtains a remote access VPN connection or a router that obtains a router-to-router VPN connection.

VPN device (n)~ A device that is configured for a virtual private network.

VPN Gateway (PN)~ A service that allow on-premises networks to be securely connected through site-to-site VPNs to Azure using industry standard protocols IPsec and IKE.

VPN quarantine (n)~ A network where clients that do not conform to specific criteria are placed.

VPN Reconnect (PN)~ A Windows feature that enables your PC to maintain a persistent VPN connection across network changes.

VPN server (n)~ A computer that accepts virtual private network (VPN) connections from VPN clients. A VPN server can provide a remote access VPN connection or a router-to-router VPN connection.

v-root (n)~ The root directory that a user sees when connected to an Internet server, such as an HTTP or FTP server. The virtual root is actually a pointer to the physical root directory, which may be in a different location, such as on another server. The advantages of using a virtual root include being able to create a simple URL for the Internet site and to move the root directory without affecting the URL.

VS 2013 Shell (PN)~ A solution which allows you to create your own Visual Studio-based application in either integrated or isolated mode. In integrated mode, many Visual Studio features are available in addition to your application. In the isolated mode, you choose a subset of Visual Studio features that you wish to distribute along with your own extension.

VS Enterprise (PN)~ The edition of Visual Studio 2015 including all of the features available with the development tools to build mission-critical enterprise solutions.

VS Enterprise 2015 (PN)~ The edition of Visual Studio 2015 including all of the features available with the development tools to build mission-critical enterprise solutions.

VS Express 2013 for Web (PN)~ Visual Studio Express 2013 for Web provides the core tools for creating compelling, innovative web applications and services.

VS Express 2013 for Windows (PN)~ Visual Studio Express 2013 for Windows provides the core tools that are required to build compelling, innovative Windows Store apps.

VS Express 2013 for Windows Desktop (PN)~ Visual Studio Express 2013 for Windows Desktop enables the creation of desktop apps in C#, Visual Basic, and C++, and supports Windows Presentation Foundation (WPF), Windows Forms, and Win32.

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VS Express for Windows Phone (PN)~ Visual Studio Express Edition that works as an add-in to Visual Studio Professional, Premium or Ultimate editions. The Windows Phone SDK provides also a stand-alone Visual Studio Express for Windows Phone. It consists of a designer, phone emulator, and the assets to build apps and games for Windows Phone.

VS Premium 2013 (PN)~ An environment consisting of powerful tools for teams collaborating in developing apps for PCs, mobile, and the cloud.

VS Professional 2013 (PN)~ Visual Studio Professional 2013 can help you create applications that have innovative user experiences that delight your customers. The integrated environment makes complex tasks easier so that you can focus on achieving your goals. By using Visual Studio Professional 2013, you can deliver quality applications on Windows, Office, Windows Phone, the web, or the cloud. When you combine it with Windows 8.1, you'll be able to build Windows Store apps.

VS Ultimate 2013 (PN)~ Visual Studio Ultimate 2013 is the state-of-the-art development solution that empowers teams of all sizes to design and create compelling apps to delight users.

VS2013 ARM Cross Tools Command Prompt (PN)~ A command prompt that is run in the Visual Studio 2013 ARM Cross Tools program.

VS2013 Cross Tools Command Prompt (n)~ A command prompt that is run in the VS2013 Cross Tools program.

VS2013 Native Tools Command Prompt (n)~ A command prompt that is run in the VS2013 Native Tools program.

VSAPI (n)~ A virus-scanning API that is used by third-party antivirus service providers to protect computers that have the Exchange Server 2007 Mailbox server role installed.

VSCode (PN)~ A free code editor and cross-platform development tool in the Visual Studio family supporting OSX, Linux, and Windows, redefined and optimized for building and debugging modern web and cloud applications.

VSGA (PN)~ A customized VS environment in the Visual Studio Graphics Diagnostics (VSGD) toolset in Visual Studio 2013 Update 3 containing the necessary components for analyzing graphics frames and helping diagnose graphics rendering and performance issues in DirectX apps.

VSIP Program (PN)~ A program that assists partners in building, integrating, and selling applications, tools, components, and even entire programming languages with Visual Studio 2005 and Visual Studio 2005 Team System. The VSIP program offers unique benefits to all its members-€"developers, tools ISVs, and line of business and infrastructure ISVs.

VSS (n)~ A Windows Server 2003 technology that supports creation of single point-in-time shadow copies - also known as snapshots - of single or multiple volumes without impacting file server performance. Volume Shadow Copy Service also supports backups of open files.

VSS express writer (n)~ A scheme for applications to only identify their components requiring to be backed up without the necessity of creating a full VSS writer.

VSS Upgrade Wizard (n)~ A wizard which is used to upgrade Visual SourceSafe to Team Foundation Server. Upgrading your code projects, files, version history, labels, and user information from Visual SourceSafe to Team Foundation Server (TFS) or Visual Studio Online version control has many benefits for your team. TFS version control is a modern version control system that is fully integrated with the suite of ALM tools in Visual Studio 2012 and Team Foundation Server.

VSS writer (n)~ A component within an application that interfaces with the VSS platform

infrastructure during backups to ensure that application data is ready for shadow copy creation.

VSTA (n)~ A family of Microsoft Visual Studio add-in software that allows developers to use Visual Basic and Visual C# to develop and customize applications built on the Microsoft .NET Framework.

VSTO (PN)~ A set of development tools available in the form of a Visual Studio add-in (project templates) and a runtime that allows Microsoft Office 2003 and later versions of Office applications to host the .NET Framework Common Language Runtime (CLR) to expose their functionality via .NET.

VTBL (oth)~ A table of function pointers, such as an implementation of a class. The pointers in the VTBL point to the members of the interfaces that an object supports.

Vtunnel ~ Web proxy supporting SSL via the HTTPS encryption protocol. ,a href='http://www.vtunnel.com/'>http://www.vtunnel.com/

VUI (n)~ An interface that is used to navigate the menus of a Unified Messaging (UM) system using speech inputs.

vulnerability (n)~ Any weakness, administrative process or act, or physical exposure that makes a computer susceptible to exploit by a threat.

W3 (n)~ A set of interlinked documents in a hypertext system. The user enters the web through a home page.

W3C (n)~ A consortium of commercial and educational institutions that oversees research and promotes standards in all areas related to the World Wide Web.

W3C ~ (World Wide Web Consortium)- An influential group of interested parties who agree what is and isn't official- HTML. Originally WWWC, but W3C is a lot easier to say.

W9 (n)~ An official form issued by the US Internal Revenue Service that is used to provide a payee's taxation identification number to a payer.

WAF (n)~ An appliance, server plugin, or filter that applies a set of rules to an HTTP conversation to identify and block common attacks to web applications.

wait condition (n)~ A workflow condition that enables a workflow to block its own execution.

waiting call (n)~ A new call (i.e., a call that has not yet been accepted) or a call returned from a prior transfer. After a timeout, unsuccessfully connected transferred calls are listed again as waiting calls.

Waiting for Call (n)~ A telephony signal that Network Connections has put the modem in Listen mode and is waiting for incoming calls.

waiting thread (n)~ A thread whose execution is blocked while waiting for a wait function to return.

waive charge (v)~ To withdraw the interest or fees originally owed by a party.

Wake On LAN (PN)~ The technology that allows a remote network device (either on a wired or wireless network) to remotely cause a host PC to wake from a sleep state so that it can provide some service to that remote device.

wake-up packet (n)~ A packet that is sent by a Configuration Manager primary site server to bring computers out of a sleep state so that they can perform a management function, such as installing a mandatory software update.

wall (n)~ An area in Microsoft Dynamics CRM where information is displayed about the user and the records that the user follows.

wall reference line (n)~ The line that extends from the wall begin point to the wall endpoint. Although the wall reference line is typically centered on the wall or aligned with one edge of the wall, you can locate it any distance you want from the wall.

Wallet (PN)~ The feature on Windows Phone where a person can add credit cards that can be used to purchase things through the Store or for in-app purchases. Depending on the phone, locale, and OEM, if users add credit cards to Wallet, they will also be able to pay for things with their phones using NFC. The Wallet can also be used to save coupons' that the user may receive from businesses.'

wallet card (n)~ The wallet card works by providing your most important medical information if you are in need of critical care inside or outside a medical facility.

wallpaper (n)~ In a graphical user interface such as Windows, a pattern or picture in the screen background that can be chosen by the user.

wallpaper (n)~ In a graphical user interface such as Windows, a pattern or picture in the

screen background that can be chosen by the user.

Wallpaper ~ A picture or motif on your Windows desktop. To change the Windows wallpaper right-click anywhere on the desktop, select Properties from the pop-up menu, choose the Desktop tab and select a new entry from the list under Background. To add pictures of your own to the list, save them as .bmp(bitmap) files and put them in your Windows folder.

Wallpaper & lock screens (PN)~ The Personalization subcategory containing apps with special wallpaper and lock screens for your PC and phone.

wall-time (n)~ The total time taken by a computer to complete a task which is the sum of CPU time, I/O time, and the communication channel delay.

WAMS (PN)~ The Microsoft Azure service that allows you to create workflows for the creation, management, and distribution of digital media.

WAN (n)~ A communications network connecting geographically separated computers, printers, and other devices. A WAN enables any connected device to interact with any other on the network.

WAN ~ (Wide Area Network)- A sort of group of networks, or more properly- LANs, connected together.

WAP (n)~ A standard protocol for providing Internet communications and advanced telephony services on phones, pagers, PDAs, and other wireless terminals.

WAP ~ (Wireless Application Protocol; pr. 'wapp' or 'wopp') A system to enable early mobile phones to browse the World Wide Web. In practise the site has to be specially designed and text only, and only a very few sites have bothered. Now largely obsolete, as smartphones can display the original sites pretty well.

WAP Connection (PN)~ An option that allows the user to specify how the Wireless Application Protocol connection will be handled by the device.

WAP gateway (n)~ A software usually on a mobile operator's network that converts desktop webpages to a mobile format. Helpful for older phone models that can't render the full desktop page.

warehouse (n)~ A building or structure where materials or goods are stored on an interim basis until they are transferred to their destination.

warez ~ General term used to describe cracks, patches, keys, key generators or other methods that allow software applications to be used without paying a license fee, i.e. illegal pirate software.

warm (n)~ Pertaining to the intermediate rating of perceived interest that an account, opportunity, or lead has about a product or service.

warm boot (n)~ The restarting of a running computer without first turning off the power.

Warm Boot ~ Rebooting the system by using a software command rather than turning the power off, then on. The system is reset but power is never interrupted

warm latency (n)~ The time to create a new workflow instance when the workflow type has already been compiled.

warm standby (adj)~ A method of redundancy in which the secondary (i.e., backup) system runs in the background of the primary system. Data is mirrored to the secondary server at regular intervals, which means that there are times when both servers do not contain the exact same data.

warm standby server (n)~ A standby server that contains a copy of a database that is asynchronously updated, and that can be brought online fairly quickly.

warm start (n)~ The restarting of a running computer without first turning off the power.

warning (n)~ A message that notifies you of a build issue.

warning alert (n)~ An alert that helps users diagnose potential problems with their data protection schema.

warning beep (n)~ A sound that alerts the user to an issue.

Warning Computers (n)~ The label in the row of the Results pane that displays the number of instances where a computer has unresolved alerts with a severity level of Warning.

warning icon (n)~ An icon that indicates a security risk.

warning level (n)~ The point at which users are nearing their quota limit.

warning message (n)~ A message that appears on the screen to alert the user to something that must not be addressed.

warp (v)~ To distort the appearance of an object by squeezing some parts together and stretching other parts farther apart.

warping (n)~ The process of distorting a picture unevenly by squeezing some parts together and stretching other parts farther apart.

WAS (n)~ A service that provides process activation, resource management, and health management services for message-activated applications.

WAS (PN)~ An end-to-end test lab solution that enables the automation of computer and image inventory, test execution, and local results generation in a pre-manufacturing lab environment.

watch (n)~ An expression or a variable that appears in the Watch window.

watch (v)~ To monitor an e-mail conversation or newsgroup thread. The headers for messages in a watched conversation appear in a different color, which makes them easier to find in a message list.

watch folder (n)~ A computer folder to which a job template is bound and which detects when specified media file types arrive in it.

watch list (n)~ A list of connection attempts by federated partners that may require the administrator to take action to effectively monitor and control domain usage. Such attempts can include potentially suspicious activity or a higher volume of usage than the current trust relationship supports.

Watch window (PN)~ A Visual Studio debugging window that is available in break mode and that provides the value of a variable or an expression.

watchdog (n)~ A hardware device that monitors system health and functionality by communicating with the system software. The communication is through a dedicated device driver or device timer.

watchdog driver (n)~ A hardware device that monitors system health and functionality by communicating with the system software. The communication is through a dedicated device driver or device timer.

watchdog timer (n)~ A hardware device that monitors system health and functionality by communicating with the system software. The communication is through a dedicated device driver or device timer.

watcher node (n)~ A specific agent-managed computer that is designated to monitor a feature on another computer such as a database or a web application.

Water (PN)~ The Microsoft-supplied default attract application for Surface units. Customers can customize the background and reflection images in this application, but the water effects stay the same.

Water Configuration tool (n)~ The tool that you use to customize Water.

Watercolor (n)~ A filter effect in Windows Movie Maker.

watermark (n)~ An image that appears as the background to a document. Generally faded and transparent, so that text can be clearly read over it.

watermark (n)~ A threshold used to manage the memory consumption on each cache host. The high watermark and low watermark specify when objects are evicted out of memory.

WAU (n)~ An upgrade option that allows users to upgrade from one edition of Windows to another by purchasing the upgrade online. It is enabled by Software Licensing Services (SLS) technology which allows a digital lincense to determine what features are enabled or disabled allowing Microsoft to sell either additional licenses or product upgrades through digital licenses (PUP-DL). Customers may either buy full packaged product (FPP) or upgrade quickly and conveniently electronically.

WAV (n)~ A file format in which Windows stores sounds as waveforms. Such files have the extension .wav. Depending on the sampling frequency, on whether the sound is monaural or stereo, and on whether 8 or 16 bits are used for each sample, one minute of sound can occupy as little as 644 kilobytes or as much as 27 megabytes of storage.

WAV file, Wave ~ A computer sound recording. WAV files tend to be very large, so sound recordings are often compressed into- MP3s- on the internet, giving a slightly lower quality but- much- smaller files.

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wave (n)~ A logical grouping of warehouse work items that is created by means of a wave template configuration, processed either automatically or manually, and then released to pick the items for production or shipping.

wave device (n)~ A hardware device capable of reproducing sound.

wavelength ~ The distance between the crests of a wave in a radio signal, measured as the speed of light divided by the frequency in- Hz.

wavelet (n)~ A mathematical function that varies over a limited extent of time. Wavelets are coming into increasing use for analyzing signals (such as sound). They have limited duration and sudden changes in frequency and amplitude rather than the infinite duration and constant amplitude and frequency, of the sine and cosine functions.

wax paper (n)~ In the Comfy Cakes game, a piece of parchment paper on the conveyor belt for a new cake that the player will try to bake'. Each paper represents an order for a new cake

WBEM (n)~ An initiative undertaken by the Distributed Management Task Force (DMTF) to provide enterprise system managers with a standard solution for management.

WBF (PN)~ The collection of technologies and infrastructure required to support biometrics in Windows.

WBS (n)~ A deliverable-oriented grouping of project elements that organizes and defines the total work scope of the project. Each descending level represents an increasingly detailed definition of the project work.

w-buffer (n)~ A buffer that stores a depth value for each pixel in a scene. Pixels with a small z-value overwrite pixels with a large z-value.

WCE (PN)~ A command-line program launched by ACT-DC and configured by the user through the data collection package (DCP) settings. It may run immediately and exit or it may continue to monitor system activity throughout the duration of time configured by the user.

WCF (PN)~ A managed technology that is used to build and manage service-oriented Windows systems.

WCF Data Services (PN)~ A component of the .NET Framework that enables the user to create services that use the Open Data Protocol (OData) to expose and consume data over the Web or intranet by using the semantics of representational state transfer (REST).

WCF service (n)~ An application service such as authentication, profile properties, or roles, that can be accessed by any non-ASP.NET application that can read and send messages in SOAP format. WCF services enable different types of applications to share common data, such as user credentials for logging in.

WCF Service Connector (PN)~ An out-of-the-box BDC connector that ships with WSS. It provides connectivity between BCS and a WCF service endpoint.

WDF (n)~ A framework that provides prewritten support for the requirements of Windows driver model (WDM), giving Microsoft Windows device-driver developers the ability to better focus on their device models. The driver framework reduces the amount of new code required to provide a full-featured WDM device driver.

WDI (n)~ A framework that enables root cause detection of failures for Windows components through dynamic tracing.

WDK (PN)~ The SDK that contains all the tools and downloads needed to build a driver for Windows.

WDL (n)~ A collection of hardware device drivers for a Microsoft Windows operating system that were not included in the original Windows package.

WDM (n)~ A driver model based on the Windows NT driver model that is designed to provide a common architecture of I/O services for Windows operating systems for specific classes of drivers. These driver classes include USB and IEEE 1394 buses, audio, still-image capture, video capture, and HID-compliant devices such as USB mice, keyboards, and joysticks. Provides a model for writing kernel-mode drivers and minidrivers, and provides extensions for Plug and Play and power management.

weak PIN (n)~ Any PIN that could be easily guessed by a hacker.

Wealth Estimator (PN)~ A tool that enables a user to compute the future value of money.

Weapons (n)~ A content descriptor developed by Microsoft.

Weather (PN)~ An application that provides current weather forecasts with customized locations and interactive weather maps.

Weather (PN)~ The News & weather subcategory containing apps with information about

weather, including current forecasts or historical data.

Weather Bar (n)~ A feature in the Outlook calendar that can be enabled to display the weather forecast for a selected location.

weather station (n)~ A device that contains many sensors (thermometer, rain gauge, barometer, etc.) to measure atmospheric data such as temperature, air pressure or humidity.

web (n)~ A set of interlinked documents in a hypertext system. The user enters the web through a home page.

WEB (n)~ A content rating system for Web sites developed by Microsoft.

Web (PN)~ An API for AtomPub and syndication.

Web 2.0 ~ A set of technologies and applications that enable efficient interaction among people, content, and data in support of collectively fostering new businesses, technology offerings, and social structures.

Web address (n)~ An address that uniquely identifies a location on the Internet. A URL is usually preceded by http://, as in http://www.microsoft.com. A URL can contain more detail, such as the name of a page of hypertext, often with the file name extension .html or .htm.

Web Analytics (PN)~ A set of features that provides data analysis and reporting on Web traffic, search, and SharePoint assets. This information can be used to tailor systems to meet users' needs, optimize how they use and discover information, and to create targeted content.

Web analytics ~ The use of a range of quantitative analyses to understand Web site performance and visitor experience. These analyses include usage levels and patterns on an individual and aggregate level.

Web Analytics service application (PN)~ A SharePoint service application that collects, reports, and analyzes the usage and effectiveness of SharePoint Server sites.

Web Analytics Web Part (PN)~ A Web Part available to end users that displays the most frequently viewed content and search queries.

Web Analytics Web Service (PN)~ A service that processes analytics logging data about a SharePoint Server site and returns aggregated data.

web app (n)~ A client-server program accessed over a network that uses a web browser as the interface for the end user.

Web app Open Platform Interface (PN)~ An interface that enables a web application server (for example, Office Web Apps Server) to access and change files that are stored by a host server (such as SharePoint Server).

Web application (n)~ A software program that uses Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) for its core communication protocol and that delivers Web-based information to the user in the Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) language.

web application (n)~ A client-server program accessed over a network that uses a web browser as the interface for the end user.

Web Application Firewall (n)~ An appliance, server plugin, or filter that applies a set of rules to an HTTP conversation to identify and block common attacks to web applications.

Web Application Firewall (Units) (n)~ A resource of the 'CDN' service for 'Pay-As-You-Go' billing based on the number of firewall instances deployed.

web application hybrid (n)~ A web application that combines functionality or data from multiple sources into a single, integrated service, application, or medium.

Web Application Proxy (PN)~ The Remote Access role service in Windows Server 2012 R2 that allows administrators to publish applications for external access.

Web Apps (n)~ A feature of App Service that allows developers to create and deploy business-scalable mission-critical web apps.

Web archive (n)~ A presentation saved in MHTML format that integrates all supporting information, including graphics and other files, into a single file.

Web beacon (n)~ An external reference, such as a graphic image, linked to an external Web server that is placed in an HTML-formatted message. It can be used to verify that your e-mail address is valid when the message is opened and images downloaded.

Web browser (n)~ A software program used to display webpages and to navigate the Internet.

Web browsing (PN)~ The Utilities & tools subcategory containing apps to help you when browsing the Internet.

Web chat (n)~ A content descriptor developed by Microsoft.

Web client (n)~ A computer that uses a Web server.

Web component (n)~ A software component that requires IIS. Web components include IIS Virtual Directory setup to support Address Book Server, the Web Conferencing Server (downloading of meeting content), and the IM Conferencing group expansion Web service.

Web conference (n)~ An online gathering of people facilitated by software that allows participants to view, and optionally control, shared content and communicate with each other using various means, such as a telephone conference call.

web conferencing (n)~ Functionality supplied by the Web Conferencing service such as data sharing, and uploading documents and PowerPoint presentations, by using whiteboards and desktop sharing.

Web Conferencing Edge Server (n)~ An Office Communications Server that resides in the perimeter network and enables data collaboration with external users.

Web Conferencing Server (n)~ An Office Communications Server that manages data collaboration (e.g., application sharing, polling) for online conferences.

web connection (n)~ A connection between the user's device and a server that provides access to the Internet, typically through an Internet service provider.

web console (n)~ The browser-based interface that allows you to access the monitoring and reporting workspaces according to your user role.

Web Content Filter (n)~ An Internet service that determines the type of content on a particular Web site allowing the user or an administrator to block inappropriate content.

web context (n)~ A security context in Windows that controls capabilities. Windows Store apps written in HTML/JavaScript can contain content stored in a local or web context. Script files acquired from the Windows Store (and originally packaged with the application) can access WinRT APIs, but content dynamically downloaded from the web runs with restricted capabilities, much like those afforded to browser-based script today.

web crawler (n)~ An automated program that searches the Internet for new Web documents and places their addresses and content-related information in a database, which

can be accessed with a search engine. Generally considered to be a type of bot, or Internet robot.

Web Deploy (PN)~ A framework for automating the deployment of Web sites.

Web Deployment Agent Service (PN)~ A Windows service that enables you to perform MS Deploy operations such as dump and sync over a network. By default, the remote service runs by using the Network Service account.

Web Deployment Framework (PN)~ The managed code framework that includes public APIs and the underlying deployment tool engine. This is the top-level node and cannot be removed.

Web deployment package (n)~ A compressed (.zip) file or a folder that contains web site files, that is used to deploy a web site in IIS.

Web Deployment Tool (PN)~ A framework for automating the deployment of Web sites.

Web discussion (n)~ Comments that users attach to Web pages and documents.

Web Distributed Authoring and Versioning (n)~ A set of extensions to the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) that facilitates collaborative editing and file management between users located remotely from each other on the Internet.

Web Edit (PN)~ A feature that simplifies the task of creating new SharePoint data. It makes it easier for users to enter free-form information or add photos, Web Parts or files to a SharePoint page.

Web Edition (PN)~ The edition of Microsoft Azure SQL Database that offers relational databases run (up to 5 GB) on shared resources, with built-in replicas within a datacenter, and dynamic scale-out of thousands of distributed databases.

