

and configure Commerce Server resources, sites, applications, and Web servers. Commerce Server Setup installs it automatically when you perform a Web Server or Complete installation, or when you select the Administration Tools feature during a Custom installation. The Microsoft Management Console (MMC) hosts Commerce Server Manager.

**Commerce Server site (n)**~ A collection of site resources and ASP or ASP.NET-based applications that use these resources through the Commerce Server object model. With a Commerce Server site, you can administer the applications in the site as a group.

**Commerce Server Starter Site (n)**~ A set of Commerce Server features that are pre-configured and bundled into a package file. The package file is designed to be unpacked and then customized to meet the needs of your organization

**commercial @ (n)**~ The separator between account names and domain names in Internet e-mail addresses.

**COMMERCIAL AT (n)**~ The separator between account names and domain names in Internet e-mail addresses.

**commercial press (n)**~ A high volume printing machine capable of creating full-colour publications or other printed pieces.

**commercial printing (n)**~ The process of producing copies of documents, publications, or images in high volume.

**commercial unit (n)**~ A Surface unit that is optimized to use in a user environment (or venue). A commercial unit does not include the software that is required to develop applications by using the Surface SDK, such as Microsoft Visual C# 2008 Express Edition.

**commission (n)**~ The amount, usually a percentage of the sales amount, paid to the salesperson making the sale.

**commission offset (n)**~ An interim method of recording commission until payment for the sale is actually collected and paid to the salesperson.

**commit (n)**~ An operation that saves all changes to databases, cubes, or dimensions made since the start of a transaction.

**Commit Preview (PN)**~ The title of a window that displays actions to be taken during the commit operation.

**commitment (n)**~ The memory manager's current systemwide total of memory pages that have been committed to either physical memory or a page file.

**commitment (n)**~ A promise or obligation to perform an activity in the future.

**commitment accounting (n)**~ A practice of recording the financial consequences of budget fund reservation accounting events in pre-encumbrance and encumbrance journal accounts for financial and management reporting and analysis.

**committed budget (n)**~ The amount of money allocated for a certain project or resource.

**committed cost (n)**~ A commitment made by a legal entity to incur a cost when a future obligation comes due.

**committed memory (n)**~ The number of bytes that have been allocated by processes, and to which the operating system has committed a RAM page frame or a page slot in the page file (or both).

**committed resource (n)**~ A resource that is formally allocated to any task assignments

they have within a project.

**commodity** (n)~ Interchangeable products with no physical differentiation that are supplied by multiple vendors.

**commodity channel index formula** (n)~ A formula that calculates the mean deviation of the daily average price of a commodity from the moving average. A value above 100 indicates that the commodity is overbought, and a value below -100 indicates that the commodity is oversold.

**commodity code hierarchy** (n)~ A category hierarchy that orders categories that are created from commodity codes.

**commodity pricing** (n)~ A pricing strategy for updating the price of sales items produced from commodities subject to frequent price changes.

**common gateway interface** (n)~ A server-side interface for initiating software services. For example, a set of interfaces that describe how a Web server communicates with software on the same computer. Any software can be a CGI program if it handles input and output according to the CGI standard.

**common groups** (n)~ Groups that appear in the program list on the Start menu for all users who log on to the computer. Only administrators can create or change common groups.

**Common Information Model** (n)~ The model that describes how to represent real-world managed objects. CIM uses an object-oriented paradigm, where managed objects are modeled using the concepts of classes and instances. The CIM is divided into the metamodel and the standard schema. The metamodel describes what types of entities make up the schema. It also defines how these entities can be combined into objects that represent real-world devices.

**Common Intermediate Format** (n)~ A video format that has 352 pixels by 288 lines and 30 fps.

**Common Intermediate Language** (n)~ A language used as the output of a number of compilers and as the input to a just-in-time (JIT) compiler. The common language runtime includes a JIT compiler for converting the language to native code.

**Common Labels** (n)~ A label for the frequently-used labels that users assign to their photos. This appears in the Library Preview Pane when multiple photos are selected.

**Common Language Infrastructure** (n)~ A specification describing how applications written in multiple high-level languages may be executed in different system environments without the need to rewrite the applications to take into consideration the unique characteristics of those environments.

**common language runtime** (n)~ The engine at the core of managed code execution. The runtime supplies managed code with services such as cross-language integration, code access security, object lifetime management, and debugging and profiling support.

**common language runtime host** (n)~ An unmanaged application that uses a set of APIs, called the hosting interfaces, to integrate managed code into the application. Common language runtime hosts often require a high degree of customization over the runtime that is loaded into the process.

**Common Language Runtime support** (n)~ The engine at the core of managed code execution. The runtime supplies managed code with services such as cross-language

integration, code access security, object lifetime management, and debugging and profiling support.

**Common Language Specification (n)**~ A subset of language features supported by the common language runtime, including features common to several object-oriented programming languages. CLS-compliant components and tools are guaranteed to interoperate with other CLS-compliant components and tools.

**Common Log File System (PN)**~ A general-purpose logging service that can be used by software clients running in user-mode or kernel-mode.

**common model (n)**~ The second layer of the CIM schema, which includes a series of domain-specific but platform-independent classes. The domains are systems, networks, applications, and other management-related data. The common model is derived from the core model.

**common name (n)**~ A naming attribute from which an object's distinguished name is formed. For most object classes, the naming attribute is the Common-Name. For example, a user object with its CN set to Jeff Smith' might have a distinguished name of 'CN=Jeff Smith

**common object file format (n)**~ A format in 32-bit programming for executable (image) and object files that is portable across platforms. The Microsoft implementation is called portable executable (PE) file format.

**common parameter (n)**~ A parameter that is added to all cmdlets and advanced functions by the Windows PowerShell engine.

**Common RSS Data Store (n)**~ A common data store which provides a single location where applications can access content that has been downloaded to the PC via RSS, including text, pictures, audio, calendar events, documents and just about anything else. All applications will have access to this content for creating rich user experiences.

**Common RSS Feed List (n)**~ A feature of Windows which maintains a common list of the user's subscriptions across all applications. This allows the user to subscribe to a feed once and have all RSS-enabled applications able to access the common list to view the subscriptions.

**common script (n)**~ In database unit testing, one of the following scripts: TestInitialize or TestCleanup.

**Common Structure Services (PN)**~ The mechanism in Team Foundation for describing a feature hierarchy.

**Common Table Expression (PN)**~ A temporary result set that is defined within the execution scope of a single SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, or CREATE VIEW statement, similar to a derived table in that it is not stored as an object and lasts only for the duration of the query but different from a derived table, as possibly being self-referencing and referenced multiple times in the same query.

**common type system (n)**~ The specification that determines how the common language runtime defines, uses, and manages types.

**communicates relationship (n)**~ In a use case diagram, a relationship that defines how an actor participates in a use case. You can add an arrow to the relationship to indicate the direction the information flows.

**communication channel (n)**~ A medium for transferring information. Depending on its

type, a communications channel can carry information (data, sound, and/or video) in either analog or digital form. A communications channel can be a physical link, such as the cable connecting two stations in a network, or it can consist of some electromagnetic transmission on one or more frequencies within a bandwidth in the electromagnetic spectrum, as in radio and television, or in optical, microwave, or voice-grade communication.

**Communication History** (n)~ The section, located on the Business Contact Manager menu, that tracks interactions with customers by linking items to records.

**Communication History folder** (n)~ A folder, accessible from the Business Contact Manager menu, that contains all communication history items and the records they are linked to.

**communication history item** (n)~ An item such as an appointment, business note, e-mail message, file, or task that is linked to an Account, Business Contact, Opportunity, or Business Project.

**communication pathway** (n)~ An established connection between two endpoints, each on separate servers or zones. The connection may additionally be configured with appropriate communication protocols.

**communication pattern** (n)~ A property that determines whether the communication on the port is one-way or two-way (request-response).

**communication preferences** (n)~ A product's settings that enable customers to determine how people who also use the product may interact with them.

**communication settings** (n)~ Operating parameters, such as bits per second (bps) and modem type, that apply to serial ports on a computer.

**communications channel** (n)~ A medium for transferring information. Depending on its type, a communications channel can carry information (data, sound, and/or video) in either analog or digital form. A communications channel can be a physical link, such as the cable connecting two stations in a network, or it can consist of some electromagnetic transmission on one or more frequencies within a bandwidth in the electromagnetic spectrum, as in radio and television, or in optical, microwave, or voice-grade communication.

**communications language** (n)~ The language chosen by a company in which they want to receive e-mail messages and other business communications from Microsoft.

**communications link** (n)~ The connection between computers that enables data transfer.

**communications port** (n)~ A serial communications port used to connect a device, such as a modem, printer, or mobile device, to a computer.

**communications protocol** (n)~ A set of rules or standards designed to enable computers to connect with one another and to exchange information with as little error as possible. The protocol generally accepted for standardizing overall computer communications is a seven-layer set of hardware and software guidelines known as the OSI (Open Systems Interconnection) model. A somewhat different standard, widely used before the OSI model was developed, is IBM's SNA (Systems Network Architecture). The word protocol is often used, sometimes confusingly, in reference to a multitude of standards affecting different aspects of communication, such as file transfer (for example, XMODEM and ZMODEM), handshaking (for example, XON/XOFF), and network transmissions (for

example, CSMA/CD).

**communications server** (n)~ The server through which Communicator connects with other users.

**communications service** (n)~ The program that runs the server through which Communicator connects with other users.

**Communicator** (n)~ A enterprise instant messaging (IM) client that integrates IM, presence awareness, and telephony. Communicator users can simultaneously control multiple modes of communication, including IM, video conferencing, telephony, application sharing, and file transfer.

**Communicator 2005** (n)~ The short product name, including version, for second and subsequent use.

**Communicator call** (n)~ A Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) call that is routed to all of a contact's devices that are running Office Communicator 2007. A contact can receive a Communicator call on his or her computer or on a telephony device that is configured for Office Communicator 2007.

**Communicator Tour** (n)~ Initial experience tour that describes Communicator concepts, features, and usage.

**Communicator Web Access Manager** (n)~ A product that allows you to manage a Communicator Web Access services from a computer on which the MMC has been installed.

**community** (n)~ The collective of people who interact through or use online resources.

**Community** (PN)~ A site template that is designed to create an online community where people come together to share ideas or get answers to their questions.

**Community Basic** (PN)~ One of five support levels for SharePoint solutions provided by the third party development community. It is the second in order from lowest to highest level of support.

**Community Limited** (PN)~ One of five support levels for SharePoint solutions provided by the third party development community. It is the first in order from lowest to highest level of support.

**community name** (n)~ A name that identifies groups of Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) hosts. This name is placed in SNMP messages that are sent between SNMP-managed devices such as servers running Windows Server 2003 and SNMP management stations. Typically, all hosts belong to Public, which is the standard name for a common community of all SNMP hosts.

**Community Platinum** (PN)~ One of five support levels for SharePoint solutions provided by the third party development community. It is the fifth in order from lowest to highest level of support.

**Community Premium** (PN)~ One of five support levels for SharePoint solutions provided by the third party development community. It is the fourth in order from lowest to highest level of support.

**community representative** (n)~ A role that is similar to the customer service role, with the addition of being able to manage public conversations enabled and with the following permissions: organization read, BU append, BU append to, and user delete.

**Community Standard** (PN)~ One of five support levels for SharePoint solutions



provided by the third party development community. It is the third in order from lowest to highest level of support.

**community technology preview** (n)~ Unsupported, prerelease software intended to make the latest working build of a particular product available to developers.

**COMP-1** (n)~ A 4-byte, single precision, floating-point Real data type that specifies internal floating-point items. The sign is contained in the first bit of the leftmost byte, and the exponent is contained in the remaining seven bits of that byte. The remaining three bytes hold the mantissa.

**COMP-2** (n)~ An 8-byte, double precision, floating-point Real data type that specifies internal floating-point items. The sign is contained in the first bit of the leftmost byte, and the exponent is contained in the remaining seven bits of the first byte. The remaining seven bytes hold the mantissa.

**COMP-3** (n)~ A packed decimal data type that specifies internal decimal items stored in packed decimal format. In the packed decimal format, each byte in a field represents two numeric digits except for the rightmost byte. The rightmost byte holds one digit and the sign.

**compact** (v)~ To reduce the size of a dynamically expanding virtual hard disk by removing unused space from the .vhd file.

**compact disc** (n)~ An optical storage medium for digital data.

**Compact Disc File System** (n)~ A 32-bit protected-mode file system that controls access to the contents of CD-ROM drives.

**compact disc player** (n)~ A device that reads the information stored on a compact disc. A compact disc player contains the optical equipment necessary for reading a disc's contents and the electronic circuitry for interpreting the data as it is read.

**compact disc read-only memory** (n)~ A form of storage characterized by high capacity (roughly 650 MB) and the use of laser optics instead of magnetic means for reading data.

**compact disc-recordable** (n)~ A type of CD-ROM that can be written (only once) on a CD recorder and read on a CD-ROM drive.

**compact disc-rewritable** (n)~ A type of CD on which files can be copied, erased, and replaced.

**compact row axis** (n)~ A feature that enables the user to compact or collapse rows when viewing several levels of data.

**CompactFlash card** (n)~ A memory card that is supported by many types of devices. It is larger than a secure digital card.

**compaction** (n)~ The process of gathering and packing the currently allocated regions of memory or auxiliary storage into as small a space as possible, so as to create as much continuous free space as possible.

**company** (n)~ The parent business unit of a reporting entity within an organization. Company business units define company groups within an enterprise organization structure.

**Company** (n)~ In the Add a Contact Wizard, this is one of the fields by which you can search for a contact.

**company** (n)~ A commercial organization or a small business.

**Company** (n)~ A privacy relationship setting that allows a medium amount of information

to be viewed, typically for people in your company and for people outside your company who work with you.

**company app** (n)~ The apps or hubs provided by a company that users can install on their phones once they have enrolled in a company account.

**company chain** (n)~ A group of companies that are under the same ownership and management.

**company definition** (n)~ Information about a company that is used to create a report.

**company hub** (n)~ A line of business (LOB) app hub where enterprise customers can feature and distribute developed, packaged, and privately signed apps to their employees.

**company information** (n)~ Information specified by an external account or contact.

**company knowledge** (n)~ An editable field of a rule or monitor in which you can capture any relevant information about the required steps to resolve an alert that was raised by the rule or monitor.

**Company Knowledge Base** (n)~ A field which specifies the company-provided knowledge base information associated with the rule group. This field is available only if there is company-provided knowledge base information associated with the rule group.

**company network** (n)~ A network of computers, printers, and other devices located within a relatively limited area (for example, a building). A LAN enables any connected device to interact with any other on the network.

**company phone** (PN)~ The main telephone number of a company. Not the same as an individual's work phone.

**company reference** (n)~ Someone within a company who can verify the status of the company or the status of someone else as an employee of the company.

**compa-ratio** (n)~ The ratio of fixed pay rate to the grade midpoint (or control point) in graded compensation plans. The ratio is used as a measure of how well an employee is paid relative to the grade structure. The ratio is calculated by dividing the fixed pay rate by the midpoint; for example, an employee with a compa-ratio of less than 1.0 is paid less than the range midpoint. Compensation plans are typically designed so that the average fixed pay rate of all employees at a given grade equals the midpoint of the range.

**comparator** (n)~ A device for comparing two items to determine whether they are equal. In electronics, for example, a comparator is a circuit that compares two input voltages and indicates which is higher.

**compare** (v)~ To check two items, such as words, files, or numeric values, so as to determine whether they are the same or different. In a program, the outcome of a compare operation often determines which of two or more actions is taken next.

**Compare** (PN)~ A feature in the Clock app that allows the user to input any time and see it converted to the equivalent time in another time zone.

**Compare times** (PN)~ A feature in the Clock app that allows the user to input any time and see it converted to the equivalent time in another time zone.

**comparer** (n)~ A function used for controlling the comparison in search.

**comparison criteria** (n)~ A set of search conditions that is used to find data. Comparison criteria can be a series of characters that you want to match, such as Northwind Traders

**comparison evaluator** (n)~ A filter that compares a device capability name to a value.

**compartment** (n)~ An abstraction (not a specific storage location) that consists of one or

more isolated storage files, called stores, which contain the actual directory locations where data is stored. Any kind of data can be saved in the store.

**compatibility** (n)~ The degree to which a computer, an attached device, a data file, or a program can work with or understand the same commands, formats, or language as another. True compatibility means that any operational differences are invisible to people and programs alike.

**compatibility** (n)~ In reference to software, harmony on a task-oriented level among computers and computer programs.

**compatibility** (n)~ The extent to which a web site or web page displays as the designer expects from one browser to the next.

**Compatibility Administrator** (PN)~ A tool that enables you to create and deploy compatibility fixes, compatibility modes, and AppHelp messages, to resolve your compatibility issues.

**compatibility checker** (n)~ A function that verifies the technology is compatible with the target browser.

**Compatibility Checker** (PN)~ A feature that identifies elements in your file that aren't supported or will behave differently in a different format or previous version of the product.

**compatibility evaluator** (n)~ A command-line program launched by ACT Data Collector and configured by the user through the data collection package (DCP) settings to collect and process your application information. Each evaluator performs a set of functions, providing a specific type of information to ACT. A compatibility evaluator may run immediately and exit or it may continue to monitor system activity throughout the duration of time configured by the user.

**compatibility fix** (n)~ A small piece of code that intercepts API calls from applications, transforming them so that Windows Vista will provide the same product support for the application as previous versions of the operating system.

**compatibility mode** (n)~ A feature of a computer or operating system that allows it to run programs written for a different system.

**compatibility mode** (n)~ A group of compatibility fixes found to resolve many common app compatibility issues.

**Compatibility Report** (PN)~ A tool that checks for issues that might prevent a document from displaying or printing properly in current and previous versions of Microsoft Office for Windows and Mac.

**compatibility solution** (n)~ The solution to a known compatibility issue, as entered by the user, Microsoft, or a vendor.

**compatibility switching** (n)~ The process of reverting to legacy code when Windows detects that an application needs it to run seamlessly for the end user.

**Compatibility View** (PN)~ A view mode in Internet Explorer that determines whether content is rendered as if users were viewing it in a previous version of Internet Explorer.

**compatible** (adj)~ Pertaining to a product that can work with or is equivalent to another product.

**Compatible** ~ Compatible pieces of equipment can work together; incompatible ones can't.



**compelling** (adj)~ Persuasive, convincing, or attractive.

**compensating ingredient** (n)~ A type of ingredient in a formula whose quantities can be adjusted. This adjustment is based on the difference between the quantities of active ingredient that are estimated and the quantities of active ingredient inventory batches that are reserved based on the potency of active ingredient.

**compensation** (n)~ A group of actions designed to undo or mitigate the effect of a committed transaction.

**compensation** (n)~ Direct or indirect monetary and nonmonetary rewards in exchange for services rendered, or an award for damages sustained by an injury or by the violation of a contract.

**compensation level** (n)~ An internal ordered classification that differentiates levels of pay within a compensation structure.

**competency** (n)~ A recognized level of expertise within a given technical and/or business area.

**competency toolkit** (n)~ A set of the tools relevant to a Microsoft Competency.

**competition** (n)~ Businesses that sell similar products or services and compete for the same customer segment.

**Competition Tracker** (PN)~ A business application that tracks details and news about competitors and compares one's key products with those of competitors.

**competitor** (n)~ An entity that sells similar products or services and competes for the same customer segment.

**Competitor Win Loss** (PN)~ A report in the Microsoft Dynamics CRM user interface that provides a table showing each competitor, the number of open opportunities and closed opportunities against each competitor, and the percentage and ratio of won and lost opportunities.

**compiland** (n)~ The basic unit of compilation or translation. A project usually consists of several compilands (for example, .c and .cpp files) that are compiled to produce a corresponding object file. See also function.

**compilation error** (n)~ An error which occurs while compiling an application. These compilation errors typically occur because syntax was entered incorrectly.

