**Native application:** The programs/apps are belongs to windows store and windows own product is called native applications.

**App-V:** App-V a technology that enables individual applications to be virtualized and used within different windows environment.

**Group policy:** Group policy provides us with an easy way to create hardware installation policies across the organization.

**WinRT:** WinRT is the set of applications programming interfaces and the runtime environment that enables programs to run on both ARM and x86-based processor architectures.

**UEFI:** BIOS is being replaced by a new technology known as the Unified Extensible Firmware Interface (UFEI).

**Windows To Go:** A Windows To GO workspace is a version of Windows 8 that runs from removable USB device. It can use USB hard drive or flash memory devices if the devices are large enough and fast enough.

**AppLocker:**  Applocker is restriction policy that is useful to restrict users from opening particuler application.

**Hyper-V:** Hyper V is a software that is included in windows 8. Hyper V is used to create virtual machine.

**Cloud connectivity:** Cloud connectivity allows customers to rapidly integrate cloud and on-premise applications, database and social sources.

**RAID:** RAID (redundant array of independent disks; originally redundant array of inexpensive disks) is a way of storing the same data in different places (thus, redundantly) on multiple hard disks.

**Staging:** In software, a staging environment is used to test out newer versions of software before it is moved live – into production.

**VHD:** Virtuak hard disk is a separate hard disk that is created by taking space from physical hard disk and is used to store data or even we can install os which is portable.

**BitLocker:** BitLocker is an operating system-level extension to Vista that combines on-disk encryption and special key management techniques...

**EFS:** Encrypting File System (EFS) is a feature of Windows that we can use to store information on our hard disk in an encrypted format.

**Driver store:** the driver store is a trusted collection of inbox and third-party [driver packages](http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/hardware/ff544840%28v=vs.85%29.aspx).

**Shadow copy:** The shadow copy is essentially a previous version of the file or folder at a specific point.

**Windows Installer:** windows installer can ensure that applications are installed in a specific manner.

**IFrames:** Inline Frames are a method by which HTML pages can be embeded inside other HTML pages.

**DirectX:** DirectX is a group of technologies that makes windows-based computers ideal systems for running and displaying applications rich in multimedia elements such as full-color graphics, video, 3d animation and rich audio.

**System Image:** A system image is an exact copy of a drive. By default, a system image includes the drives required for Windows to run.

**BranchCache:** BranchCache is a technology intended to cache central data to remote or branch offices in order to reduce network traffic and optimize WAN utilization.

**Windows AIK:** Windows Automated Installation Kit (Windows AIK or WAIK) is a collection of tools and technologies produced by Microsoft designed to help deploy Microsoft Windows operating system images to target computers or to a VHD (Virtual Hard Disk).

**Migration:** Migration is a process by which we can transfer user account, settings through easy cable, network and removable device. Migration is useful where upgradation is not possible.

**Upgrading:** upgrading our current OS into a upgraded OS of similar type. When we upgrade all our previous OS settings remain unchanged.

**Roll back dirver:** Roll back driver is useful when after upgrading a certain driver do not work properly. We have the option to go back to the previous state when the driver properly worked.

**Virtual Machine:** A virtual machine is an operating system or application environment that is installed on software which imitates dedicated hardware.

**Defragmentor:** Disk defragmentor is the process of consolidating fragmented data one volume ( such as a hard drive or a storge devices). So it will work more efficiently.

**Domain:** A group of computers that is tightly connected or associated. Has a single authority that manages security for all the computers.

**SMB:** SMB is a file-sharing protocol and the method by which computers running windows communicate with one another.

**Firewall:** A firewall is a system that secures our network from access by unauthorized users. A firewall can be implemented via software, hardware or by a combination of the two.

**Device Manager:** Device manager is a tool that is analyzes hardware related problems. The device manager displayes all of the devices isntalled in a computer.

**Driver Verifier:** The driver verifier utility helps pinpoint potential driver issues that could be causing system instability.

**Self-powered:** A self –powered USB hub has a power supply that connects to an electrical outlet. These kinds of USB provide their own power to connected devices.

**Bus-powered:** A bus-powered USB hub gets its power from the system’s USB connectors and passes along that power to connected devices.

**Powershell:** Windows powershell can be used to manage both windows store-installed and sideloaded apps.