Web e-mail (n)~ A content descriptor developed by Microsoft.

web farm (n)~ A network load balancing cluster of servers that support client Web site requests.

web filtering (n)~ A method of blocking access to websites based on their content. For example, In Windows Live Family Safety, parents can specify a filtering level, such as Strict or Basic, for their child.

Web folder (n)~ A folder on a Web server.

Web Folders (n)~ A shortcut you use to save, open, copy, or delete files on a Web or FTP server. Some Web folders, such as document libraries, have functionality not available with local folders. You'll find Web folders in My Network Places or Web Folders.

Web Forms (n)~ The ASP.NET page framework, which consists of programmable Web pages (called Web Forms pages) that contain reusable server controls.

Web Forms Server Control (PN)~ Web form server controls are used for designing the user interface of the application and posting data on the server. Although similar to HTML controls in appearance and operations, server controls run on the server. It is easier to program with these controls because the methods, properties, and events epxosed by these controls are consistent and utilize the .NET Framework class library.

web front-end component (n)~ A component that interacts with the users and other external systems in various ways.

Web hosting (PN)~ The Developer tools subcategory containing apps to help developers with the web hosting aspects of building an app.

Web hosting service (n)~ A wide variety of activities that provide computer and

communication facilities to businesses or individuals, especially for use in creating Web and electronic commerce sites. A Web host provides such services as news, mail, or data to computers that connect to it. A Web host can provide high-speed access to the Internet, redundant power and data storage, and 24-hour maintenance at a lower cost than implementing the same services independently.

web layout view (n)~ A view of a document as it will appear in a Web browser. For example, the document appears as one long page (without page breaks) and text and tables wrap to fit in the window.

web log (n)~ A frequently updated online journal or column.

Web Management Service (n)~ A service that enables remote and delegated management of a Web server and its Web sites and applications.

Web master (n)~ A person responsible for creating and maintaining a World Wide Web site. A webmaster is often responsible for responding to e-mail, ensuring the site is operating properly, creating and updating Web pages, and maintaining the overall structure and design of the site.

Web Meeting Place (n)~ A Live Meeting session type designed for smaller, more collaborative meetings.

Web method (n)~ A procedure that is exposed to Web service clients as an operation that can be called on the Web service.

Web Note (n)~ A feature in the Spartan browser that allows customers to write or type on webpages from within the browser, using digital ink.

web package (n)~ A collection of files, settings, databases, and auxiliary information that is packaged as a file structure or as a compressed file for deployment.

web page (n)~ A document on the World Wide Web. A Web page consists of an HTML file, with associated files for graphics and scripts, in a particular directory on a particular machine (and thus identifiable by an URL). Usually a Web page contains links to other Web pages.

Web Page Preview (n)~ An option that displays the Web page in a Web browser.

Web page report view (n)~ A report type that contains a Web page.

Web Part (n)~ A reusable component that wraps Web-based content (such as XML, HTML, and scripting) with a standard property schema and displays that in a cohesive unit on a page.

Web Part description file (n)~ An .xml file that defines the default property settings for a Web Part, including references to other files that are required to run and display the part.

Web Part zone (n)~ A container with a set of properties that can be configured to control the organization and format of Web Parts on a Web Part Page.

Web Parts (n)~ An integrated set of controls for creating Web sites that enable end users to modify the content, appearance, and behavior of Web pages directly from a browser.

Web Parts connection (n)~ An association between two server controls residing in a WebPartZoneBase zone that enables them to share data, with one control acting as the provider of data and the other control acting as the consumer. A connection is encapsulated within a System.Web.UI.WebControls.WebParts.WebPartConnection object.

Web Parts control (n)~ A control that is part of the Web Parts control set.

Web Parts control set (n)~ The integrated set of ASP.NET software components that

provide personalization, structural components such as zones and the WebPartManager control, Web Parts UI controls, and other components for building Web Parts controls and applications.

Web Parts page (n)~ An ASP.NET Web page that includes Web Parts controls that let users personalize the page, such as selecting the information to display.

Web performance test (n)~ A test type that targets the validation of Web pages and HTTP requests.

Web Performance Test Editor (PN)~ The Visual Studio editor in which a Web test is edited. It displays a tree structure of request nodes.

Web Performance Test Result Viewer (PN)~ A Visual Studio window where Web tests are run and results are displayed.

Web PI (n)~ A wizard that automates the installation of several commonly used Web technologies from a single installation point. These technologies include all the IIS features like ASP and ASP.NET, as well as Application Request Routing (ARR), Visual Web Developer Express, SQL Server Express, etc.

Web Platform Installer (n)~ A wizard that automates the installation of several commonly used Web technologies from a single installation point. These technologies include all the IIS features like ASP and ASP.NET, as well as Application Request Routing (ARR), Visual Web Developer Express, SQL Server Express, etc.

Web playlist (n)~ A playlist file (with an .isx file name extension) that is stored on the Web server and used by the Web Playlists feature. The file is an XML-formatted file.

Web Playlists (PN)~ The name of an extension that lets the user create server-controlled sequences of digital media content and to prevent caching of content on end-user computers.

Web pool (n)~ A grouping of one or more URLs served by a worker process.

Web Pool Agent (n)~ An isolated process under which the Certificate Lifecyle Manager (CLM) web portal runs.

web portal (n)~ A user interface implemented by a software application via a component of a web server, such as IIS.

web presence provider (n)~ A Web hosting and Internet service provider who manages the Web server hardware and software required to make a Web site available on the Internet.

Web project (n)~ A collection of files that specifies elements of a Web application.

web proxy (n)~ A method exposed in a client object model to issue requests from SharePoint to a remote service that developers can use in apps for SharePoint.

Web Proxy AutoDiscovery (n)~ A standard networking protocol used to help Internet client software automatically locate and interface with cache services within a network.

Web publishing (n)~ The process of publishing content to an intranet or Internet site.

Web query (n)~ A query that retrieves data stored on your intranet or the Internet.

Web reference (n)~ A reference that provides access to an available resource by using an Internet protocol such as SOAP or HTTP.

Web Request Throttling (n)~ A feature that offers improved reliability by throttling client requests and notifying SharePoint administrators when performance is in jeopardy. It monitors parameters such as available memory, number of requests in the queue, and

wait times, and rejects incoming requests if performance values cross predefined thresholds.

Web resource (n)~ Web content that can be stored on the server and executed in the browser.

Web restrictions (n)~ A feature of Parental Controls that allows users to block Web sites that they don't want to view.

web role (n)~ A cloud service role that provides an operating environment for running web sites or applications as supported by Internet Information Services (IIS) 7.0.

Web root (n)~ The root directory for a Web site, where the content files are stored. In (IIS), the home directory and all its subdirectories are available to users by default. Also, the root directory for an IIS service. Typically, the home directory for a site contains the home page.

Web server (n)~ A server computer that hosts Web pages and responds to requests from browsers.

Web server control (n)~ An ASP.NET server control that belongs to the System.Web.UI.WebControls namespace. Web server controls are richer and more abstract than HTML server controls. A Web server control has an asp tag prefix on an ASP.NET page, such as <asp:Button runat=server' />.'

Web Server Management Enumerator module (PN)~ A probe action module type that performs a WS-Management Enumerate operation.

Web Service Connector (PN)~ An out-of-the-box BDC connector that ships with WSS. It provides connectivity between BCS and a Web service endpoint.

Web Service Description Language Schema (n)~ An interface implemented in the XML message format for describing the network services offered by the server.

Web Service Details window (n)~ The window that displays the behavior specification for a Web service endpoint. For example, it displays the operations for a Web service endpoint.

Web service endpoint (n)~ An endpoint that exposes a Web service.

Web service extension (n)~ An ISAPI or CGI that extends IIS functionality beyond serving static pages.

Web services (n)~ Protocols that enable computers to work together by exchanging messages. Web services are based on the standard protocols of XML, SOAP and WSDL, which allow them to interoperate across platforms and programming languages, including the ability to manage federated identities and security.

Web Services Description Language (n)~ An XML format for describing Web services. WSDL allows Web service providers and users of such services to work together easily by enabling the separation of the description of the abstract functionality offered by a service from concrete details of a service description such as how' and 'where' that functionality is offered.'

Web Services Federation (PN)~ A specification that defines a model and a set of messages for brokering trust and the federation of identity and authentication information across different trust realms. The WS-Federation specification identifies two sources of identity and authentication requests across trust realms: active requestors, such as Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP)-enabled applications, and passive requestors, which are

defined as Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) browsers that can support broadly supported versions of HTTP, for example, HTTP- 1.1.

Web Services Security (PN)~ A series of specifications that describe how to attach signature and encryption headers to Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP) messages. In addition, WS-Security describes how to attach security tokens, including binary security tokens such as X.509 certificates and Kerberos tickets, to messages. In Active Directory Federation Services (ADFS), WS-Security is used when Kerberos signs security tokens.

Web Site Administration tool (n)~ A set of prewritten ASP.NET pages that can be used by individuals with no programming skills to configure a Web application.

Web Site Certificate Wizard (n)~ A wizard that enables the user to add or configure certificates to web sites.

Web Slice (PN)~ A piece or slice of a Web page that users can directly subscribe to from the browser. The browser checks if the piece of the web has updates, and indicates to the user when there are new updates available. Users can preview the piece of the Web before navigating to the full Web page.

Web slide (n)~ A slide that provides each meeting participant with an independent connection to a Web page that is specified by the presenter.

Web synchronization (n)~ In merge replication, a feature that lets you replicate data by using the HTTPS protocol.

Web Test Editor (n)~ The Visual Studio editor in which a Web test is edited. It displays a tree structure of requests nodes.

Web Test Recorder (PN)~ A feature in Visual Studio Team Edition that records the actions you perform while you browse a Web site. As you move through the site, recorded requests are added to the Web test.

Web Viewer (PN)~ A web-based viewer that displays generated reports in a web browser.

web worker API (n)~ The API that defines a way to run scripts in the background. Web Workers are specified in the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)'s Web Workers specification.

Web-based application (n)~ A software program that uses Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) for its core communication protocol and that delivers Web-based information to the user in the Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) language.

web-based application (n)~ A software program that uses Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) for its core communication protocol and that delivers Web-based information to the user in the Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) language.

Web-based Distributed Authoring and Versioning (PN)~ A set of extensions to the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) that facilitates collaborative editing and file management between users located remotely from each other on the Internet.

Web-based e-mail (n)~ Electronic mail that can be accessed through a Web site.

web-based e-mail (n)~ Electronic mail that can be accessed through a Web site.

Web-Based Enterprise Management (n)~ An initiative undertaken by the Distributed Management Task Force (DMTF) to provide enterprise system managers with a standard solution for management.

web-based seminar (n)~ A seminar conducted through the Internet.

web-based tool (n)~ A web-based application utility or feature that aids in accomplishing

a task or set of tasks.

webcam (n)~ A camera for use with a computer to transmit a video picture.

Webcam ~ (WEB CAMera)- a kind of cheap TV camera which you can use for videoconferencing over the internet, or just showing off. They are very popular for making video calls over the internet.

webcast (n)~ A series of digital media files (audio or video) delivered to users over the Web.

WebDAV (n)~ A set of extensions to the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) that facilitates collaborative editing and file management between users located remotely from each other on the Internet.

WebDAV 7.5 for IIS 7 (PN)~ An extension for the HTTP/1.1 protocol to allow clients to publish, lock, and manage resources on the Web.

WebDAV injector (n)~ Code that loads WebDAV objects at runtime.

WebDAV provider (n)~ An application that presents WebDAV services to users, for example Microsoft SharePoint.

web-enabled (adj)~ Pertaining to an application or other software that is able to connect to the World Wide Web and get or post data provided the appropriate network infrastructure is available.

web-enabled application (n)~ A software program that uses Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) for its core communication protocol and that delivers Web-based information to the user in the Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) language.

Web-enabled InfoPath form for mobile devices (n)~ A form that can be opened and filled in on a mobile device, like a PDA or smartphone.

web-enabled mobile phone (n)~ A mobile phone that can view web content by connecting directly to the Internet.

Webhook (n)~ In web development, a method of augmenting or altering the behavior of a web page, or web application, with custom callbacks, which may be maintained, modified, and managed by third-party users and developers who may not necessarily be affiliated with the originating website or application.

Webhost ~ A company which makes webpages available on the World Wide Web, usually as a commercial venture.

webinar (n)~ A seminar conducted through the Internet.

WebInbox (n)~ A message center in Project where a workgroup manager can view Web-based messages from workgroup members who are using Microsoft Project Central. The manager can update the project schedule based on the responses of workgroup members.

weblet (n)~ A class that generates content in HTML code sothat Web applications can display active, current content and data.

weblog (n)~ A frequently updated online journal or column.

Weblog ~ A website documenting someone's thoughts or experiences, also known as a- blog.

Webmail ~ Email controlled from a website such as Hotmail or Yahoo instead of with a dedicated mail program like Outlook Express or Eudora. Many ISPs allow you to access your email both with a mail program and via the Web, so that you can access your email while travelling.

webmaster (n)~ A person responsible for creating and maintaining a World Wide Web site. A webmaster is often responsible for responding to e-mail, ensuring the site is operating properly, creating and updating Web pages, and maintaining the overall structure and design of the site.

Webmaster ~ The person prinicipally responsible for maintaining a website.

webmaster ~ the person who has principal responsibility for maintaining a site on the WORLD WIDE WEB and updating some or all of the WEB PAGEs

webmaster tools (n)~ A set of tools that is used to troubleshoot the crawling and indexing of Web sites.

WebOS ~ a mobile operating system developed by Palm for its Pre range of smartphones. With Palm's acquisition by HP in 2010, WebOS is now being expanded to address other devices, notably tablets, but also printers.

webpage (n)~ A document on the World Wide Web. A Web page consists of an HTML file, with associated files for graphics and scripts, in a particular directory on a particular machine (and thus identifiable by an URL). Usually a Web page contains links to other Web pages.

Webquest ~ A webquest is an inquiry-based learning instructional strategy utilizing information on the internet to guide learners. For webquests and sample webquests, see- http://webquest.org/information on developing-

WebReady Document Viewing (n)~ A technology that allows documents to be converted to HTML and displayed in a Web browser when a viewing application is not available.

Webserver ~ A computer which fetches or stores- World Wide Web- pages and provides them over the internet on request.

website (n)~ A group of related web pages that is hosted by an HTTP server on the World Wide Web or an intranet. The pages in a website typically cover one or more topics and are interconnected through hyperlinks.

Website ~ A page or group of pages on the- World Wide Web.

website host (n)~ A company that provides servers, Internet connectivity, and other associated facilities needed to publish websites.

Website requests (PN)~ The tab on the Family Safety website that displays requests a child has made via e-mail to view a blocked website.

Websites (PN)~ The Microsoft Azure hosting offer that is streamlined for fast and easy website deployments either running custom application code or popular open source web apps.

Websites Basic (PN)~ An Azure Web site hosting tier, used for pricing calculation.

Websites hour (n)~ A unit of measure for the time used of the Microsoft Azure Web Sites service.

Websites Shared (PN)~ An Azure Web site hosting tier, used for pricing calculation.

Websites Standard (PN)~ An Azure Web site hosting tier, used for pricing calculation.

WebSocket protocol (n)~ A feature of Internet Information Services (IIS) that lets the server establish a long-running, full-duplex, bidirectional TCP connection to the client and that lets the server push data to the client.

Webspace ~ The storage on an internet server where websites are kept. Webspace can be hired from a commercial provider, or is sometimes provided free with an internet account.

Websurfing ~ Looking at pages on the- World Wide Web. Often just calledsurfing.

week number (n)~ The weeks of the year are assigned a number from 1 to 52, called week numbers. When you turn on week numbers, they appear on the left side of the Date Navigator in Calendar.

Week view (n)~ A calendar view that displays information for a one-week period.

weekday (n)~ One of the seven days of a week, the first day being a Sunday for U.S. English.

weekday (n)~ Any day of the week except Saturday and Sunday.

Weekend Rule (PN)~ A policy in Microsoft Office Outlook that moves reccurring meetings forward one day if they land on a weekend or on a public holiday.

weekly digest (n)~ A weekly email that is a summary of threads in public groups that a user belongs to, including the All Company group.

weight (n)~ The value of a scorecard element in relation to the values of other elements of the same type.

weight engine (n)~ An engine that is called automatically when the volume of a package is not proportional to its weight.

weighted close formula (n)~ A formula that calculates the average of the high, low, and close prices, while giving extra weight to the close price.

weighted duration (n)~ Weighted average of the expected, pessimistic, and optimistic dates and durations. By default, PERT analysis calculation gives heaviest weight to the expected duration, and lightest weight to the pessimistic and optimistic durations.

Welcome Center (n)~ A feature that serves as a launching point for several optional Windows tasks and OEM-defined tasks.

well-formed (adj)~ Pertaining to an Extensible Markup Language (XML) document that is syntactically correct.

well-formed XML (n)~ An XML file in which there is only one root element and all the elements, delimited by start- and end-tags, nest properly within each other.

WEP (n)~ An encryption algorithm system included as part of the 802.11 standard, developed by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers as a security measure to protect wireless LANs from casual eavesdropping. WEP uses a shared secret key to encrypt packets before transmission between wireless LAN devices and monitors packets in transit to detect attempts at modification. WEP offers both 40-bit and 128-bit hardware-based encryption options.

WER (PN)~ The Windows technology that collects data on system crashes or hangs and sends it to Microsoft.

West-East (adj)~ A node placement style that specifies that the nodes are west-east in relation to the MOM Management Server.

wetting (n)~ A problem with the Surface display when extremely black areas appear on the Surface screen. Wetting occurs when diffuser layers accidentally contact each other. Wetting resembles areas of moisture under the Surface screen.

WFP (n)~ A feature that runs in the background and protects your system files from being overwritten. When a file in a protected folder is modified, WFP determines whether the new file is the correct Microsoft version or whether the file is digitally signed. If not, the modified file is replaced with a valid version.

WFP (n)~ An architecture in Microsoft Windows that allows unprecedented access to the TCP/IP packet processing path, wherein outgoing and incoming packets can be examined or changed before allowing them to be processed further.

WGA (PN)~ A program for licensed Windows software that provides access to updates, value-added downloads, free software trials, and special promotions.

WGA Notifications (PN)~ Notifications that indicate a new installation of Windows did not pass validation.

What can I say? (PN)~ Part of the text that explains how the Speech feature can be activated.

What You See Is What You Get (n)~ Pertaining to a program or interface that allows creation and editing of web pages, text, or graphical user interfaces such that users can see what the end results will look like while the documents are being created.

what-if analysis (n)~ The process of changing the values in cells to see how those changes affect the outcome of formulas on a worksheet. For example, varying the interest rate that is used in an amortization table to determine the amount of the payments.

what's new (oth)~ A list that displays someone's recent activity on Windows Live.

WHERE clause (n)~ The part of an SQL statement that specifies which records to retrieve.

Whipped Cream Filling Button (n)~ A button on the Comfy Cakes game interface that allows the player to select a whipped cream filling for their cake.

white balance (n)~ A setting that compensates for the color of light in which a picture was taken. A correct white balance setting makes colors look natural, while an incorrect white balance can result in pictures that have exaggerated colors.

white box view (n)~ A unit test is typically written by a developer to verify the behavior of a specific method or set of methods. They can also be used for white-box testing or in conjunction with load or stress testing.

white label ~ product or service is a product or service produced by one company (the producer) that other companies (the marketers) rebrand to make it appear as if they made it. Common in Telco wholesale.

white list ~ List of approved or trusted people or vendors or items etc.

white point (n)~ The lightest color that can be reproduced by a display device. Black point and white point are set to achieve optimal highlights and shadows in an image.

white reference image (n)~ A snapshot of the Surface screen when it is covered by the white side of the calibration board. (This situation represents the absence of light in your environment.) This snapshot is taken during calibration.

white space (n)~ Any characters that can be found between words - this includes space (')

White thumbpads (n)~ A DialKeys style that shows white keys appearing in two semicircles in the corners of the screen.

whiteboard (n)~ Software that allows multiple users across a network to work together on a document that is simultaneously displayed on all the users' screens as though they are gathered around a physical whiteboard.

whiteboard (n)~ A feature in OneNote on Microsoft Surface Hub where you can draw with the Surface Hub pens or with touch.

Whiteboard slide (n)~ A blank collaborative slide on which participants can add content by using the annotation tools.

whitelist (n)~ A list or register of entities that are being provided a particular privilege, service, mobility, access or recognition.

white-space character (n)~ Any characters that can be found between words - this includes space (')

WHOIS ~ This is an Internet service that finds information about a domain name or IP address.- HTTP://WWW.WHOIS.NET

WHQL (n)~ A Microsoft hardware-testing organization that produces and supports the Microsoft Hardware Compatibility Test kit for current Microsoft operating systems. Both hardware and software are tested before rights to use the logo are granted.

WIC (PN)~ An extensible platform component for decoding/encoding digital images and performing common transforms.

WID (PN)~ A relational data store that's included in Windows and is used by several Windows Services.

wide area network (n)~ A communications network connecting geographically separated computers, printers, and other devices. A WAN enables any connected device to interact with any other on the network.

wide character (n)~ A 2-byte multilingual character code.

wide tile (n)~ A rectangular tile of 310 x 150 pixels on the Start screen.

wideband audio (n)~ Audio transmission that uses more bandwidth than conventional telephony in order to enhance voice quality.

wideband audio codec (n)~ An audio codec that provides high-quality voice by using a sampling rate of 16 kHz.

wideband codec (n)~ An audio codec that provides high-quality voice by using a sampling rate of 16 kHz.

widget (n)~ A unit of execution within the Microsoft support diagnostic tool (MSDT) XML.

widget (n)~ Part of a graphical user interface (GUI) that allows a user to control and change the appearance of elements for operating an application.

widget (n)~ A feature of OneNote for Android that allows you to create notes, audio notes, and picture notes right from your phone's home screen.

Widget (n)~ An area of the Service Desk that can be customized to include information and interfaces for custom integrations with third party tools or systems.

widget ~ An HTML-based program that runs in the Dashboard layer of the system.

widget pack (n)~ A kind of management pack that allows new dashboard widget libraries to be installed and used in Operations Manager to display monitoring data on a dashboard.

widow (n)~ The last line of a paragraph printed by itself at the top of a page.

WiFi (PN)~ The 802.11b standard for wireless networking. A standard for delivering digital information over high-frequency, wireless local area networks.

Wi-Fi (PN)~ The 802.11b standard for wireless networking. A standard for delivering digital information over high-frequency, wireless local area networks.

Wi-Fi hotspot (n)~ A public place (such as a coffee shop, airport, or hotel) with a wireless network that you can use to connect to the Internet.

Wi-Fi networking (PN)~ A toggle switch that allows phone to access available Wi-Fi networks.

Wi-Fi Protected Access (n)~ A security method used by wireless networks. WPA encrypts the information that is sent between computers on a wireless network and authenticates users to help ensure that only authorized people can access the network.

Wi-Fi Protected Access 2 (PN)~ A wireless implementation and the second generation of WPA security that is based on the final IEEE 802.11i amendment to the 802.11 standard.

Wi-Fi Sense (PN)~ A feature that automatically attaches users to Wi-Fi hotspots.

Wi-Fi, WiFi ~ (WIreless FIdelity)- A method of connecting computers to a network without cables, using small radio transmitter/receivers built in to most portable devices and broadband modems. Many hotels and other public locations now offer free WiFi if you have a suitable device, such as a laptop, tablet or smartphone.

wiki (n)~ A Web site that provides an infrastructure for users to easily create, edit, and delete content, hyperlinks, and Web pages for the site using a Web browser and simple text syntax.