**compile** (v)~ To translate all the source code of a program from a high-level language into object code prior to execution of the program.

**compile time** (n)~ The amount of time required to perform a compilation of a program. Compile time can range from a fraction of a second to many hours, depending on the size and complexity of the program, the speed of the compiler, and the performance of the hardware.

**compile time** (n)~ The point at which a program is being compiled (i.e., most languages evaluate constant expressions at compile time but evaluate variable expressions at run time).

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

**compiled query** (n)~ A query that has been pre-compiled and cached for the future reuse.

**compiler** ~ A software-development tool that translates high-level language programs into the machine-language instructions that a particular processor can understand and execute.

**compiler option** (n)~ An option that is set in the development environment before a file is compiled.

**compiler warning** (n)~ A warning that is issued due to a compiler problem.

**compile-time error** (n)~ An error in a script that occurs if you mistype a keyword, forget to close a multi-line command (such as DO ... LOOP), or introduce a similar mistake. If a script includes a compile-time error, the script will not execute and an error message is displayed as soon as the browser or server processes the page. Also called a syntax error.

**complementary colors** (n)~ Colors that are opposite each other on the color wheel, such as yellow and blue.

**complete database restore** (n)~ A restore of a full database backup, the most recent differential database backup (if any), and the log backups (if any) taken since the full database backup.

**Complete PC Backup** (n)~ A tool in Windows Vista that backs up the entire computer (OS, settings, and files).

**Complete PC Restore** (n)~ A tool in Windows Vista that restores the entire computer (OS, settings, and files).

**Complete the merge** (oth)~ The heading for the last Mail Merge step, which allows the user to select how the merged publication or letters are produced.

**completed** (adj)~ The state of having reached the normal or expected end to a program or process.

**completed contract** (n)~ A type of assessment principle that specifies that revenue and costs are recognized when contract activity is completed.

**completed percentage** (n)~ A type of assessment principle that specifies that revenue and costs are recognized while work progresses.

**completed state** (n)~ The state of a workflow instance that has finished processing and accepts no future input, such as messages. A user, when terminating or canceling an instance, completes the workflow.

**complex event processing** (n)~ The continuous and incremental processing of event streams from multiple sources based on declarative query and pattern specifications with near-zero latency.

**complex network** (n)~ A type of operations network in which simultaneous operations take place or in which operations overlap, are contingent on each other, or have other complex relationships.

**complex number** (n)~ A number in the form  $a + bi$ , where  $a$  and  $b$  are real numbers and  $i = \sqrt{-1}$ , so that  $bi$  is imaginary unless  $b = 0$ .

**complex object** (n)~ An instance of a complex type that exists within an object context.

**complex script** (n)~ A language whose characters require ligation or shaping, such as a right-to-left language (Arabic, Persian, Hebrew, and Urdu) or certain South Asian languages.

**complex transition** (n)~ In a statechart or activity diagram, a relationship between multiple source and/or target states or action states.

**complex type** (n)~ A composite type that represents a non-scalar property of an entity type, which enables scalar properties to be organized within entities.

**complex type** (n)~ An element that can contain other elements or attributes and appears as

<complexType> in an XML document.

**compliance** (n)~ The adherence to stated standards.

**compliance** (n)~ Meeting an organization's various obligations, which may arise from laws, regulations, rules, and many other legal instruments, such as court judgments, litigation, and even contracts. Specific and important examples of these obligations include the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX) and the California Law on Notice of Security Breach, formerly known as SB-1386. These regulatory obligations may be created by many sources, such as national and local governments and from industry-specific oversight groups, such as the Payment Card Industry Data Security Standards.

**Compliance Administrator** (n)~ The role responsible for setting up and maintaining product compliance.

**compliance officer** (n)~ Person responsible for ensuring that an organization complies with the various regulations and standards that are imposed by government and other regulatory bodies.

**Compliance Settings** (n)~ A Configuration Manager feature that allows administrators to define, monitor, and remediate noncompliance.

**Compliance Settings Manager** (n)~ A security role that grants permissions to administrative users so that they can define and monitor Compliance Settings.

**Compliance Settings Manager role** (n)~ A security role that grants permissions to define and monitor compliance by using the Desired Configuration Compliance feature.

Administrative users who are associated with this role can create, modify, and delete configuration items and baselines. They can also deploy configuration baselines to collections, initiate compliance evaluation, and initiate remediation for noncompliant computers.

**Compliance Technologies International** (PN)~ A company that provides reporting compliance services.

**compliant** (n)~ Meeting or falling within a set of standards or guidelines in the creation and production of a product.

**compliant card** (n)~ A card that meets the requirements for use in a Windows Phone.

**component** (n)~ An object that is reusable and can interact with other objects. Note: Every control is a component, but not every component is a control.

**component** (n)~ Any raw material, ingredient, part or item used to assemble a subassembly, finished good, or used as part of a kit.

**component** (n)~ In general, a modular unit of code that acts as part of a larger system or structure. For COM, a unit of code built to deliver a well-specified set of services through well-specified interfaces. A component provides an object that a client requests at runtime.

**component** (n)~ A hardware or software element that is part of a larger system or structure.

**component** (n)~ An advertising or media item that you create, such as a brochure, business card, letter, ad, webpage, poster, TV commercial, radio spot, poster, tent cards promotional item, point of purchase display, or shelf talker.

**component connection** (n)~ The connection between two component nodes in the Application Flow panel in SketchFlow.

**component database** (n)~ A central database that holds the metadata necessary to define

one or more componentized OSs. Includes platforms, components, repositories, resource types and groups, but not configurations.

**component diagram** (n)~ An implementation diagram that shows the structure of the code itself.

**Component Explorer** (n)~ A window that shows a hierarchical view of the process engineering components grouped by category, such as valves or pipelines.

**Component Gallery** (n)~ A container for catalogs of software objects such as class libraries, forms, buttons, etc.

**component node** (n)~ A node in the Application Flow panel of a SketchFlow prototype that represents a screen.

**Component Object Model** (n)~ An object-based programming model designed to promote software interoperability; it allows two or more applications or components to easily cooperate with one another, even if they were written by different vendors, at different times, in different programming languages, or if they are running on different computers running different operating systems.

**component registrar** (n)~ An object that can register and unregister individual components in a DLL.

**component server** (n)~ A server that runs Configuration Manager services. When you install all the site system roles except for the distribution point role, Configuration Manager automatically installs the component server.

**Component Services** (n)~ An extension of the COM (Component Object Model) programming architecture that includes a run-time or execution environment and extensible services, including transaction services, security, load balancing, and automatic memory management.

**component settings database** (n)~ A database that stores service information for each portal site in a deployment.

**component tray** (n)~ A rectangular region that appears at the bottom of the Windows Forms Designer when it is in Design view. The component tray is a container for components, which are controls that are not visible. It appears only after a component is added to the current form and provides a way for users to access and set the properties of those components.

**Component-Based Servicing** (n)~ A servicing model used in Windows in which components are identified by an XML manifest containing the full contents of the component. Multiple components can be included in a package, the contents of which are also identified in an XML manifest.

**composable** (adj)~ Pertaining to the ability to form complex queries by using query components (objects or operators) as reusable building blocks. This is done by linking query components together or encapsulating query components within each other.

**compose** (v)~ To create an object, such as an email message.

**composed environment** (n)~ A virtual environment that was created from virtual machines. Those virtual machines were created outside of Microsoft Test Manager and are already deployed on a host group.

**composite** (n)~ An aggregated set or group of objects that is recognized as an object itself (for example, characters in a paragraph, a named range of cells in a spreadsheet, or a

grouped set of drawing objects).

**composite application** (n)~ An application that consists of both client-side and Web-based components.

**composite bus enumerator** (n)~ A bus enumerator for composite devices.

**composite character** (n)~ A text element consisting of a base character and a diacritic or accent mark. Although most common in the Latin script, other scripts (including Greek, Devanagari, and Tamil) also have composite characters.

**composite control** (n)~ A custom server control that consists of a custom collection of other server controls as child controls.

**composite data type** (n)~ A data type where the sum of the members is larger than all individual members taken together, such as a structure or an array.

**composite device** (n)~ A child device of the composite bus enumerator that aggregates multiple transport devices for a single point of access.

**composite index** (n)~ An index that uses more than one column in a table to index data.

**composite key** (n)~ A key whose definition consists of two or more fields in a file, columns in a table, or attributes in a relation.

**composite object** (n)~ A high-level object made of tightly bound parts. A composite object is an instance of a composite class, which implies the composition aggregation between the class and its parts.

**composite plan** (n)~ A plan that is calculated by summing discrete components and which is usually associated with a span of time. This is often an annual cash bonus plan or other plan that depends on measurable past performance.

**composite state** (n)~ In a statechart diagram, a state that has been decomposed into concurrent (representing and relationships) or mutually exclusive (representing or relationships) substates.

**Composites Runtime object model** (n)~ An object model that that can be used to incorporate and/or modify the behavior of a composite at runtime.

**compositing** (n)~ The process of combining two images to form a new image. The most common compositing operation is an over operation, in which one image is placed over another, taking into account the alpha information of both images.

**composition** (n)~ An activity flow created from multiple actions. Composition is core to the Human Workflow Services system.

**composition** (n)~ One or more images that are positioned, arranged, ordered, and proportionally resized according to a user's specifications within a Deep Zoom Composer project.

**composition** (n)~ An export format that flattens a group of images defined in a Deep Zoom Composer project into a single high-resolution image that is generated at export.

**composition** (n)~ A whole-part relationship in which the life cycle of the part object is dependent on the life cycle of the whole object.

**compositional hierarchy** (n)~ A set of entities that are conceptually part of a hierarchy, such as a parent entity and a child entity. Data operations require that the entities be treated as a single unit.

**compound control** (n)~ A control and an attached label, such as a text box with an attached label.



**compound file** (n)~ A number of individual files bound together in one physical file where each individual file can be accessed as if it were a single physical file.

**compound file directory** (n)~ A structure used to contain per-stream information about the streams in a compound file.

**compound keyframe** (n)~ In an animation timeline, a type of keyframe that indicates that the property has child properties that have simple keyframes set on them. You can work with compound keyframes in order to modify large groups of properties at once with a single selection, for example when moving keyframes along the timeline.

**compound path** (n)~ A path that is made up of two or more sub-paths.

**compress** (v)~ To reduce the size of a set of data, such as a file or a communications message, so that it can be stored in less space or transmitted with less bandwidth.

**compress** (v)~ To reduce the time available for a scheduled storyboard to reach its final state.

**compressed drive** (n)~ A hard disk whose apparent capacity has been increased through the use of a compression utility, such as Stacker or Double Space.

**Compressed Serial Line Internet Protocol** (n)~ A version of SLIP using compressed Internet address information, thereby making the protocol faster than SLIP.

**compression** (n)~ A process for removing redundant data from a digital media file or stream to reduce its size or the bandwidth used.

**compression** (n)~ A reduction of the time available for a scheduled storyboard to reach its final state.

**Compression** ~ A way of making files smaller, either to fit into restricted storage space or to speed up transmission over the Internet. Popular compression standards include- JPEG- and- GIF- for pictures,- MP3for music files,- MPEG, MP4, AVI- and- MOV- for movie footage, and- zip- for just about everything else.

**compression exclusion list** (n)~ A list of files that are not compressed when capturing an image using ImageX. Some files do not shrink in size when compressed. When capturing an image, you can identify these files to ImageX to save time. These files will still be captured, but ImageX will not attempt to compress them.

**compression level** (n)~ The amount by which an image's file size is reduced. Higher compression levels yield smaller file sizes and shorter download times.

**compression ratio** (n)~ The ratio of the uncompressed size to the compressed size of a stored unit of data.

**compression utility** (n)~ A software program that reduces a file's size for storage on a disk. If a compressed file is too large to fit onto a single disk, the compression utility copies it onto multiple disks.

**computation-bound** (oth)~ Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a situation in which the performance of a computer is limited by the number of arithmetic operations the microprocessor must perform. When a system is computation-bound, the microprocessor is overloaded with calculations.

**Compute** (PN)~ The family of compute services in Microsoft Azure.

**compute cluster** (n)~ A large array of processors (-œnodes-œ?), with an infrastructure to submit computation jobs to the cluster nodes and collect results.

**compute emulator** (n)~ The software emulation of the Microsoft Azure Compute service

that runs in the developer's local environment for application testing and debugging.

**compute hour** (n)~ A unit of measure of time for a subscription to a hosted service deployed and running in the Microsoft Azure compute environment. A customer is charged different rates for different sized compute instances.

**Compute Intensive Batch Instances** (PN)~ The service type of the Batch service for batches that require a large compute power.

**compute node** (n)~ A server that is added to a cluster to run jobs.

**Compute Services** (PN)~ The family of compute services in Microsoft Azure.

**computed column** (n)~ A virtual column in a table whose value is computed at run time.

**computed field** (n)~ A value in a formatted notification that has been computed by using a Transact-SQL expression.

**computed group** (n)~ A group whose membership is automatically determined and kept up to date by ILM by ensuring that the group contains all the resources (such as people, groups, computers) that fall within the conditions that are expressed using XPath.

**computed group member** (n)~ A member of a group whose membership is dynamically calculated by a defined filter.

**computed radiography** (n)~ Digital radiography that records images which are converted to electronic signals and digitized so they can be stored and manipulated by a computer.

**computed tomography** (n)~ A technique that produces a computer-processed X-ray image of a cross section of an internal organ or tissue.

**computer** (n)~ Any device capable of processing information to produce a desired result. No matter how large or small they are, computers typically perform their work in three well-defined steps: (1) accepting input, (2) processing the input according to predefined rules (programs), and (3) producing output. There are several ways to categorize computers, including class (ranging from microcomputers to supercomputers), generation (first through fifth generation), and mode of processing (analog versus digital).

**Computer** (n)~ An item the user can select in the Options dialog box, Phones tab, from the Select the default device for calling phone numbers' drop-down list. When the user selects Computer as the default device for calling phone numbers

**computer account** (n)~ An account that is on a local system or domain.

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

**computer audio** (n)~ The use of the Internet Protocol (IP) for transmitting voice communications. VoIP delivers digitized audio in packet form and can be used to transmit over intranets, extranets, and the Internet. It is essentially an inexpensive alternative to traditional telephone communication over the circuit-switched Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN). VoIP covers computer-to-computer, computer-to-telephone, and telephone-based communications. For the sake of compatibility and interoperability, a group called the VoIP Forum promotes product development based on the ITU-T H.323 standard to transmit multimedia over the Internet.

**Computer Browser service** (n)~ A service that maintains an up-to-date list of computers that share resources on your network and that supplies the list to programs that request it. The Computer Browser service is used to view a list of available network resources.

**computer build report (n)**~ A report generated by OEMs for each OA 3.0 manufactured computer which is then sent to Microsoft for processing. This report includes the hardware hash value and Product Key ID.

**computer call (n)**~ A function that allows a user to call a computer.

**computer details (n)**~ A list of computer properties that are configured to display and provide information about a specific computer.

**computer discovery (n)**~ A process to discover computers on the network.

**Computer Entertainment Rating Organization (n)**~ A non-profit, self-regulatory organization which applies and enforces interactive game ratings in Japan.

**computer group (n)**~ A collection of computers with some attribute in common.

Computer groups are defined by computer grouping rules for similar event management.

**computer grouping rule (n)**~ A rule that combines computers with common attributes into a group to be similarly managed and monitored.

**computer ID (n)**~ A number that uniquely identifies a particular computer.

**computer language (n)**~ An artificial language that specifies instructions to be executed on a computer. The term covers a wide spectrum, from binary-coded machine language to high-level languages.

**computer name (n)**~ A unique name with as many as 15 characters that identifies a computer to the network.

**computer name (n)**~ A unique name for a subscription computer that is specified by the solution provider. This is the name that the solution provider submits to the Provisioning Server when configuring a subscription computer or querying information about that computer. The computer name is an alphanumeric string of up to fifty characters.

**computer program (n)**~ A set of instructions in some computer language intended to be executed on a computer so as to perform some task. The term usually implies a self-contained entity, as opposed to a routine or a library.

**computer restrictions (n)**~ Settings that limit operating system functionality; including, privacy and security.

**Computer Supported Telecommunications Applications (PN)**~ An international standard established by the European Computer Manufacturers Association (ECMA) that specifies an application's interface and protocols for monitoring and controlling calls and devices in a communications network.

**computer telephony integration (n)**~ The practice of using a computer to control one or more telephone and communications functions.

**computer usage time (n)**~ An amount of time that is used toward computer or software access.

**Computer-Brain Interface** ~ interpret distinct brain patterns, shifts and signals as commands that can be used to guide a computer or other device.

**computerized tomography (n)**~ A technique that produces a computer-processed X-ray image of a cross section of an internal organ or tissue.

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

**computing device (n)**~ A piece of equipment that is used for running programs.

**COM-structured storage file** (n)~ A component object model (COM) compound file used by Data Transformation Services (DTS) to store the version history of a saved DTS package.

**concatenate** (v)~ To join sequentially (for example, to combine the two strings 'hello' and 'there' into the single string 'hello there').

**concatenation** (n)~ The process of combining two or more character strings or expressions into a single character string or expression, or combining two or more binary strings or expressions into a single binary string or expression.

**concept** (n)~ A unit of thought that consists of characteristics attributed to an object, a relation, or an entity and that can be expressed in a symbol (e.g., a word or phrase).

**conceptual design** (n)~ A major stage in the design process, through which the project team translates the business requirements into a common language to be shared by users and developers, and describes the feature set and/or usage scenarios that the solution must encompass. Conceptual design is analogous to the rough sketches and scenarios created when designing a house. These are easily understood models jointly created by the customer and the architect.

**conceptual model** (n)~ A tool used in the analysis phase of software development to help decompose a problem into individual concepts or objects and clarify the vocabulary of the domain.

**conceptual model** (n)~ An abstract specification for the entity types, associations, entity containers, entity sets, and association sets in the domain of an application built on an Entity Data Model.

**conceptual schema definition language** (n)~ An XML-based language that is used to define the entity types, associations, entity containers, entity sets, and association sets of a conceptual model.

**Concierge** (PN)~ A Surface application from Microsoft where you can create maps and menus for users to navigate, and you can highlight specific locations, such as your venue locations and locations in the surrounding area. Users can browse locations by categories, view the locations on a map, browse the map, and find driving directions to the locations.

**Concierge Administration wizard** (n)~ The wizard that you use to configure Concierge initially and later on.

**concordance file** (n)~ An index file with two columns: the first column lists the text in the document that you want to index, and the second column lists the index entries to generate from the text in the first column.

**concrete class** (n)~ In Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI), a class from which you can create an instance because it has a full implementation.

**concrete pool** (n)~ A storage pool created from disks in a primordial pool.

**concurrency** (n)~ A process that allows multiple users to access and change shared data at the same time. The Entity Framework implements an optimistic concurrency model.

**concurrency model** (n)~ A way in which an application can be designed to account for concurrent operations that use the same cached data. Windows Server AppFabric supports optimistic and pessimistic concurrency models.

**Concurrency Runtime** (n)~ A concurrent programming framework for C++ that simplifies parallel programming and helps developers write robust, scalable, and



responsive parallel applications.

**Concurrency Visualizer Collection Tools for Visual Studio 2013** (n)~ A collection of tools designed for Visual Studio 2013, which significantly reduces the burden of parallel performance analysis and can help developers analyze their sequential applications to discover opportunities for parallelism.

**concurrent** ~ A way to measure the usage of software licenses. Rather than limiting usage based on the number of people who are entitled to use the software, a concurrent-use license places a limit on the number of people who may do so simultaneously.

**concurrent execution** (n)~ The apparently simultaneous execution of two or more routines or programs. Concurrent execution can be accomplished on a single process or by using time-sharing techniques, such as dividing programs into different tasks or threads of execution, or by using multiple processors.

**condition** (n)~ The state of an expression or a variable (for example, when a result can be either true or false, or equal or not equal).

