

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-and-white 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.

block list (n)~ A list of users, accounts, Web sites etc. that are prevented from performing certain actions on a network.

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 Purple 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 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 or 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 you 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) signifying 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 minimum service level that can be allocated to a case. The service contract a customer purchases determines the service level for its associated cases.

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.

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 filtered 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.

BSDI 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 combining 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 ~

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 program 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. It 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 accounting 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 PowerPoint 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 electromechanical 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 electromechanical 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 pin, 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 or 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 revocation 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. bankruptcy 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 submitted 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.