Wiki ~ A website where the users create and edit the content collaboratively, the best known being- Wikipedia, a huge online encyclopedia. Entries on controversial subjects should be viewed with caution, as they may have been edited by persons with strong but not necessarily accurate views. Anyone can create a Wiki using free- open source- software.

Wikipedia ~ The world's largest online encyclopedia, which can be edited by anyone at all.www.wikipedia.org

wikis ~ A wiki is a simple collaborative system for creating and maintaining hyperlinked collections of Web pages. A wiki usually enables users to add or change pages 'in context' without having to worry about where and how the content is physically stored.

wildcard (n)~ A keyboard character that can be used to represent one or many characters when conducting a query.

wildcard character (n)~ A keyboard character that can be used to represent one or many characters when conducting a query.

wildcard search (n)~ A search for data in a table or field using placeholders (such as * or ?).

wildcarding (n)~ In DNS, the supported use of wildcard characters such as the asterisk (*) in domain names for DNS queries that resolve to multiple names. When wildcarding is used, DNS servers must support resolving name queries that use wildcard characters, and resolvers must be able to parse multiple records from any resource record sets (RRsets) issued in wildcard query responses.

WildList ~ The WildList has been used as a 'reference standard' by many antivirus testing organizations that require 100% detection of acknowledged 'in the wild' viruses for tested products to attain various, 'desirable' certification levels.

will call (n)~ A shipping method that indicates an order will be picked up instead of being shipped.

WIMBoot (n)~ A boot process that enables Windows to start and run directly from a compressed .wim file.

Win32 API (n)~ A 32-bit application programming interface for Windows operating

systems that includes sophisticated operating system capabilities, security, and API routines for Windows-based applications.

Win95 ~ Windows 95. See- Windows.

Win98 ~ Windows 98. See- Windows.

Win9x ~ Compatible with or pertaining to both Windows 95 and Windows 98.

window (n)~ A rectangular area on a computer screen in which programs and content appear.

window (n)~ A subset of events within a stream that fall within some period of time; that is, a window contains event data along a timeline.

window class (n)~ A set of attributes that the system uses as a template to create a window.

window frame (n)~ The framework that is hosting the window.

Window Gallery (n)~ A gallery containing thumbnail views of open application windows.

window ghosting (n)~ A Desktop Window Manager feature that lets the user minimize, move, or close the primary window of an application that is not responding.

window glass (n)~ A visual effect that imparts a quality of translucency to windows.

window handle (n)~ A handle that uniquely identifies a window.

window interval (n)~ The length of time during which a pre-configured number of similar events are written to Planning Server log files, when filtering is enabled.

window pane (n)~ A portion of a software window bounded by and separated from other portions by vertical or horizontal bars and having a separate function.

window procedure (n)~ A function, called by the operating system, that controls the appearance and behavior of its associated windows. The procedure receives and processes all messages to these windows.

windowed mode (n)~ A visual setting that enables app screen content to display in a window.

Windows ~ A family of- operating systems from the Microsoft Corporation, standard on most PCs.

Windows 10 (PN)~ The version 10 of the Windows operating system that runs on PCs and tablets.

Windows 10 Education (PN)~ An edition of Windows 10 available through volume licensing, that is designed for education institutions, and includes all of the features of Windows 10 Pro, plus some other features like virtualization, management, DirectAccess, and BranchCache.

Windows 10 Education N (PN)~ Regulatory Edition of Education Edition to comply with the mandatory requirements for EU market and Korean government

Windows 10 Enterprise (PN)~ An edition of Windows 10 that is available only through volume licensing, is designed for businesses, and includes all of the features of Windows 10 Pro, plus some other features like virtualization, management, DirectAccess, and BranchCache.

Windows 10 Enterprise 2015 LTSB (PN)~ Long term and less frequent servicing updates for Windows 10 Enterprise 2015 edition.

Windows 10 Enterprise 2015 LTSB Evaluation (PN)~ Long term and less frequent

servicing updates for Windows 10 Enterprise 2015 Evaluation edition.

Windows 10 Enterprise 2015 LTSB N (PN)~ Regulatory Edition of LTSB - V2015 Edition to comply with the mandatory requirements for EU market and Korean government

Windows 10 Enterprise 2015 LTSB N Evaluation (PN)~ Regulatory Edition of LTSB - V2015 Evaluation Edition to comply with the mandatory requirements for EU market and Korean government

Windows 10 Enterprise Evaluation (PN)~ The evaluation edition of Windows 10 Enterprise.

Windows 10 Enterprise Insider Preview (PN)~ ?A prerelease build of Windows 10 for enterprises available to customers in April 2015 or later.

Windows 10 Enterprise N (PN)~ Regulatory Edition of Enterprise Edition to comply with the mandatory requirements for EU market and Korean government

Windows 10 Enterprise N Evaluation (PN)~ Regulatory Edition of Enterprise Evaluation Edition to comply with the mandatory requirements for EU market and Korean government

Windows 10 Enterprise Technical Preview (PN)~ ?A prerelease build of Windows 10 for enterprises available to customers in October 2014 and January 2015.

Windows 10 Holographic (PN)~ An edition of Windows 10 designed for HoloLens.

Windows 10 Home (PN)~ ?An edition of Windows 10 designed for home users.

Windows 10 Home Insider Preview (PN)~ ?A prerelease build of Windows 10 made available to customers in- April 2015 or later. This is the most basic edition of Windows 10 Insider Preview.

Windows 10 Home Insider Preview Single Language (PN)~ The single-language edition of Windows 10 Insider Preview.

Windows 10 Home N (PN)~ Regulatory Edition of Home Edition to comply with the mandatory requirements for EU market and Korean government

Windows 10 Home Single Language (PN)~ The single-language edition of Windows 10 Home.

Windows 10 IoT Core (PN)~ An edition of Windows 10 optimized for fixed function IoT devices.

Windows 10 IoT Core Device Center (PN)~ A win32 desktop application that downloads and flashes the operating system (Windows 10 IoT Core) onto an SD card, and- allows users to view data about all active devices on a network.

Windows 10 IoT Enterprise (PN)~ An edition of Windows 10 for a range of powerful IoT devices that provides granular lockdown capabilities, Win32 and modern app support.

Windows 10 IoT Mobile (PN)~ An edition of Windows 10 for mobile IoT devices that need a rich user experience and granular lockdown capabilities.

Windows 10 Mobile (PN)~ An edition of Windows 10 designed to run on mobile devices.

Windows 10 Mobile Enterprise (PN)~ Enterprise edition of Windows 10 for mobile phones.

Windows 10 Mobile Insider Preview (PN)~ ?A prerelease build of Windows 10 for phones that was made available to Insiders.

Windows 10 Mobile Technical Preview (PN)~ A prerelease build of Windows 10 for

phones that was made available to Insiders.

Windows 10 Pro (PN)~ An edition of Windows 10 designed for enthusiasts and businesses that includes the features of Home edition while also allowing an organization to manage the device, set policies, control encryption, control updates, and login remotely.

Windows 10 Pro Insider Preview (PN)~ ?The professional edition of Windows 10 Insider Preview released in April 2015 or later.

Windows 10 Pro N (PN)~ Regulatory Edition of Pro Edition to comply with the mandatory requirements for EU market and Korean government

Windows 10 Pro Pack (PN)~ A downloadable pack that adds features to Windows 8 or Windows 8.1 Single Language editions to move them to a Windows 10 Pro edition.

Windows 10 Pro Technical Preview (PN)~ The professional edition of the Windows Technical Preview build that is released in January 2015.

Windows 10 Team (PN)~ An appliance-like edition of the OS focused on large screen computing for teams (or groups).

Windows 10 Technical Preview (PN)~ A prerelease build of Windows 10 that was made available to customers in October 2014 and in January 2015. This is the most basic edition of Windows 10 Technical Preview build.

Windows 10 Technical Preview for phones (PN)~ A prerelease build of Windows 10 for phones that was made available to Insiders.

Windows 10 Technical Preview SL (PN)~ The single-language edition of Windows 10 Technical Preview.

Windows 2000 ~ A version of- Windows- intended for business users, the successor to- Windows NT. Now obsolete.

Windows 3, 3.1, 3.11 ~ A very early version of Windows, a sort of forerunner of the operating system that ran on top of the original PC operating system, DOS. Long obsolete.

Windows 7 Enterprise (PN)~ An edition of Microsoft Windows 7 operating system that is designed to significantly lower IT costs and risks, and to meet the needs of large, global organizations with complex IT infrastructures.

Windows 7 hardware logo (n)~ Logo assigned to the hardware products that have passed Microsoft designed tests for compatibility and reliability on Windows 7.

Windows 7 Home Basic (PN)~ An edition of Microsoft Windows 7 operating system that is designed for users who have basic computing needs, such as e-mail, browsing the Internet, and viewing photos.

Windows 7 Home Premium (PN)~ An edition of Microsoft Windows 7 operating system that is designed for users who want to go beyond e-mail and Web surfing to improve personal productivity and enjoy digital entertainment.

Windows 7 logo (n)~ Logo assigned to the products that have passed Microsoft-designed tests for compatibility and reliability on Windows 7.

Windows 7 Logo Program (PN)~ A program designed to identify compatible and reliable systems, software, and hardware products that have passed Microsoft-designed tests for compatibility and reliability on Windows 7.

Windows 7 Professional (PN)~ An edition of Microsoft Windows 7 operating system that is designed for users who own or run a small business.

Windows 7 software logo (n)~ Logo assigned to the software products that have passed

Microsoft designed tests for compatibility and reliability on Windows 7.

Windows 7 Starter (PN)~ An edition of Microsoft Windows 7 operating system that is available in emerging markets, and is designed for a beginning PC user with additional tools and tutorials to make it easier to use.

Windows 7 Ultimate (PN)~ The most complete edition of Microsoft Windows 7 operating system that is designed for users who use the same computer at home and for their daily work.

Windows 7, 8 etc ~ See- Windows

Windows 8 (PN)~ The operating system for PCs and tablets powered by x86 (32-bit) and AMD (64-bit) processors that includes an updated Windows Explorer, Task Manager, better multi-monitor support, and fast language switching.

Windows 8 app (PN)~ An app that targets Windows 8. It could be a Windows Store app or a desktop app.

Windows 8 Consumer Preview (PN)~ The beta release of the Windows 8 operating system.

Windows 8 Enterprise (PN)~ An edition of Windows 8 that is available only through volume licensing.

Windows 8 Media Center Pack (PN)~ A media pack add-on to Windows 8 Pro that upgrades the edition to include Windows Media Center.

Windows 8 Pro (PN)~ The operating system designed for enthusiasts and business/technical pros that includes all of the features in Windows 8, plus features for encryption, virtualization, PC management, and domain connectivity.

Windows 8 Pro Pack (PN)~ A downloadable pack that adds features to Windows 8 or Windows 8 Single Language editions to move them to a Windows 8 Pro edition with Windows Media Center installed.

Windows 8 Pro with Media Center (PN)~ An edition of Windows 8 Pro that contains Windows Media Center.

Windows 8 Release Preview (PN)~ The release candidate release of the Windows 8 operating system.

Windows 8 Single Language (PN)~ An edition of Windows 8 designed to make Windows affordable to mainstream consumers in emerging markets.

Windows 8 Upgrade Assistant (PN)~ "A downloadable app that helps users choose which edition of Windows 8 is right for them, determine if their hardware can support it, determine the compatibility of apps and devices and assist with any changes that are needed, and then purchase and install it from within the app. "

Windows 8.1 (PN)~ An updated version of Windows 8, which lets you watch movies or play games with Xbox, Skype with friends, access files anywhere with OneDrive, or find your next favorite app in the Windows Store.

Windows 8.1 Enterprise (PN)~ The edition of Windows 8.1 that is available only through volume licensing.

Windows 8.1 Enterprise Update (PN)~ The software update to Windows 8.1 Enterprise that gives users a more familiar and convenient experience across touch, keyboard and mouse inputs and enables more affordable Windows device choices.

Windows 8.1 Preview (PN)~ Windows 8.1 in a preview form to get as many Windows

8.0 users as possible to try it out.

Windows 8.1 Pro (PN)~ The edition of Windows 8.1 designed for enthusiasts and business/technical pros that includes all of the features in Windows 8.1, plus features for encryption, virtualization, PC management, and domain connectivity.

Windows 8.1 Pro for Education (PN)~ The edition of Windows 8.1 Pro that is optimized for students and educational institutions.

Windows 8.1 Pro Update (PN)~ The software update to Windows 8.1 Pro that gives users a more familiar and convenient experience across touch, keyboard and mouse inputs and enables more affordable Windows device choices.

Windows 8.1 Pro with Media Center (PN)~ The edition of Windows 8.1 Pro that contains Windows Media Center.

Windows 8.1 Pro with Media Center Update (PN)~ The software update to Windows 8.1 Pro with Media Center that gives users a more familiar and convenient experience across touch, keyboard and mouse inputs and enables more affordable Windows device choices.

Windows 8.1 Single Language (PN)~ The edition of Windows 8.1 designed to make Windows affordable to mainstream consumers in emerging markets.

Windows 8.1 Single Language Update (PN)~ The software update to Windows 8.1 Single Language that gives users a more familiar and convenient experience across touch, keyboard and mouse inputs and enables more affordable Windows device choices.

Windows 8.1 Update (PN)~ The software update to Windows 8.1 that gives users a more familiar and convenient experience across touch, keyboard and mouse inputs and enables more affordable Windows device choices.

Windows 8.1 with Bing (PN)~ The edition of Windows 8.1 that has the search engine in Internet Explorer defaulted to Bing.

Windows 98SE ~ (Second Edition)- An upgrade to Microsoft's Windows 98. Generally agreed to be the best of the Win9x bunch.

Windows AC (PN)~ A tool in the Windows ADK that uses assessments to create jobs that evaluate quality and view the results after a job runs. The Windows AC can also package a job and other necessary files, save the files in a folder that contains an executable file, move the job to another computer, and then run the job on the new computer.

Windows accounting (n)~ The accounting process carried out by Windows as accounting provider.

Windows activation (n)~ The process of activating Windows.

Windows Activation Client (n)~ The application that helps the user to activate a Windows product with Microsoft.

Windows Activation Technologies (PN)~ A set of antipiracy features for activation and validation in Windows Vista and Windows 7.

Windows ADK (PN)~ A suite of tools designed to help original equipment manufacturers, system builders, corporate IT professionals, and enthusiasts customize, automate, assess, and deploy the Windows operating system onto new hardware.

Windows Alarms & Clock (PN)~ An app that enables user to use clock, check world clocks, set alarms, set timers and run a stopwatch.

Windows All-User Install Agent (PN)~ An agent that installs Windows Store apps for all

users on a machine.

Windows API (n)~ The functions, messages, data structures, data types, and statements you can use in creating applications that run under Microsoft Windows 95 or later, including procedure declarations, user-defined type definitions, and constant declarations.

Windows app (n)~ An application experience that is- installed on a Windows-based device. This type of app does not include Classic Windows applications.

Windows app (n)~ An app that is built using the Universal- Windows Platform (UWP), which was first introduced in Windows 8 as the Windows Runtime.

Windows App Certification Kit (PN)~ A part of the Windows SDK that validates both Windows Store apps for the Windows Store and Windows desktop applications.

Windows application (n)~ A software application designed for use with the Microsoft Windows environment.

Windows AS (PN)~ An end-to-end test lab solution that enables the automation of computer and image inventory, test execution, and local results generation in a pre-manufacturing lab environment.

Windows ASC (PN)~ The graphical user interface that is used to manage Windows Assessment Services settings and assets, such as which lab computers to test, which images should be applied to those computers, and which assessments should be used to test the computers.

Windows Assessment and Deployment Kit (PN)~ A suite of tools designed to help original equipment manufacturers, system builders, corporate IT professionals, and enthusiasts customize, automate, assess, and deploy the Windows operating system onto new hardware.

Windows Assessment Console (PN)~ A tool in the Windows ADK that uses assessments to create jobs that evaluate quality and view the results after a job runs. The Windows AC can also package a job and other necessary files, save the files in a folder that contains an executable file, move the job to another computer, and then run the job on the new computer.

Windows Assessment Services (PN)~ An end-to-end test lab solution that enables the automation of computer and image inventory, test execution, and local results generation in a pre-manufacturing lab environment.

Windows Assessment Services -€" Client (PN)~ The graphical user interface that is used to manage Windows Assessment Services settings and assets, such as which lab computers to test, which images should be applied to those computers, and which assessments should be used to test the computers.

Windows Assessment Toolkit (PN)~ A toolkit that helps you determine the quality of a running operating system or a set of components with regard to performance, reliability and functionality. The toolkit includes several assessments and provides the tools needed to run assessments on a local computer or on multiple computers, and review the results of the assessments to diagnose problems and determine how to make improvements.

Windows Assistance Online (n)~ A World Wide Web version of Windows Client Help.

Windows Automated Installation Kit (n)~ A Microsoft suite of tools designed to help original equipment manufacturers, system builders, and corporate IT professionals customize, automate, and deploy Windows Vista operating system onto new hardware.

Windows Automatic Feedback (PN)~ A generic dialog for enabling both CEIP and WER on multiple machines simultaneously using Server Manager.

Windows Azure Online Backup Preview (n)~ The non-final release of the Azure-based backup solution enabling server data to be backed up and recovered from the cloud in order to help protect against loss and corruption.

Windows Backup (n)~ A file backup feature of Windows Vista that performs scheduled incremental backups of data to the target media. It also allows the user to restore an individual file or a group of files.

Windows Basics (n)~ A tutorial outlining basic Windows features, workflow and information.

Windows Biometric Credential Manager (PN)~ The Windows component that stores and manages biometric credentials such as fingerprints.

Windows Biometric Framework (PN)~ The collection of technologies and infrastructure required to support biometrics in Windows.

Windows Biometric Service (PN)~ A privileged Windows service that interfaces with biometric hardware through the Windows Biometric Driver Interface, and manages the capture, matching and storage of biometric data, and exposes this capability to applications through the Windows Biometric API.

Windows Bluetooth stack (n)~ A Bluetooth stack that is built in the Windows operating system. It also supports third-party driver development.

Windows Boot Manager (n)~ A Boot Configuration Data (BCD) application object.

Windows BranchCache (PN)~ A Windows component that helps speed data transfer within remote (branch) offices by caching the data on a local server or individual PCs.

Windows button (PN)~ A tablet hardware button with the Windows logo on it that's similar to the Windows key on a keyboard. Pressing the Power and Windows buttons simultaneously is the equivalent of pressing Ctrl+Alt+Del.

Windows Calculator (PN)~ The app that calculates (standard and scientific) and converts.

Windows Calendar (PN)~ The Microsoft app to facilitate the management of events.

Windows Call (PN)~ An app for making video calls.

Windows Camera (PN)~ An app to facilitate the capture of photos and videos by using the PC.

Windows Camera for Lumia (PN)~ The Camera app- that- comes pre-installed- on high-end Lumia devices.

Windows CE (PN)~ An operating system specially designed for mobile devices.

Windows Certification Program (PN)~ A certification program to ensure that devices, systems, and apps are compatible, reliable, and can perform to meet Windows standards.

Windows Certification Program for Hardware (PN)~ A certification program to ensure that systems and hardware are compatible and reliable and can perform to meet Windows standards.

Windows Client Protection (n)~ A strategy including components and features of Windows Vista that allows system administrators to manage the system from one place by combining antivirus and anti-spyware software.

Windows Communication Foundation (PN)~ A managed technology that is used to

build and manage service-oriented Windows systems.

Windows Communication Foundation application service (n)~ An application service such as authentication, profile properties, or roles, that can be accessed by any non-ASP.NET application that can read and send messages in SOAP format. WCF services enable different types of applications to share common data, such as user credentials for logging in.

Windows Communications Apps (PN)~ The download package that includes People, Messaging, Mail, and Calendar.

Windows Compatibility Evaluator (PN)~ A command-line program launched by ACT-DC and configured by the user through the data collection package (DCP) settings. It may run immediately and exit or it may continue to monitor system activity throughout the duration of time configured by the user.

Windows component library (n)~ A library of components that have a version that can be independent from the major Windows version. The Windows Store manages the process of ensuring that the correct version of the Windows component library is present when the app is installed on a Windows 8 PC. These libraries, which include Windows Library for JavaScript, C Runtime Libraries (CRT), and PlayReady DRM, are essential to the creation of Windows Store apps.

Windows Connect Now (n)~ A technology that allows for ease of creating a new or expanding an existing wireless network. This setup can be done automatically using a USB flash driver or manually through a Wireless Network Setup wizard.

Windows Contacts (n)~ A directory that you can use to store names, e-mail addresses, fax numbers, and distribution lists.

Windows DAC (n)~ A suite of data access APIs that ship with the Windows operating system. Data Access Components includes three major API surfaces-€"ADO, OLE DB, and ODBC-€"each of which is optimized for a different set of applications. All three major components of Data Access Components employ the provider model, which allows access to a variety of data sources using a virtually identical set of programmatic calls.

Windows Defender (PN)~ Antispyware software included in Windows that can prevent other software from displaying advertisements (such as pop-up ads), collect information about you, or change settings on your computer, generally without appropriately obtaining your consent.

Windows Defender alert level (n)~ A classification of software that help you quickly understand if the item is harmful and whether you need to take action immediately or if you should review more details.

Windows Deployment Services (PN)~ Software services that allow an administrator to set up new client computers remotely, without having to visit each client. The target clients must support remote booting.

Windows desktop application (n)~ ?An application that is built using the traditional Win32 app model, typically makes use of the COM or .NET runtime, and runs only on the desktop of Windows.

Windows Desktop Apps Certification Kit (PN)~ Tools and documentation to certify apps for Windows.

Windows Dev Center (PN)~ The online center that quickly gets you the info and tools

you need for Windows development.

Windows Dev Center desktop dashboard (n)~ The entry point to the desktop section of the Windows Dev Center where users can certify desktop apps for Windows, exchange information with Microsoft, and obtain services.

Windows Dev Center hardware and desktop dashboard (n)~ The entry point to the hardware and desktop development sections of the Windows Dev Center where users can certify hardware and desktop apps for Windows, distribute drivers, exchange information with Microsoft, and obtain services.

Windows Dev Center hardware dashboard (n)~ The entry point to the hardware section of the Windows Dev Center where users can certify hardware for Windows, distribute drivers by using Windows Update, exchange information with Microsoft, and obtain services.

Windows Developer Preview (PN)~ A nonfinal release of Windows that's made available to developers.

Windows device (n)~ ?A device (e.g. phone, tablet, or PC) that runs Windows.

Windows Diagnosis and Recovery (n)~ A feature in Windows that allows users to run system diagnostics and troubleshooting.

Windows Diagnostic Infrastructure (n)~ A framework that enables root cause detection of failures for Windows components through dynamic tracing.

Windows Diagnostics (n)~ A feature of Windows that checks for problems associated with network connections.

Windows Disk Diagnostic (n)~ Feature of Windows that proactively detects impending disk failures and can alert the support center to replace the failing hard disk before total failure occurs. For administrators, this feature will guide them through the process of backing up their data so the hard disk can be replaced without data loss.

Windows Disk Protection (PN)~ A feature that helps protect the Windows partition that contains the Windows operating system and other programs from being permanently modified from user session to user session.

Windows distribution (n)~ The collection of files released with Windows. This collection includes the langpacks directory, the sources directory, and other directories and files required for Windows Setup. In some scenarios, language packs must be copied to the langpacks directory and not installed directly into the .wim file.

Windows driver foundation (n)~ A framework that provides prewritten support for the requirements of Windows driver model (WDM), giving Microsoft Windows device-driver developers the ability to better focus on their device models. The driver framework reduces the amount of new code required to provide a full-featured WDM device driver.

Windows Driver Kit (PN)~ The SDK that contains all the tools and downloads needed to build a driver for Windows.