**condition** (n)~ An illness or other defective state of health.

**condition code** (n)~ One of a set of bits that are set on (1, or true) or off (0, or false) as the result of previous machine instructions. The term is used primarily in assembly or machine language situations. Condition codes are hardware-specific but usually include carry, overflow, zero result, and negative result codes.

**conditional** (adj)~ Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of an action or operation that takes place based on whether or not a certain condition is true.

**conditional branch** (n)~ An element of workflow logic that defines an alternative condition and action or additional steps, in cases when the criteria in a condition element are not met. A logical 'else-if-then' statement in a workflow.

**conditional expression** (n)~ An expression that yields a Boolean value (true or false). Such expressions can involve comparisons (testing values for equality or, for non—Boolean values, the < [less than] or > [greater than] relation) and logical combination (using Boolean operators such as AND, OR, and XOR) of Boolean expressions.

**conditional filter** (n)~ A filter that allows Operations Manager to evaluate further rules but does not insert events into the database unless another rule match occurs.

**conditional filtering** (n)~ Filtering a field to show the top or bottom n items based on a total. For example, you could filter for the three cities that generated the most sales or the five products that are least profitable.

**conditional format** (n)~ A format, such as cell shading or font color, that Excel automatically applies to cells if a specified condition is true.

**conditional formatting** (n)~ Formatting that is applied to cell contents, form controls, Outlook items or other data based on one or more logical conditions.

**conditional primitive preprocessing** (n)~ Altering of strings based on the requirements of individual script engines.

**conditional print control code** (n)~ A code in a column definition that displays or does not display a specified column, depending on certain variables or values in the column definition. If the values or variables in the specified report column do not meet the conditions of the code, the column is not displayed or printed in the report.

**conditional report** (n)~ A report that displays or suppresses portions of the data according



to whether specified conditions are met.

**conditional sales tax** (n)~ A sales tax that is reported to the tax authority when the invoice is paid, in contrast to normal sales tax, which is reported when the invoice is created.

**conditional spanning header** (n)~ A header in a report that is automatically updated each time the report is generated, according to the base period that is defined in the column definition.

**conditional split** (n)~ A restore of a full database backup, the most recent differential database backup (if any), and the log backups (if any) taken since the full database backup.-

**conditional sum formula** (n)~ A formula that will sum a set of values that meet specified conditions.

**conditional visibility** (n)~ A type of conditional formatting that allows you to specify when a control is visible on the form.

**conditions** (n)~ A set of specified constraints and parameters that are part of the rights group bundled into a rights label. These are enforced at the time of consumption.

**cone angle** (n)~ The angle between the edges of the spot light's beam. If you shine a flashlight on the ground, you will notice that it does not light the ground evenly, but that the light gets dimmer the farther from the center it gets. The cone angle determines how quickly this falloff happens.

**cone chart** (n)~ A variation on a column chart that uses cone shapes instead of rectangular columns.

**Conference** (n)~ A toolbar button that provides the user with the service that allows three or more persons to converse together in a phone call.

**Conference** (PN)~ A screen showing an active conference call.

**conference** (n)~ A conversation between three or more people, where the communications technology is unknown or not specified.

**conference** (n)~ A telephone conversation between three or more people.

**Conference** (PN)~ An association of sports teams that play each other.

**Conference Announcement Service** (PN)~ The service that implements in-conference services for multiple PSTN users at the same time. For example, it can be used to play an entry or exit tone to multiple PSTN users at the same time.

**conference call** (n)~ A telephone conversation between three or more people.

**conference center** (n)~ The server location, specified by a URL, for all Live Meeting sessions conducted within an organization.

**Conference ID** (PN)~ A field label for the identifier of a conference that is conducted through a conferencing service provider.

**conference mode** (n)~ A Groove talk tool option that allows all members who select it to do audio-chat at once instead of one at a time.

**conference resource** (n)~ A Microsoft Exchange mailbox that allocates a specific number of connections. The resource serves as a virtual room for your online meeting. You invite the resource to an online meeting just as you would reserve a room for a meeting.

**Conferencing Add-in for Microsoft Office Outlook** (PN)~ A Microsoft Outlook add-in that allows you to schedule a Live Meeting or Lync or Office Communicator conference call from Outlook.

**Conferencing Add-in for Microsoft Outlook (PN)**~ A Microsoft Outlook add-in that allows you to schedule a Live Meeting or Lync or Office Communicator conference call from Outlook.

**Conferencing Announcement service (n)**~ A unified communications application that plays tones and prompts on certain actions, such as when conference participants enter or leave a conference, and when participants are muted or unmuted. This service is automatically installed and activated by default when you deploy a Conferencing workload and select the dial-in conferencing option.

**Conferencing Attendant (PN)**~ The server application that makes it possible for an enterprise user without access to a unified communications client to use a PSTN phone to dial in to a scheduled conference. Conferencing Attendant also provides such a user with basic conference controls.

**conferencing information (n)**~ The identifier, password, and any other information that a user needs to participate in a conference that is conducted through a conferencing service provider.

**Conferencing Server Factory (n)**~ A server component that allocates conferencing servers to a meeting and returns their URLs to the meeting Focus.

**conferencing service (n)**~ An internally or externally hosted service for users to host multiparty conferences from their computers.

**conferencing service provider (n)**~ An organization that provides computer audio conference services, which allow more than two people to participate in a conference over their computer's Internet connection.

**confidentiality (n)**~ A basic security function of cryptography that ensures that only authorized users can read or use confidential or secret information. Without confidentiality, anyone with network access can use readily available tools to eavesdrop on network traffic and intercept valuable proprietary information. For example, an Internet Protocol security service ensures that a message is disclosed only to intended recipients by encrypting the data.

**config file (n)**~ A file that contains machine-readable operating specifications for a piece of hardware or software or that contains information on another file or on a specific user, such as the user's logon ID.

**config set (n)**~ A file and folder structure that contains the necessary files and/or configuration settings that control the preinstallation process and define the manufacturers' custom information.

**configuration (n)**~ The entire interconnected set of hardware, or the way in which a network is laid out—the manner in which elements are connected.

**configuration (n)**~ In reference to a single microcomputer, the sum of a system's internal and external components, including memory, disk drives, keyboard, video, and generally less critical add-on hardware, such as a mouse, modem, or printer. Software (the operating system and various device drivers), the user's choices established through configuration files such as the AUTOEXEC.BAT and CONFIG.SYS files on IBM PCs and compatibles, and sometimes hardware (switches and jumpers) are needed to configure the configuration' to work correctly. Although system configuration can be changed

**configuration (n)**~ The arrangement of parts, options, or features to produce a product

that meets a specification, such as a customer order.

**Configuration** (n)~ Administrative options that control the interface and functionality of the Service Desk and Support Portal.

**configuration control** (n)~ The process of ensuring that the product sent to the customer is designed and arranged as the customer specified.

**configuration database** (n)~ The Microsoft SQL Server, MSDE, or Windows Internal database that contains the configuration information that applies across all servers in a deployment of SharePoint Products and Technologies, such as Web application information.

**Configuration database server name** (n)~ A UI element. The name of the server on which the Configuration database is housed.

**configuration event** (n)~ An event during which important changes are made to the configuration state which appreciably help or degrade the ability of end users to diagnose software or hardware problems.

**Configuration Export** (PN)~ A feature that allows administrators the ability to backup and replicate their configuration.

**configuration file** (n)~ A file that contains machine-readable operating specifications for a piece of hardware or software or that contains information on another file or on a specific user, such as the user's logon ID.

**configuration file** (n)~ An XML file with the .config file name extension that contains settings for an application, Web site, or server. Common configuration files include Machine.config and Web.config.

**Configuration Framework** (n)~ A generic method for providing changes to configuration at setup. In conjunction with the Microsoft Windows Installer (MSI), the Configuration Framework determines the state of your computer and the configuration tasks requiring action.

**configuration group** (n)~ The list of components in a bill of materials (BOM) that are to be used together to produce a parent item.

**configuration inheritance** (n)~ The adoption of configuration settings by an object in a hierarchy from an object that is higher in that hierarchy. For example, a service can inherit its configuration settings from the application, Web site, or server with which it is associated.

**configuration item** (n)~ Any component that needs to be managed to deliver a service. In Service Manager, configuration items might include services, hardware, software, buildings, people, and formal documentation, such as process documentation and service level agreements (SLA).

**configuration item class** (n)~ A collection of configuration items. Groups can contain members of different configuration items classes (for example, a computer and a user).

**configuration management** (n)~ The process of identifying and defining configuration items in a system, recording and reporting the status of configuration items and requests for change, and verifying the completeness and correctness of configuration items.

**Configuration Manager** (n)~ The Windows Plug and Play system component that drives the process of locating devices, setting up their nodes in the hardware tree, and running the resources allocation process. Each of the three phases of configuration management—boot

time, real mode, and protected mode—have their own configuration managers.

**Configuration Manager (n)**~ An administrative tool included in Duet Settings Manager. Users with Administrator privileges on the Duet client computer can use this tool to set and modify the configuration settings for the Duet client components.

**Configuration Manager Administrator console (n)**~ The primary interface that you use to administer Configuration Manager.

**Configuration Manager Application Catalog (n)**~ The web-based view of the applications that are available for a user to search, browse, request, and install.

**Configuration Manager client (n)**~ A computer running Configuration Manager client components. A client can be further categorized as either a Legacy Client or an Advanced Client.

**Configuration Manager client policy (n)**~ Configuration details for the Configuration Manager Client that are provided after client installation.

**Configuration Manager collection (n)**~ A set of resources in a Configuration Manager site. Collections are used to distribute software, view hardware and software inventories of clients, and access clients for remote control sessions.

**Configuration Manager hardware inventory (n)**~ A Configuration Manager feature that automatically gathers information about hardware on Legacy Client computers in a Configuration Manager site.

**Configuration Manager health state reference (n)**~ A reference that is published to Active Directory to refer to Configuration Manager NAP policy and stored for the System Health Validator(SHV) to use in determining policy compliance.

**Configuration Manager hierarchy (n)**~ A collection of one or, typically, more Configuration Manager sites bound together via child-parent relationships.

**Configuration Manager inventory (n)**~ A Configuration Manager feature that automatically gathers information about hardware and software on Advanced Client computers in a Configuration Manager site.

**Configuration Manager object (n)**~ A component used in Configuration Manager software distribution and software updates — for example, collections, advertisements, programs, packages, deployments, and so on.

**Configuration Manager resource (n)**~ An object (such as a computer, a router, or a user group) that can be discovered and potentially become a Configuration Manager client and be managed by Configuration Manager. Resources and clients can be organized into collections.

**Configuration Manager site (n)**~ A collection of clients and Configuration Manager site systems that are bounded by a group of subnets, such as IP subnets or an Active Directory site, and that are specified by a Configuration Manager administrator as a site.

**Configuration Manager site database (n)**~ A Microsoft SQL Server database that stores Configuration Manager site data, such as discovery data, configuration data, and status messages and inventory data. Every primary site has a Configuration Manager site database. The server supporting the Configuration Manager site database is automatically assigned the site database server role.

**Configuration Manager Software Center (n)**~ The end-user program that allows the user to set preferences for how their software is installed. End users can also use

Configuration Manager Software Center to request, install, remove, and monitor the software that is deployed by using System Center 2012 Configuration Manager.

**Configuration Manager software distribution** (n)~ A Configuration Manager feature that automatically distributes software programs to client computers in a Configuration Manager hierarchy.

**Configuration Manager software inventory** (n)~

**configuration object** (n)~ A generic user-defined instance of any of the different kinds of configurations in ILM 2'

**Configuration Role** (PN)~ A type of role within Social Engagement that defines the permissions a user has when setting up searches and analyzing the resulting data.

**configuration route** (n)~ The sequence in which configuration groups are selected during the production process.

**configuration rule** (n)~ A rule that limits the items that can be combined to produce a manufactured product. A configuration rule applies to a configuration group.

**configuration section handler** (n)~ A class that implements the IConfigurationSectionHandler interface. Configuration section handlers contain information that Commerce Server .NET-based applications read at run time to configure application settings.

**configuration set** (n)~ A file and folder structure that contains the necessary files and/or configuration settings that control the preinstallation process and define the manufacturers' custom information.

**configuration set** (n)~ A set of Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD LDS) instances that share and replicate their configuration and schema partitions and that can also be configured to share and replicate application directory partitions.

**configuration variable** (n)~ A variable that specifies a testing requirement, such as a hardware or software requirement. Each configuration variable has a set of allowable values associated with it.-

**Configuration Wizard** (PN)~ The semi-automated tool for planning and executing directory synchronization.

**configure** (v)~ To set up hardware and software.

**Configure DataSource Wizard** (n)~ A graphical interface where programmers can define the appropriate details to configure the data source in a few easy steps.

**configure-to-order** (n)~ Pertaining to the process of manufacturing a computer according to a customer's specification by customizing a pre-existing image of a master installation.

**confirm** (v)~ To acknowledge an action or the value of some data (e.g. password) by definite assurance.

**confirm** (v)~ To affirm the past occurrence of an event in a system.

**confirmation dialog box** (n)~ A dialog box in which a user confirms that he or she wants a specified action to occur, usually by clicking OK.

**confirmation message** (n)~ An alert that is shown to prompt the user to agree to the action being taken.

**confirmation of receipt policy** (n)~ A policy that prescribes the functional location where the physical acceptance of items takes place.

**confirmation page** (n)~ A page that is displayed in a Web browser, confirming that data



entered into a form has been successfully submitted.

**Confirmation time out** (PN)~ A menu item that allows the user to set the delay before an unconfirmed action times out.

**confirmed receipt date** (n)~ The date the selling company confirms that a customer or vendor will receive the goods.

**confirmed ship date** (n)~ The date that the selling party confirms that the items will ship to a customer or vendor.

**conflict** (n)~ An item that has been changed on both the mobile device and desktop computer.

**conflict** (n)~ The inability to perform two or more activities because they have been scheduled to occur during the same time period and with the same resource or resources.

**conflict detection** (n)~ The process of determining which operations were made by one replica without knowledge of the other, such as when two replicas make local updates to the same item.

**conflict resolution method** (n)~ The method that is used to determine which change is written to the store in the event of a conflict. Typical conflict resolution methods are as follows: last writer wins, source wins, destination wins, custom, or deferred. For custom resolution, the resolving application reads the conflict from the conflict log and selects a resolution. For deferred resolution, the conflict is logged together with the conflicting change data and the made-with knowledge of the change.

**conflict resolver** (n)~ A special mechanism which handles resolving of conflict situations.

**conform** (adj)~ To be in accordance with requirements, specifications, or explicit expectations.

**conforming** ( Adverb ) ~ In accordance with requirements, specifications, or explicit expectations.

**Congestion Controller** (PN)~ A Media Center plug-in that is used for advanced network flow management, and in particular to avoid or limit network congestion.

**connect** (v)~ To assign a drive letter, port, or computer name to a shared resource so that you can use it.

**Connect** (v)~ The name of a menu from which the user can sign in, sign out, change sign-in information, and view and modify status settings.

**connect** (v)~ To join or link.

**connect** (PN)~ One of the pivots for a contact pinned to your Start screen, where you can find all your apps through which you can connect with that contact.

**connect time** (n)~ The amount of time during which a user is actively connected to a remote computer. On commercial systems, the connect time is one means of calculating how much money the user must pay for using the system.

**Connect to a Projector** (n)~ A wizard that is part of the Network Presentation feature of Windows Vista. This wizard finds and connects to available network-attached projectors on the local network.

**Connected Accounts** (PN)~ A feature that lets users receive and send mail from other e-mail accounts in Outlook Web App. They can add and delete those accounts, check their account synchronization status, and manage e-mail from those accounts in their Inbox using Inbox rules.

**connected data source** (n)~ A directory, database, file, or other data repository that is typically offsite and that needs to be accessed remotely.

**Connected Frames** (n)~ A Windows feature that enables developers and designers to build paginated content. They can take a single stream of HTML content containing text and images, and segment that stream into multiple containers defined in an HTML template across multiple pages. Connected Frames provides a declarative mechanism to link and flow HTML content across a finite set of frames with variable position and sizing that have been defined either statically or dynamically. Connected Frames also provides a set of programmatic interfaces which allow developers to detect when content overflow has occurred on a Connected Frame, determine when no more content is available for fragmentation, exposes the entire document associated with a set of Connected Frames, and exposes fragment content associated with a specific Connected Frame.

**connected graph** (n)~ A graph where for any two nodes in the graph, there is a path between them by following edges.

**connected network** (n)~ In MSMQ, a network that contains computers that are all interconnected.

**connected object scope** (n)~ A filter that identifies object types from a source directory based on a particular condition, for example Users, Computers, Printers.

**connected object type** (n)~ The object type in the connected system to which the ILM objects are connected.

**connected standby** (n)~ The state that enables a PC to turn on instantly and have tiles and other services update even when the screen is off.

**connected system object creation flag** (n)~ A parameter of a synchronization rule to indicate whether an object should be created in the connector space if the relationship criteria are not met.

**connected system scope** (n)~ A filter that defines what objects on the connected system to include in the target system.

**connected TV** (n)~ A TV that is connected to your Windows Media Center with a Media Center Extender, such as the Xbox 360, to enable you to share entertainment throughout your home.

**connected user** (n)~ A user who has access to a computer or a resource across the network.

**connection** (n)~ A link via wire, radio, fiber-optic cable, or other medium between two or more communications devices.

**connection** (n)~ Someone with whom a user has established a mutual social relationship on a third-party service that refers to such a relationship as a connection.

**connection account** (n)~ An account that provides access to a resource such as a Web site or a database.

**connection agreement** (n)~ A configurable section in the ADC user interface that holds information such as the server names to contact for synchronization, object classes to synchronize, target containers, and the synchronization schedule.

**Connection Director** (PN)~ A connectivity technology where applications based on different data access technologies (.NET or native Win32) can share the same connection information. Connection information can be centrally managed for such client

applications.

**Connection Filter agent (n)**~ An anti-spam agent that is enabled on computers that have the Microsoft Exchange Server 2007 Edge Transport server role installed.

**Connection Manager (PN)**~ An area that shows available network connections and helps users quickly connect to the most appropriate one.

**connection manager (n)**~ A logical representation of a run-time connection to a data source.

**Connection Manager Administration Kit (PN)**~ A tool for creating, editing, and managing Connection Manager profiles. The Connection Manager is a client dialer.

**connection object (n)**~ An Active Directory object that represents a replication connection from one domain controller to another. The connection object is a child of the replication destinations NTDS Settings object and identifies the replication source server, contains a replication schedule, and specifies a replication transport. Connection objects are created automatically by the Knowledge Consistency Checker (KCC), but they can also be created manually. Automatically generated connections must not be modified by the user unless they are first converted into manual connections.

**connection point (n)**~ A handle on a shape to which you can glue the endpoints of a 1-D shape such as a connector shape.

**connection point (n)**~ A System.Web.UI.WebControls.WebParts.ConnectionPoint object associated with the provider and consumer controls that participate in Web Parts connections. A connection point manages the exchange of data between the controls. Providers and consumers each have their own connection points.

**connection speed (n)**~ The maximum rate, in bits per second, at which data can be transferred between a network and a computer or device.

**connection string (n)**~ A series of arguments that define the location of a resource and how to connect to it.

**connection string (n)**~ A string that contains the parameters necessary to access a Microsoft Azure storage account.

**connection timeout (n)**~ The amount of time allotted for a connection to the database to take place, which when reached causes an error message to be generated and displayed in the Web browser.

**connection type (n)**~ The type of Web Part connection. For example, the Provide Row To connection type passes a row of data from one Web Part to another Web Part.

**connectionless (adj)**~ In communications, of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a method of data transmission that does not require a direct connection between two nodes on one or more networks. Connectionless communication is achieved by passing, or routing, data packets, each of which contains a source and destination address, through the nodes until the destination is reached.

**connectivity (n)**~ The ability of hardware devices or software packages to transmit data between other devices or packages.

**connectivity (n)**~ The ability of hardware devices, software packages, or a computer itself to work with network devices or with other hardware devices, software packages, or a computer over a network connection.

**Connectivity Explorer (n)**~ A window that shows pipeline components and all

components to which the pipeline is connected.

**connector** (n)~ A software component designed to support connections between products.

**connector** (n)~ In programming, a circular symbol used in a flowchart to indicate a break, as to another page.

**connector** (n)~ In hardware, a coupler used to join cables or to join a cable to a device (for example, an RS-232-C connector used to join a modem cable to a computer). Most connector types are available in one of two genders—male or female. A male connector is characterized by one or more exposed pins; a female connector is characterized by one or more receptacles—sockets or jacks— designed to accept the pins on the male connector.

**Connector** (n)~ A communications service used to exchange documents with your trading partners or your internal systems.

**connector** (n)~ Any one-dimensional (1-D) shape that can be glued between two shapes in a drawing to connect the shapes.

**connector application** (n)~ For Message Queuing, an application that enables Message Queuing computers to communicate with computers that use other messaging systems.

**connector framework** (n)~ A software component that can be used to connect to a data source, and index and include data from that source in search results.

**connector point** (n)~ An element in the Orchestration Designer that enables users to connect a Send/Receive shape with the operation of a port.

**connector queue** (n)~ For Message Queuing, a queue created on servers running a connector application. You can use the connector application to exchange messages with computers that are running other message-queuing products.

**connector space** (n)~ A staging area that contains representations of selected objects and attributes in a connected data source.

**connector space object** (n)~ An object in the connector space that is either created by a data import from the connected data source or by provisioning. These objects hold attribute values that can be imported or exported from corresponding objects in the connected data source or the metaverse.

**consent prompt** (n)~ A dialog box that appears when a user is requested to confirm whether an administrative process should be permitted to start. The user can approve the process by clicking Continue or cancel the process by clicking Cancel.

**consistency** (n)~ The ability of a transaction to change a system from one consistent state to another consistent state.

**consistency check** (n)~ The process by which DPM checks for and corrects inconsistencies between a protected volume and its replica. A consistency check is performed only when normal mechanisms for recording changes to protected volumes and for applying those changes to replicas have been interrupted.

**consistency unit** (n)~ The minimal unit of data synchronization. Because all changes that have the same consistency unit are sent together, synchronization can never be interrupted with part of a consistency unit applied.

**consistency unit** (n)~ The boundary of data that is kept consistent for a given service and can be moved around in the cluster due to failovers and load balancing.

**console** (n)~ A framework for hosting administrative tools, such as Microsoft Management Console (MMC). A console is defined by the items in its console tree, which

might include folders or other containers, World Wide Web pages, and other administrative items. A console has windows that can provide views of the console tree and the administrative properties, services, and events that are acted on by the items in the console tree.

**Console** ~ Nowadays usually refers to a dedicated gaming computer such as the Playstation or X-Box. Originally meant a terminal connected to a mainframe computer.

**console root** (n)~ The top node in an MMC saved view (.msc file).

**console scope** (n)~ In the Operations Manager Operations Console, a definition of the set of computer groups for individual Operations Manager users. A console scope limits the user to seeing only those computers that are in the computer groups associated with the console scope.

**console tree** (n)~ The left pane in Microsoft Management Console (MMC) that displays the items contained in the console. The items in the console tree and their hierarchical organization determine the capabilities of a console.

**consolidate** (v)~ In logging, to merge the information written to different log files in a single log file or, more typically, to a database (such as a SQL Server database) that can be processed by log analysis tools.

**consolidated invoice** (n)~ A vendor invoice that documents a sum of product quantities and monetary amounts from more than one referenced vendor invoice.

**consolidated order** (n)~ A source document that documents more than one referenced order.

**consolidated project** (n)~ A project containing one or more inserted projects. These can retain links to their source projects and may be linked to one another.

**consolidated source document** (n)~ A source document that documents a sum of product quantities and monetary amounts from more than one referenced source document of the same class.

**consolidation** (n)~ The process of producing an accounting of the earnings of a parent company and its subsidiaries, post acquisition, where the parent is the company with controlling interest.

**consolidation account** (n)~ The main account in the parent legal entity that is used for ledger consolidation.

**consolidation opportunity** (n)~ A potential cost-savings event obtained by grouping approved requisition line items in order to negotiate a more favorable price with vendors.

**Consolidator** (PN)~ In MOM 2000, a feature that collects and sends collected information from agents through the DAS to the database.

**constant** (n)~ A numeric or string value that is not calculated and, therefore, does not change.

**constant attenuation** (n)~ The intensity of a beam of light that does not diminish as it gets further from the light source.

**constant bit rate** (n)~ A characteristic of a data stream in which the bit rate remains nearly uniform for the duration of the stream.

**constant buffer** (n)~ A single-element vertex buffer that allows developers to efficiently supply shader constants data to the pipeline and store the results of the stream-output stage.



**constant consumption** (n)~ Specification that the volume or quantity of a component used in a finished item is fixed, regardless of the number of items produced or reported as finished.

**constant expression** (n)~ An expression that is composed only of constants and, hence, whose value does not change during program execution.

**constant scrap** (n)~ The quantity of a particular component that is expected to be scrapped during production regardless of the number of items produced.

**constituent** (n)~ A person who is associated with, or who is a member of, a non-profit organization.

**constrained call** (n)~ A method for invocation of interface methods on value types.

**constrained delegation** (n)~ The ability to specify that a service or computer account can perform Kerberos delegation to a limited set of services.

**constrained field** (n)~ A field that has certain restrictions, such as no images allowed.

**constraint** (n)~ A limitation or a restriction.

**Constraint Service** (n)~ A service responsible for answering HWS constraints-related querying by evaluating constraint clauses that are based on facts provided by the fact store manager and the relevant fact retrievers.

**constraint violation** (n)~ A violation that occurs when the restriction criteria are not satisfied.

**Constraint-based configuration** (n)~ A configuration technology that uses constraints to develop product masters and to configure distinct products.

**construct** (n)~ A structured piece of code formed from various syntax elements. Examples are expressions (try ... with, if...then...else, etc.), function definitions (let ... = ...), and type declarations (type ... = ...).

**constructed generic type** (n)~ A generic type whose generic type parameters have been specified. A constructed type or method can be an open generic type if some of its type arguments are type parameters of enclosing types or methods, or a closed generic type if all of its type arguments are real types.

**constructor** (n)~ A special initialization function that is called automatically whenever an instance of a class is declared. This function prevents errors that result from the use of uninitialized objects. The constructor must have the same name as the class itself and must not return a value.

**constructor string** (n)~ An initialization string that is administratively specified for a component. It is possible to specify a constructor string when a component has been written specifically to recognize the string.

**consult** (v)~ To confer with the call recipient before transferring a call or adding the call recipient to a conference call.

**consume** (PN)~ A posting which registers which items were used, how much time was spent and what costs were incurred for a service. This type of posting does not increase the amount for which the customer will be invoiced.

**consumed** (adj)~ Pertaining to the items used, time spent and costs incurred during servicing that are not included in the invoice to the customer.

**consume-first mode** (n)~ One of the two statement completion modes that are provided by IntelliSense. Consume-first mode is used when classes and members are used before

they are defined.

**consumer** (n)~ In a Web Parts connection, a server control that receives data from a provider control and processes or displays it. A consumer can be any type of server control, but must be designed to function as a consumer. A consumer must have a special callback method marked with a `ConnectionConsumerAttribute` attribute in the source code. This method receives data from the provider in the form of an interface instance.

**consumer endpoint** (n)~ An endpoint where an application or system uses a service.

**consumer good** (n)~ A good that is created for consumer user rather than business use.

**consumption** (n)~ The items used, time spent and costs incurred during servicing that are not included in the invoice to the customer.

**consumption depreciation method** (n)~ A method of depreciation based on the usage of the asset.

**consumption factor** (n)~ A factor, specified as a quantity or percentage, that is used to calculate depreciation proposals for value models associated with depreciable fixed assets.

**consumption statement** (n)~ A report of the consumed cost for a project.

**consumption unit** (n)~ A unit that is used to enter unit price and calculate depreciation proposals for value models associated with depreciable fixed assets.

**contact** (n)~ A person, inside or outside your organization, for whom you have created an entry where you can save several types of information, such as street and e-mail addresses, telephone and fax numbers, and Web page URLs.

**contact** (n)~ An individual who is interested in doing business or who currently does business with your organization. A contact may or may not be part of a larger organization (account).

**contact** (n)~ A person whose information, such as ID or email address, has been added by the user to their contact list or to an address book.

**contact** (n)~ Any input on the Surface screen by a valid input type (finger, blob, or tagged object).

**contact card** (n)~ A presentation of information about a contact, including presence status and activity.

**Contact Center Desktop** (PN)~ An implementation of User Interface Integration (UII) intended to focus on Microsoft Dynamics CRM as the primary hosted control.

**contact flyout** (n)~ A flyout that provides information about a contact and allows the user to connect with the contact directly from an app.

**contact form** (n)~ A view of an individual contact that contains all the information stored in the contact.

**contact group** (n)~ A collection of e-mail addresses that is treated as a single recipient for e-mail distribution purposes, and that is created by and available to an individual Outlook user.

**contact group** (n)~ A user-specified collection of contacts.

**Contact index** (n)~ A set of buttons used to move through contact items displayed in Address Cards or Detailed Address Cards view. The Contact index moves the focus to the first contact whose name begins with the selected character.

**Contact info** (PN)~ The link to the page where users enter information for the methods by which they can be contacted, such as Messenger, home phone, mobile phone, and e-mail.

**contact information** (n)~ Information, such as name, phone number, email address, or address, that is used to contact someone.

**contact item** (n)~ An item that represents a contact in the Exchange store.

**contact linking** (n)~ The process of linking contacts that represent the same person. This enables you to view information from multiple contacts in a single contact card.

**contact list** (n)~ A list of people, groups, or organizations with whom you communicate.

**contact management** (n)~ The process of managing business and/or social contacts in order to follow up, track conversations, etc.

**Contact Manager** (PN)~ A feature that helps small businesses build, track, and grow relationships with customers. It enables users to organize customer relations and to set up a centralized location that coworkers can access for contact and sales information about customers and organizations.

**contact note** (n)~ An annotation in a conversation window that contains contact-specific information that may be important for call handling.

**contact object** (n)~ An object, similar to a user in Active Directory, that holds Office Communications Server configuration information, such as its routing and storage settings.

**contact person** (n)~ A person who acts as a connection to another organization or group, or who provides special information.

**contact person** (n)~ An individual or a person in another organization who works for the company that you interact with.

**contact picker** (n)~ A contact list designed for use within a form for selecting contacts. Users can click a contact to select it and may make multiple selections by using CTRL+click.

**Contact Quick Form** (n)~ UI button that allows a user to open a form to easily enter contact information without opening a record form.

**contact request** (n)~ A message asking to add or adding a Skype user to another user's contact list.

**Contact requests** (PN)~ The tab on the Family Safety website that displays requests a child has made via e-mail to have new contacts added.

**Contact Support** (PN)~ ?The app experience built into Windows that gives customers a way to contact Microsoft and third-party support for help with their PC.

**Contacts** (n)~ Entries in the Administration Center for main personnel, technical personnel, and billing personnel within the specified organization.

**Contacts** (PN)~ The UI label in Messenger for the results list of a contacts search.

**Contacts list** (n)~ A list of people, groups, or organizations with whom you communicate.

**contained database** (n)~ A SQL Server database that includes all of the user authentication, database settings, and metadata required to define and access the database, and has no configuration dependencies on the instance of the SQL Server Database Engine where the database is installed.

**contained subgroup** (n)~ A group of computers that is also part of another group.

**container** (n)~ An abstraction for associating one or more entities to a relational database or other store.

**container** (n)~ A directory object that can contain other directory objects. In Active

Directory, the schema definition of each object class determines the types of objects that can be containers of instances of the class.

**container** (n)~ A control flow element that provides package structure.

**container** (n)~ A handling unit for shipping and receiving items.

**container** (n)~ An application that contains a linked or embedded OLE object from another application.

**container** (n)~ A logical grouping of entity and association sets.

**container** (n)~ An object that can contain one or more child objects.

**container** (n)~ In HTML or XHTML, a tag pair that contains content (such as a <p> tag) as opposed to one consisting solely of the tag name and attributes (standalone tags).

**container** (n)~ A Shell item that can contain other items.

**container** (n)~ A user-defined set of blobs within a storage account. A container resource has no associated content, only properties and metadata.

**container application** (n)~ An application that contains a linked or embedded OLE object from another application.

**container control** (n)~ A type of ASP.NET mobile control that contains other controls and provides visual groupings of controls and content.

**container element** (n)~ An object that can contain one or more child objects.

**container file** (n)~ Files that can hold other kinds of files (such as \*.ZIP, \*.RAR, and \*.JAR). Also, Microsoft Office files that use structured storage and the OLE embedded data format (for example, \*.DOC, \*.XLS, \*.PPT, \*.SHS) are considered container files.

**container format** (n)~ A metafile format that identifies and interleaves different data types, such as audio and video streams, subtitles, chapter-information, and metadata (tags) -€” along with the synchronization information needed to play the various streams together.

**Container Name** (PN)~ In mail forwarding, the name of the object that bundles e-mail accounts for forwarding.

**container object** (n)~ An object that can logically contain other objects. For example, a folder is a container object.

**containment relationship** (n)~ In a model, the inclusion of one object in a set of objects that all have something in common, to indicate some type of administrative grouping.

**Contemporary Christian** (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 140.

**contemporary view** (n)~ A SharePoint view that provides an optimized mobile browser experience for users and renders in HTML5.

**content** (n)~ The data that appears between the starting and ending tags of an element in an SGML, XML, or HTML document. The content of an element may consist of plain text or other elements.

**content** (n)~ Audio, video, images, text, or any other information that is contained in a digital media file or stream.

**content** (n)~ The information in a campaign that is intended to be communicated to marketing list members about the campaign. For example this content could be the dialog for a phone call or the body text of an e-mail message.

**content** (n)~ Audio, video, images, text, or any other information that presenters share with participants during a meeting, including resources, collaborative slides, and sharing slides.

**Content** (PN)~ An option on the Views menu in Windows Explorer that shows the most appropriate details for the file type in a flexible layout rather than only showing the details associated with the column headers in the view.

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

**Content Advisor** (n)~ A tool in Microsoft Internet Explorer that lets you control which sites users on your computer can visit. This is particularly helpful for parents who want to control the content their children view on the Web.

**content app** (n)~ An app for Office that is embedded in the body of a client application window, inline with content.

**content app for Office** (n)~ An app for Office that is embedded in the body of a client application window, inline with content.

**content application** (n)~ An application that is used to create content, such as a graphic design application, a computer-aided design application, or an industry-specific content generating application.

**Content by Query** (PN)~ A Web Part that queries data from multiple sources within a site collection and presents that data in a custom view.

**content class** (n)~ A Web Storage System content class defines the intent or purpose of an item along with the names of properties that are intended for items in this class.

**content control** (n)~ A control designed to contain content such as placeholder or sample text or images that is updated by the user, or pre-defined lists of items from which users can select.

**content conversion** (n)~ The process of transforming e-mail messages from one format to another for the purpose of mail flow or storage, such as MAPI to MIME, or uuencode to Base64 encoded, or for appropriate rendering that is specific to an e-mail client, such as HTML to RTF to plain text.

**content database** (n)~ The Microsoft SQL Server or WMSDE database that contains the content for one or more SharePoint sites.

**content delivery network** (n)~ A distributed system of servers deployed in multiple data centers that cache content from origin servers and then serve it to customers. This action reduces the load on the origin servers and provides high- availability and performance to customers.

**Content Delivery Network** (n)~ The Microsoft Azure caching service that stores blobs at strategically placed locations to provide maximum bandwidth for delivering content to users.

**content deployment** (n)~ The act of exporting objects such as resources, templates, and galleries from a source system and importing them to a destination system. A common application is moving data from a development server to a production server.

**Content Expiration** (n)~ A UI element that allows a user to set the period of time that content remains on a Live Meeting server and is available to participants, after which it is deleted.



**content formatter** (n)~ The part of the distributor that turns raw notification data into readable messages.

**content header** (n)~ Part of the file structure of a Windows Media file that contains information necessary for a client computer to decompress and render the content data. In a packaged file, an additional content header exists and contains the key ID, content ID, and license acquisition URL. This content header can also include a required individualization version number and attributes defined by the content provider.

**content index** (n)~ The full-text index, pointer to the property store, and other data that describes content across content sources, scopes, and servers.

**content index server** (n)~ A server that is dedicated to creating and updating context indexes.

**content indexing** (n)~ The process of creating an index of the content.

**content key** (n)~ The cryptographic key used to both encrypt and decrypt protected content during publishing and consumption.

**content library** (n)~ A data repository, in which items such as text, text boxes, pictures, tables, shapes, etc. can be stored and re-used within the same document and across multiple documents.

**content management** (n)~ The collection, storing, and sharing of information in a single system where many users can access it.

**content master** (n)~ A slide template that defines default formatting or the position of placeholders for one or more slides in a presentation.

**Content Organizer** (PN)~ A feature of the Records Center that can automatically route incoming records (whether submitted automatically or manually) to their proper location, based on their record type.

**content owner** (n)~ The person or organization that controls access to protected content.

**content page** (n)~ A page that contains the content to be merged with a master page in order to render as complete web page.

**content pane** (n)~ In Commerce Server Business Desk, the window in which action pages are rendered.

**content presenter** (n)~ A slot in the template of a control (e.g. a button) into which you can place content without adding it directly to the template.

**Content Protection** (PN)~ The Azure Media Services solution for token-based authorization for both AES Clear-key and Microsoft PlayReady license delivery.

**content provider** (n)~ Broadly, an individual, group, or business that provides information for viewing or distribution on the Internet or on private or semiprivate intranets or extranets. Content in this sense includes not only information but also video, audio, software, listings of Web sites, and product-specific materials such as online catalogs.

**content provider** (n)~ An organization that prepares content for posting on the Web.

**Content Query** (PN)~ A Web Part that queries data from multiple sources within a site collection and presents that data in a custom view.

**content rating** (n)~ A value assigned to an item of media content that indicates its suitability for a particular audience.

**content region** (n)~ The area inside content placeholders.

**content replication** (n)~ A method of copying Web site content from one server node to another. You can copy files manually, or use replication software to copy content automatically. Replication is a necessary function of clustering to ensure fault tolerance.

**content revocation** (n)~ A process by which content owners or content packagers can disable licenses for their own packaged files.

**content revocation string** (n)~ A string that is generated by the content owner or content packager and is based on their public and private signing keys. This string is shared with the license issuer, who includes it in all licenses. Computers that receive a license with this string are no longer able to play files packaged with that particular signing key pair.

**content scoping** (n)~ The ability to control (on a folder basis) which file contents are downloaded to document tools on user devices.

**Content Search** (PN)~ A Web Part that performs a search using a customizable query and presents the results in a custom view.

**Content Selection Framework** (n)~ A development framework for the targeted delivery of content. The Content Selection Framework (CSF) provides the components you use to build a business-specific messaging system. CSF provides a platform for making high-speed decisions to target content to users.

**Content Selection Pipeline** (n)~ The infrastructure that links together the stages and pipeline components necessary to gather, filter, score, and select content.

**content size** (n)~ Height and width values (by pixel) for your content.

**content slide show** (n)~ A process that automatically displays each slide or page in a Live Meeting resource, one at a time, for a specified time interval.

**content source** (n)~ A set of options that you can use to specify what type of content is crawled, what URLs to crawl, and how deep and when to crawl.

**content steward** (n)~ A user role for an individual who owns or maintains a document repository, and who is responsible for configuring, customizing, and creating site features.