Windows Driver Library (n)~ A collection of hardware device drivers for a Microsoft Windows operating system that were not included in the original Windows package.

Windows Driver Model (PN)~ A driver model based on the Windows NT driver model that is designed to provide a common architecture of I/O services for Windows operating systems for specific classes of drivers. These driver classes include USB and IEEE 1394 buses, audio, still-image capture, video capture, and HID-compliant devices such as USB

mice, keyboards, and joysticks. Provides a model for writing kernel-mode drivers and minidrivers, and provides extensions for Plug and Play and power management.

Windows DS (PN)~ Software services that allow an administrator to set up new client computers remotely, without having to visit each client. The target clients must support remote booting.

Windows DVD Maker (n)~ A feature of Windows Vista that allows users to make DVDs from movies created using the Windows Movie Maker software.

Windows DVD Player (PN)~ First-party Windows app for playing commercial and homemade DVD-Video discs.

Windows Easy Transfer (PN)~ A Windows tool that assists consumers in moving their data (documents and settings) to the new environment.

Windows Embedded 8 Handheld (PN)~ A Microsoft operating system built on Windows Phone 8 designed for handheld portable devices.

Windows Embedded Handheld (PN)~ A Microsoft operating system designed for handheld portable devices.

Windows Error Reporting (PN)~ The Windows technology that collects data on system crashes or hangs and sends it to Microsoft.

Windows Essential Business Server Messaging Server (PN)~ The server that provides messaging capabilities and manages network services for Windows Essential Business Server.

Windows Essentials (PN)~ The set of Microsoft software for email, instant messaging, photos, and personal movies available to customers in a single download and installation.

Windows Essentials 2012 (PN)~ A set of apps that includes Messenger, Photo Gallery, Movie Maker, OneDrive, Mail, Writer, and Family Safety. (Family Safety is only included in Windows 7 downloads; it's built in to Windows 8.)

Windows Experience Index (n)~ A measure of the capability of your computer's hardware and software configuration, expressed in numbers called base score and subscore.

Windows Explorer (PN)~ A utility that enables the user to locate and open files and folders.

Windows extensibility points (n)~ A mechanism that an app can use to interact with the system or with other apps. You must declare extensibility points in the package manifest.

Windows Fabric (n)~ A distributed systems platform that makes it easy to build scalable, reliable, low-latency, and easily managed services and applications for the cloud.

Windows Fax and Scan (n)~ A feature in Windows Vista that allows the user to manage faxing and scanning functions.

Windows Feedback (PN)~ The app used to provide product feedback that results from the Windows Insider Program.

Windows Feedback Forwarder (PN)~ A forwarding service that enables you to automatically and securely send feedback to Microsoft after setting up a Group Policy domain or organizational unit. After configuring Group Policy and joining the Customer Experience Improvement Program (CEIP), Windows periodically collects and uploads statistical information.

Windows Feedback Platform (n)~ A DLL containing the list of problems on a particular

computer that require additional data collection for diagnosis.

Windows File Protection (n)~ A feature that runs in the background and protects your system files from being overwritten. When a file in a protected folder is modified, WFP determines whether the new file is the correct Microsoft version or whether the file is digitally signed. If not, the modified file is replaced with a valid version.

Windows Filtering Platform (n)~ An architecture in Microsoft Windows that allows unprecedented access to the TCP/IP packet processing path, wherein outgoing and incoming packets can be examined or changed before allowing them to be processed further.

Windows Fingerprint Credential Provider (PN)~ The Windows component that provides fingerprint information that is used to gain access to local and network resources.

Windows Firewall (n)~ A Control Panel feature that is used to set restrictions on what traffic is allowed to enter your network from the Internet.

Windows Firewall Configuration Provider (PN)~ A provider that lets administrators manage Windows Intune policy settings for Windows Firewall to control incoming and outgoing traffic on client computers that are managed by Windows Intune.

Windows Firewall shielded mode (n)~ A features of Windows Firewall that blocks everything.

Windows Firewall with Advanced Security (n)~ A snap-in which allows users to configure policies that provide enhanced network security for Windows computers.

Windows Flip (n)~ A feature that allows users to flip through open windows (by using Alt+Tab), providing a live thumbnail of each window, rather than just a generic icon and file name.

Windows Flip 3D (n)~ A feature that allows users to use the scroll wheel on their mouse to flip through open windows in a stack, and quickly locate and select the one they want to work with.

Windows Font Cache Service (PN)~ A Win32 service process that optimizes performance of applications by caching commonly used font data. Applications will start this service if it is not already running. It can be disabled, though doing so will degrade application performance.

Windows Forms (PN)~ A Microsoft .NET Framework programming model for developing graphical user interfaces.

Windows Forms Designer (PN)~ A tool that enables the rapid development of Windows-based applications. It allows you to add controls to a form, arrange them, and write code for their events.

Windows Gadget Platform (PN)~ A Windows removable component that enables applications to programmatically add gadgets to the Windows Desktop during application setup or first run. It also offers users the ability to install and run gadgets on their desktops for personalization and functional needs.

Windows Genuine Advantage (PN)~ A program for licensed Windows software that provides access to updates, value-added downloads, free software trials, and special promotions.

Windows Get Started (PN)~ ?The built-in app that teaches customers the basic tasks of getting started with Windows 10 and what's new in each update.

Windows grace (n)~ A state between licensed and non-licensed for the user to activate/reactivate the Windows license. Typical retail Windows will be unlicensed after it is first installed before activation. Enterprise Windows (volume license clients) may find they are in this state if the computer has not been connected to the enterprise key management service for more than 180 days. Finally a customer who has initially used an invalid product key that Microsoft later identifies may be placed in this state and asked to get a valid product key.

Windows Hardware Certification (PN)~ A certification program to ensure that systems and hardware are compatible and reliable and can perform to meet Windows standards.

Windows Hardware Certification Kit (PN)~ The test automation framework used to certify devices or systems for Windows.

Windows hardware development (n)~ The section of the Windows Dev Center that provides the information customers need to develop hardware for Windows.

Windows Hardware Quality Labs (n)~ A Microsoft hardware-testing organization that produces and supports the Microsoft Hardware Compatibility Test kit for current Microsoft operating systems. Both hardware and software are tested before rights to use the logo are granted.

Windows HCK (PN)~ The test automation framework used to certify devices or systems for Windows.

Windows Hello (PN)~ The ability to unlock your device by detecting your face, iris, or fingerprint.

Windows HomeGroup (PN)~ A Windows feature that enables users to share pictures, music, videos, documents, and printers with other people on a home network.

Windows HPC Server (PN)~ A high-performance computing solution built on Windows Server technology.

Windows ICD (PN)~ A tool that allows the creation of a provisioning package that can be used to customize Windows devices without re-imaging, or build a customized Windows image for individual markets, regions, and mobile networks.

Windows image (n)~ A single compressed file containing a collection of files and folders that duplicate a Windows installation on a disk volume.

Windows Image Acquisition (PN)~ A device-driver interface that supports still digital cameras and low- and high-end scanners, and allows retrieving of still images from IEEE 1394-based DV camcorders and USB-based Web cams.

Windows image file boot (n)~ A boot process that enables Windows to start and run directly from a compressed .wim file.

Windows Imaging and Configuration Designer (PN)~ A tool that allows the creation of a provisioning package that can be used to customize Windows devices without re-imaging, or build a customized Windows image for individual markets, regions, and mobile networks.

Windows Imaging Component (PN)~ An extensible platform component for decoding/encoding digital images and performing common transforms.

Windows Insider (PN)~ A participant in the Windows Insider Program.

Windows Insider Community Forum (PN)~ ?A community forum for Windows Insiders.

Windows Insider Hub (PN)~ The app in the operating system where the user can manage the builds in the Windows Insider- Program.

Windows Insider Preview (PN)~ Any prerelease build of the next version of Windows,- made available to customers in Spring 2015 or later.

Windows Insider Program (PN)~ ?An external program that enables participants (called Insiders') to provide feedback on Windows new features.'

Windows Installation Compatibility Advisor (PN)~ A downloadable Web application that helps Windows users identify which edition of Windows meets their needs, whether their PCs are ready for an upgrade to the next Windows version, and which features of the suggested Windows version will be able to run on their PCs.

Windows Installer (n)~ A feature of Windows that defines and manages a standard format for application setup and installation, and tracks components such as groups of files, registry entries, and shortcuts.

Windows Installer patch (n)~ A self-contained package (.msp file) that contains the updates to the application and describes which versions of the application can receive the patch. Patches contain at a minimum, two database transforms and can contain patch files that are stored in the cabinet file stream of the patch package.

Windows Installer service (PN)~ A Microsoft Windows service that defines and manages a standard format for installing applications.

Windows Internal Database (PN)~ A relational data store that's included in Windows and is used by several Windows Services.

Windows Internet game (n)~ A desktop application that connects to a public game service on the Internet. The game service is hosted by the MSN Gaming Zone.

Windows Internet Name Service (n)~ A Windows name resolution service for network basic input/output system (NetBIOS) names. WINS is used by hosts running NetBIOS over TCP/IP (NetBT) to register NetBIOS names and to resolve NetBIOS names to Internet Protocol (IP) addresses.

Windows Internet Naming Service (n)~ A Windows name resolution service for network basic input/output system (NetBIOS) names. WINS is used by hosts running NetBIOS over TCP/IP (NetBT) to register NetBIOS names and to resolve NetBIOS names to Internet Protocol (IP) addresses.

Windows Intune (n)~ A Windows Intune web-based portal for information workers that allows information workers to download approved or recommended software and mobile device apps.

Windows Intune administrator console (n)~ The user interface for administrators of Windows Intune.

Windows Intune agent (n)~ The first agent that is installed on a client computer after the Windows Intune client software is installed on a client and the client is enrolled in the Windows Intune service. This agent is associated with two installed programs that help monitor the health of the client computer and raise alerts to report current and potential problems.

Windows Intune Center (PN)~ A program that is installed on a managed computer that lets users request remote assistance from administrators, manage how some updates are deployed to the computer, and start scans for malicious software, also known as malware.

Windows Intune Endpoint Protection (PN)~ A security solution that helps enhance the security of client computers by providing real-time protection against potential threats; keeping malicious software, or malware, definitions up-to-date; and automatically running scans.

Windows Intune Endpoint Protection agent (PN)~ A daemon that is installed on client computers and communicates client status to the Windows Intune service and installs new virus and spyware definitions on the client.

Windows Intune Exchange Connector (PN)~ A downloadable software feature of Windows Intune that transfers data between your on-premises instance of Exchange Server and Windows Intune and that allows Windows Intune administrators to manage any mobile device that connects to Exchange Server.

Windows Intune Exchange Connector Configuration Tool (n)~ The tool used to configure settings in the Windows Intune Exchange Connector.

Windows Intune Monitoring Agent (PN)~ An agent that monitors the health of client computers that are managed by Windows Intune.

Windows Intune Tools (n)~ A set of utilities to integrate the user interface for end-users of Windows Intune.

Windows IoT Core Watcher (PN)~ ?A utility that IoT developers can use to find available Windows 10 IoT Core devices to which they can deploy apps.

Windows Journal (n)~ The Tablet PC accessory that you use to create notes in your own handwriting.

Windows key (n)~ A modifier key with the Windows logo on it. This key is used for a number of Windows shortcuts, and is reserved for Windows use. For example, pressing the Windows logo key displays or hides the Windows Start menu.

Windows Key ~ An extra key on keyboards made after 1995, located between Ctrl and Alt and bearing the Microsoft Windows logo. Pressing this key in any Win95/98 application should immediately call up the Taskbar with the Start Menu open. (If your keyboard doesn't have a Windows key you can perform the same task by pressing Ctrl-Esc).

Windows Keyring (n)~ A Windows feature that creates an authentication key that contains user name and password to the Windows user account.

Windows library (n)~ A collection of items, such as files and folders, assembled from various locations. The locations might be on your computer, an external hard drive, removable media, or someone else's computer.

Windows Library for JavaScript (PN)~ A set of APIs that developers use to create UI for Windows by using JavaScript.

Windows Live account (n)~ Private information that a customer provides to establish their Windows Live ID. This information is separate from the customer's (outward-facing) profile and is never shared without explicit consent.

Windows Live Admin Center (PN)~ A service that enables customers to implement Windows Live communication services within their own personal domains.

Windows Live Agents (PN)~ The developer platform for building agents (helper bots) for Windows Live Messenger.

Windows Live Alerts (PN)~ The Windows Live service that notifies someone of an event

or information based on their subscription preferences. The alerts can be sent to Messenger, Mail, Hotmail, or a mobile device.

Windows Live button (n)~ A graphical navigational element that links to the user's Windows Live home page.

Windows Live Calendar (PN)~ The Windows Live service that lets people and groups add, manage, and share event information.

Windows Live Call (PN)~ The Windows Live service that allows users to make computer-to-computer or computer-to-phone calls. Users must be signed in to Windows Live Messenger to use it.

Windows Live Contacts (PN)~ The Windows Live universal roaming contact list that allows users to share their contact information and subscribe to others' to automatically receive updates across Windows Live Messenger and Windows Live Spaces.

Windows Live Contacts API (PN)~ The API that defines a set of web services which can programmatically access the Windows Live Contacts Address Book database.

Windows Live Devices (PN)~ The website where customers add computers (both PCs and Macs), mobile phones, and digital photo frames so they can access their synced folders and connect remotely to their devices.

Windows Live Essentials (PN)~ The set of Microsoft software for email, instant messaging, photos, and personal movies available to customers in a single download and installation.

Windows Live Events (PN)~ The Windows Live service for event planning and invitations.

Windows Live Family Safety (PN)~ Software that enables parents and guardians to customize children's web experiences in order to help protect their safety and privacy online.

Windows Live for mobile (PN)~ The set of Windows Live services available for use on mobile devices.

Windows Live for Windows Mobile (PN)~ The set of Windows Live services optimized for use on mobile devices running Windows Mobile.

Windows Live FrameIt (PN)~ The Windows Live service that lets someone set up dynamic photo collections or other media sources to stream into a digital photo frame, or any RSS-enabled device.

Windows Live Gallery (PN)~ The website where developers and hobbyists can upload their custom creations designed to work with Windows Live or Windows Vista. Visitors to the gallery can download the software, write reviews, and post messages to online forums.

Windows Live Groups (PN)~ The web service where users can share their thoughts, photographs, and interests with all members of a group. Members all contribute to a group profile, and can post blog entries, photos, and other items, just as they can to an individual profile.

Windows Live Home (PN)~ The main landing or start page on Windows Live.

Windows Live Hotmail (PN)~ The web email service for domains supported by Microsoft account, including @hotmail.com and @live.com.

Windows Live Hotmail Plus (PN)~ A premium subscription service that provides additional online storage for Hotmail messages, and the suppression of graphical ads

within Hotmail.

Windows Live installer (n)~ The software that installs the Windows Live software someone selects on the installation webpage.

Windows Live Mail (PN)~ The desktop e-mail program that lets users manage multiple e-mail accounts, newsgroups, and feeds in one place.

Windows Live Mesh (PN)~ A -€œsoftware-plus-services-€? platform and experience that enables PCs and other devices to -€œcome alive-€? by making them aware of each other through the Internet, enabling individuals and organizations to manage, access, and share their files and applications seamlessly on the Web and across their world of devices.

Windows Live Messenger (PN)~ An instant messaging and video chat service designed for a consumer audience (not for the enterprise). Messenger is available via a desktop app, on the web (no installation needed), and on mobile devices.

Windows Live Messenger Companion (PN)~ An add-on for Internet Explorer that lets someone share the webpage they're viewing with their Messenger friends, see webpages their friends have shared, and comment on shared webpages.

Windows Live Movie Maker (PN)~ Software for capturing, editing, and arranging audio and video source material to create movies.

Windows Live OneCare (PN)~ The subscription-based safety and security software that includes virus scanning, firewall, backup, and maintenance features.

Windows Live OneCare for Server (PN)~ The OneCare software designed to run on supported servers.

Windows Live OneCare safety scanner (n)~ The free online on-demand tool that conducts three types of scans: the protection scan checks for and removes things like viruses and malware; the clean-up scan checks the hard disk for unnecessary files and helps users decide which ones they can safely remove, and also clears the computer's registry of orphaned data; the tune-up scan helps improve the computer's performance by defragmenting the hard disk.

Windows Live Photo Gallery (PN)~ A desktop app that enables users to view, manage, edit, and share photos and videos.

Windows Live Photos (PN)~ The Windows Live service that provides free online storage for photos, which customers can organize into photo albums.

Windows Live Profile (PN)~ The descriptive information about a user that is shown to other users. This editable information is separate from the registration information they provide to establish their Windows Live account. This separation allows users to disclose or conceal personal information as they choose.

Windows Live Sign-in Assistant (PN)~ The helper program that can store sign-in information for multiple Windows Live IDs.

Windows Live SMS services (n)~ An SMS-based service that lets users complete various Windows Live tasks by sending, receiving, and replying to SMS messages.

Windows Live Spaces (PN)~ The Windows Live service that enables a user to create a personal website where they can create and update a blog, and share their photos, music playlists and more, to connect with friends, family, or the online world.

Windows Live Sync (PN)~ Software and the supporting service that enable the synchronization of files between computers and with online storage, of program settings

between PCs, and the remote connection to a PC.

Windows Live Toolbar (PN)~ The web browser toolbar that provides quick access to Windows Live services, plus optional features to customize the browsing experience.

Windows Live Troubleshooting Data (PN)~ The visible name of the information sent to Microsoft via Windows Error Reporting if the Windows Live Essential Installer crashes.

Windows Live Writer (PN)~ A desktop app that enables WYSIWYG editing, offline editing, and preview functionality.

Windows Location Provider (PN)~ A feature in Windows that communicates with a Microsoft online service to determine a PC's approximate location based on wireless network or IP address info.

Windows logo key (n)~ A modifier key with the Windows logo on it. This key is used for a number of Windows shortcuts, and is reserved for Windows use. For example, pressing the Windows logo key displays or hides the Windows Start menu.

Windows Mail (PN)~ A feature of Windows Vista that provides e-mail client software with the increased functionality of Instant Search, and junk mail and phishing filters.

Windows Mail (PN)~ The Microsoft app for sending and receiving email.

Windows Management Framework (PN)~ A software package that makes updated management functionality available for installation in Windows and Windows Server. Windows Management Framework includes updated features and functionalities in components such as Windows PowerShell, Windows Remote Management (WinRM), and Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI).

Windows Management Instrumentation (PN)~ The Microsoft extension to the Distributed Management Task Force (DMTF) Web-based Enterprise Management (WBEM) initiative.

Windows Management Instrumentation filter (n)~ A query that is based on Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) and used to filter the effect of a Group Policy object (GPO). WMI filters are written in WMI Query Language (WQL) and are evaluated on the target computer or user. If the filter evaluates to true, then the GPO is applied. Otherwise, the GPO is not applied. WMI filters are useful for exception management.

Windows Maps (PN)~ A universal app for Windows and Windows Phone, used for maps and directions.

Windows ME ~ (Millenium Edition)- The successor to- Windows 98, but not widely taken up,- and soon replaced by Windows XP. Now obsolete.

Windows Media Audio (PN)~ An audio file or stream in Windows Media Format. The audio content of the file or stream is encoded with one of the Windows Media Audio codecs.

Windows Media Audio 9 Professional (n)~ A high-performance codec that delivers better-than-CD resolutions and is designed for audiences that use high-fidelity hardware and 5.1 channel surround sound-equipped computers. It captures full-resolution 24-bit/96 kHz audio in stereo, 5.1 channel, or even 7.1 channel surround sound for streaming, progressive download, or download-and-play delivery at 128 to 768 Kbps.

Windows Media Audio codec (n)~ A codec used to compress and decompress audio streams.

Windows Media audio encoder library (n)~ A static library of APIs that is used to

convert audio data into a specified digital format for convenient storage, retrieval, and delivery over a network.

Windows Media Author (PN)~ A graphical interface tool for creating and testing illustrated audio. The tool is designed to combine and synchronize audio and image files. Using it, the author can manage objects-sounds, images, and URLs-so that they appear at the correct time during playback. This tool uses technology from Digital Renaissance, Inc.

Windows Media client (PN)~ The ActiveX control called Windows Media Player that receives and renders content from Windows Media server components. The client can be on either the same computer as the server, or another computer.

Windows Media Connect (n)~ A feature of Windows that provides software for streaming music video and picture files on a computer to one or more digital media receivers (DMRs) connected to a home network.

Windows Media Device Manager (n)~ An element in Microsoft Windows Media that acts as a broker between an application, the Microsoft Digital Rights Management (DRM) system, and the service provider. All communication requests between the application and the portable audio player must go through Microsoft Windows Media Device Manager.

Windows Media Digital Rights Management (n)~ Windows Media digital rights management platform and associated technologies.

Windows Media DRM (n)~ Windows Media digital rights management platform and associated technologies.

Windows Media Encoder Software Development Kit (n)~ An SDK for creating encoding applications based on Windows Media technologies.

Windows Media Encoding Script (n)~ A command-line tool in Windows Media Encoder 9 Series that is used to encode and broadcast digital media content.

Windows Media Encoding Utility (n)~ A command-line utility for earlier versions of Windows Media Encoder, which encodes and broadcasts digital media content.

Windows Media file (n)~ A file that contains audio, video, or other data. The content of the file is encoded with one of the Windows Media codecs. -

Windows Media Format Software Development Kit (n)~ An SDK for creating applications that play, write, edit, encrypt, and deliver Advanced Systems Format (ASF) files and network streams.

Windows Media License Service (n)~ The Windows Media Rights Manager Software Development Kit (SDK) component on a licensing server that issues licenses.

Windows Media Player (n)~ The Windows Media technology that plays digital media files or streams.

Windows Media Player Network Sharing Service (PN)~ A method for exposing a media library hosted in Windows Media Player to various media renderer devices on the local network.

Windows Media Screen codec (n)~ A codec used to compress and decompress sequences of screen images.

Windows Media Sharing Center (PN)~ The primary interface used to enable sharing media to other computers and devices, and to access media sharing settings and devices that interact with the media sharing feature. If you enable sharing you can play your favorite music, videos, and pictures on any computer or device in any room in your home.

Windows Media Speech codec (n)~ A codec used to compress and decompress audio streams with an emphasis on speech.

Windows Media streaming library (n)~ A library providing a set of APIs that are used to convert audio data into a specified digital format for convenient storage and retrieval using computer technology, usually involving compression and encryption technology.

Windows Media Video (PN)~ A video file or stream in Windows Media Format. The video content of the file or stream is encoded with one of the Windows Media Video codecs.

Windows Media Video codec (n)~ A codec used to compress and decompress video streams.

Windows Meeting Space (n)~ A feature that enables quick, face-to-face collaboration for two to ten people with computers running Windows Vista. You can share documents, your desktop, or a program, and you can co-edit handouts.

Windows Memory Diagnostics Tool (n)~ A feature of Windows Vista that can automatically detect and resolve problems caused by defective physical memory. If the diagnostics module identifies a memory problem, Windows Vista can avoid using the affected portion of physical memory, enabling the operating system to start successfully and avoid application crashes.

Windows Memory Tester (n)~ A Boot Configuration Data (BCD) application object.

Windows Messaging (PN)~ An app that facilitates SMS and instant messaging.

Windows Metafile Format (n)~ A 16-bit vector graphics format for Windows-compatible computers used mostly as a clip art format in word-processing documents.

Windows Mobile Device Center (n)~ An application designed for managing Microsoft Windows Mobile-® devices via a Windows Vista client computer. When the mobile device is connected to the computer by cable, cradle, infrared, or wireless LAN, the mobile user uses Windows Mobile Device Center to create a partnership between the desktop computer and the mobile device to configure the device, manage settings, add & remove applications, and synchronize data. After the partnership is created, the mobile user can manage the device using any of the connection mechanisms. While connected, the mobile user can also use the Windows Vista client computer without a partnership to do such things as browse the device and configure settings for the device.

Windows Mobile Membership (PN)~ Membership to a program managed by Microsoft that gives members access to many Windows Mobile benefits including downloads, applications, services, product updates, and events.

Windows Mobility Center (PN)~ A single location in Windows where you can adjust mobile PC settings.

Windows MultiPoint Server Repair Service (PN)~ The service that is installed as part of the MultiPoint role on server and ensures that some MultiPoint configuration settings remain set to keep Windows MultiPoint Server running smoothly.

Windows NT ~ An early version of- Windows- intended for business use, more stable for networking but less game-friendly than its- Win9xcousins. First released in 1993, superseded first by Windows 2000 and then Windows XP. Now obsolete.

Windows NT Integrated Security (PN)~ A security mode that leverages the Windows NT authentication process.

Windows NT token-based application (n)~ A Windows application that relies on a Windows- NT token to perform authorization of users.

Windows OneCore (PN)~ The unified, component-based software architecture model that provides a large and highly consistent set of APIs across multiple Windows 10-based device families.

Windows Online Troubleshooting Service (PN)~ An online service that is used by Microsoft and OEMs to post Windows Troubleshooting Packs for their customers to quickly resolve issues after Windows has shipped.

Windows Open Services Architecture (n)~ A common set of interfaces that connect front-end applications with back-end services.

Windows operating system (n)~ A proprietary software operating system with a graphical user interface (GUI).

Windows OS Loader (n)~ A Boot Configuration Data (BCD) application object.

Windows password (n)~ A password you use to log on to Windows. You can also change your settings so that you can log on to Windows without a password.

Windows PC (n)~ A- PC that runs Windows.

Windows PC Accelerator (n)~ A performance-enhancing technology in Windows Vista.

Windows PE (PN)~ A minimal Win32 operating system with limited services that's used to prepare a computer for Windows installation, to copy disk images from a network file server, and to initiate Windows Setup.

Windows People (PN)~ An app that facilitates contact list and social update management.

Windows Performance Analyzer (PN)~ A set of performance monitoring tools used to produce in-depth performance profiles of both systems and applications.

Windows Performance Diagnostic Console (n)~ A tool used in computer management to monitor the devices or processes on user's system.

Windows Performance Recorder (PN)~ A tool that provides OEMs and IT Professionals with detailed recordings of system and application behavior and resource usage.

Windows Performance Toolkit (PN)~ A kit that consists of two tools: Windows Performance Recorder and Windows Performance Analyzer. These tools are used to provides detailed recordings of system and application behavior and resource usage, and then analyze the results.

Windows Phone (PN)~ A device that runs Windows Phone Operating System.

Windows phone (n)~ A phone that runs Windows 10 Mobile.

Windows Phone 8 devices and Windows Phone 8 or higher emulators (PN)~ The devices equipped with Windows Phone 8 as well as emulators of Windows Phone 8 or higher versions. Windows Phone Emulator is a desktop application that emulates a Windows Phone device. It provides a virtualized environment in which you can debug and test Windows Phone apps without a physical device. It also provides an isolated environment for your application prototypes.

Windows Phone 8.1 Update (PN)~ The software update to Windows Phone 8.1.

Windows Phone app (n)~ An app that runs on Windows Phone (Windows Runtime app, Silverlight, and DirectX).

Windows Phone Live App (PN)~ Any app from the app list with Start screen tile notifications.

Windows Phone Reading List (PN)~ The Windows Phone app where users can save links to content (such as articles or videos) and then quickly return to them later.

Windows Phone Software Development Kit (SDK) (PN)~ The Windows Phone Software Development Kit (SDK) provides you with the tools that you need to develop apps and games for Windows Phone 8 and Windows Phone 7.5.

Windows Phone Store (PN)~ The online store where users can learn about and download apps, games, music, videos, and podcasts for their Windows Phone. Users can use the Store on their phones or on the web at windowsphone.com.

Windows Photo Gallery (n)~ A photo organizer used to view, manage, and edit digital pictures.

Windows Photo Gallery (PN)~ A desktop app that enables users to view, manage, edit, and share photos and videos.

Windows Photo Viewer (PN)~ A stripped down version of Vista's Windows Photo Gallery, which supports only two modes: Photo Viewer and Slideshow.

Windows Photos (PN)~ An app that enables the users to view, organize, edit and share all of their photos from multiple sources.

Windows Platform Update (n)~ End-user operating system updates that support the use of selected current release technologies on previous versions of the Windows operating system.

Windows Portable Device API (PN)~ An API that provides access to digital still cameras, media players, and multi-function cellular phones that implement Media Transfer Protocol (MTP).

Windows PowerShell (PN)~ A command-line shell and task-based scripting technology that provides IT administrators comprehensive control and automation of system administration tasks.

Windows PowerShell - Virtual Machine Manager command shell (n)~ The command shell, based on Windows PowerShell (Powershell.exe), that makes available the cmdlets that perform all functions in Virtual Machine Manager.

Windows PowerShell Integrated Scripting Environment (PN)~ A Windows PowerShell host application that enables you to run commands and to write, test, and debug scripts in a friendly, syntax-colored, Unicode-compliant environment.

Windows PowerShell ISE (PN)~ A Windows PowerShell host application that enables you to run commands and to write, test, and debug scripts in a friendly, syntax-colored, Unicode-compliant environment.

Windows PowerShell Web Access (PN)~ A feature that lets a server act as a web gateway through which an organization's users can manage remote computers by running Windows PowerShell sessions in a web browser.

Windows Preinstallation Environment (PN)~ A minimal Win32 operating system with limited services that's used to prepare a computer for Windows installation, to copy disk images from a network file server, and to initiate Windows Setup.

Windows preprocessor (n)~ A mechanism for user-mode applications and kernel-mode drivers to log real-time binary messages. The logged messages can subsequently be converted to a human-readable trace of the driver's operation.

Windows Presentation Foundation (n)~ A new strategic graphics subsystem in Windows

Vista that provides a unified approach to user interface, 2D and 3D graphics, documents and media. Built on the .NET Framework foundation and utilizing Direct3D for vector-based rendering, it provides a powerful solution for building immersive applications of all kinds.

Windows Problem Reporting (n)~ The Windows technology that manages information to help Microsoft create solutions to non-critical problems (problems that do not cause programs, services, or components to stop working).

Windows Process Activation service (n)~ A service that provides process activation, resource management, and health management services for message-activated applications.

Windows Property Store (PN)~ A Windows feature that facilitates a convenient way to get and set properties. It provides access to properties by using friendly canonical names in a type safe manner without dealing with PROPVARIANT. Developers can easily store basic data in a property store.

Windows Property System (PN)~ An extensible read/write system of data definitions that provides a uniform way of expressing metadata about Shell items.

Windows Push Notification Service (PN)~ The feature of Windows for sending tile updates and notifications to users.

Windows Push Notifications Keep Alive Detector (PN)~ Windows Push Notifications (WNS) component that analyses network conditions and determines an optimal ping interval to keep the connection alive.

Windows RE (PN)~ A special version of Windows Preinstallation Environment (Windows PE) that includes diagnostic, troubleshooting, and maintenance tools.

Windows Reader (PN)~ An app that facilitates the reading of PDF and XPS files.

Windows Reading List (PN)~ The Windows app where users can save links to content (such as articles or videos) and then quickly return to them later.

Windows ReadyBoost (n)~ A feature that makes PCs running genuine Windows Vista more responsive by using flash memory on a USB drive, SD Card, Compact Flash, or other memory form factor to boost system performance.

Windows ReadyDrive (n)~ A feature that enables Windows Vista PCs equipped with a hybrid hard disk drive to boot up faster, resume from hibernate in less time, and preserve battery power.

Windows Recovery Environment (n)~ A special version of Windows Preinstallation Environment (Windows PE) that includes diagnostic, troubleshooting, and maintenance tools.

Windows Remote Assistance (PN)~ A feature in Windows that allows a person to connect remotely to someone else's computer to help fix a problem.

Windows Resource Leak Diagnostic (n)~ A tool in Windows that detects and diagnoses resource leaks.

Windows Resource Protection (n)~ A feature in Windows that attempts to block the replacement of necessary system files to improve reliability and security.

Windows Restrictions (PN)~ A tool that restricts user access to programs, settings, Start menu items, and locks shared local user profiles against permanent changes.

Windows Resume Loader (n)~ A utility that loads the executable code of a program into

memory for execution after hibernation.

Windows RT (PN)~ The operating system only available pre-installed on PCs and tablets powered by ARM processors that helps enable new thin and lightweight form factors with impressive battery life. Windows RT includes touch-optimized versions of Microsoft Word, Excel, PowerPoint, and OneNote.

Windows RT 8.1 Update (PN)~ The software update to Windows RT 8.1 that gives users a more familiar and convenient experience across touch, keyboard and mouse inputs and enables more affordable Windows device choices.

Windows Runtime (PN)~ An environment in which COM objects are activated using a fully qualified namespace and a class name within the namespace. Also refers to the set of APIs that is provided by the Windows Runtime.

Windows Runtime C++ Template Library (PN)~ A library that provides infrastructure for the Windows Runtime; it can also be used to create a language projection to build Windows Runtime components in C++ and for app building.

Windows Runtime component (n)~ A reusable software component that can be used in multiple applications, regardless of the programming languages in which the applications are written.

Windows Scan (PN)~ The app that enables users to scan photos or documents using a connected scanner and save the images to a folder.

Windows Scenic (PN)~ A collection of user interface (UI) APIs, released in Windows 7, that delivers a host of new capabilities to Windows developers and the Windows platform. The Scenic APIs are exposed through two functional platforms: Scenic Animation, which supports the animation of UI elements, and Scenic Ribbon (Ribbon), a new application command system.

Windows Script Component file (n)~ XML files that are much like HTML files, but contain special elements that define the script component and its behavior.

Windows Script Components (PN)~ A new technology that allows the creation of powerful, reusable COM components with easy-to-use scripting languages such as Microsoft Visual Basic Scripting Edition (VBScript) and Microsoft JScript.

Windows Script Host (n)~ A language-independent scripting host for ActiveX scripting engines on 32-bit Windows platforms. WSH can be used to automate administrative tasks on a server, using any scripting language.

Windows SDK (PN)~ The SDK for developing on Windows. Developers can confidently select and install this SDK for all Windows apps (both Window Store apps and desktop apps). The SDK is integrated with Visual Studio and also available as a separate download.

Windows Search (PN)~ A PC (desktop and beyond) search platform that allows search of the local hard drive plus network locations like SharePoint sites and the Internet.

Windows Search service (PN)~ The Windows service that analyzes a set of documents, extracts useful information, and then organizes the extracted information so that properties of those documents can be efficiently returned in response to queries.

Windows Sensor and Location platform (n)~ A Windows platform that provides a standard way for device manufacturers to expose sensor devices to software developers and consumers, while providing developers with a standardized application programming

interface (API) for working with sensors and sensor data. Examples of sensors include ambient light sensors, location sensors, motion detection sensors, etc.

Windows Server 2012 (PN)~ The 2012 release of the Windows Server operating system.

Windows Server 2012 Datacenter (PN)~ A Windows Server 2012 edition.

Windows Server 2012 Essentials (PN)~ A Windows Server 2012 edition.

Windows Server 2012 Foundation (PN)~ A Windows Server 2012 edition.

Windows Server 2012 Standard (PN)~ A Windows Server 2012 edition.

Windows Server 8 Beta (PN)~ The Beta release of the Windows Server operating system.

Windows Server Backup (PN)~ A feature of the Windows Server-® 2008 operating system that provides a basic backup and recovery solution for the server that it is installed on.

Windows Server CEIP (n)~ The Microsoft Customer Experience Improvement Program that is deployed with Windows Server.

Windows Server Customer Experience Improvement Program (n)~ The Microsoft Customer Experience Improvement Program that is deployed with Windows Server.

Windows Server Migration Tools (PN)~ A feature that includes five Windows PowerShell cmdlets for migrating some roles and features from servers that are running Windows Server 2003 or 2008 to servers that are running either Windows Server 2008 R2 or Windows Server 8.

Windows service (n)~ A service designed for consumers that runs on Windows or in a web browser.

Windows Service Hardening (n)~ A feature of Windows Vista that limits the damage that can be done to the system by an attacker by preventing the compromised service from changing important configuration settings in the file system or registry or from infecting other computers on the network. For example, the Remote Procedure Call (RPC) service can be kept from replacing system files or modifying the registry.

Windows Servicing (n)~ A feature of Windows that provides servicing for Windows for the installation of update packages and other maintenance packages.

Windows Setup (n)~ The program that installs or upgrades the Windows operating system.

Windows SharePoint Services (oth)~ A family of Microsoft Web-based team collaboration environments that provide the ability to create and access virtual workspaces for managing documents, discussions, lists, surveys and other important contextual information such as team member status and presence.

Windows Sidebar (n)~ An organizational feature of Windows that displays a panel on the side of the desktop with shortcuts to mini-applications, also known as gadgets. The examples of such gadgets are local weather, a photo slideshow, a dictionary, news headlines, and a Windows Media Player control.

Windows SideShow (PN)~ A feature in Windows that uses add-in programs, or gadgets, to extend information from your computer onto secondary displays.

Windows SIM (PN)~ A utility for creating and modifying answer files and configuration sets.

Windows SmartScreen (PN)~ A filtering feature that monitors downloaded apps for

malware or unknown reputation.

Windows Software Development Kit (PN)~ The SDK for developing on Windows. Developers can confidently select and install this SDK for all Windows apps (both Window Store apps and desktop apps). The SDK is integrated with Visual Studio and also available as a separate download.

Windows Software Development Kit for Windows Store Apps (PN)~ An SDK that contains everything for a developer to create an app for the Windows Store. It is a subset of the complete Windows SDK. This allows developers to stick with APIs that are safe for applications that would appear in the Store and are focused towards core app scenarios.

Windows Software Protection Platform (n)~ A technology that reduces software piracy by requiring that each installation of a Windows product be activated with Microsoft, either through the Internet or by telephone. A unique product key is required for each installation of Windows, but Microsoft does not request or collect any information other than the Product Key during the installation. The end user may reinstall Windows using the same Product Key on the same computer as many times as necessary, but it cannot be used to install Windows on another computer. The end user can make incremental hardware upgrades to the computer. However, if the hardware is significantly altered, the end user will be required to reactivate the installation of Windows.

Windows Speech Recognition (PN)~ A feature that uses speech recognition to enable you to interact with your computer or other devices by voice. You can dictate documents and e-mails in mainstream applications, and use voice commands to start and switch between applications, control the operating system and even fill out forms on the web.

Windows spotlight (PN)~ A variable default lock screen image that shows beautiful images on lock combined with hotspots containing fun facts, Windows tips/trick, and more (similar to Bing IoTD). Users can switch from this default lock screen to a personal picture.

Windows SteadyState (PN)~ A software application that is used by administrators of one or more public computers to help maintain computer reliability and stability from one user session to the next.

Windows Storage Server 2012 Standard (PN)~ A Windows Server 2012 product.

Windows Storage Server 2012 Workgroup (PN)~ A Windows Server 2012 product.

Windows Store (PN)~ The online store where users can learn about and download apps, games, music, and more for their Windows device.

Windows Store app (PN)~ An app that runs in a non-desktop app model, and runs on Windows, but is not necessarily sold or deployed via the Store.

Windows Store app built for Windows using C++ or C# (PN)~ A Windows Store- app written in C++ or C# that uses standard Windows UI controls, has access to the Windows Runtime APIs, and can participate in the extensibility offered to- Windows Store apps.

Windows Store app built for Windows using JavaScript (PN)~ A Windows Store app that uses HTML, CSS, and JavaScript, can use the standard Windows UI controls, has access to the Windows Runtime APIs, and can leverage the extensibility offered to Windows Store apps. These apps use CSS for their visual styling with Windows UI controls to create a native look and feel.

Windows Store app development (PN)~ The process of developing Windows Store apps.

Windows Store App development on Windows 8.1 (PN)~ The process of developing Windows Store apps on Windows 8.1.

Windows Store app reference (n)~ The section, or Table of Contents node, of Windows Developer docs that contains all of the reference docs for Windows Store app development.

Windows Store Apps (n)~ The apps you can download and buy online in the Windows Store.

Windows Store dashboard (n)~ The service run by the Windows Store team that supports the end-to-end process for registering Windows Store developers and onboarding apps into the Windows Store catalog.

Windows Store developer account (n)~ An account that is required to submit an app in the Windows Store.

Windows Store device app (PN)~ An app that's downloaded from the Windows Store and installed automatically to the PC when a user attaches a certified device to the PC, provided that the device manufacturer has submitted the app to the Windows Store.

Windows SuperFetch (n)~ A memory management innovation in Windows Vista that helps make your PC consistently responsive by tracking what applications are used most on a given machine and intelligently preloading these applications into memory.

Windows System Assessment Tool (n)~ A tool that provides performance metrics and other information necessary for Windows and applications to make scaling decisions. It measures the performance attributes of: system memory, the storage sub-system, the CPU (or CPUs), and the graphics sub-system.

Windows System Image Backup (n)~ The technology in Windows that lets customers create a system image for backing up their hard drive and related system settings, programs, and files.

Windows System Image Manager (PN)~ A utility for creating and modifying answer files and configuration sets.

Windows System Resource Manager (n)~ A feature of Microsoft-® Windows-® Server 2003, Enterprise Edition and Windows Server 2003, Datacenter Edition. With Windows System Resource Manager, administrators can control and account for the how CPU and memory resources allocated to applications, services, and processes.

Windows tablet (n)~ A tablet device that runs Windows.

Windows Tablet and Touch Technology (n)~ Human interface technology that enables alternate ways to browse documents and programs using a digital pen or your fingertip in addition to the possibility of using a keyboard or other interface devices.

Windows Troubleshooting (PN)~ The overall set of troubleshooting technologies that includes a troubleshooting platform (Windows Troubleshooting Platform), a set of Web services, a toolkit (Windows Troubleshooting Toolkit), and an SDK to encourage third parties and OEMs to develop troubleshooting capabilities.

Windows Troubleshooting Pack (PN)~ A type of pack that is developed for the Windows Solution Center (using the Windows Troubleshooting Pack Designer) to perform data collection and analysis to provide users and IT professionals with only those solutions that apply to their PC at the time of viewing.

Windows Troubleshooting Platform (PN)~ The engine that executes the Windows

Troubleshooting Packs across the operating system.

Windows UI control (PN)~ A UI control available through WinUI that allow an app take on the look and feel of Windows. Regardless of the developer's choice to use HTML/JS or C++/C#, the developer can create an application that carries the new Windows experience. This includes controls enabling the display, entry and manipulation of data and content including View Controls, Text Controls, Pattern Controls, Overlay Controls, Media (Video & Audio) Controls, Content Controls, Collection Controls, and Basic Controls. These controls are available for Windows Store apps.

Windows Ultimate Extras (n)~ Programs, services, and tips and tricks for using Windows Vista Ultimate Edition. Users can select the programs and services that they want from a menu.

Windows universal app (n)~ ?An app that is built using the Windows universal app platform.- Developers can create a Windows universal app that runs on all Windows-based device types, or they can choose to limit an app to specific devices.

Windows universal app platform (PN)~ ?The portion of the Windows universal platform that app developers use to build apps that can target all Windows-based device families.

Windows universal driver (n)~ ?A driver that is available on more than one Windows-based device family.

Windows universal driver platform (PN)~ ?The portion of the Windows universal platform that driver developers use to build drivers that can work across all Windows-based device families.

Windows universal platform (PN)~ ?The converged app model that enables the creation of Windows apps and drivers that can target all Windows-based device families.

Windows Update (PN)~ A Microsoft Web site maintained by the Windows product group for the purpose of providing updates for core Windows components.

Windows Update (PN)~ The API platform, user interface, and Web service for delivering Windows updates and applications. Users can check for and install updates, view the update history for the computer, and turn on or change automatic updating settings. Windows Update can be used by consumers through the Windows Update Web service or by corporate customers who use Windows Server Update Services to control distribution within their organization.

Windows Update for Windows Mobile (n)~ An application that performs the functions of Windows Update for Windows Mobile devices. WMDU enables the user to help keep their device protected and up to date by receiving important firmware updates automatically. The user can also check for important and optional updates manually. WMDU has 2 components: an on-device client and an OMA proxy server that mediates between Microsoft Update service and a Windows Mobile device.

Windows Update website (n)~ A Microsoft Web site maintained by the Windows product group for the purpose of providing updates for core Windows components.

Windows user account (n)~ All the information that defines a user to the operating system, including the user name and any required password, membership in groups, and the rights and permissions that are associated with the user.

Windows user name (n)~ A unique name that identifies a user account to operating

system. An account's user name must be unique among the other group names and user names within its own domain or workgroup.

Windows User State Migration Tool (PN)~ The tool designed to help IT professionals migrate files and settings to the next version of the Windows-® operating system.

Windows vault (n)~ A type of vault that contains credentials for servers, Web sites, and programs that Windows can try to log you on to automatically.

Windows Vista ~ Microsoft's first attempt to replace Windows XP, first released in 2007. It had a prettier interface and a few nice ideas, but it was bloated and slow and was soon replaced by Windows 7, which looks very like Vista but is quicker and more stable.

Windows Vista Upgrade Advisor (n)~ A downloadable Web application that helps Windows users identify which edition of Windows meets their needs, whether their PCs are ready for an upgrade to the next Windows version, and which features of the suggested Windows version will be able to run on their PCs.

Windows Voice Recorder (PN)~ An app- used to record sounds with the device's microphone and to record phone calls.

Windows Web Services API (PN)~ A native-code implementation of SOAP that provides a foundation for building Web services for internal Microsoft customers such as components of Windows and parts of Office.

Windows Workflow Foundation (n)~ An extensible programming model and runtime components for building solutions on the Windows platform.

Windows Workflow Foundation activity (n)~ A unit of program behavior in Windows Workflow Foundation. Single activities can be composed together into more complex activities.

Windows XP ~ One of Microsoft's more stable and popular releases, once they had patched it several times to remove the worst mistakes and security holes, first released in 2001. There are still a great many computers running it in preference to more recent releases, even though Microsoft no longer support it.

Windows XP Validation Advisor (PN)~ A program that determines whether the Windows product key installed on a computer matches the original Windows product key that was purchased and provides customized recommendations for resolution when an installation of Windows has failed validation.

Windows.UI.Xaml (PN)~ The APIs that developers can use to create the UI for their Windows app if they use a language other than JavaScript and/or if they have experience with XAML.

Windows-based (adj)~ Pertaining to or being a computer or an application that runs on a Windows operating system.

Windows-based application (n)~ An application that runs on a Windows operating system.

WinInet (n)~ A Windows application programming interface (API) that enables applications to interact with Gopher, FTP, and HTTP protocols to access Internet resources.

WinJS (PN)~ The namespace name for Windows Library for JavaScript. Developers will type it in their code.

wink (n)~ An animated greeting a customer can send to a contact.

Winnt.exe (PN)~ A command-line utility used to start an unattended setup from computers running MS-DOS, Windows 3.1, or Windows for Workgroups.

Winnt32.exe (PN)~ A command-line utility used to start an unattended setup from computers running Windows95, Windows98, WindowsNT, Windows2000, or WindowsXP.

WinRT (adj)~ Pertaining to the Windows Runtime.