**content template** (n)~ A design template that also contains text suggestions on each slide. You replace the text suggestions with the text that you want. A content template contains a slide master and an optional title master.

**content toolbar** (n)~ The RTE (Rich Text Editor) toolbar used to create and format text and images.

**content type** (n)~ A group of reusable settings that describes the shared attributes and behaviors of a list item, a document, or a folder.

**Content view** (n)~ The view in Windows Explorer (offered in Windows 7 and later) that displays the most relevant content for each item based on its file name extension or Kind association.

**content zone** (n)~ The areas on the Page Editor where users can add content to the body of their Web page.

**content-based routing** (n)~ The routing of a document based on the information extracted from the payload of the document.

**contention** (n)~ On a network, competition among stations for the opportunity to use a communications line or network resource.

**Contents** (n)~ The listing of contents at the beginning of a document or file.

**Contents** (PN)~ A button that opens the current document's table of contents in a pane.

Users can pin the pane to the document, and when they scroll through the document, the table of contents dynamically highlights the section they are in.

**context** (n)~ An ordered sequence of properties that define an environment for the objects resident inside it. Contexts are created during the activation process for objects that are configured to require certain automatic services such as synchronization, transactions, just-in-time activation, security, and so on. Multiple objects can live inside a context.

**context** (n)~ In the Concurrency Runtime, an abstraction of an operating system thread.

**context** (n)~ A structure in the Entity Framework that represents the entity container that contains a connection to the underlying data source and provides services such as change tracking and identity resolution. A context is represented by an instance of the DbContext orObjectContext class.

**context control block** (n)~ An internal file system structure in which a file system maintains the per-file object state for an open instance of a file.

**context field** (n)~ One of four fields of an SCODE. This field is reserved in the SCODE on 16-bit platforms and does not exist in the version for 32-bit platforms.

**context ID** (n)~ A unique number or string that corresponds to a specific object in an application. Context IDs are used to create links between the application and corresponding Help topics.

**context menu** (n)~ A menu that is related to the active window or item, accessible by right-clicking the mouse.

**context menu item** (n)~ A command displayed in the shortcut (context) menu. Examples include open and print.

**context object** (n)~ A pattern that provides a place to store scope or context related information or functionality that automatically follows the flow of execution between execution scopes or domains.

**Context pane** (n)~ A tree view included in the Table Designer that lists objects related to a table.

**context property** (n)~ The implicit state, and code to manage that state, held on behalf of an object instance. For example, the transaction context property holds the transaction identifier of the transaction that the object is participating in.

**context switch** (n)~ The changing of the identity against which permissions to execute statements or perform actions are checked.

**context-sensitive Help** (n)~ A form of assistance in which a program that provides on-screen help shows information to the user concerning the current command or operation being attempted.

**contextual** (adj)~ Specific to the conditions in which something exists or occurs.

**contextual menu** (n)~ A menu that is related to the active window or item, accessible by right-clicking the mouse.

**Contextual Spelling** (oth)~ An enhanced spell-check feature that looks at words before or after the word in question to assess proper usage. This allows the software to flag correctly-spelled words as 'wrong' if the usage appears to be incorrect.

**contextual tab** (n)~ A tab that is available only when an object in a page is selected.

**contiguous** (adj)~ Having a shared boundary; being immediately adjacent. For example, contiguous sectors on a disk are data-storage segments physically located next to one

another.

**contiguous selection** (n)~ A selection that consists of a set of objects that are logically sequential or adjacent to each other.

**contiguous subtree** (n)~ Any unbroken path in the tree, including all members of any container in that path.

**contingency plan** (n)~ A plan for addressing recognized risks that may arise during the course of a project. The plan identifies alternative strategies to be used to ensure project success if specified risk events occur.

**continuable error** (n)~ A non-access violation. An error that does not prevent an application from continuing.

**continuation media** (n)~ The series of removable backup media used after the initial medium becomes full, allowing continuation of the backup operation.

**continuation tape** (n)~ A tape that is used after the initial tape in a media family fills, allowing continuation of a media family.

**Continued notice** (n)~ A note at the beginning or end of a text box indicating that the text is continued from or continues on a different page.

**continuity of care document** (n)~ A standard format used to transfer patient health information between systems.

**continuity of care record** (n)~ A standard format used to transfer patient health information between systems.

**Continuous Arrow Process** (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show a timeline or sequential steps in a task, process, or workflow. Works best with Level 1 text because each line of Level 1 text appears inside the arrow shape. Level 2 text appears outside the arrow shape.

**Continuous Block Process** (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show a progression or sequential steps in a task, process, or workflow. Works best with minimal Level 1 and Level 2 text.

**continuous copy relationship** (n)~ The link between a primary database and an active secondary database with automatic data synchronization between them.

**continuous crawl** (n)~ A crawl that operates on a continuous basis to scan and index new and modified content from a source.

**Continuous Cycle** (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to represent a continuing sequence of stages, tasks, or events in a circular flow. Emphasizes the connection between all components. Works best with Level 1 text only.

**continuous export** (n)~ An export option for Application Insights Telemetry to put all the telemetry data of an Azure account into a blob storage for subsequent processing.

**continuous form** (n)~ A form that displays more than one record on the screen in Form view.

**continuous loop** (n)~ A loop that is repeated until a terminating event occurs.

**Continuous Picture List** (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show groups of interconnected information. The circular shapes are designed to contain pictures.

**Continuum** (PN)~ A set of features that seamlessly adapt and optimize the user interface for different devices, modes of working, hardware, or platforms.

**contour** (n)~ The shape of how scheduled work for an assignment is distributed across

time. Use a contour to control how Project schedules the work of a resource.

**contour chart** (n)~ A surface chart subtype that provides a view of the surface chart from above, with colors representing specific ranges of values.

**contra account** (n)~ An account used to reduce an asset or a liability to its current value.

**contra asset** (n)~ An account that is used to reduce the gross cost of an asset to then arrive at the net cost.

**contra liability** (n)~ An account that is used to reduce a liability to arrive at its carrying value.

**contract** (n)~ A Service Broker object that defines the message types that can be exchanged within a given conversation.

**contract** (n)~ An agreement to provide customer service support during specified coverage dates or for a specified number of cases or length of time. When customers contact customer service, the level of support they receive is determined by their contract.

**contract** (n)~ A customer service issue or problem reported by a customer and the activities that customer service representatives use to resolve it.

**contract** (n)~ A formal or legally binding agreement between two or more parties.

**contract** (n)~ The behavior and state that a class provides, which is matched with what a client of that class can expect to hold. A contract is expressed partly by the signatures for all public fields, methods, properties, and events of that class. This is augmented by a description (usually in simple descriptive text) of what each field or property represents, together with what each method does. In the .NET Framework add-in programming model, a non-versioning interface that defines the methods and specifies the data types for transferring data over the communication pipeline between the host and the add-in. The contract is in the middle of the communication pipeline between the add-in and the host. The contract assembly is loaded into the application domains of both the add-in and the host.

**contract** (n)~ A legally binding agreement between two or more parties.

**contract address** (n)~ The postal location that correspondence should be mailed to about a contract.

**contract closeout** (n)~ The completion of the contract [such as fixed price or lump sum, cost reimbursable, unit price contracts]. Closeout includes resolving all outstanding issues and items, such as inspections or invoices.

**contract line** (n)~ The specific description in a contract of the service support to be provided, including pricing and how support is to be allotted.

**contract template** (n)~ A template that contains the standard attribute of a contract such as billing frequency and allotment type.

**contract value** (n)~ The price to be paid for a fixed-price project.

**contractor** (n)~ A role assumed by a person who participates in a contractor-employer relationship with a legal entity.

**contrast** (n)~ The degree of difference between light and dark extremes of color on a monitor, device screen, or printed output, or between the darkest and lightest areas in a photo. The greater the difference, the higher the contrast.

**contravariance** (n)~ In programming languages, the ability to use a less derived type than that originally specified. Contravariance in generic interfaces and delegates allows for



implicit conversion of generic type parameters. Contravariance is also supported for non-generic delegates for matching method signatures with delegate types.

**contributor** (n)~ A person who is involved in the creation of content. For example editors, technical reviewers and subject matter experts are contributors.

**Contributor mode** (PN)~ A feature that gives the user controlled access to features based on a given group role.

**Contributor role** (n)~ A collection of rights that enable the user to view pages and documents in a library, and contribute to discussions. This is a default role.

**control** (n)~ An object that enables user interaction or input, often to initiate an action, display information, or set values.

**control** (n)~ Management of a computer and its processing abilities so as to maintain order as tasks and activities are carried out. Control applies to measures designed to ensure error-free actions carried out at the right time and in the right order relative to other data-handling or hardware-based activities.

**control bar** (n)~ A control implemented by MMC to display and manage its own toolbars and menu buttons, as well as those added by snap-ins.

**Control call forwarding from Communicator** (oth)~ An item the user can select in the Options dialog box, Phones tab. When the user selects this option, Communicator controls automatic forwarding of incoming calls using the call-forwarding settings the user selects.

**control character** (n)~ A character that is inserted in right-to-left and mixed text to specify the formatting of text when the inherent directionality of the text is insufficient to display expected results.

**Control chart** (n)~ A chart that displays additional information about a graph in terms of the following control lines: Average, Upper limit (calculated based on natural process deviation and six sigma technique), and Lower limit (calculated based on natural process deviation and six sigma technique).

**control code** (n)~ One or more nonprinting characters used by a computer program to control the actions of a device, used in printing, communications, and management of display screens. Control codes are mainly employed by programmers or by users to control a printer when an application program does not support the printer or one of its specialized features. In video, control codes are sent from a computer to a display unit to manipulate the appearance of text or a cursor on the screen. Popular video control code sets are ANSI and VT-100.

**control code** (n)~ A unique code that is used to identify cash register receipts.

**control device object** (n)~ A device object that represents the filter driver to the system and to user-mode application and which allows applications to communicate with the filter driver directly, even before the filter is attached to a file system or volume device object.

**control escape sequence** (n)~ In regular expressions, a backslash followed by the letter 'c' followed by one of the letters 'a' through 'z' or 'A' through 'Z'. It matches the ASCII control character that is named by that letter.

**control flow** (n)~ A group of connected control flow elements that perform tasks.

**control flow** (n)~ A transition in an activity diagram. A control flow represents a relationship between two states or action states and indicates that an object in the first state will enter the second state and perform specified actions.

**control flow guard (n)**~ A security feature that makes it more difficult to corrupt memory by implementing restrictions on where an application can execute code from.

**Control Gallery (n)**~ A library of controls that support user interface development. Some of these controls function as containers for other controls or content, such as images and media.

**control group (n)**~ A set of controls that are conceptually or logically related. Controls that are conceptually related are usually viewed together but do not necessarily affect each other. Controls that are logically related affect each other.

**control handle (n)**~ A handle that specifies unique behavior for certain shapes.

**control interface (n)**~ The virtual objects and mechanisms that control an application.

**Control key (n)**~ A key that, when pressed in combination with another key, gives the other key an alternative meaning.

**control menu (n)**~ A menu that contains commands you can use to manipulate a window or close a program. You click the program icon at the left of the title bar to open this menu. The context menu of a window replaces this menu.

**control message (n)**~ An application-readable message requesting the execution of a specific operation on the client side.

**Control Node (PN)**~ An- appliance- node that is the central point of control for processing queries on the- SQL Server PDW appliance, receiving the user query, creating a distributed query plan, communicating relevant plan operations and data to- Compute nodes, receiving Compute node results, performing any necessary aggregation of results, and then returning the query results to the user.

**Control Panel (PN)**~ A Windows program that collects and displays for users the system-level features of the computer, including hardware and software setup and configuration. From Control Panel, users can click individual items to configure system-level features and perform related tasks.

**Control Panel Home (n)**~ The main Control Panel window.

**control part (n)**~ An element in a control template that has special, possibly mandatory, significance and semantics in the functioning of the control. For example, a template for a ScrollBar control should supply a Thumb part for the ScrollBar to function correctly, but it need not provide a small decrease or a small increase button.

**control pattern (n)**~ A design implementation that describes a discrete piece of functionality for a control. This functionality can include the visual appearance of a control and the actions it can perform.

**control point (n)**~ A handle that can be dragged to change the curve or symmetry of a segment.

**control point (n)**~ The reference point in a compensation range that represents the intended average pay for all employees at that compensation level. For grade structures, control points are typically, but not always, the range midpoint. Broad band structures can use control points but rarely do.

**control protocol plug-in (n)**~ A type of plug-in that enables a Windows Media server to communicate with clients and other servers through different network protocols.

**control skin (n)**~ A skin that is characterized by the properties for controls, such as buttons, labels, calendars, etc.

**control state** (n)~ A field in an ASP.NET Web page that stores the current property settings for server controls on the page. Control state is used to recreate the page and reestablish previous settings on each postback.

**control template** (n)~ A tree of elements that is expanded into the scene whenever a control of a particular type is found. The elements typically have properties bound to properties of the control instance.

**control tip** (n)~ A brief phrase that describes a control, a page, or a tab. The control tip appears when the user briefly holds the mouse pointer over a control.

**Control Tools** (n)~

**control unit** (n)~ A device that processes data from receipts that are generated by a cash register.

**control-break** (n)~ A key or combination of keys used to tell a computer to halt, or break out of, whatever it is doing. On IBM PCs and compatibles under DOS, pressing the Pause/Break or Scroll Lock/Break key while holding down the Ctrl key issues the break command (as does Ctrl-C). On Macintosh computers, the key combination that sends a break code is Command-period.

**controller** (n)~ The part of a test rig that distributes tests to agent computers and collects test results.

**controller server** (n)~ The server computer on which the Microsoft Web Farm Framework software is installed. This server is used to specify the administrator account for the Web farm, to manage primary and secondary servers, and to synchronize Web platform components, configuration, applications, and content between servers.

**control-of-flow language** (n)~ Transact-SQL keywords that control the flow of execution of SQL statements and statement blocks in triggers, stored procedures, and batches.

**convention** (n)~ Any standard that is used more or less universally in a given situation. Many conventions are applied to microcomputers. In programming, for example, a language such as C relies on formally accepted symbols and abbreviations that must be used in programs. Less formally, programmers usually adopt the convention of indenting subordinate instructions in a routine so that the structure of the program is more easily visualized. National and international committees often discuss and arbitrate conventions for programming languages, data structures, communication standards, and device characteristics.

**convention** (n)~ A rule that describes how to model a class with the Entity Framework.

**Convergence** ~ The consolidation of all communications - voice, data and video - onto a single network infrastructure.

**Converging Arrows** (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show ideas or concepts that converge to a central point. Works best with Level 1 text only.

**Converging Radial** (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show relationships of concepts or components to a central idea in a cycle. The first line of Level 1 text corresponds to the central circular shape and the lines of Level 2 text correspond to the surrounding rectangular shapes. Unused text does not appear, but remains available if you switch layouts.

**conversation** (n)~ A discussion with a customer or colleague.

**conversation** (n)~ A real-time communication session between two or more users. A

session can involve IM, video, or audio.

**conversation** (n)~ A collection of communications (e-mail, IM, text messaging, voice mail, and so on) between two or more participants.

**conversation area** (n)~ The pane where conversations, including phone calls, conference calls, and instant messages, are displayed for the user.

**conversation endpoint** (n)~ The object which represents a party participating in the conversation.

**conversation group** (n)~ A group of related Service Broker conversations. Messages in the same conversation group can only be processed by one service program at a time.

**conversation handle** (n)~ An handle which uniquely defines a conversation.

**Conversation History** (PN)~ The folder in Outlook where instant messages and phone conversations are stored.

**conversation invitation** (n)~ A request for a conversation.

**conversation note** (n)~ A note you type on the Notes tab of a conversation window to potentially be forwarded along with the call and saved in the call history.

**conversation subject** (n)~ Text indicating the topic of a conversation. It is entered by the user or generated by the computer based on conversation information. It is displayed in the conversation title bar or in an alert.

**conversation tracking** (n)~ Keeping a record of chat conversations in CRM, which occur through Lync.

**Conversation window** (n)~ The window that is displayed when the user is in any type of conversation. This window displays the list of conversation window participants, the conversation content for instant messaging and video conversations, and commands and controls for managing the conversation.

**Conversational MOS** (n)~ A prediction of the narrowband conversational quality MOS (MOS-CQ) of the audio stream that is played to the user. This value takes into account the listening quality of the audio played and sent across the network, the speech and noise levels for both audio streams, and echoes.

**conversational quality MOS** (n)~ A class of MOS values that takes into account listening quality in each direction, as well as bidirectional effects, such as delay and echo.

**conversion** (n)~ The process of changing from one form or format to another; where information is concerned, a changeover that affects form but not substance. Types of conversion include data (changing the way information is represented), file (changing a file from one format to another), hardware (changing all or part of a computer system), media (transferring data from one storage media to another), software (changing a program designed for one platform so that it runs on another), and system (changing from one operating system to another).

**conversion** (n)~ An action taken by a visitor to your public Web site that results in a desired customer response, such as requesting more information or signing up for a newsletter.

**conversion** (n)~ An action by which a subscription (the source subscription) is replaced by a new subscription, both owned by the same billing account, along a preconfigured conversion path. The source subscription is canceled and the destination subscription is the new subscription.

**conversion cycle** (n)~ A recurring set of production and logistics activities performed by parties that manufacture or distribute items.

**conversion function** (n)~ A function that converts one data type or format to another data type or format.

**Conversion Manager** (PN)~ A report administration page that allows users to view, create or change conversion points.

**conversion page** (n)~ A Web site page that a visitor reaches after having completed an action.

**conversion point** (n)~ A measurement of the number of visitors who reach a conversion page.

**conversion rate** (n)~ The number of clickthroughs your site receives divided by the number of conversions.

**conversion rate sales** (n)~ The total revenue from all conversions for a specified time period.

**conversion referrer** (n)~ An ad, search result, or any other link that sends a user to the site where that user completes a transaction.

**conversion table** (n)~ A table listing a set of characters or numbers and their equivalents in another coding scheme. Common examples of conversion tables include ASCII tables, which list characters and their ASCII values, and decimal-to-hexadecimal tables.

**conversion time** (n)~ The time at which the conversion rate is applied to a transaction. If the conversion type is a fixed rate, the conversion time should always be the time at which the order was accepted for fulfillment. If the conversion type is a spot rate, the conversion time is when the bank performs the conversion.

**conversion tool** (n)~ A tool that is used to perform conversions.

**conversion tracking** (n)~ The process of collecting data about which visitors to your site perform the actions you desire (such as signing up for a newsletter or making a purchase).

**conversion type** (n)~ The type of currency conversion used to convert the buyer currency to the base currency for the Web site, or to convert the supplier currency to the base currency in a multicurrency transaction. The conversion type can be either a fixed (static) rate, or a spot (dynamic) rate.

**conversion type** (n)~ The kind of conversion based on the action desired from the user (e.g. purchase, subscription).

**convert** (v)~ To change from one form or function to another.

**convert** (v)~ To change one type of record, for example, a campaign response to an opportunity, or an activity to a case.

**Convert to Motion Path** (v)~ A tool that allows the user to convert a shape or path into a path along which another object will move, automatically generating a storyboard for the animation.

**Convert to Path** (v)~ A tool that is used to convert a shape to a path object, whose vertices you can then modify individually.

**Convert to Shape** (PN)~ A feature that enables Tablet PC users to convert an ink drawing to a standard OfficeArt shape, which can be formatted with colors and effects exactly as if it were inserted using -€œInsert Shape.-€?

**converter** (n)~ Any device that changes electrical signals or computer data from one form



to another. For example, an analog-to-digital converter translates analog signals to digital signals.

**convex hull** (n)~ The smallest convex set that contains X in the Euclidean plane or Euclidean space.

**co-occurrence matrix** (n)~ A matrix or distribution that is defined over an image to be the distribution of co-occurring values at a given offset.