WINS (n)~ A Windows name resolution service for network basic input/output system (NetBIOS) names. WINS is used by hosts running NetBIOS over TCP/IP (NetBT) to register NetBIOS names and to resolve NetBIOS names to Internet Protocol (IP) addresses.

WINS proxy (n)~ A computer that listens to name query broadcasts, and responds for those names not on the local subnet. The proxy communicates with the name server to resolve names, and then caches them for a specific time period.

WINS resource (n)~ A resource type that provides WINS from a cluster.

WinSAT (n)~ A tool that provides performance metrics and other information necessary for Windows and applications to make scaling decisions. It measures the performance attributes of: system memory, the storage sub-system, the CPU (or CPUs), and the graphics sub-system.

Winsock (n)~ An application programming interface (API) standard for software that provides a TCP/IP interface under Windows.

WinSock direct (n)~ A common programming interface to the lower-level system area network (SAN) implementations, developed by Microsoft. WSD sits underneath the standard WinSock application programming interface (API), but bypasses the kernel networking layers to talk directly to the SAN hardware. Because WSD sits underneath the existing WinSock API, IT departments can deploy applications in a SAN environment without modifying the applications.

Winsock proxy client (n)~ Software that allows Windows-based programs to use networking protocols such as TCP/IP.

Winzip ~ The most popular program for compressing files, either for storage or transmission via the internet, widely available as a free download. The compressed files it creates have the extension .zip. See also- zip.

WIP (n)~ Material that is in some stage of the manufacturing process, from raw material issued to a production order to a manufactured product ready for acceptance into inventory.

WIP (n)~ An item under current assets in the balance sheet that represents work in progress in some stage of the manufacturing process.

WIP calculation (n)~ The value (hours) posted to the balance sheet as a project progresses. The WIP calculation applies to fixed-price projects, time and material projets and investment projects.

WIP statement (n)~ A report of the value of work in process.

wipe (v)~ To remove all data from a mobile device that has been lost, stolen, or compromised.

WIQL (n)~ A loose variant of SQL that describes a query in the Work Item Tracking subsystem of Team Foundation Server using a syntax that contains SELECT, WHERE,

COLUMN and SORT clauses. Query View is the user interface for defining work item queries.

wired (adj)~ Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of an electronic circuit or hardware grouping in which the configuration is determined by the physical interconnection of the components (as opposed to being programmable in software or alterable by a switch).

Wired AutoConfig Service (n)~ A system service that provisions local area network (LAN) Ethernet adapters with the security and connectivity settings that are required for Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) 802.1X authenticated IEEE 802.3 wired access.

Wired Equivalent Privacy (n)~ An encryption algorithm system included as part of the 802.11 standard, developed by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers as a security measure to protect wireless LANs from casual eavesdropping. WEP uses a shared secret key to encrypt packets before transmission between wireless LAN devices and monitors packets in transit to detect attempts at modification. WEP offers both 40-bit and 128-bit hardware-based encryption options.

Wired Group Policy Client (n)~ A Group Policy Client in a wired environment.

wired profile (n)~ A collection of security and connectivity settings that are used for 802.1X authenticated wired access.

wireframe contour chart (n)~ A contour chart displayed without color.

wireless (adj)~ Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of communications that take place without the use of interconnecting wires or cables, such as by radio, microwave, or infrared.

Wireless Application Protocol (n)~ A standard protocol for providing Internet communications and advanced telephony services on phones, pagers, PDAs, and other wireless terminals.

wireless communication (n)~ Communication between a computer and another computer or device without wires. The form of wireless communication provided as part of the Windows operating system uses infrared (IR) light to transmit files. Radio frequencies, as used by cellular and cordless telephones, are another form of wireless communication.

wireless display (n)~ A display that is connected through wireless communication.

wireless Ethernet (n)~ The Ethernet standard for networking that allows short-range wireless communication within a home or office.

wireless fidelity (n)~ The 802.11b standard for wireless networking. A standard for delivering digital information over high-frequency, wireless local area networks.

Wireless Group Policy Client (n)~ A Group Policy Client in a wireless environment.

wireless LAN (n)~ A local area network (LAN) that sends and receives data via radio, infrared optical signaling, or some other technology that does not require a physical connection between individual nodes and the hub. Wireless LANs are often used in office or factory settings where a user must carry a portable computer from place to place.

Wireless Manager (PN)~ A feature that allows the user to enable or disable any wireless connection, such as Bluetooth, Wi-Fi, or cellular phone.

Wireless Markup Language (n)~ An XML-based markup language used to specify content and the user interface for narrowband devices, including cellular phones and pagers. WML is part of WAP.

wireless network (n)~ A network that uses radio frequencies (instead of wires or cables) to transmit data between devices.

Wireless network ~ A computer network which uses radio transmitters (usually) to move information between computers without the need for physical cables. See- Wi-Fi.

wireless network name (n)~ The name used to identify a wireless network.

wireless network profile (n)~ Information about a wireless network, such as the wireless network name, service set identifier (SSID), network adapter used to connect to the network, default icon, and default printer.

wireless power (supply) ~ facilitates the charging or direct powering of electrical and electronic equipment using inductive or radio frequency (RF) energy transfer.

wireless profile (n)~ A collection of security and connectivity settings that are used for wireless access.

wireless radio (n)~ The hardware part of the device that enables phone functionality.

wireless stereo (adj)~ Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Bluetooth headphones or other external accessories that enable users to hear stereo music without the use of interconnecting wires or cables, such as by radio, Bluetooth or infrared.

wireless transceiver (n)~ A device that sends and receives wireless signals.

wireless wide area network (n)~ A wireless network that connects geographically separated locations by using telecommunications services, such as satellite, radio, and mobile phone technologies.

witadmin (PN)~ A command-line tool to create, delete, import, and export objects such as categories, global lists, global workflow, types of links, and types of work items.

With Activities (adj)~ A view that lists all the active accounts, contacts, or opportunities that belong to the mobile user and that contain related activities.

with one click (Adverb) ~ Done by positioning the pointer over an item and pressing the left mouse button once.

With Opportunities (adj)~ A view that lists all the active accounts or contacts that belong to the mobile user and that contain related opportunities.

withholding tax (n)~ A tax levied by a government authority that is deducted from compensation.

witness directory (n)~ A directory that is created and shared on a witness server for use by a database availability group that has an even number of members.

witness disk (n)~ For a failover cluster, a disk in the cluster storage that is designated to hold a copy of the cluster configuration database. A failover cluster has a witness disk only if this is specified as part of the quorum configuration.

witness file share (n)~ For a failover cluster, a file share in the cluster storage that is designated to hold information about the cluster configuration database. A failover cluster has a witness file share only if this is specified as part of the quorum configuration.

witness server (n)~ In database mirroring, the server instance that monitors the status of the principal and mirror servers and that, by default, can initiate automatic failover if the principal server fails. A database mirroring session can have only one witness server (or witness')

wizard (n)~ An interactive utility that guides users through a multi-step, infrequently performed task. Effective wizards reduce the knowledge required to perform the task

compared to alternative UIs.

Wizard ~ A- Windows- feature which presents a user with simple menus or options for what would otherwise be a complex task, and carries them out automatically. Almost all Windows programs areinstalled- via Wizards, and they are also widely used inside Windows programs.

WLAN (n)~ A local area network (LAN) to which mobile users (clients) can connect and communicate by means of high-frequency radio waves rather than wires. WLANs are specified in the IEEE 802.11 standard

WLL (n)~ A stand-alone, dynamic-link library that, when loaded, can add custom commands that extend the functionality of Microsoft Word. Commands and functions in a loaded WLL are also available to Microsoft Visual Basic projects.

WMA (PN)~ An audio file or stream in Windows Media Format. The audio content of the file or stream is encoded with one of the Windows Media Audio codecs.

WMA codec (n)~ A codec used to compress and decompress audio streams.

WMA Pro (n)~ A high-performance codec that delivers better-than-CD resolutions and is designed for audiences that use high-fidelity hardware and 5.1 channel surround sound-equipped computers. It captures full-resolution 24-bit/96 kHz audio in stereo, 5.1 channel, or even 7.1 channel surround sound for streaming, progressive download, or download-and-play delivery at 128 to 768 Kbps.

WMF (n)~ A 16-bit vector graphics format for Windows-compatible computers used mostly as a clip art format in word-processing documents.

WMI (n)~ The Microsoft extension to the Distributed Management Task Force (DMTF) Web-based Enterprise Management (WBEM) initiative.

WMI class (n)~ A template for a type of managed object. WMI classes define the basic units of management. For example, the Win32_LogicalDisk class is a template for all logical disks that occur in the Windows environment. In this case, WMI uses the class template to generate an instance of Win32_LogicalDisk for each disk installed on a computer.

WMI filter (n)~ A query that is based on Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) and used to filter the effect of a Group Policy object (GPO). WMI filters are written in WMI Query Language (WQL) and are evaluated on the target computer or user. If the filter evaluates to true, then the GPO is applied. Otherwise, the GPO is not applied. WMI filters are useful for exception management.

WMI provider (n)~ In Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI), a set of interfaces that provide programmatic access to management information in a system. IIS 7.0 implements a WMI provider in the namespace called WebAdministration to provide programmatic access to configuration and system settings.

WMI Query Language (PN)~ A subset of ANSI SQL with semantic changes adapted to Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI).

WML (n)~ An XML-based markup language used to specify content and the user interface for narrowband devices, including cellular phones and pagers. WML is part of WAP.

WMS (n)~ A Windows service that manages the execution of instance control commands, the recovery of workflow service hosts, and the resumption of instances in the event of

expired timers.

WMSvc (PN)~ A service that enables remote and delegated management of a Web server and its Web sites and applications.

WMV (PN)~ A video file or stream in Windows Media Format. The video content of the file or stream is encoded with one of the Windows Media Video codecs.

WNS (PN)~ The feature of Windows for sending tile updates and notifications to users.

WOA (n)~ A World Wide Web version of Windows Client Help.

wobble correction (n)~ An image stabilization technique used to remove wobbled distortions from a video captured with a rolling shutter camera that's exposed to large accelerations or jitter.

WOEID (n)~ A unique 32-bit reference identifier, now assigned by Yahoo!, that identifies any feature on Earth.

wolfpack ~ The codename for Microsoft's clustering solution. Wolfpack was released in September, 1997 as part of Windows NT 4.0, enterprise Edition. Its official name is MSCS.

WOPI (PN)~ An interface that enables a web application server (for example, Office Web Apps Server) to access and change files that are stored by a host server (such as SharePoint Server).

WOPI application (n)~ A web application server, such as Office Web Apps Server, that uses WOPI and WOPI conventions to integrate with a host server, and is designed to view and edit files stored by the host.

WOPI host (n)~ A host server, such as SharePoint Server, that uses WOPI to support file operations and provides a wrapper for the WOPI application UI.

word (n)~ The native unit of storage on a particular machine. A word is the largest amount of data that can be handled by the microprocessor in one operation and also, as a rule, is the width of the main data bus. Word sizes of 16 bits and 32 bits are the most common.

Word (PN)~ The Games subcategory containing games that involve wordplay, like scrabble or crosswords.

Word 2016 (PN)~ The year 2016 edition of Microsoft Word.

Word Add-in Library (n)~ A stand-alone, dynamic-link library that, when loaded, can add custom commands that extend the functionality of Microsoft Word. Commands and functions in a loaded WLL are also available to Microsoft Visual Basic projects.

Word Automation Services (PN)~ A service application in SharePoint Server that provides unattended, server-side conversion of documents into formats that are supported by the Microsoft Word client application.

word boundary (n)~ In regular expressions, a boundary that occurs when the current character is at the beginning of the target string and is one of the word characters A-Za-z0-9_, or when the current character position is past the end of the target string and the last character in the string is one of the word characters, or when the current character is one of the word characters and the preceding character is not, or when the current character is not one of the word characters and the preceding character is.

word boundary assert (n)~ In regular expressions, a statement that matches when the current position in the target string is immediately after a word boundary.

Word Count (n)~ A feature that calculates and displays the number of words, characters, lines, pages and paragraphs in a document.

word extraction dictionary (n)~ A custom extraction dictionary that lists words or phrases that are matched to exact words in the content in a case-insensitive way. For example, the entry anchor' will match 'anchor' and 'Anchor

Word Flow (PN)~ A keyboard feature that suggests words and corrects misspellings.

Word Flow with shape writing (n)~ A keyboard feature that enables user to slide the finger from letter key to the next letter key in the word.

Word for Android (PN)~ The version of Microsoft Word that runs on the Android operating system.

Word for iPad (PN)~ The version of Microsoft Word that runs on iPad.

Word for iPad, iPhone and iPod touch (PN)~ The version of Microsoft Word that runs on iPad, iPhone and iPod touch.

Word for Mac (PN)~ The version of Microsoft Word that runs on the Mac operating system.

Word for Mac for Office 365 (PN)~ The version of Word from Office 365 that runs on the Mac operating system.

Word for Mac Preview (PN)~ The public preview of Word for Mac.

Word Home and Student 2010 (PN)~ The year 2010 edition of the Microsoft word processing software program for creating Web, e-mail, and print documents, designed for home and students.

word list (n)~ A file that contains a collection of words that make up an application dictionary.

Word Mobile 2010 (PN)~ The year 2010 edition of the Microsoft word processing software for creating Web, e-mail, and print documents, designed for use with handheld computing devices.

Word Mobile Viewer (PN)~ A viewer that allows users to display Word documents on a phone's browser. A file is rendered as an HTML page with sufficient fidelity to convey text and images on a small screen.

Word Online Viewer (PN)~ A Word Web App technology that enables users to view in full fidelity a Word document that is stored online.

word part extraction dictionary (n)~ A custom extraction dictionary that lists words or phrases that are matched anywhere in the content in a case-insensitive way. For example, the entry anchor' will match 'anchor

word processing (n)~ The act of entering and editing text with a word processor.

word processor (n)~ An application for creating and manipulating text-based documents.

Word Processor ~ A- program- used for creating documents, letters etc. The best known is Microsoft Word.

Word publication (n)~ A Microsoft Office Word document that contains hyperlinks to another location. You can use hyperlinks to go to another location in the same document or to another file on your hard disk, your network, an intranet, or the Internet.

word stemming (n)~ The process of capturing relationships between words by reducing inflected words to their stem or root form (reductive stemming), or expanding stems to their inflected forms (expansive stemming). For example, the word swimming' is reduced

to the stem 'swim.' Because the word 'swam' can also be reduced to 'swim

word wrap (n)~ The ability of a word-processing program or a text-editing program to break lines of text automatically to stay within the page margins or window boundaries of a document without the user having to do so with carriage returns, as is typically necessary on a typewriter.

Word XML Format (n)~ The formal name for Word 12 file format. This format has an open, royalty-free specification, and is the technology licensed to external parties. This license is the subject in the messaging points where -€œOpen, royalty-free license-€? is discussed.

WordArt (n)~ Text objects you create with ready-made effects to which you can apply additional formatting options.

WordArt Gallery (n)~ A dialog box in which the user can choose a WordArt style.

WordML (n)~ A Microsoft XML format for Word documents.

wordwrap (n)~ The ability of a word-processing program or a text-editing program to break lines of text automatically to stay within the page margins or window boundaries of a document without the user having to do so with carriage returns, as is typically necessary on a typewriter.

Work (n)~ An item that appears on the Call Forwarding On menu, which appears on the My Status menu. When the user selects Work, Communicator automatically forwards incoming calls to the number the user has published for his work phone.

Work (PN)~ A field for a contact's workplace telephone number, typically retrieved automatically from the corporate address book.

work (n)~ The entire range of inventory-related tasks that are performed by a company's warehouse employees. The creation of warehouse work is triggered either automatically by user-defined settings or manually by a worker. Each work item is performed on a mobile device by a warehouse worker.

work account (n)~ A user account and associated credentials that is used to access Microsoft's and 3rd parties' business services, such as Office 365. Work or school accounts are usually assigned to end users by their organization (work, school, non-profit) and managed by the admin. However, some business services like Yammer support work or school accounts that were created by end users, without IT involvement. We sometimes refer to these accounts as -€œviral-€? AAD accounts but we don't use this term externally. Work or school accounts are stored in Azure Active Directory (AAD) and managed by Microsoft on behalf of the organization. One of the key difference with a Microsoft account is that users don't own the account and will typically loose access to it if they leave the organization. Other aspects like password policies are imposed by admins.

work breakdown structure (n)~ A deliverable-oriented grouping of project elements that organizes and defines the total work scope of the project. Each descending level represents an increasingly detailed definition of the project work.

work cell (n)~ A resource group that participates in a production flow activity.

work center (n)~ A self-contained unit of the manufacturing process, or an entire plant.

work fax (n)~ An Outlook contact's professional fax number.

Work Folders (PN)~ The enterprise-oriented feature which enables organizations to provide their users with access to data and documents stored on their corporate computers

from anywhere.

work in process (n)~ Material that is in some stage of the manufacturing process, from raw material issued to a production order to a manufactured product ready for acceptance into inventory.

work in process (n)~ An item under current assets in the balance sheet that represents work in progress in some stage of the manufacturing process.

work in process calculation (n)~ The value (hours) posted to the balance sheet as a project progresses. The WIP calculation applies to fixed-price projects, time and material projets and investment projects.

work in progress (n)~ Material that is in some stage of the manufacturing process, from raw material issued to a production order to a manufactured product ready for acceptance into inventory.

work in progress (n)~ An item under current assets in the balance sheet that represents work in progress in some stage of the manufacturing process.

work item (n)~ A record of work on a project that must be fulfilled or evaluated. It is assigned to an individual. The current state and progress is tracked on the work item record.

work item (n)~ A user-defined object with unique fields, forms, and rules. Work items can be queried across the database.

Work Item Form view (n)~ The Visual Studio document window that shows the full form of a work item instance. You can open many work item forms as documents in Visual Studio.

work item ID (n)~ The unique identifier of a work item in the database.

work item log (n)~ A log that lists the current notes you are typing and the uneditable historical conversation that has already been saved.

work item query (n)~ A specialized SELECT statement containing a WHERE clause, and COLUMN and SORT BY elements. Work Item Query is modeled after SQL queries.

Work Item Query Language (n)~ A loose variant of SQL that describes a query in the Work Item Tracking subsystem of Team Foundation Server using a syntax that contains SELECT, WHERE, COLUMN and SORT clauses. Query View is the user interface for defining work item queries.

work item queue (n)~ A list that contains workflow work items that are assigned to users.

work item queue assignment expression (n)~ A statement that conditionally assigns work items to specific work item queues.

work item type (n)~ A named definition associated with a project in a Team Foundation Server. Types are composed of fields, a form and work flow. They are defined using XML. Definitions are portable between Team Foundation Servers.

Work Management Service (PN)~ A SharePoint shared service that aggregates tasks that systems such as SharePoint, Project Server, and Exchange assign to users.

Work Management Task Sync (PN)~ A component of the Work Management Service that synchronizes tasks with systems outside of SharePoint, such as an Exchange mailbox, to enable task management in Outlook.

Work on the go (v)~ Refers to being able to do your work from anywhere with your mobile device, whether you are in your office, at home, or traveling (on the go').'

work or school account (n)~ A user account and associated credentials that is used to access Microsoft's and 3rd parties' business services, such as Office 365. Work or school accounts are usually assigned to end users by their organization (work, school, non-profit) and managed by the admin. However, some business services like Yammer support work or school accounts that were created by end users, without IT involvement. We sometimes refer to these accounts as -€œviral-€? AAD accounts but we don't use this term externally. Work or school accounts are stored in Azure Active Directory (AAD) and managed by Microsoft on behalf of the organization. One of the key difference with a Microsoft account is that users don't own the account and will typically loose access to it if they leave the organization. Other aspects like password policies are imposed by admins.

work pane (n)~ In Exchange 2007, the bottom middle pane of the Exchange Management Console. The work pane provides detailed information about the specified Exchange server.

Work Phone (PN)~ A button in the Options dialog box, on the Phones tab, that users click to enter their work phone number. The Work Phone button is disabled if the work phone number has been supplied through the corporate directory.

work phone (PN)~ An Outlook contact's professional telephone number. Not a company's main phone number.

work product (n)~ A discrete deliverable or artifact, such as a document, spreadsheet, changeset, and so forth.

workbook (n)~ In a spreadsheet program, a file containing a number of related worksheets.

workbook (n)~ One matrix, or a collection of matrixes, that use a single model site as a data source.

workbook window (n)~ The window that contains the user's workbook of tabbed sheets.

workday (n)~ A span of time that constitutes one shift. The workday includes hours worked, as well as interruptions in work, such as meals or break time.

worker (n)~ A person who assumes the role of an employee or a contractor and is paid in exchange for services.

worker (n)~ A cloud service role that provides a general-purpose environment for running application workloads. Typically, background processing for web applications running on web roles can be offloaded to instances of the worker role.

worker process (n)~ The implementation of the core Web server in IIS. Worker processes run in W3wp.exe.

worker process isolation mode (n)~ The Web process model for IIS 6.0.

worker role (PN)~ A cloud service role that provides a general-purpose environment for running application workloads. Typically, background processing for web applications running on web roles can be offloaded to instances of the worker role.

worker thread (n)~ A thread commonly used to handle background tasks that the user should not have to wait for to continue using your application. Tasks such as recalculation and background printing are typically executed on worker threads.

workflow (n)~ A sequence of activities, actions, or tasks through which documents or items are passed as part of an automated business process.

workflow (n)~ A set of instructions that route and queue incoming calls and generate

reports to an agent or a set of agents according to adjustable business logic. It defines the user experience of a user who calls a response group.

workflow (n)~ A workflow process that is executing.

workflow (n)~ A set of logical rules that define the steps necessary to automate specific business processes, tasks, or sets of actions to be performed on Microsoft Dynamics CRM records.

Workflow (n)~ A list of Statuses for objects in Parature (such as Tickets, Chat Sessions, and Knowledgebase Articles) and the transition of those objects through Statuses via Actions performed manually and/or automatically.

workflow action (n)~ An element of workflow logic that specifies the event or task that should be performed by the workflow jobs started by the workflow.

workflow activation (n)~ The process that occurs when a workflow host calls the WorkflowRuntime.CreateWorkflow method.

workflow activity (n)~ An elemental unit of a workflow that represents actions and provides functionality for control flow, conditions, event handling, state management, and communication with applications and services.

workflow activity (n)~ A unit of program behavior in Windows Workflow Foundation. Single activities can be composed together into more complex activities.

workflow application (n)~ A set of programs that aids in the tracking and management of all the activities in a project from start to finish.

workflow compression (n)~ A feature that helps users compress (or expand) the duration of a job without having to update the start and due dates of every task in the workflow.

workflow condition (n)~ A logical 'if-then' statement in a workflow that defines a specific situation and any actions that should be taken when that situation occurs.

workflow decision element (n)~ A guard condition that controls the logical branching of task sequences within a workflow process. A workflow decision can be made by a user or by an automation rule.

workflow definition (n)~ An XML or XOML file that contains the information that other programs require to instantiate and run the workflow. Optionally, any custom metadata the workflow requires to run.

Workflow Designer (PN)~ A graphical tool used to create a workflow visually by representing actions and constraints as shapes that can be connected to form a complete schedule.

workflow document (n)~ A view of data that is submitted to workflow for processing.

workflow element (n)~ A modeling element used to define workflow processes.

workflow escalation action (n)~ An automatic workflow action taken when a workflow work item is not completed by the current assignee.

workflow execution account (n)~ A user account that is granted the rights for executing workflows.

workflow foundation (n)~ An extensible programming model and components that can be used to design and implement custom applications for common business processes, such as document approval. Components include version control, tracking, and reporting.

workflow history (n)~ A view of the workflow tracking data generated by the workflow runtime.

workflow host (n)~ The server component that deals with the execution of workflows.

workflow host (n)~ An environment in which the workflow runtime is started so that it can be accessed as a service.

workflow instance (n)~ A running instance of a workflow definition, when a request is made.

workflow instance (n)~ A workflow activated by and executing in the workflow host.

Workflow Instance Recovery (n)~ A feature of the Workflow Management service (WMS) that monitors persistence stores for workflow service instances that should be running and restarts them.

workflow job (n)~ A job performed on entities or records, based on rules defined in a workflow.

workflow list form (n)~ A form that- displays a list of workflows for a particular module, along with the versions of the workflow.

workflow management (n)~ A feature area of ILM 2 that deals with designing workflows, executing them and managing them. Workflow management consists of the Workflow Designer, request management and the workflow host.

Workflow Management service (n)~ A Windows service that manages the execution of instance control commands, the recovery of workflow service hosts, and the resumption of instances in the event of expired timers.

Workflow Manager (n)~ A tool used to create, customize, and edit workflow rules and rule templates, and sales process rules and rule templates.

workflow manager (n)~ A user of the Response Group service who has the necessary user rights to create a workflow or to manage certain properties of a workflow.

Workflow Monitor (n)~ A tool used to view the status of workflow and sales processes in the organization.

workflow option (n)~ A parameter for a workflow that includes settings that determine which records it acts on and how it is triggered.

workflow participant (n)~ A person who assumes the role of user in a workflow process.

workflow phase (n)~ A set of workflow stages that have been grouped together.

workflow policy (n)~ A group of rules for a workflow.

workflow presence watcher (n)~ A user account that the Response Group service creates in order to subscribe to the presence status of agents.

workflow process (n)~ A series of interrelated action steps and the workflow rules that drive the transition between these steps. A workflow process defines the actions the workflow should take at each step, and the workflow rules the workflow should use to evaluate when to proceed to the next step.

workflow registration (n)~ A registration process that occurs when you add a workflow definition to the Microsoft Dynamics CRM database.

workflow rule (n)~ A set of action steps in a business process or sales process. A workflow rule specifies the required activities for a workflow and the order in which those activities must be performed.

workflow runtime (n)~ A software component that activates and executes workflow instances using Microsoft Windows Workflow Foundation.

workflow scope (n)~ The extent of activity controlled by a workflow process.

workflow service (n)~ A WCF service that is implemented as a workflow. The workflow contains messaging activities that send and receive WCF messages.

workflow service host (n)~ A component that is responsible for running all workflows, orchestrating, and dispatching them.

workflow stage (n)~ An element of workflow logic that groups steps. Adding stages to a workflow does not affect how the steps function. Stages are purely for conceptual grouping of steps within complex workflows.

workflow stage (n)~ A defined point in a workflow that is entered when specified conditions are met.

workflow state (n)~ The status of an item in its progress through a workflow.

workflow status (n)~ The condition, at a particular time, of a workflow.

workflow step (n)~ An individual stage defined in a workflow.

workflow task (n)~ An action or task in a sequence that is related to a built-in or user-defined business process.

workflow task list (n)~ A list that stores the sequence of actions or tasks for a business process.

workflow template (n)~ A template that serves exclusively as the basis for creating other workflows. Workflow templates cannot start workflow jobs.

workflow template (n)~ A specification that can be instantiated and given state to produce a workflow.

workflow tracking data (n)~ The data that is logged during the execution of a workflow instance.

workflow type (n)~ A set of metadata and event handlers in the Application Object Tree (AOT) that defines a workflow design template.

workflow-enabled (adj)~ Automated in such a way that business documents and assignments are routed from one user to another for specific action.

workgroup (n)~ A group of computers that are connected on a network and share resources, such as printers and files.

Workgroup (PN)~ A privacy relationship setting that allows a large amount of information to be viewed, usually assigned to people on your team.

workgroup ID (n)~ A case-sensitive alphanumeric string that is 4 to 20 characters long and that you enter when creating a new workgroup information file by using the Workgroup Administrator. This uniquely identifies the Admin group for this workgroup file.

workgroup information file (n)~ A file that Access reads at startup that contains information about the users in a workgroup. This information includes users' account names, their passwords, and the groups of which they are members.

workgroup manager (n)~ The person who creates and maintains the project schedule and uses workgroup messages to assign tasks to the workgroup members; also uses the workgroup features to update tasks in the project as members reply.

Workgroup Template (n)~ A template stored on a network location where it can be accessed and shared by multiple users.

working copy (n)~ The copy of a file that is currently being modified.

working directory (n)~ The directory in which Web server software is installed.

working folder (n)~ The folder in which your documents appear when you open or save them. If you select another folder when opening or saving, that folder becomes the working folder. You can set the startup location of this folder in most applications.

working folder (n)~ A folder on a user's local computer that is used to store files when they are checked out of a Visual SourceSafe database. A user makes changes to the files in the working folder and then checks the modified files back into the Visual SourceSafe database for version tracking.

working hours (n)~ A user's work day hours as specified in Microsoft Office Outlook by the day of the week and the start and end times.

working set (n)~ The set of pages in the virtual address space of the process that are currently resident in physical memory.

Working Time (n)~ The time that a resource is in the office, and that is not dedicated to project tasks or effort. Represents a resource's true availability.

working time calendar (n)~ A calendar that defines the capacity and work time in a production system, for use in managing work centers or work center groups.

workload (n)~ Composition of often related [server] roles that run together on a single server or set of related servers. Each workload corresponds to an overall business/product area. Network is an example of a workload. While small or medium businesses might run an entire workload on a single machine, this would be unusual for a large enterprise. Workloads are often managed by the same group within IT, and a large business might have a separate operations team and purchasing decision maker for each workload.

workload (n)~ A set of automated tasks that exercise the computer in a predefined, repeatable manner.

workload (n)~ A compute instance of a cloud service on Azure consisting of an application hosted and run on web-based virtual machines and worker roles.

workload group (n)~ In Resource Governor, a container for session requests that are similar according to the classification rules that are applied to each request. A workload group allows the aggregate monitoring of resource consumption and a uniform policy that is applied to all the requests in a group.

workload/product navigation (n)~ A control on the user interface used on many mobile and online applications to indicate navigation within the application.

workpane (n)~ The area of the workspace that contains the options you select for a given task. Workpanes appear at certain times, such as when a document is opened, or when you click certain items on menus and toolbars.

Workplace (n)~ The page where users find cases and activities that are assigned to them. Users can accept, assign, and delete assignments from here. They can also check the public lists of activities and cases and accept those as well.

workplace (PN)~ A feature on the phone to enroll in and manage a workplace account.

workplace account (n)~ An account provided by a company that allows users to install apps or hubs provided by that company, and that governs the company policies applied to the phone.

Workplace module (n)~ The Microsoft CRM module that contains the work a user has been assigned, is currently working on, and is available in queues to which the user has access. Users can accept, assign, and delete assignments from here. Users can also access

their calendars and the Knowledge Base.

WorkQueue (PN)~ A folder that contains subfolders that asset and job manifest files traverse as they are processed in a job.

Works with ads (n)~ A version of Works, aka Works SE, that includes advertising.

Works without ads (n)~ A version of Works that does not include advertising. Users can elect to pay for this version, aka Works Standard, instead of using the free, ad funded Works, aka Works SE.

worksheet (n)~ A primary document used in Excel to store and work with data. A worksheet consists of cells that are organized into columns and rows; a worksheet is always stored in a workbook.

workspace (n)~ A user interface area in which users perform most tasks.

workspace (n)~ A file where a user can create or modify information without affecting data that is located on the server. A client-side copy of the files in the repository that you want to work in.

workspace (n)~ A type of business application that provides private, customizable Web sites, which you can use to collaborate on projects and documents with coworkers, clients, business partners, or anyone to whom you grant permission. You can have as many workspaces as you want; each workspace has separate permissions, which means that people can access only the workspaces you want them to access. Workspaces may include documents, lists, pictures, surveys, discussion boards, and Web pages.

workspace (n)~ A collection of computing resources such as programs and virtual desktops that enable a user to accomplish a set of related tasks.

workspace browser (n)~ A component of the shell of Dashboard Designer. It holds available KPIs, data sources, indicators, report views, scorecards, and dashboards for use in the workspace.

workspace explorer (n)~ The main window where users do most Groove activities, such as collaborating in workspaces.

workspace file (n)~ A file that saves display information about open workbooks, so that you can later resume work with the same window sizes, print areas, screen magnification, and display settings.

workspace manager (n)~ A window that lists all your workspaces along with status information.

workspace shortcuts pane (n)~ An area on the leftmost side of the Windows Intune console containing the icons with shortcuts to open the corresponding navigation pane and overview pane, to view status summaries and perform management tasks that are relevant to that workspace.

workspace site (n)~ A subsite based on the Document Workspace or Meeting Workspace site templates.

workstation (n)~ A microcomputer or terminal connected to a network.

workstream (n)~ An activity that is composed of other activities. Workstreams are the simple building blocks of the process. They may be assigned to single or multiple roles.

World Clock (n)~ A gadget that shows current local time in your own time zone or any city in the world.

world coordinate (n)~ A coordinate used to model a particular graphic world.

world geometry (n)~ The mathematical representation of a 3D space or object.

world transformation (n)~ The transformation that converts world coordinates to page coordinates.

World Wide Name (n)~ A unique identifier used in storage technologies for physical (e.g. ports) and logical objects (e.g. RAID array LUN) and created and managed by IEEE. It is composed in a variety of formats and often contains an organizationally unique identifier.

World Wide Web (n)~ A set of interlinked documents in a hypertext system. The user enters the web through a home page.

World Wide Web (WWW or just 'the Web') ~ The easiest part of the- Internet- to understand and use, the World Wide Web consists of many millions of pages of text and images published by anyone and everyone, from governments and large corporations down to the humblest home user, in a standardised hypertext- format. A particular person or company's area is called a website. Viewed with a program called a- browser. Wandering around the World Wide Web is often called- Websurfing- or justsurfing.

World Wide Web Consortium (n)~ A consortium of commercial and educational institutions that oversees research and promotes standards in all areas related to the World Wide Web.

World Wide Web Distributed Authoring and Versioning (n)~ A set of extensions to the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) that facilitates collaborative editing and file management between users located remotely from each other on the Internet.

World Wide Web Publishing Service (n)~ The service that manages the IIS core components that process HTTP requests and configure and manage Web applications. Formerly known as W3SVC.

worm (n)~ Self-propagating malicious code that can automatically distribute itself from one computer to another through network connections. A worm can take harmful action, such as consuming network or local system resources, possibly causing a denial of service attack.

WORM (n)~ An optical disc that can be read and reread but cannot be altered after it has been recorded. WORMs are high-capacity storage devices. Because they cannot be erased and rerecorded, they are suited to storing archives and other large bodies of unchanging information.

Worm ~ A malicious program introduced into computers by stealth, similar to a- virus.

WOSA (n)~ A common set of interfaces that connect front-end applications with back-end services.

Wow! (adj)~ A title animation in Windows Movie Maker.

WPA (n)~ A security method used by wireless networks. WPA encrypts the information that is sent between computers on a wireless network and authenticates users to help ensure that only authorized people can access the network.

WPA (PN)~ A set of performance monitoring tools used to produce in-depth performance profiles of both systems and applications.

WPA2 (n)~ A wireless implementation and the second generation of WPA security that is based on the final IEEE 802.11i amendment to the 802.11 standard.

WPAD (n)~ A standard networking protocol used to help Internet client software automatically locate and interface with cache services within a network.

WPF (PN)~ A new strategic graphics subsystem in Windows Vista that provides a unified approach to user interface, 2D and 3D graphics, documents and media. Built on the .NET Framework foundation and utilizing Direct3D for vector-based rendering, it provides a powerful solution for building immersive applications of all kinds.

WPF layer (n)~ A layer in the Surface SDK that exposes functionality for developers to use to create Surface applications.

WPI (PN)~ A wizard that automates the installation of several commonly used Web technologies from a single installation point. These technologies include all the IIS features like ASP and ASP.NET, as well as Application Request Routing (ARR), Visual Web Developer Express, SQL Server Express, etc.

WPN Keep Alive Detector (PN)~ Windows Push Notifications (WNS) component that analyses network conditions and determines an optimal ping interval to keep the connection alive.

WPP (n)~ A mechanism for user-mode applications and kernel-mode drivers to log real-time binary messages. The logged messages can subsequently be converted to a human-readable trace of the driver's operation.

WPR (PN)~ A tool that provides OEMs and IT Professionals with detailed recordings of system and application behavior and resource usage.

WQL (PN)~ A subset of ANSI SQL with semantic changes adapted to Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI).

wrap (n)~ The circumstance in which one piece of software (the wrapper') contains

wrap (v)~ To encapsulate another piece of software (usually a legacy program or test) so that the contained software can function in the environment of the wrapper.

wrap panel (n)~ A layout container that arranges its child elements in a single vertical or horizontal row, creating a new row if needed to display the overflow from the previous row.

Wrapped PST store (n)~ A message store that is read from and written to by a Wrapped PST provider.

wrapper class (n)~ A class that takes an existing class, and provides it with a new interface.

wrapper playlist (n)~ A Windows Media metafile that places additional content at the beginning or end of a stream. Examples of this content include welcome messages, goodbye messages, advertisements, and station branding.

wraps ~ An online distribution platform for financial advisors.

writable (adj)~ Capable of recording data that has been edited or entered.

write (n)~ A transfer of information to a storage device, such as a disk, or to an output device, such as the monitor or printer. For example, a disk write means that information is transferred from memory to storage on disk.

write (v)~ To transfer information either to a storage device, such as a disk, or to an output device, such as the monitor or a printer. Writing is the means by which a computer provides the results of processing. A computer can also be said to write to the screen when it displays information on the monitor.

write access (n)~ A privilege on a computer system that allows a user to save, change, or delete stored data. Write access is usually set by the system administrator for a networked

or server system and by the owner of the computer for a stand-alone machine.

write back (v)~ To update a cube cell value, member, or member property value.

write conflict (n)~ A situation that occurs when a user is trying to make simultaneous changes to the same object or simultaneous changes to other objects that have attributes referencing this object.

write enable (v)~ To change a cube or dimension so that users in cube roles with read/write access to the cube or dimension can change its data.

write lock ~ The process of controlling a field so that the ability to change information held within it is maintained. In almost all computer languages, a type of table is used.

write mode (n)~ In computer operation, the state in which a program can write (record) information in a file. In write mode, the program is permitted to make changes to existing information.

write off (v)~ To remove a debt that will not be paid by a party.

write on wall (oth)~ To post a message on a friend's Facebook wall.

write once, read many (n)~ An optical disc that can be read and reread but cannot be altered after it has been recorded. WORMs are high-capacity storage devices. Because they cannot be erased and rerecorded, they are suited to storing archives and other large bodies of unchanging information.

Write permission (n)~ A designation that indicates that certain users or roles may enter data, make edits, or modify the properties of a form or report.

write property (n)~ A permission level that grants a process the ability to change properties on another process.

write scope (n)~ The administrative boundary in which members of an Exchange 2010 role group can make changes. For the Outlook Live hosted service, the write scope is the entire Outlook Live organization. For on-premises implementations of Microsoft Exchange Server 2010, write scopes may be smaller in breadth, such as those defined by a specific organizational unit or a database.

writeable disc (n)~ A CD or DVD disc onto which files can be copied. Common writeable disc types include CD-R, CD-RW, DVD-R, and DVD-RW.

writeable section (n)~ A data section in a module, such as a data section containing a module's global variables, that can be written to at run time.

write-ahead log (n)~ A transaction logging method in which the log is always written prior to the data.

writeback (n)~ The result of an operation that occurs when data is entered into a writable cell in a PerformancePoint Add-in for Excel matrix. The data is submitted to PerformancePoint Planning Server, saved to a relational fact table, and then the source data cube is updated.

write-behind provider (n)~ An assembly that is associated with an AppFabric cache that is called to asynchronously write cache updates to a custom backend store.

write-down adjustment (n)~ An adjustment to decrease the value of a fixed asset for accounting purposes.

write-in product (n)~ A product that is manually added to quotes, orders, and invoices rather than selected from the Microsoft Dynamics CRM product catalog.

write-only (adj)~ Capable of being changed (written) but not seen (read).

write-protect *(v)*~ To prevent the writing (recording) of information, usually on a disk.

write-protected (adj)~ Pertaining to a disk to which content cannot be recorded.

Write-protected ~ A write-protected file has been set so that it cannot be altered or deleted without first removing the write protection. Also calledread-only. You can write-protect a file in windows by right-clicking on it and checking the 'read-only' box under attributes.

Write-protected ~ A write-protected file has been set so that it cannot be altered or deleted without first removing the write protection. Also called read-only.

writer (n)~ A piece of software handling application-related data consistency during backup and restore operations.

Writer (PN)~ A desktop app that enables WYSIWYG editing, offline editing, and preview functionality.

write-up adjustment (n)~ An adjustment to increase the value of a fixed asset for accounting purposes.

writing area (n)~ Any area where you can enter handwriting to be converted to typed text and inserted in a program.

writing pad (n)~ The pad in Tablet PC Input Panel that you use to write text to be converted to typed text and inserted in a program.

WRL (PN)~ A library that provides infrastructure for the Windows Runtime; it can also be used to create a language projection to build Windows Runtime components in C++ and for app building.

WRM header (n)~ A rights management header that is used by a client to locate or acquire a license for the piece of content in which it is stored.

WRP (n)~ A feature in Windows that attempts to block the replacement of necessary system files to improve reliability and security.

WSD (n)~ A common programming interface to the lower-level system area network (SAN) implementations, developed by Microsoft. WSD sits underneath the standard WinSock application programming interface (API), but bypasses the kernel networking layers to talk directly to the SAN hardware. Because WSD sits underneath the existing WinSock API, IT departments can deploy applications in a SAN environment without modifying the applications.

WSDL (n)~ An XML format for describing Web services. WSDL allows Web service providers and users of such services to work together easily by enabling the separation of the description of the abstract functionality offered by a service from concrete details of a service description such as how' and 'where' that functionality is offered.'

WSDL file (n)~ The file in which the contract that must be adhered to by a Web service and all its callers is defined. It is written in Web Services Description Language (WSDL).

WSDL message (n)~ An abstract, typed definition of the data that is communicated during a WSDL operation.

WSDL Schema (n)~ An interface implemented in the XML message format for describing the network services offered by the server.

WS-F PRP (PN)~ An implementation of the WS-Federation specification that proposes a standard protocol for how passive clients (such as Web browsers) apply the federation framework. Within this protocol, Web service requestors are expected to understand the

new security mechanisms and be capable of interacting with Web service providers.

WS-Federation (PN)~ A specification that defines a model and a set of messages for brokering trust and the federation of identity and authentication information across different trust realms. The WS-Federation specification identifies two sources of identity and authentication requests across trust realms: active requestors, such as Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP)-enabled applications, and passive requestors, which are defined as Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) browsers that can support broadly supported versions of HTTP, for example, HTTP- 1.1.

WS-Federation Passive Requestor Profile (PN)~ An implementation of the WS-Federation specification that proposes a standard protocol for how passive clients (such as Web browsers) apply the federation framework. Within this protocol, Web service requestors are expected to understand the new security mechanisms and be capable of interacting with Web service providers.

WSH (n)~ A language-independent scripting host for ActiveX scripting engines on 32-bit Windows platforms. WSH can be used to automate administrative tasks on a server, using any scripting language.

WSIM (PN)~ A utility for creating and modifying answer files and configuration sets.

WSRM (n)~ A feature of Microsoft-® Windows-® Server 2003, Enterprise Edition and Windows Server 2003, Datacenter Edition. With Windows System Resource Manager, administrators can control and account for the how CPU and memory resources allocated to applications, services, and processes.

WSS (oth)~ A family of Microsoft Web-based team collaboration environments that provide the ability to create and access virtual workspaces for managing documents, discussions, lists, surveys and other important contextual information such as team member status and presence.

WSS (PN)~ The Windows service that analyzes a set of documents, extracts useful information, and then organizes the extracted information so that properties of those documents can be efficiently returned in response to queries.

WS-Security (PN)~ A series of specifications that describe how to attach signature and encryption headers to Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP) messages. In addition, WS-Security describes how to attach security tokens, including binary security tokens such as X.509 certificates and Kerberos tickets, to messages. In Active Directory Federation Services (ADFS), WS-Security is used when Kerberos signs security tokens.

WTF ~ (What The F***)- Internet slang, not suitable for polite company.

WWAN (n)~ A wireless network that connects geographically separated locations by using telecommunications services, such as satellite, radio, and mobile phone technologies.

WWN (n)~ A unique identifier used in storage technologies for physical (e.g. ports) and logical objects (e.g. RAID array LUN) and created and managed by IEEE. It is composed in a variety of formats and often contains an organizationally unique identifier.

WWW (n)~ A set of interlinked documents in a hypertext system. The user enters the web through a home page.

WWW ~ See- World Wide Web.

WWW service (n)~ The service that manages the IIS core components that process HTTP

requests and configure and manage Web applications. Formerly known as W3SVC.

WWW Service Administration and Monitoring component (n)~ A component of the World Wide Web Publishing Service (WWW service) in IIS that is responsible for configuration, by means of the metabase, and for worker process management.

WYSBYGI (n)~ Providing a preview of the effects of the changes the user has selected before finally applying them. For example, a dialog box in a word processing program might display a sample font a user has chosen before the font is actually changed in the document. The user can cancel any changes after previewing them, and the document will be unaffected.

WYSIWYG (n)~ Pertaining to a program or interface that allows creation and editing of web pages, text, or graphical user interfaces such that users can see what the end results will look like while the documents are being created.

WYSIWYG ~ (What You See Is What You Get; pr. 'whizzy-wig')- A computer interface, usually for creating documents, that reproduces the end-product as accurately as possible on screen. Standard on all modern software, so you don't often hear it mentioned these days.

X ~

X Internet ~ A set of technologies that connect firms' information systems to physical assets, products, and devices.

X.25 ~ A type of packet switched network used extensively by PNOs for public services and popular for transaction based private networks.

X.400 (n)~ An international messaging standard that can be used by a variety of messaging systems. X.400 uses a strict addressing method that reflects a hierarchical environment. The use of X.400 has been largely supplanted by the combination of SMTP and MIME.

X.509 certificate (n)~ A certificate that adheres to the X.509 public key infrastructure (PKI) standard, which identifies the requirements for robust public key certificates.

X.509 v3 certificate (n)~ A certificate that adheres to the syntax and format described in version 3 of the International Telecommunication Union - Telecommunication [Standardization Sector] (ITU-T) recommendation X.509. This is the standard certificate format used by Windows certificate-based processes. An X.509 certificate includes the public key and information about the person or entity to whom the certificate is issued, information about the certificate, plus optional information about the certification authority (CA) issuing the certificate.

X++ (PN)~ The object-oriented programming language used to develop software for the Microsoft Dynamics AX application.

x64 (n)~ Pertaining to the x64 64-bit architecture. The x64 platform enables 64-bit memory addressing, and can run on processors such as AMD Athlon 64, AMD Opteron, Intel Xeon with EM64T, and Intel Pentium 4 with EM64T.

x64 ~ A processor architecture based on the 32-bit IA-32 (x86) architecture, with extensions for the execution of 64-bit software. AMD produced the first instances of x64-based processors, the AMD64 processors-€"also referred to with the term- x86-64.

x64-based (oth)~ Pertaining to the combination of a 64-bit Windows operating system and microprocessors that natively support the x86 for extended systems (x64) 64-bit instruction set. Examples include AMD Opteron and Intel Xeon with 64-bit extension technology processors.

x86 (n)~ Refers to microprocessors that have or emulate the 32-bit Intel processor architecture.

x86-based (oth)~ Pertaining to the combination of a 32-bit Windows operating system and a microprocessor that natively supports the 32-bit x86 instruction set. Examples include Intel Pentium 4, AMD Athlon and VIA C7 processors.