**cookie** (n)~ On the World Wide Web, a block of data that a Web server stores on a client system. When a user returns to the same Web site, the browser sends a copy of the cookie back to the server. Cookies are used to identify users, to instruct the server to send a customized version of the requested Web page, to submit account information for the user, and for other administrative purposes.

**Cookie** ~ A small data file stored on your computer by a website, in theory to allow it to 'remember' your preferences, but in practise mostly used to track which adverts you have seen. You can set most browsers to reject all cookies, or to ask your permission before storing them, but this will generate multiple error messages on a lot of websites and is generally more hassle than it's worth - they are pretty harmless. UK websites are required to display a warning message about them because no-one could make Prime Minister David Cameron understand what they do.

**Cookie** ~ a piece of information sent by a Web- Server- to a Web- Browser- that the Browser software is expected to save and to send back to the Server whenever the browser makes additional requests from the Server.

**Cookie replay attack** (n)~ An attack that captures the user's authentication cookie using monitoring software and replays it to the application to gain access under a false identity.

**cooldown time** (n)~ The minimum length of time that the user needs to wait after using the system before using it again.

**cooperative blocking** (n)~ In multithreading, the act of one task yielding processing resources to other tasks.

**coordinate** (n)~ Each of a set of references that together describe the exact position of something with respect to a set of axes (or a row and column).

**coordinate pair** (n)~ A pair of values representing the x- and y-coordinates of a point that are stored in a two-dimensional array that can contain coordinates for many points.

**Coordinated Universal Time** (n)~ The standard time common to every place in the world, coordinated by the International Bureau of Weights and Measures. Coordinated Universal Time is used for the synchronization of computers on the Internet.

**co-owner** (n)~ The person who, together with the owner, controls how permissions are set on objects and can grant permissions to others.

**COP** (n)~ The official currency of Colombia.

**copay** (n)~ A fee that must be payed for the use of specific medical services covered by a medical plan.

**coprocessor** (n)~ A processor, distinct from the main microprocessor, that performs additional functions or assists the main microprocessor.

**co-product** (n)~ An item produced jointly with another item.

**copy** (v)~ To duplicate information and reproduce it in another part of a document, in a different file or memory location, or in a different medium. A copy operation can affect

data ranging from a single character to large segments of text, a graphics image, or from one to many data files.

**copy area** (n)~ The cells that you copy when you want to paste data into another location. After you copy cells, a moving border appears around them to indicate that they've been copied.

**copy backup** (n)~ A backup that copies all selected files but does not mark each file as having been backed up (in other words, the archive attribute is not cleared). Copying is useful if you want to back up files between normal and incremental backups because copying does not affect these other backup operations.

**Copy General Management System Analog** (n)~ A method for controlling the copying of broadcast media content that allows only one generation of copying.

**Copy Number** (PN)~ The button that enables the user to copy the retrieval number of a parked call.

**copy on write** (n)~ Page protection that allows multiple applications to map their virtual address spaces to share the same physical pages until an application needs to modify the page and have its own instance copy, which allows the virtual memory manager to save memory and execution time.

**copy set** (n)~ A duplicate of the media master that Remote Storage copies to a different tape or disk. Copy sets are typically used for backup purposes.

**copyfitting** (n)~ The resizing of text to fit into an allotted amount of space.

**copy-on-write page protection** (n)~ A concept that allows multiple applications to map their virtual address spaces to share the same physical pages, until an application needs to modify the page and have its own instance copy.

**copyright** (n)~ A method of protecting the rights of an originator of a creative work, such as a text, a piece of music, a painting, or a computer program, through law.

**copyright symbol** (n)~ The -© character. Normally included at the beginning of a copyright notice.

**Coral Hues** (PN)~ One of the background colors on the Screen Saver Settings dialog box that consists of a range of coral colors.

**CORBA** (n)~ A specification developed by the Object Management Group in 1992 in which pieces of programs (objects) communicate with other objects in other programs, even if the two programs are written in different programming languages and are running on different platforms. A program makes its request for objects through an object request broker, or ORB, and thus does not need to know the structure of the program from which the object comes. CORBA is designed to work in object-oriented environments.

**core** (n)~ One of the types of memory built into computers before random access memory (RAM) was available or affordable. Some people still use the term to refer to the main memory of any computer system, as in the phrase core dump—a listing of the raw contents of main memory at the moment of a system crash.

**core application questionnaire** (n)~ A questionnaire used to gather key information about your organization to be used as a roadmap for building your PerformancePoint Server application.

**core cmdlet** (n)~ One of a core set of commands for manipulating the system and that corresponds to commands found in other shell environments.

**core installation** (n)~ An option that can be used for installing Windows Server 2008 or Windows Server 2008 R2. It provides a minimal environment for running specific server roles, which reduces the maintenance and management requirements and the attack surface for those server roles.

**Core layer** (n)~ A layer in the Surface SDK that exposes a set of APIs for developers to use to create Surface applications.

**core model** (n)~ The first layer of the CIM schema, which includes the top-level classes and their properties and associations. The core model is both domain- and platform-independent.

**Core Parking** (PN)~ A feature that dynamically selects a set of processors that should stay idle and not run any threads based on the current power policy and their recent utilization.

**core program** (n)~ A program or program segment that is resident in random access memory (RAM).

**Core Web Server** (PN)~ The Windows services that make up the core of IIS 7. The Core Web server provides the foundation for the modular architecture of IIS.

**core-based licensing** (n)~ A licensing option where cores are licensed rather than users or devices.

**corner join** (n)~ Two lines that are joined at an angle. For objects that have sharp corners, such as rectangles, you can change the way the stroke looks at each corner point by applying one of three corner join styles: miter join, round join, and bevel join.

**corner point** (n)~ An anchor point where the two handles are fully retracted, so they're sitting inside' the node itself and cannot be selected.'

**corner radius** (n)~ The radius that determines how much, if any, the corner of a rectangular object is actually curved or rounded-off'.'

**correction area** (n)~ An area that appears in the writing pad when you tap the recognized text that you want to correct. You can use it to rewrite an incorrectly recognized character or to replace a word with a suggested alternative.

**correction comb** (n)~ An area that appears in the writing pad when you tap the recognized text that you want to correct. You can use it to rewrite an incorrectly recognized character or to replace a word with a suggested alternative.

**Corrections** (PN)~ A set of features that enables users to improve the quality of their images with just one or two clicks. Galleries help the user optimize characteristics such as brightness, contrast, color, and sharpness.

**correlate** (v)~ In logging, to show which logged client-side events caused corresponding server-side events. Log data is often correlated as it is being consolidated to a database or log file.

**correlated subquery** (n)~ A subquery that references a column in the outer statement. The inner query is run for each candidate row in the outer statement.

**correlation** (n)~ Creating relationships between an email activity and other records by using the information from email headers.

**correlation ID** (n)~ A randomly generated ID that is associated with a message and passed along for the lifetime of a given message.

**correlation set** (n)~ An instance of a correlation type; that is, the listed properties for a

message that are used to determine whether it belongs to a given instance of an orchestration.

**correlation type** (n)~ A set of message properties that uniquely identifies a business process and which is used to correlate messages with orchestration instances.

**correspondent account** (n)~ An account established by a banking institution to make transactions on behalf of another financial institution, usually for international transactions.

**corrupt** (v)~ To damage, in regard to files or data.

**corrupted** (adj)~ Damaged. Mostly used in regard to files or data.

**corrupted heap pointer** (n)~ An access violation that occurs most typically when a block is allocated in one heap and freed in another.

**corrupted infix pattern** (n)~ An access violation that occurs when a set of freed blocks that have been marked non-accessible are touched by a program.

**corrupted prefix pattern** (n)~ An access violation that occurs with buffer underruns.

**corrupted suffix pattern** (n)~ An access violation that happens most typically with buffer overruns.

**Cortana** (PN)~ The personal assistant feature on Windows Phone and Windows.

**Cortana Home** (PN)~ ?The place where Cortana shows cards to the user that include suggestions, questions, feedback, etc.

**Cortana's Notebook** (PN)~ ?The space where Cortana stores all of the information she knows about you.

**co-sign** (v)~ To digitally sign data along with one or more additional signatories. A cosignature does not imply that other signatures are valid.

**cost** (n)~ The amount of money spent in producing or acquiring.

**cost** (n)~ The value of an economic resource that is quantified in monetary units and that is measured using an accounting valuation principle.

**cost accounting** (n)~ The branch of accounting concerned with identifying and evaluating the cost of producing a product.

**cost accumulation method** (n)~ The method used to classify and allocate transformation costs.

**cost adjustment amount** (n)~ The sum of the differences between the original purchase price of the goods and the final price, which includes any additional item charges, revaluation, or rounding amounts.

**cost basis** (n)~ The purchase price of an asset, including freight, tax, and other expenses, less any adjustments, such as Section 179 Expense Deduction and salvage value.

**cost center** (n)~ An operating unit whose managers are accountable for budgeted and actual expenditures.

**Cost Increase** (PN)~ A calculated field that subtracts the total budgeted cost from the total actual cost and then divides that value by the total budgeted cost. This value is then multiplied by 100.

**cost line** (n)~ The part of a cost template that specifies one or more categories that form the basis of a cost estimate.

**cost of goods sold** (n)~ An accounting category used to sum the financial consequences of manufacturing products and carrying inventory.

**cost per click (n)**~ The amount an advertiser's account is charged each time the advertiser's ad is clicked by a search user or site visitor.

**cost performance index (n)**~ The ratio of budgeted costs of work performed to actual costs of work performed [BCWP/ACWP]. The cumulative CPI [sum of the BCWP for all tasks divided by the sum of the ACWP for all tasks] can be used to predict whether a project will go over budget.

**cost project (n)**~ An internal project for which costs of hours, expenses, and items can be registered, but not capitalized.

**cost rate table (n)**~ A collection of information about a resource's rates, including the standard rate, overtime rate, any per-use cost, and the date when the pay rate takes effect. You can establish up to five different cost rate tables for each resource.

**cost resource (n)**~ A resource that doesn't depend on the amount of work on a task or the duration of a task, such as airfare or lodging.

**cost template (n)**~ A method for applying estimates on fixed-price projects and investment projects.

**cost variance (n)**~ The difference between an expected cost and an actual cost.

**costed (adj)**~ Pertaining to something for which an estimate or cost has been provided.

**costed (v)**~ To calculate, assign, and allocate the cost of economic resources acquired, produced, or delivered by an organization.

**costing (n)**~ The process of calculating, assigning, and allocating the cost of economic resources acquired, produced, or delivered by an organization.

**count window (n)**~ A window with a variable window size that moves along a timeline with each distinct event start time.

**count XPath (n)**~ An XPath expression that returns a numeric value to be rendered within parentheses after the display name of the object.

**countdown timer (n)**~ A mechanism that measures the remaining time from a preset amount of time and sounds an alarm when this time has elapsed.

**counter (n)**~ In programming, a variable used to keep count of something.

**counter (n)**~ A global integer variable that is used in a runbook.

**counter set (n)**~ A set of system performance counters that are useful to monitor during a load test. Counter sets are organized by technology, for example, ASP.NET or SQL counter sets.

**counter set map (n)**~ An association between a counter set and a computer used during a load test. For example, a Web server might have ASP.NET, IIS, and .NET application counter set mappings.

**counter threshold (n)**~ The threshold at which alerts are triggered. There are two types of thresholds: warning and critical. Counter set definitions contain predefined thresholds for many key performance indicators.

**Counterbalance Arrows (PN)**~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show two opposing ideas or concepts. Each of the first two lines of Level 1 text corresponds to an arrow and works well with Level 2 text. Unused text does not appear, but remains available if you switch layouts.

**counterfeit software (n)**~ Software that a system builder does not obtain from an authorized distributor, or that a royalty OEM does not obtain from an authorized



replicator. Counterfeit software usually has many of the following problems: missing drivers, missing documentation, viruses, bugs, and other defects. Installing legitimate Microsoft products helps ensure the quality of your products, prevents customer problems, and reduces requests for customer support.

**countersign** (v)~ To sign a document already signed by the other party.

**countersignature** (n)~ A signature of an existing signature and message or a signature of an existing signature. A countersignature is used to sign the encrypted hash of an existing signature or to time stamp a message.

**counter-signature** (n)~ A signature of an existing signature and message or a signature of an existing signature. A countersignature is used to sign the encrypted hash of an existing signature or to time stamp a message.

**counting loop** (n)~ In a program, a group of statements that are repeated, thereby incrementing a variable used as a counter (for example, a program might repeat a counting loop that adds 1 to its counter until the counter equals 10).

**Country** (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 2.

**country/region-specific** (adj)~ Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of hardware or software that uses characters or conventions unique to a particular country/region or group of countries/regions. Country/region-specific does not necessarily refer to spoken languages, although it does allow for special characters (such as accent marks) that are language-specific. Generally, the features considered country/region-specific include keyboard layout (including special-character keys), time and date conventions, financial and monetary symbols, decimal notation (decimal point or comma), and alphabetic sorting order. Such features are handled either by a computer's operating system or by application programs that offer options for tailoring documents to a particular set of national/regional or international conventions.

**Courier Sender** (n)~ A Configuration Manager communication mechanism that enables you to create and send package information to another Configuration Manager site through non-network channels.

**course** (n)~ A series of classes that cover aspects of a subject area.

**course code** (n)~ A number or code that an educational institution uses to identify a particular class.

**Coursera** (PN)~ An education platform that partners with top universities and organizations worldwide, to offer courses online for anyone to take, for free.

**courtesy copy** (n)~ A directive to an e-mail program to send a complete copy of a given piece of mail to another individual. The use of cc mail addressing, as opposed to directly addressing the mail to a person, generally implies that the recipient is not required to take any action; the message is for informational purposes only. In a cc directive, the fact that this recipient received the mail is printed in the mail header and is thus known to all other recipients.

**covariance** (n)~ A statistical measure of the tendency of two variables to change in conjunction with each other. It is equal to the product of their standard deviations and correlation coefficients.

**covariance** (n)~ In programming languages, the ability to use a more derived type than that originally specified. Covariance in generic interfaces and delegates allows for implicit conversion of generic type parameters. Covariance is also supported for non-generic delegates for matching method signatures with delegate types.

**cover** (n)~ The photo displayed at the top of an album, and used to represent the whole album when albums are shown in list view. It is also used to describe the representative photo in a stack (of near duplicate photos).

**cover inserter** (n)~ An additional (usually optional) unit on high-end copy machines that allows users to insert pre-printed covers, tabs and chapter separators into documents.

**cover letter** (n)~ A letter that serves to introduce accompanying documents to the recipient. Often refers to a letter sent with a resume when applying for a job.

**cover photo** (n)~ The photo displayed at the top of an album, and used to represent the whole album when albums are shown in list view. It is also used to describe the representative photo in a stack (of near duplicate photos).

**coverage collection** (n)~ Information collected at run time about which blocks or lines of an application are executed at least once.

**coverage map** (n)~ A digital map indicating the area in which one can expect good cell-phone reception from a specific mobile operator.

**COW** (n)~ Page protection that allows multiple applications to map their virtual address spaces to share the same physical pages until an application needs to modify the page and have its own instance copy, which allows the virtual memory manager to save memory and execution time.

**coworker shape** (n)~ In an organization chart, a shape next to another shape that is connected to the same superior (or manager) shape.

**CPA** (oth)~ An organization that specifies payment formats for Canada.

**CPF** (n)~ An 11-digit identification number issued to Brazilians and resident aliens by the Brazilian Ministry of Revenue for identification and tax purposes.

**CPI** (n)~ A programming interface used to build and maintain unattended installation answer files and configuration sets by adding security fixes, changing drivers, and so forth.

**CPI** (n)~ The ratio of budgeted costs of work performed to actual costs of work performed [BCWP/ACWP]. The cumulative CPI [sum of the BCWP for all tasks divided by the sum of the ACWP for all tasks] can be used to predict whether a project will go over budget.

**CPM** (n)~ A project management method of calculating the total duration of a project based on individual task durations and their dependencies.

**cps** ~ (Characters Per Second)- A measure of how quickly information, particularly text, is being transferred over a modem link or network. See also- bps.

**CPU** (n)~ The computational and control unit of a computer. The CPU is the device that interprets and executes instructions. Mainframes and early minicomputers contained circuit boards full of integrated circuits that implemented the CPU. Single-chip central processing units, called microprocessors, made possible personal computers and workstations.

**CPU** ~ (Central Processing Unit)- The nerve centre of the computer : everything flows through it. Often just called 'the processor'. The best known PC processors are

Intel's- Pentium- and AMD'sAthlon.

**CPU busy (n)**~ A SQL Server statistic that reports the time, in milliseconds, that the central processing unit (CPU) spent on SQL Server work.

**CPU cap (n)**~ The maximum amount of CPU time that can be consumed by each processor to ensure that no application nor virtual machine blocks the system. This is mostly used in virtualization.

**CPU capping (n)**~ The use of CPU caps.

**CPU speed (n)**~ A relative measure of the data-processing capacity of a particular central processing unit (CPU), usually measured in megahertz.

**CPU time (n)**~ In multiprocessing, the amount of time during which a particular process has active control of the CPU (central processing unit).

**CPU-bound (oth)**~ Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a situation in which the performance of a computer is limited by the number of arithmetic operations the microprocessor must perform. When a system is computation-bound, the microprocessor is overloaded with calculations.

**Crack, cracked** ~ A crack is a small program intended to defeat software's copy protection, thus allowing unlicensed copies to be made - stealing it, in effect. Software that is distributed with its copy protection disabled or bypassed has been 'cracked'.

**cradle (v)**~ To place a mobile device in a cradle to connect to a desktop computer.

**Craigslist** ~ Craigslist is a centralized network of online communities featuring free online classified advertisements, with sections devoted to jobs, housing, personals, for sale, services, community, gigs, rÃ©sumÃ©s, and discussion forums.- <http://www.craigslist.org/>

**Craquelure (PN)**~ A live effect that simulates fine cracks in paint or enamel on the surface of an object.

**crash (v)**~ For a system or program, to fail to function correctly, resulting in the suspension of operation.

**crash (n)**~ The failure of either a program or a disk drive. A program crash results in the loss of all unsaved data and can leave the operating system unstable enough to require restarting the computer. A disk drive crash, sometimes called a disk crash, leaves the drive inoperable and can cause loss of data.

**Crash** ~ When a computer program or operating system stops working completely or almost completely it (or the computer) is said to have 'crashed'. When a computer crashes it usually needs to be rebooted- before it can be used again. See also- lockup.

**crash dump (n)**~ A binary file that a programmer can load into a debugger to analyze the cause of the crash. It contains the contents of the memory when the crash occurred.

**Crash Dump Type (n)**~ Specifies the file format Dr. Watson will use to store the information. The Full format contains the entire memory space of the program, as well as the program image itself, the handle table, and other information that will be useful to the debugger. The Mini format may include the full memory and handle table, or it may simply contain information about a single thread. The Windows NT 4.0-compatible Full format provides you with the opportunity to use older tools to analyze the dump file. Crash Dump Type is only available when you have selected the Create Crash Dump File check box.

**crash recovery** (n)~ The ability of a computer to resume operation after a disastrous failure, such as the failure of a hard drive. Ideally, recovery can occur without any loss of data, although usually some, if not all, data is lost.

**Crate** (PN)~ A compression container format (.cr8) in Windows that largely replaces the CAB format in all servicing scenarios. This format extends beyond servicing and is a compression solution for file sharing in general.

**crawl** (v)~ To compile and organize entries for a search engine or content index by reading Web pages or other content.

**crawl** (n)~ The process of scanning content to compile and maintain an index.

**crawl log** (n)~ A set of properties that provides information about the results of crawling a display URL. The information includes whether the crawl was successful, the content source to which the display URL belongs, and the level, message, time, and identifier for any errors that occur.

**crawl rule** (n)~ A set of preferences that applies to a specific URL or range of URLs that you can use to include or exclude items you want to crawl and specify the content access account to use when crawling that URL or range.

**crawl scope** (n)~ A collection of data stores (identifiable by URL) that represents content that the indexer crawls and indexes.