XAML (PN)~ An XML-based language used to represent a tree of objects. Events generated by these objects can be handled using any .NET programming language.

XAML activation (n)~ The process of activating a workflow instance directly from the XAMLX file that contains the workflow definition rather than from a DLL or by using a configuration file.

XAML Binary File (n)~ A file containing a pre-parsed binary representation of a XAML file produced by the XamlBinaryWriter class intended to be write-once to improve loading

and parsing performance.

x-axis (n)~ The horizontal reference line on a grid, chart, or graph that has horizontal and vertical dimensions.

X-band ~ bandwith between 7 GHz to 8 GHz, which usually is used by military satellites.

XBF (n)~ A file containing a pre-parsed binary representation of a XAML file produced by the XamlBinaryWriter class intended to be write-once to improve loading and parsing performance.

Xbox Music Store (PN)~ The area of Xbox Live where music is sold.

Xbox Video (PN)~ The brand name of the video offering from Xbox Live.

XBRL (oth)~ An XML language for the electronic communication of business and financial data.

XBRL instance document (n)~ An XML file that contains the financial data and XBRL taxonomy information of a report.

XBRL-€"Financial reporting (oth)~ XBRL messages that contain financial data in summary form, such as balances per period and which provide a standard understanding of what profit is or what depreciation is on a financial report.

XBRL-€"FR (oth)~ XBRL messages that contain financial data in summary form, such as balances per period and which provide a standard understanding of what profit is or what depreciation is on a financial report.

XBRL-€"General Ledger (oth)~ XBRL messages that contain financial transactions and which provide a standard understanding of what a journal ledger posting is or what a depreciation posting is.

XBRL-€"GL (oth)~ XBRL messages that contain financial transactions and which provide a standard understanding of what a journal ledger posting is or what a depreciation posting is.

XBRL-€"Global Ledger (oth)~ XBRL messages that contain financial transactions and which provide a standard understanding of what a journal ledger posting is or what a depreciation posting is.

XBT (n)~ A digital currency that uses Bitcoin.

x-coordinate (n)~ The position of a point with reference to the x-axis, defined in conjunction with the y- and z-coordinates.

xcopy ~ a command in Windows and other operating systems for copying groups of files. It works just like copy except that as many files as possible are read into memory before any are written to disk. This is usually faster than using copy.

XDE (PN)~ An extended development environment integrating Microsoft Visual Studio .NET and Rational Application Developer.

Xen ~ A virtualization platform which began as a research project at the University of Cambridge and was released as open source software in 2003. Xen utilizes paravirtualization to hook calls to the hardware node's resources

Xeon ~ a high-speed Pentium-class microprocessor introduced by Intel in 2002 as a successor to the Pentium 4. It features a pipelined architecture with clock speeds of 1.8 GHz and higher.

X-header (n)~ An e-mail message header that begins with X-'.'

X-Header storage option (n)~ The option that adds an X-Header to the Internet header of

spam messages. Information contained in this X-Header is specified by administrators in the Administration Center.

XHTML (n)~ A markup language that extends HTML and reformulates it as XML.

XID (n)~ An identifier exchanged between nodes on an SNA network. The XID enables the nodes to recognize each other and to establish link and node characteristics for communicating. Host Integration Server supports two types of XIDs: Format 0 XIDs and Format 3 XIDs.

XImage (PN)~ A command-line tool that captures, modifies, and applies installation images for deployment in a manufacturing or corporate environment.

XING ~ XING (named openBC/Open Business Club until 17 November 2006) is a social software platform for enabling a small-world network for professionals.http://www.xing.com/

XML (n)~ A markup language for describing and exchanging structured data in a format that is independent of operating systems and applications. XML is a World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) specification and is a subset of Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML).

XML attribute (n)~ A name-value pair, separated by an equal sign and included in a tagged element, that modifies features of an element. All XML attribute values are strings enclosed in quotation marks.

XML element (n)~ An XML structure that consists of a start tag, an end tag, and the information between the tags. Elements can have attributes and can contain other elements.

XML entity (n)~ The combination of characters and symbols that replace other characters when an XML document is parsed, usually those that have other meanings in XML. For example, < represents the < symbol, which is also the opening bracket for a tag. A General Entity is an entity that is used within the XML document itself, as opposed to a parameter entity, which is only referenced in the DTD.

XML expansion pack (n)~ A collection of files, managed by a manifest.xml file, that add functionality to a Microsoft Office Word or Microsoft Office Excel document by specifying custom display or actions.

XML feed (n)~ A distribution mechanism for frequently-updated content that is aggregated by an RSS reader and delivered or published in a standard XML format. The content is often summarized, with links to a more complete version.

XML for Analysis (PN)~ A specification that describes an open standard that supports data access to data sources that reside on the World Wide Web.

XML fragment (n)~ Lines of text that adhere to XML tag rules, but do not have a Document Type Definition (DTD) or schema, processing instructions, or any other header information.

XML literal (n)~ A Visual Basic coding construct that enables direct incorporation of XML into code, instead of requiring that it be stored in a string.

XML namespace (n)~ A collection of names, identified by a URI reference, that are used in XML documents as element types and attribute names.

XML namespace prefix (n)~ An abbreviated form of an XML namespace.

XML Paper Specification (PN)~ A specification that describes a file format that is used

to store documents, to process them for printing, and to print them. This means that a document does not change during the printing process. The XPS format conforms to the Open Packaging Conventions (OpenXML, ECMA-376 1st edition Part 2).

XML Paper Specification Viewer (n)~ A viewer that allows users to visualize, navigate, and customize the view of files with an XPS Document format.

XML Path Language (n)~ A language used to address parts of an XML document. XPath also provides basic facilities for manipulation of strings, numbers, and Boolean values.

XML Query (n)~ Functional query language that is broadly applicable to a variety of XML data types derived from Quilt, XPath, and XQL. Both Ipedo and Software AG implement their own versions of the W3C's proposed specification for the XQuery language. Also called: XML Query, XQL.

XML schema (n)~ The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) standard language used for creating XML schema documents. The XML schema contains two parts: a set of predefined types (for example, string, dateTime, decimal), and an XML language for defining new types (for example, complexType, minOccurs, element).

XML schema definition language (n)~ The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) standard language used for creating XML schema documents. The XML schema contains two parts: a set of predefined types (for example, string, dateTime, decimal), and an XML language for defining new types (for example, complexType, minOccurs, element).

XML Schema Document (n)~ A specification that describes the complex types used in a Web method and thereby enables interoperability between clients and Web services built on different platforms by adhering to a common type system, as defined by the W3C.

XML Signature (n)~ An XML-based digital signature that can be used to secure the data contained in XML documents. XML Signatures are a standard governed by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C).

XML standalone (n)~ An enumerated constant that indicates how an IXmlWriter produces the standalone attribute of the XML declaration. The following are the possible values: omit, yes, no.

XML template file (n)~ An XML file that contains the sample data that is displayed in the fields of a form before a user fills it out.

XML tree (n)~ A hierarchical structure of XML elements.

XML Web service (n)~ A unit of application logic providing data and services to other applications that can invoke Web protocols.

XMLA (PN)~ A specification that describes an open standard that supports data access to data sources that reside on the World Wide Web.

XMP (n)~ An extensible markup language that records metadata in a syntax that is a subset of XML. It is used in PDF, photography and photo editing applications and was first introduced by Adobe Systems in April 2001.

XMS (n)~ A specification developed by Lotus, Intel, Microsoft, and AST Research that defines a software interface allowing real-mode applications to use extended memory and areas of memory not managed by MS-DOS. Memory is managed by an installable device driver, the Expanded Memory Manager (EMM). The application must use the driver to access the additional memory.

XOR (n)~ A Boolean operation that yields true' if and only if one of its operands is true

and the other is false. '

XP ~ Windows XP. Refers to the Windows XP operating system from Microsoft.www.microsoft.com (obsolete)

XPath (PN)~ A language used to address parts of an XML document. XPath also provides basic facilities for manipulation of strings, numbers, and Boolean values.

Xperia ~ Sony Xperia is a family of Sony smartphones and tablets. The line of phones has been manufactured since 2008, while the first tablet released under the brand was launched in 2012. The name Xperia is derived from the word 'experience', and was first used in the Xperia X1 tagline, 'I (Sony Ericsson) Xperia the best'.

XPress compression (n)~ A Microsoft proprietary compression algorithm highly tuned for speed. It achieves ZIP-level compression ratios and is currently the server-side compression implementation of choice within Microsoft.

XPS (PN)~ A specification that describes a file format that is used to store documents, to process them for printing, and to print them. This means that a document does not change during the printing process. The XPS format conforms to the Open Packaging Conventions (OpenXML, ECMA-376 1st edition Part 2).

XPS document (n)~ An Open Packaging Conventions package that conforms to the XML Paper Specification. An XPS document can be stored as a file or a memory stream.

XPS Document file format (n)~ An open, cross-platform document format that allows customers to effortlessly create, share, print, and archive paginated documents.

XPS Document format (n)~ An open, cross-platform document format that allows customers to effortlessly create, share, print, and archive paginated documents.

XPS Essentials Pack (n)~ A package that includes all the essentials one needs to have a full experience with XPS documents, without the need of .NET Framework components. It includes the XPS Viewer EP, filters, renderers, and resource files.

XPS package (n)~ An XPS document that is saved to a file as an Open Packaging Conventions package that complies with the XML Paper Specification.

XPS printer driver (n)~ A GDI-based Version 3 printer driver or printer driver component that supports the XPS print path that was introduced in Windows Vista.

XPS Viewer (n)~ A viewer that allows users to visualize, navigate, and customize the view of files with an XPS Document format.

XPS Viewer EP (n)~ An XPS viewer included in XPS Essentials Pack that allows users to visualize, navigate, and customize the view of files with an XPS Document format.

XPSDrv (n)~ A GDI-based Version 3 printer driver or printer driver component that supports the XPS print path that was introduced in Windows Vista.

xRank (PN)~ A service that tracks the popularity of notable people and topics based on Bing search data.

x-report (n)~ A type of report that is generated to record current sales totals for a specific cash register.

xRM (PN)~ The Microsoft Dynamics CRM's business application framework that surfaces the Microsoft Application Platform to accelerate the development of enterprise-class relational business applications.

XrML (n)~ A proposed standard digital rights management (DRM) markup language which enables users to specify rights and conditions associated with resources, such as

digital content or Web services.

XSD (n)~ The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) standard language used for creating XML schema documents. The XML schema contains two parts: a set of predefined types (for example, string, dateTime, decimal), and an XML language for defining new types (for example, complexType, minOccurs, element).

XSD Browser (PN)~ In Visual Studio, an object browser that displays the structure of XML schema definitions (XSD).

XSDL (n)~ The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) standard language used for creating XML schema documents. The XML schema contains two parts: a set of predefined types (for example, string, dateTime, decimal), and an XML language for defining new types (for example, complexType, minOccurs, element).

XSL (n)~ An XML vocabulary that is used to transform XML data to another form, such as HTML, by means of a style sheet that defines presentation rules.

XSL Transformation (n)~ A declarative, XML-based language that is used to present or transform XML data.

XSLT (n)~ A declarative, XML-based language that is used to present or transform XML data.

x-ua-compatible header (n)~ An HTML header in which the HTTP-EQUIV property has a value of x-ua-compatible, which allows content to specify the document compatibility modes supported by the webpage.

X-Windows ~ The software system written for managing windows under Unix. A graphics architecture, application programming interface and prototype implementation developed at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, X-Windows defines a client/server relationship between the application program and the workstation. It is not, however, a complete graphical user interface, but rather the basis on which one can be built.

xy chart (n)~ A chart that plots numerical data along two value axes (x,y).

x-y-z coordinate system (n)~ A three-dimensional system of Cartesian coordinates that includes a third (z) axis running perpendicular to the horizontal (x) and vertical (y) axes. The x-y-z coordinate system is used in computer graphics for creating models with length, breadth, and depth.

Y ~

Yammer (PN)~ An enterprise-level social network used for private communication within organizations or between organizational members and pre-designated groups.

Yammer Configuration (PN)~ The options a person sets in the CRM UI to connect CRM to the enterprise Yammer network.

Yammer Enterprise (Government Pricing) (PN)~ The Yammer Enterprise offer for government organization collaboration, knowledge exchange, and team efficiency that is hosted in the commercial cloud environment.

Yammer Now (PN)~ A messaging app that allows Yammer users to quickly chat with their coworkers wherever they are.

yaw (n)~ A rotation in 3D space about the y-axis.

year-end closing (n)~ An accounting process that occurs at the end of the fiscal year and is used to transfer the balances of the temporary owners' equity accounts to the permanent owners' equity account, to carry forward closing account balances from one accounting period to opening account balances in the subsequent accounting period, and to generate financial statements.

Yellow Book ~ Published by Philips and Sony, the 'Yellow Book' used the Red Book as its basis for the physical specifications of sectors in a- CD-ROM—designed for computer data.

Yellow filter (n)~ One of the most common filters used in B&W photography. Increases contrast slightly.

Yes/No data type (n)~ A field data type you use for fields that will contain only one of two values, such as Yes or No and True or False. Null values are not allowed.

Yes/No field (n)~ A type of field with content set to either Yes or No. For example, the Recurring field indicates whether the task is a recurring task.

Yield (n)~ The income return on an investment. This refers to the interest or dividends received from a security and is usually expressed annually as a percentage based on the investment's cost, its current market value or its face value.

YMMV ~ (Your Mileage May Vary)An Internet slang, meaning 'your experience may be different'. Derives from a disclaimer in US car ads.

yomi (PN)~ The Japanese kana characters that indicate the correct pronunciation, sorting, and grouping behavior of a word written in kanji. The name of a field that stores such characters and can impact the sorting/grouping behavior of a corresponding field that can contain a word written in kanji. Typically used to modify the kanji field's name (e.g. -€œYomi Last Name-€? specifies how to correctly pronounce/sort/group -€œLast Name-€?). The main distinction compared to -€œphonetic-€? is that sorting/grouping behavior is expected to be impacted for -€œyomi-€?, but not for -€œphonetic-€?.

You are here location (n)~ The location on the map screen that indicates where the Surface location (and the user) are currently located.

youngest version ~ the historical version of a data set that is chronologically closest to the base version in a generation group.

Your movies (PN)~ The user's video library title, displayed in the Quick links' section

Your movies & TV (PN)~ The user's video library title, displayed in the Quick links' section

YouTube (PN)~ A website for uploading and viewing videos for free.

youtuber ~ a person who produces video content for the video sharing site- Youtube.

Yukon ~ Yukon is the code name used for the beta version of Microsoft's SQL Server 2005. SQL Server 2005 is said to provide enhanced flexibility, scalability, reliability, and security to database applications, and to make them easier to create and deploy, thus reducing the complexity and tedium involved in database management.

YUV color space (n)~ A color model that describes color information in terms of its brightness (luminance, or Y), and color (chrominance, or U and V).

Z (n)~ A game rating symbol developed by the Computer Entertainment Rating Organization (CERO).

Z ~

zapping ~ Considered to be the lowest form of software programming known to mankind, it involves altering the assembly code in hex format after it has been output from a complier or assembler. Typically done when there is a compiler bug, the proper data is not being generated, or the original source code was lost.

ZAR (n)~ The official currency of South Africa.

z-axis (n)~ The third axis in a three-dimensional coordinate system, used in computer graphics to represent depth.

z-buffer (n)~ A buffer that stores a depth value for each pixel in a scene. Pixels with a small z-value overwrite pixels with a large z-value.

Zeppelin (PN)~ A web-based notebook that enables interactive data analytics.

zero (v)~ To fill or replace with zeros (for example, to zero a specified portion of memory, a field, or some other limited structure).

zero bug bounce (n)~ The first point in time after a milestone (typically code complete) that there are no active bugs accepted by the triage meetings that are older a specified amount of time (typically between 3 hours and 3 days). It is referred to as bounce because bugs checked in can cause regressions and these regressions can cause the number of bugs to bounce' back up from zero.'

zero bug release (n)~ The first release to testing after all active bugs have been resolved.

zero day ~ a software vulnerability that has been exploited by malicious hackers on or before the day the software creators become aware of the problem

zero defect state (n)~ A point in the product cycle when the code does not generate errors that break a build.

Zero Download Messenger (PN)~ A Web-based tool that enables mail recipients to decrypt and reply to encrypted e-mail messages that are sent from the Hosted Encryption service.

zero insertion force socket (n)~ A type of socket design that does not require the CPU chip to be forcefully pushed into the socket.

zero out (v)~ To set a variable value or a series of bits to zero.

zero padding (n)~ Appending zeros to the beginning of a number, or a series of numbers.

zero power ODD (n)~ Pertaining to the ability to reduce the power consumption of optical disk drives in the operating system to zero to save energy when the drives are not in use.

zero power optical disk drive (n)~ Pertaining to the ability to reduce the power consumption of optical disk drives in the operating system to zero to save energy when the drives are not in use.

zero suppression (n)~ The elimination of leading (nonsignificant) zeros in a number. For example, zero suppression would truncate 000123.456 to 123.456.

zero value (n)~ A value equal to 0 (zero).

Zero Wait State ~ Refers to a system that allows the processor to work at full clock speed regardless of the clock speed of- RAM.

zero-length string (n)~ A string that contains no characters.

zero-rated (adj)~ Denotes products for which the buyer pays no value-added tax (VAT) and for which the seller can recover the cost of the input tax levied on the sale.

ZIF socket (n)~ A type of socket design that does not require the CPU chip to be forcefully pushed into the socket.

ZigBee (alliance / modules) ~ A vendor initiative started by Philips Semiconductor, Honeywell and Invensys Metering .

-zilla ~ an English slang suffix, a back-formation derived from the English name of the Japanese movie monster Godzilla. It is popular for the names of software and websites. This trend has been observed since the popularization of the- Mozilla- Project

zindex (n)~ The numerical index of an object in the stacking order. An object with a higher index value will appear on top of objects with lower index values.

z-index (n)~ The numerical index of an object in the stacking order. An object with a higher index value will appear on top of objects with lower index values.

zine ~ Small, often free magazine, usually produced by hobbyists and amateur journalists.

zip (v)~ To make a single file out of a set of files using a program such as compress, gzip, or PKZIP.

Zip ~ A popular standard for file- compression- developed by the PKWare corporation. Files thus compressed usually have the extension .zip. See- Winzip.

zip (file) ~ An open standard for compression and decompression used widely for PC download archives.

zip (file) ~ Windows users will see this term a lot when looking for files on the Internet. A zip file (.zip) is a 'zipped' or compressed file. 'Zipping' a file involves compressing one or more items into a smaller archive.- www.winzip.com

ZIP code (n)~ In the United States, the postal code assigned to all addresses.

Zip drive (n)~ A disk drive developed by Iomega that uses 3.5-inch removable disks (Zip disks) capable of storing 100 megabytes of data.

zip drive ~ a large capacity floppy disc drive developed by IOMEGA Corporation. Used for backing up important data. Now obsolete.

Zip/Postal Code (n)~ The label for the text box where the user types the postal code for outgoing correspondence.

zombie ~ a computer that a remote attacker has accessed and set up to forward transmissions (including spam and viruses) to other computers on the Internet. also known as a zombie army

zombie ~ an abandoned, unkept or sadly out-of-date Web site.

zombie ~ A user that surfs the web hours on end and never seems to sleep or tire.

zone (n)~ In a DNS database, a manageable unit of the DNS database that is administered by a DNS server. A zone stores the domain names and data of the domain with a corresponding name, except for domain names stored in delegated subdomains.

zone (n)~ A physical or logical division within a warehouse, defined for efficient resource utilization. A zone might be identified by type of materials stored, by type of equipment used, or by assigned picker.

zone (n)~ A logical partition or communication boundary within a datacenter on a logical datacenter diagram. However, a zone can represent any type of boundary, for example, trust boundaries.

zone (n)~ A region that contains Web Parts controls on a page, and provides layout management and a consistent UI for the contained controls. A zone in the Web Parts control set is a composite control that contains other controls and is rendered as an HTML table. All Web Parts zones inherit from System.Web.UI.WebControls.WebParts.WebZone.

zone ~ A logical group of network devices.

Zone 1 (PN)~ The geo within the Azure region taxonomy that covers the geographic locations North America and Europe with the respective regions.

Zone 2 (PN)~ The geo within the Azure region taxonomy that covers the geographic locations Asia Pacific, Japan, Latin America and Middle East / Africa with the respective regions.

Zone 3 (PN)~ The geo within the Azure region taxonomy that covers the geographic location of Brazil.

zone elevation (n)~ A situation that occurs when a Web page loaded in one URL security zone loads a page from a less restrictive zone in a frame or a new window. For example, if a page from the Internet zone loads a page from the Local Machine zone, a zone elevation has occurred.

zone endpoint (oth)~ An endpoint that represents a connection and communication endpoint for a zone and is inbound outbound or bidirectional type. A zone endpoint delegates communication to endpoints on logical servers within the zone.

zone signing key (n)~ A public key corresponding to a private key that is used to sign one or more DNS record sets within a zone, below the zone apex.

zone transfer (n)~ The process whereby a secondary DNS server obtains information about a zone or domain from the primary server.

zone walking (n)~ The process of repeating NSEC queries in order to retrieve all the names in a DNS zone.

zone-redundant storage (n)~ Storage of three copies of a customer's data across multiple facilities located in one or two regions.

Zones (PN)~ A resource of the DNS Service Type of the Networking Service to manage a special database for storing IP addressess and web site names to resolve web site names

zone-signing key (n)~ A public key corresponding to a private key that is used to sign one or more DNS record sets within a zone, below the zone apex.

zoom (v)~ To enlarge a selected portion of a graphical image or document to fill a window or the screen.

Zoom (PN)~ A tool that lets you change the current view magnification of your document.

zoom (n)~ A multi-touch gesture that consists of two fingers moving in opposite directions (-> <- or <- ->).

zoom in (n)~ To enlarge a selected portion of a graphical image or document to fill a window or the screen.

zoom out (n)~ To adjust the perspective of an image or document in order to view a larger area on the screen at one time, as if viewed from farther away.

Zoom, In (n)~ A credit or title animation in Windows Movie Maker.

Zoom, Out (n)~ A title animation in Windows Movie Maker.

Zoom, Up and In (n)~ A title animation in Windows Movie Maker.

z-order (n)~ The order in which objects are placed in a layer. An object higher in the stack

will cover up (appear on top of) one lower in the stack.

ZPODD (n)~ Pertaining to the ability to reduce the power consumption of optical disk drives in the operating system to zero to save energy when the drives are not in use.

z-report (n)~ A type of report that is generated to record current sales totals for a specific cash register and to close the current work shift.

ZRS (n)~ Storage of three copies of a customer's data across multiple facilities located in one or two regions.

zSeries ~ IBM's 64-bit mainframe product line, which includes its z800, z900 and z990 mainframe servers. The zSeries products are a re-branding of, and major upgrade to, IBM's S/390-class mainframe computers.

ZSK (n)~ A public key corresponding to a private key that is used to sign one or more DNS record sets within a zone, below the zone apex.

Zune (PN)~ A Microsoft sub-brand grouping digital-media products, including devices that play media, a software media player, and online media services.

zune ~ The Zune is a portable digital media player from Microsoft . The first version, released in November of 2006, is about the size of a deck of playing cards and weighs 5.6 ounces.

Zune software (n)~ The computer-based program through which customers shop and download from the online Marketplace, play and manage music and video collections, and sync games, apps, and other media to their phones.