**Crawl Scope Manager** (PN)~ The set of interfaces that provides methods to inform the Windows Search engine about containers to crawl and items under those containers to include in or exclude from the catalog.

**Crawler** ~ A program that indexes pages on the World Wide Web for search engines.

**crawler impact rule** (n)~ A rule that applies to a specific URL or range of URLs on which you can configure crawling to reduce the resources that are used on the server that is being crawled.

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

**CRC** (n)~ A procedure used in checking for errors in data transmission. CRC error checking uses a complex calculation to generate a number based on the data transmitted. The sending device performs the calculation before transmission and includes it in the packet that it sends to the receiving device. The receiving device repeats the same calculation after transmission. If both devices obtain the same result, it is assumed that the transmission was error free. The procedure is known as a redundancy check because each transmission includes not only data but extra (redundant) error-checking values.

Communications protocols such as XMODEM and Kermit use cyclical redundancy checking.

**create** (v)~ To bring an object into existence by allocating the necessary storage space and giving values to its attributes.

**Create Console Scope Wizard** (n)~ A wizard that allows the user to define a console scope, the computer groups associated with the console scope, and the users associated with the console scope.

**Create Deployment Package Wizard** (n)~ A wizard you use in Mobile Deployment Manager to create a deployment package.

**Create Installation Item Wizard** (n)~ A wizard you use in Mobile Deployment Manager

to create an installation item.

**create mode** (n)~ The mode in which certain information is not available for edit on the page until the page is saved after creation. An example of this would be the opportunity record pages, where the opportunity has to be saved before products can be added.

**Create New Group** (PN)~ A menu item that creates a new group for the user's Contacts list.

**Create Task Wizard** (n)~ A wizard that allows the user to create new tasks that can be run in different locations, for example, in the Operator console or on an agent-managed computer.

**Creative Asset Manager** (PN)~ A Microsoft Advertising program that advertisers use to upload, organize, preview, and validate creatives.

**creative content** (n)~ The content that is to be placed on an advertising schedule. In the advertising industry, creative denotes ownership of the content. You cannot change any aspect of the ad without approval from the company that owns the ad you are running.

**creator** (n)~ On the Apple Macintosh, the program that creates a file. Files are linked to their creators by creator codes; this link enables the operating system to open the creator application when a document file is opened.

**creator** (n)~ The entity primarily responsible for creating the content resource (that is, the author).

**Credential Locker** (PN)~ A feature of Windows where a user's credentials are securely stored.

**Credential Manager** (PN)~ A common credential store and interface that is used to save and manage user credentials, such as user names and passwords, so you can easily log on to Web sites and connect to other resources, such as computers.

**credential prompt** (n)~ A dialog box that appears when a user is requested to confirm whether an administrative process should be permitted to start. The user can approve the process by providing a user name and password for an administrator account, or the user can cancel the process by clicking Cancel.

**Credential Provider** (n)~ A tool that provides information, which includes identification and proof of identification, that is used to gain access to local and network resources.

**Credential Vault Service** (PN)~ A behind-the-scene service that is part of Credential Manager and that actually does the work of creating and managing user credentials to allow users to log on across machines and sites.

**credentials** (n)~ Information that includes identification and proof of identification that is used to gain access to local and network resources. Examples of credentials are user names and passwords, smart cards, and certificates.

**credentials lock** (n)~ A type of device lock in Windows Mobile that requires the user to enter credentials to gain access to phone resources.

**credit** (v)~ To enter an amount that decreases the balance of an asset or expense account or increases a liability, owners equity or revenue account.

**credit** (n)~ An account entry that typically increases liabilities, owners' equity, or income, and decreases assets or expenses.

**credit advice** (n)~ An official notice of a bank credit transaction.

**credit balance transaction** (n)~ A transaction with an unapplied balance that decreases



the customer's or supplier's balance. Examples include credit memos, returns, payments, and receipts.

**credit card** (n)~ A type of payment card where the supplier is paid by the card issuer. The card holder then pays the card issuer.

**credit card authorization** (n)~ The process of verifying the credit card holder's identification and credit worthiness before a sales order is processed and fulfilled.

**credit card capture** (n)~ The process of verifying the credit card holder's identification and credit worthiness when a sales order is fulfilled.

**credit card preauthorization** (n)~ The process of verifying the credit card holder's identification and credit worthiness before a sales order is processed and fulfilled. The merchant asks the credit card company to reduce the customer's credit line by the invoice amount without charging the account. The preauthorization usually expires after a fixed period of time defined by the credit card processor.

**credit hold** (n)~ A restriction placed by the vendor that prevents a business or customer from charging for work or goods.

**Credit hold** (n)~ A field name on the account form. The user can set this field to Yes or No depending on whether there is a hold on the account.

**credit limit** (n)~ A limit placed by a vendor on the monetary amount that a business or customer can charge.

**Credit limit** (n)~ A field name on the account form. The user enters the amount in dollars that represents the maximum limit of the account.

**credit limit check** (n)~ A calculation to determine whether a customer's outstanding balance is within the maximum credit allowed for that customer.

**credit note** (n)~ An invoice with a negative amount.

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

**criteria** (n)~ Conditions you specify to limit which records are included in the result set of a query or filter.

**Criteria pane** (n)~ The area of the window that displays the criteria used to limit the records included in the result set of your query.

**critical alert** (n)~ An alert that indicates that a protection group requires immediate attention. Critical problems are caused by significant abnormal (unexpected) behavior that affects data protected by DPS.

**critical exception** (oth)~ An exception that leads to a monitored component's failure. For ASP.NET applications, a critical exception results in the user seeing either the standard or a custom error page. For web services, critical exceptions are those that ASP.NET serializes into valid SOAP messages on the server-side, and deserializes to SOAP exceptions on the ASP.NET client.

**critical file** (n)~ A file that is crucial for the system to perform.

**critical path** (n)~ The series of activities that determines the duration of the project. In a deterministic model, the critical path is usually defined as those activities with float less than or equal to a specified value, often zero. It is the longest path through the project.

**critical path** (n)~ The series of tasks that must be completed on schedule for a project to finish on schedule. Each task on the critical path is a critical task.

**critical path method** (n)~ A project management method of calculating the total duration of a project based on individual task durations and their dependencies.

**critical section** (n)~ A segment of code which is not reentrant; that is, it does not support concurrent access by multiple threads. Often, a critical section is used to protect shared resources.

**critical task** (n)~ A task that must be completed on schedule for the project to finish on time. If a critical task is delayed, the project completion date might also be delayed. A series of critical tasks makes up a project's critical path.

**critical update** (n)~ A broadly released fix for a specific problem addressing a critical, non-security related bug.

**CRL** (n)~ A document maintained and published by a certification authority that lists certificates that have been revoked.

**CRL issuer** (n)~ The organization (CA) which issued the CRL.

**CRM** (n)~ The process of building profitable customer relationships through the delivery of highly targeted interactions at all customer touch points by aligning marketing, sales and service functions and systems.

**CRM** (PN)~ The Business subcategory containing apps to help companies manage customer relations and retention.

**CRM Back End Server** (PN)~ A back-end server in CRM that runs the server roles, incl. Asynchronous Processing Service, Sandbox Service, and SharePoint Integration Service.

**CRM Front End Server** (PN)~ A front-end server in CRM that runs a number of server roles, incl. the Web Application Server, Organization Web Service, Discovery Web Service and Help Server.

**CRM Mobile Customization** (n)~ A tool used to create views that are available to all mobile users. Each view defines a subset of data that is designed to fit on the screen of the mobile device, and can include data from any Microsoft CRM attributes in supported record types. CRM Mobile Customization is also used to customize forms used by the CRM Mobile application on the device.

**CRM Mobile perimeter network components** (n)~ The Microsoft CRM Mobile components that are installed on a perimeter network IIS server in either the standard or traditional perimeter network configuration to provide secure registration and synchronization when Microsoft CRM Mobile is available over the Internet.

**CRM Mobile server components** (n)~ Components that you use to register devices, perform the initial provisioning, and perform synchronization of data between the mobile device and the Microsoft CRM server for a variety of network configurations. Includes two tools for system administrators: CRM Mobile Customization and Mobile Deployment Manager

**CRM-Exchange E-mail Router** (PN)~ A software component that provides an interface between the Microsoft CRM system and Exchange 2000 or Exchange 2003.

**crop** (v)~ To trim the vertical or horizontal edges of an object. Pictures are often cropped to focus attention on a particular area.

**crop mark** (n)~ A mark that shows where a publication page will be trimmed.

**cross hair** (n)~ Intersecting lines used by some computer input devices to locate a particular x-y-coordinate.

**cross hatch** (n)~ Shading made up of regularly spaced, intersecting lines.

**cross join** (n)~ A logical operator which joins each row from the first (top) input with each row from the second (bottom) input. It can also be called a Cartesian join, since it returns the Cartesian product of the two tables.

**cross reference object** (n)~ An object in which Active Directory stores information about directory partitions and external directory services.

**cross sell** (n)~ A specific type of related sell that suggests to users a product related to the product(s) they already have in their baskets.

**cross-database ownership chaining** (n)~ An ownership chain that spans more than one database.

**cross-docking** (n)~ A distribution practice in which items flow from receiving to shipping, with limited or no storage required.

**cross-domain barrier** (n)~ An Internet Explorer security feature that stops scripts and Document Object Model (DOM) objects from executing across domains.

**cross-domain library** (n)~ A JavaScript library available in apps for SharePoint to allow cross-domain client-level communication.

**crossfade** (n)~ A method of smoothly moving from one video clip or photo to another. With a crossfade transition, the frames in the playing clip fade out as the frames in the new clip fade in. In the film industry, the same process is called a dissolve.

**cross-foot** (v)~ To add amounts across a row (horizontally). The resulting total can be checked against a total obtained by footing (adding amounts vertically).

**cross-forest authentication** (n)~ An authentication feature that enables secure access to resources when the user account is in one forest and the computer account is in another forest. This feature allows users to securely access resources in other forests, using either Kerberos or NTLM, without sacrificing the single sign-on and administrative benefits of having only one user ID and password maintained in the user's home forest.

**cross-forest member** (n)~ A member of a security group whose user account is in a different forest from the group account.

**cross-functional flowchart** (n)~ A type of flowchart that shows the relationship between a business process and the functional units (such as departments) responsible for that process.

**cross-hatching** (n)~ Shading made up of regularly spaced, intersecting lines. Cross-hatching is one of several methods for filling in areas of a graphic.

**crossing extent** (n)~ The extent of a crossing file occupying space on the volume of the owning file.

**cross-model association** (n)~ A relationship that allows users to define links between reference data elements to enable fact data movement.

**cross-model mapping** (n)~ A one-to-one correspondence that a business rule can establish between members or dimensions of two separate models.

**Crossover** (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 139.

**crossover cable** (n)~ A type of cable that facilitates network communications. A crossover cable interconnects two computers by reversing their respective pin contacts.

**cross-page posting** (n)~ In ASP.NET Web pages, the process of submitting a page to a specified target page in contrast to submitting the page to itself.

**cross-platform** (adj)~ Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a software application or hardware device that can be run or operated on more than one system platform.

**cross-premises deployment** (n)~ A deployment model in which part of a tenant organization's mailboxes, files, or other services, are hosted and part of them are not hosted but instead exist in the organization's own on-premises deployment.

**cross-project link** (n)~ A relationship in which the start or finish date of a task depends on a task in another project.

**cross-site publishing** (n)~ A content publishing model in which multiple sites select and republish content that is authored and managed in a single source location.

**cross-site request forgery** (n)~ An attack where a malicious website makes an HTTP request to a target website in such a way that the website thinks that the request is part of a legitimate user's session.

**cross-slide** (n)~ A touch-optimized technique for selecting or moving an item within a content area that is pannable in one direction only.

**crosstab query** (n)~ A query that calculates a sum, average, count, or other type of total on records, and then groups the result by two types of information: one down the left side of the datasheet and the other across the top.

**crosstab report** (n)~ Printed information about tasks and resources over a specified time period. There are five predefined crosstab reports in Project: Cash Flow, Crosstab, Resource Usage, Task Usage, and Who Does What When.

**cross-validation** (n)~ A method for evaluating the accuracy of a data mining model.

**cross-varying dimension** (n)~ In OLAP terminology, a listing of all valid tuples by rule.

**Crow's Foot** (n)~ A specification language for describing data structures. You can use the Crow's Foot entity and relationship shapes to diagram the structure of databases.

**CRT** (n)~ The basis of the television screen and the standard microcomputer display screen. A CRT display is built around a vacuum tube containing one or more electron guns whose electron beams rapidly sweep horizontally across the inside of the front surface of the tube, which is coated with a material that glows when irradiated. Each electron beam moves from left to right, top to bottom, one horizontal scan line at a time. To keep the screen image from flickering, the electron beam refreshes the screen 30 times or more per second. The clarity of the image is determined by the number of pixels on the screen.

**CRT** ~ (Cathode Ray Tube)- The imaging technology used in older desktop monitors. Provides an excellent colour display, but is extremely bulky and is widely being replaced by flatscreens.

**Crude Humor** (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB).

**crushed microdots** (n)~ Microdots that are distorted or damaged between the diffuser layers of the Surface display.

**crypto agility** (n)~ The ability of software to support customer-preferred algorithms for encryption, hashing, entropy and digital signatures.

**Crypto API Diagnostics** (PN)~ A utility that can only be enabled by an administrator and which logs events associated with an applications use of certificates.



**crypto escrow key (n)**~ A secondary encryption key that provides the ability for an authorized IT Helpdesk administrator to open an encrypted document when the password is lost.

**crypto key (n)**~ A piece of data that is required to initialize a cryptographic algorithm.

**crypto set (n)**~ A specific group of cryptography settings.

**crypto-accelerator board (n)**~ A hardware device that speeds up cryptographic operations by offloading operations to a special processor on the board.

**CryptoAPI (n)**~ An (API) that is provided as part of Microsoft Windows. CryptoAPI provides a set of functions that allow applications to encrypt or digitally sign data in a flexible manner while providing protection for the user's sensitive private key data. Actual cryptographic operations are performed by independent modules known as (CSPs).

**CryptoAPI 2.0 (n)**~ The API that supports PKI and X.509 certificates, such as certificate chain validation, certificate stores, and signature verification.

**CryptoAPI Component Object Model (PN)**~ A Microsoft ActiveX control that provides a Component Object Model (COM) interface to Microsoft CryptoAPI, which exposes a select set of CryptoAPI functions to application developers.

**cryptographic agility (n)**~ The ability of software to support customer-preferred algorithms for encryption, hashing, entropy and digital signatures.

**cryptographic algorithm (n)**~ A mathematical function used for encryption and decryption. Most cryptographic algorithms are based on a substitution cipher, a transposition cipher, or a combination of both.

**cryptographic digest (n)**~ The result of a one-way hash function that takes a variable-length input string and converts it to a fixed-length output string. This fixed-length output string is probabilistically unique for every different input string and thus can act as a fingerprint of a file. It can be used to determine whether a file was tampered with.

**cryptographic key (n)**~ A piece of data that is required to initialize a cryptographic algorithm.

**cryptographic service provider (n)**~ An independent software module that performs cryptography algorithms for authentication, encoding, and encryption.

**cryptographic set (n)**~ A specific group of cryptography settings.

**cryptography (n)**~ The study or analysis of codes and encoding methods used to secure information. Cryptography is used to provide confidentiality, data integrity, authentication (entity and data origin), and nonrepudiation.

**Cryptography Application Programming Interface (n)**~ An (API) that is provided as part of Microsoft Windows. CryptoAPI provides a set of functions that allow applications to encrypt or digitally sign data in a flexible manner while providing protection for the user's sensitive private key data. Actual cryptographic operations are performed by independent modules known as (CSPs).

**Cryptography Next Generation (PN)**~ A replacement of the CryptoAPI that enables support for Suite B cryptographic algorithms such as elliptic curve cryptography (ECC).

**CS Authentication resource (n)**~ A Commerce Server resource with global-level properties, managed through Commerce Server Manager. Use CS Authentication to configure authentication options for a site.

**CSAT Index (n)**~ A survey solution to allow users to understand and act on customer



feedback.

**CSDL (n)**~ An XML-based language that is used to define the entity types, associations, entity containers, entity sets, and association sets of a conceptual model.

**CSF (n)**~ A development framework for the targeted delivery of content. The Content Selection Framework (CSF) provides the components you use to build a business-specific messaging system. CSF provides a platform for making high-speed decisions to target content to users.

**CSFM option (n)**~ An area on the Spam Filter page that gives IT administrators the ability to select various content attributes of a message that either increase the potential for the message to be quarantined as spam (the spam score') or absolutely quarantine messages that contain specific attributes.'

**CSLIP (n)**~ A version of SLIP using compressed Internet address information, thereby making the protocol faster than SLIP.

**C-SLIP (n)**~ A version of SLIP using compressed Internet address information, thereby making the protocol faster than SLIP.

**CSM (n)**~ See client-side monitoring. CSM is a common tag used when client-side monitoring is turned on for an application. For example, CSM Collector.

**CSM (PN)**~ The set of interfaces that provides methods to inform the Windows Search engine about containers to crawl and items under those containers to include in or exclude from the catalog.

**CSM Collector (oth)**~ A part of the Application Performance Monitoring (APM) feature that receives client events and statistics from end users.

**CSO (PN)**~ An Internet directory service that matches users' own names with e-mail addresses, generally at colleges and universities. The CSO service, which can be reached through Gopher, was originally developed at the Computing Services Office at the University of Illinois.

**CSOM (n)**~ A set of APIs for SharePoint products. These APIs are based on the server object model, and can be called from clients such as desktop PCs and mobile devices.

**CSP (n)**~ An independent software module that performs cryptography algorithms for authentication, encoding, and encryption.

**CSP (PN)**~ The Microsoft program that allows external partners to sell, set up, and manage Office 365 accounts for small businesses, as well as set their own terms.

**CSR (oth)**~ An employee who provides service to the customers of the organization or business unit through the opening and resolution of cases, among other activities.

**CSR (n)**~ Technology that enables rendering operations to be handled by the client.

**CSRF (n)**~ An attack where a malicious website makes an HTTP request to a target website in such a way that the website thinks that the request is part of a legitimate user's session.

**CSS (n)**~ A Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) specification developed by The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) that allows authors of HTML documents and users to attach style sheets to HTML documents. The style sheets include typographical information on how the page should appear, such as the font of the text in the page. This specification also directs the way in which the style sheets of the HTML document and the user's style will blend.

**CSS (n)**~ A feature in Commerce Server 2006 that updates Web site changes from one environment to another, for example, from a testing environment to a production environment. These changes can include Web site pages, configuration settings, and database resources.

**CSS** ~ (Cascading Style Sheets)- A set of- HTML- commands used to control the style of web pages, much more complex than the tag-set it is intended to replace, but also more powerful and particularly useful for retaining a uniform style across a large website. Generally only used by professional web designers.

**CSS selector (n)**~ The name of the element type to which the display information applies.

**CSTA (n)**~ An international standard established by the European Computer Manufacturers Association (ECMA) that specifies an application's interface and protocols for monitoring and controlling calls and devices in a communications network.

**CSV (n)**~ A data file consisting of fields and records, stored as text, in which the fields are separated from each other by commas.

**CSV (PN)**~ A feature that simplifies the configuration and management of Hyper-V virtual machines in failover clusters. With CSV, on a failover cluster that runs Hyper-V, multiple virtual machines can use the same disk yet fail over independently of one another. CSV provides increased flexibility for volumes in clustered storage-€”for example, it allows you to keep system files separate from data to optimize disk performance, even if the system files and the data are contained within virtual hard disk files.

**CSV import file (n)**~ A comma separated value (CSV) file used to provision many new users at one time.

**CSVLK (PN)**~ A unique volume license key used to activate a key management service (KMS) host or to enable volume software licenses to be issued and managed from Active Directory.

**CT (n)**~ A technique that produces a computer-processed X-ray image of a cross section of an internal organ or tissue.

**CTAS (PN)**~ A T-SQL feature (parallelized operation) that creates a new table based on the output of a SELECT statement used when table was not created earlier and needs to be created when data from one table needs to be inserted into a newly created table from another table, with same data types as that of the selected columns.

**CTE (PN)**~ A temporary result set that is defined within the execution scope of a single SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, or CREATE VIEW statement, similar to a derived table in that it is not stored as an object and lasts only for the duration of the query but different from a derived table, as possibly being self-referencing and referenced multiple times in the same query.

**CTI (n)**~ The practice of using a computer to control one or more telephone and communications functions.

**CTI (PN)**~ A company that provides reporting compliance services.

**CTI event (n)**~ A special punctuation event that indicates the completeness of the existing events.

**CTL (n)**~ A signed list of root certification authority certificates that an administrator considers reputable for designated purposes, such as client authentication or secure e-mail.

**CTO (n)**~ Pertaining to the process of manufacturing a computer according to a

customer's specification by customizing a pre-existing image of a master installation.

**CTP** (n)~ The portion of product output from available operations resources and available input product required to fulfill a specific customer requirement.

**CTRL** (n)~ A key that, when pressed in combination with another key, gives the other key an alternative meaning.

**CTRL key** (n)~ A key that, when pressed in combination with another key, gives the other key an alternative meaning.

**Ctrl+Break** (oth)~ A key or combination of keys used to tell a computer to halt, or break out of, whatever it is doing. On IBM PCs and compatibles under DOS, pressing the Pause/Break or Scroll Lock/Break key while holding down the Ctrl key issues the break command (as does Ctrl-C). On Macintosh computers, the key combination that sends a break code is Command-period.

**CTS** (n)~ A control packet that a destination station sends to indicate its readiness to receive data. A destination station responds to a request to send (RTS) by transmitting a CTS.

**CTS** (n)~ The specification that determines how the common language runtime defines, uses, and manages types.

**CUA** (n)~ A client program such as Microsoft Outlook. Calendar information can be sent between calendar user agents that comply with the iCalendar specification.

**cube** (n)~ A set of data that is organized and summarized into a multidimensional structure that is defined by a set of dimensions and measures.

**Cube Build Service** (PN)~ A service that manages the OLAP cubes for Project Server reporting.

**cube definition** (n)~ Information, stored by the OLAP Cube Wizard in an .oqy file, that defines how to construct an OLAP cube in memory using data retrieved from a relational database.

**cube role** (n)~ A collection of users and groups with the same access to a cube. A cube role is created when you assign a database role to a cube, and it applies only to that cube.

**cubic Bezier curve** (n)~ A curve described by two endpoints and two control points.

**cue** (n)~ An icon depicting a stack of papers that represent filtered lists. The cue appears in the Activities home part on the Role Center. The height of each cue roughly represents the number of entities in the underlying list; as the number of entities increases, the height of the cue increases.

**Cult** (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 58.

**culture** (n)~ In managed code, a class of information about a particular nation or people including their collective name, writing system, calendar used, and conventions for formatting dates and sorting strings.

**cumulative threshold** (n)~ The maximum limit of a cumulative transaction value, up to which a tax on the transaction value is not calculated.

**cumulative update** (n)~ A roll-up update that contains all previous critical on-demand hotfixes to date.

**curate** (v)~ Edit or confirm a sentiment value for a post.

**curfew** (n)~ The time or times during the day that a child is restricted from using the computer.

**currency** (n)~ Any form of money, including bills and coins, used as a medium of exchange.

**Currency** (n)~ An 8-byte, fixed-point data type that is useful for calculations involving money or for fixed-point calculations in which accuracy is extremely important. The Currency data type is used to store numbers with up to 15 digits to the left of the decimal point and 4 digits to the right. The type-declaration character in Microsoft-© Visual Basic-© is an at sign (@). Currency can range from -922,337,203,685,477.5808 to 922,337,203,685,477.5807.

**currency** (n)~ A medium of exchange in circulation that is not limited to money.

**currency code** (n)~ An alphanumeric identifier that represents a currency unit.

**currency conversion** (n)~ The process of restating foreign currency accounts of subsidiaries into equivalent currency (usually the reporting currency of the parent company), in order to prepare consolidated financial statements in the native currency of the parent company.

**currency conversion rate** (n)~ The multiplier used for converting the base currency of the Web site to the buyer currency or supplier currency.

**Currency Converter** (PN)~ A calculator tool that converts the value or quantity of one currency into the relative values or quantities of other currencies.

**currency exchange** (n)~ The process of restating foreign currency accounts of subsidiaries into equivalent currency (usually the reporting currency of the parent company), in order to prepare consolidated financial statements in the native currency of the parent company.

**currency LCID** (n)~ A value that identifies the locale for currency handling. The default value is zero, which uses the default locale ID of the server.

**currency locale identifier** (n)~ A value that identifies the locale for currency handling. The default value is zero, which uses the default locale ID of the server.

**currency symbol** (n)~ A symbol selected to designate a specific currency.

**currency translation** (n)~ The process of restating foreign currency accounts of subsidiaries into equivalent currency (usually the reporting currency of the parent company), in order to prepare consolidated financial statements in the native currency of the parent company.

**currency unit** (n)~ A discrete division of currency value.

**current** ( Adverb ) ~ Pertaining to an account status indicating that payments are up-to-date.

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

**Current Conversations group** (n)~ A group, at the top of the Contact List, used to show any ongoing or open instant messaging conversations.

**current cost** (n)~ The most recent price of a product or service.

**current directory** (n)~ The first directory in which the operating system looks for programs and data files and stores files for output.

**current liability** (n)~ An obligation that is due within a short period of time, usually one

year or less, and which will be paid out of current assets.

**current period** (n)~ A dynamic cycle property that you set to define either the start or end of the data period for the cycle.

**current record** (n)~ The record in a recordset that you can modify or retrieve data from. There is only one current record in a recordset, but a recordset may have no current record, for example, after a record has been deleted from a dynaset-type recordset.

**current region** (n)~ The block of filled-in cells that includes the currently selected cell or cells. The region extends in all directions to the first empty row or column.

**current time increment event** (n)~ A special punctuation event that indicates the completeness of the existing events.

**current user** (n)~ The authenticated user during processing operations in a front-end Web server and a back-end database server.

**current version** (n)~ Version of a file most recently stored in a Visual SourceSafe database. The current version of the file has the highest version number.

**curriculum vitae** (n)~ A detailed summary of one's academic and work history and experience, including information about research, publications, and/or academic or personal interests and achievements.

**curriculum vitae** (n)~ A summary of one's academic and work history, usually submitted with a job application.

**curried delegate** (n)~ A delegate that is handled through curried functions.

**cursor** (n)~ A representation on the screen of the mouse pointer location. In a document or file, it usually appears as a blinking vertical line to indicate where you can insert text or graphics. In other applications, it can appear as a cross or as an arrow.

**cursor** (n)~ An entity that maps over a result set and establishes a position on a single row within the result set.

**Cursor** ~ The representation of the mouse on the screen. It may take many different shapes. Example: I-beam, arrow pointer, and hand.

**cursor blink rate** (n)~ The rate at which the cursor indicating the active insertion point in a text window, or other display element, flashes on and off.

**cursor controller** (n)~ The button and arrows on a mobile keyboard that enable customers to move the text cursor within text.

**cursor data type** (n)~ A special data type used to reference a cursor.

**cursor degradation** (n)~ The return of a different type of cursor than the user had declared.

**cursor key** (n)~ Any of four keys labeled with arrows pointing up, down, left, and right, used to move the cursor vertically or horizontally on the display screen or, in some programs, to extend the highlight.

**cursor library** (n)~ A part of the ODBC and DB-Library application programming interfaces (APIs) that implements client cursors

**curve** (n)~ In DirectMusic, a continuous series of events with a start and end value, such as volume fade.

**curve** (n)~ A rounded line.

**curve** (n)~ A shape representing a single path in a coordinate system. This is an abstract type; its implementations define how to interpolate between control points.



**cusp** (n)~ A peak, angle, radical change of direction or endpoint of a stroke.

**custodian** (n)~ Someone who has full access to all the information in a record, with the ability to see, change, share, and delete any of that information.

**custodian access** (n)~ The highest level of access.

**custom action** (n)~ A dropdown menu item or ribbon component that is added to a site page.

**custom adapter** (n)~ A custom piece of code that a developer writes and places before a receive pipeline or after a send pipeline to interface with adapters and/or applications.

**Custom Animation list** (n)~ The list of animation sequences for a slide. Items are listed in the order in which they are added, and include icons that indicate timing in relation to other animation events.

**custom attribute** (n)~ A class used to represent custom metadata.

**custom build rule** (n)~ A build rule defined by the user, typically to call a tool that is not part of the normal Visual Studio build process.

**custom calculation** (n)~ A method of summarizing values in the data area of a PivotTable report by using the values in other cells in the data area. Use the Show data as list on the PivotTable Field dialog for a data field to create custom calculations.

**custom client control** (n)~ A custom control authored by a user or a third-party software vendor in Windows Forms applications.

**custom collection** (n)~ A collection of audio files (for example, songs) that is represented by an interactive object in Music and that you set up in Windows Media Player. In contrast, albums are predefined collections of songs from a CD or digital download.

**custom color** (n)~ A color in the Visio application that is stored with a shape as an RGB or HSL value rather than as an index to the document's color palette. A custom color is saved only with the shape to which it is applied.

**custom color palette** (n)~ A set of colors on a palette with up to 256 specific color entries.

**Custom Columns** (n)~ A grouping of column headings on a report.

**Custom Connector** (PN)~ A .NET assembly created using Visual Studio that provides custom connection logic.

**custom control** (n)~ A form component, such as a template part or ActiveX control, that isn't included with InfoPath by default. Form designers can add or remove custom controls by using the Controls task pane.

**custom control** (n)~ A control authored by a user or a third-party software vendor.

**custom device** (n)~ A microphone and speaker combination configured by the user in Lync and Office Communicator.

**custom dialog box** (n)~ A modal pop-up form you create to ask the user for additional information or to display a message.

**custom dialog control** (n)~ A control that developers use to create a custom dialog.

**custom dictionary** (n)~ A user dictionary that contains a list of words not in the application dictionary that an author wants the spelling checker to accept as correct.

**custom domain** (n)~ A domain name whose purpose is to express the individuality of the person on whose behalf it is registered. Custom domains are often subdomains, and contrast with domain names which resolve to an organization (e.g. a company) or a service that organization offers.

**custom driver access** (n)~ Device IO Control to 3rd party driver, a form of restricted device interface access for privileged apps

**custom editor** (n)~ An editor that allows you to view, edit, compare, or merge content inside a SourceSafe database.

**custom expression** (n)~ A property value that is hand-edited.

**Custom expression** (n)~ An expression in some scripting language describing how a value is to be transformed in flowing from an attribute of an entry in one directory to an attribute of an entry in another.

**custom extraction dictionary** (n)~ A user defined dictionary that lists single words or phrases that the system matches to words in the content in either a case-sensitive way or a case-insensitive way, depending on the type of dictionary that is used.

**custom field** (n)~ A field you can create. A custom field can be a blank, combination, or formula field.

**custom form** (n)~ A form that you customize to better fit your needs.

**custom group** (n)~ An item of a custom group field. A custom group contains two or more items from a row or column field.

**custom group field** (n)~ A field in the row or column area that contains custom groups as its items.

**custom install** (n)~ A type of installation that allows the user to specify certain installation settings and options, such as which components will be installed.

**custom installation** (n)~ A type of installation that allows the user to specify certain installation settings and options, such as which components will be installed.

**custom locale** (n)~ A locale that supports international properties, providing a more culturally appropriate user experience than those furnished with the standard locales shipped by Microsoft with the operating system. The use of custom locales enables administrators to extend the set of locales provided by Microsoft or to replace the data in a locale that ships with Windows; for example, currency symbols or names of the months of the year.

**custom logo** (n)~ An organization's logo that an administrator can upload to replace the Office 365 logo in the upper-left corner of the website.

**custom map** (n)~ A map that you add to your application, as opposed to a map that is available by default (in the application).

**custom order** (n)~ User-defined sort order. For example, you could define a custom sort order to display values in the EmployeeTitle column on the basis of the title's seniority.

**custom OS image** (n)~ The user-customized virtual hard disks (VHDs) that define the operating environment hosted by the VM role.

**custom palette** (n)~ A set of colors on a palette with up to 256 specific color entries.

**Custom Panel pane** (n)~ A client element that displays optional streaming media feeds to presenters and attendees.

**custom path expression** (n)~ When data binding to a CLR data source or another object, a data path or binding expression that is hand-edited.

**custom phrase** (n)~ A word or phrase that the administrator sets for the Content Filter agent to evaluate the content of an e-mail message and apply appropriate filter processing.

**custom plug-in** (n)~ A type of plug-in created by a third-party vendor that is tightly

integrated with the Windows Media Services platform architecture.

**custom price** (n)~ The price calculated according to specific pricing rules that apply to products in a virtual catalog. There are three types of custom prices: percentage off, fixed amount off, and explicit price.

**custom profile** (n)~ A group of settings, defined by an end user, for configuring the encoder output.

**custom properties dialog box** (n)~ A custom property sheet that allows users to set properties for an ActiveX control.

**custom property** (n)~ A characteristic or parameter of an object or device that can be defined by the user.

**custom property** (n)~ A metabase property that is not predefined in the metabase schema (MBSchema.xml) and is created programmatically to meet a specific need.

**custom recipient** (n)~ In Exchange 5.5 and earlier, a custom recipient is a user who is not hosted by Exchange. In Exchange 2003, such users can be added to Active Directory as contacts, Windows users, or users whose Windows accounts are disabled. In any case, they are mail-enabled, but not mailbox-enabled, because their mailboxes are hosted on another messaging system.

**custom repeat** (n)~ A recurring meeting that does not have a standard pattern of daily, weekly, monthly, etc.

**Custom Report** (n)~ A representation of statistics and data that is organized and created by a CSR.

**custom rollup** (n)~ An aggregation calculation that is customized for a dimension level or member, and that overrides the aggregate functions of a cube's measures.

**custom rule** (n)~ In a role, a specification that limits the dimension members or cube cells that users in the role are permitted to access.

**custom server control** (n)~ A custom control authored by a user or a third-party software vendor in Web Forms (ASP.NET pages)

**custom show** (n)~ A presentation within a presentation in which you group slides in an existing presentation so that you can show that section of the presentation to a particular audience.

**custom solution** (n)~ A collection of components that have been packaged together to provide a cohesive solution to a customer problem.

**Custom Spam Filter Management option** (n)~ An area on the Spam Filter page that gives IT administrators the ability to select various content attributes of a message that either increase the potential for the message to be quarantined as spam (the spam score') or absolutely quarantine messages that contain specific attributes.'

**custom subnet mask** (n)~ A subnet mask that is not based on the Internet address classes. Custom subnet masks are commonly used when subnetting.

**custom table** (n)~ A type of filter that enables users to choose from a list and then drive dashboard content from multiple data sources.

**custom task pane** (n)~ An .html file whose content is displayed in a window next to a form. Custom task panes can provide form-specific commands and Help content.

**Custom Task Wizard** (n)~ A wizard that will help users to define a custom task for their workflow. Custom Task can be used to collect information from workflow participants.

That information will be stored in the Tasks list for the site and can be used later in the workflow via workflow lookup.

**custom theming** (n)~ The process of customizing the look and feel of the site to reflect the company's style. An administrator can customize the logo, change the background image and theme colors, and change the home page's URL

**custom toolbar** (n)~ A toolbar that you create for your application.

**custom update** (n)~ An update, patch, or upgrade to software other than those available through Microsoft Update.

**custom variable** (n)~ A variable provided by package developers.

**custom volume** (n)~ A volume that is not in the DPM storage pool and is specified to store the replica and recovery points for a protection group member.

**customer** (n)~ A person or company to whom your company sells products or services.

**customer** (n)~ The account or contact with which a business unit conducts a business transaction.

**Customer** (n)~ A person or organization that uses any of the products or services that your organization provides and who takes advantage of the support resources you provide through Parature.

**customer account statement** (n)~ A form that can be sent to customers that includes the customer's balance and amount due for the statement period.

**customer advance** (n)~ A payment received from a customer in anticipation of the delivery of items or of the performance of a service.

**Customer and Orders Manager** (n)~ The Commerce Server Business Management user interface that you use to view customer and order status information and display all the associated details.

**customer data** (n)~ All data, including all text, sound, image files, or software, given to Microsoft by, or on behalf of, Customer or its Affiliates through use of an Online Service or in connection with Professional Services.

**customer discount** (n)~ A price reduction for a particular customer.

**Customer Experience Improvement Program** (PN)~ A Microsoft program that invites customers to provide Microsoft with more detailed information about how the software is used including the type and frequency of errors, software and hardware performance, and feature usage. This information is anonymous and voluntary, and is used strictly for the purposes of software development.

**Customer Feedback** (n)~ A tab in the Array Management feature that enables the user join the Customer Experience Improvement Program.

**customer group** (n)~ A classification of customers that share key characteristics.

**customer invoice** (n)~ A source document that documents a customer payment request. When a payment is received, it can be matched to the invoice.

**customer lead** (n)~ A potential customer who must be contacted by a salesperson and either qualified or disqualified as a sales opportunity. Leads will be converted into accounts, contacts, or opportunities if they are qualified. Otherwise they are deleted or archived.

**customer loyalty program** (n)~ A structured program that rewards customers with incentives or other benefits for loyal buying behavior.

**customer pool (n)**~ A query that defines a group of customers that can be displayed and managed for collections or aging processes.

**customer relations management (n)**~ The business area related to managing a company's interactions with its customers, including sales, service, and delivery of product. Software solutions are designed and implemented specifically to manage this business area.

**customer relationship (n)**~ An association between a customer (account or contact) and a partner (account or contact).

**customer relationship management (n)**~ The process of building profitable customer relationships through the delivery of highly targeted interactions at all customer touch points by aligning marketing, sales and service functions and systems.

**customer retention (n)**~ The ability to maintain customer loyalty.

**Customer Satisfaction Index (n)**~ A survey solution to allow users to understand and act on customer feedback.

**customer service (n)**~ A wide variety of activities intended to ensure that customers receive the goods and services they require to satisfy their needs or wants in the most effective and efficient manner possible.

**customer service (n)**~ A business department that deals with routine inquiries and complaints from customers.

**customer service center (n)**~ A business department that deals with routine inquiries and complaints from customers.

**customer service representative (n)**~ An employee who provides service to the customers of the organization or business unit through the opening and resolution of cases, among other activities.

**Customer Service Representative (CSR) (n)**~ A Parature Service Desk user and support agent.

**customer statement (n)**~ A form that can be sent to customers that includes the customer's balance and amount due for the statement period.

**customer support (n)**~ A business department that deals with routine inquiries and complaints from customers.

**customer trade agreement (n)**~ A fixed-price agreement that a company enters into with one or more customers in relation to sales prices or discounts for costs associated with the completion of a project (labor, expenses, and fees).

**customer verification (PN)**~ The validation that a customer's credentials meet the criteria to access and use a resource.

**customer verification program (n)**~ An application or tool to validate a customer's credentials.

**customer-specific volume license key (n)**~ A unique volume license key used to activate a key management service (KMS) host or to enable volume software licenses to be issued and managed from Active Directory.

**customizable component (n)**~ A solution component that, once protected and installed, can be modified, but not deleted, by a solution.

**customization (n)**~ The modification of, or additions to, hardware or software to fit the needs of a specific business or customer.



**customize** (v)~ To modify or assemble hardware or software to suit the needs or preferences of the user.

**Customize** (PN)~ The Sway button that provides users with a menu of different style modifications that can be applied to their sway.

**customized scorecard** (n)~ A scorecard that is created without using a template.

**cut** (v)~ To remove part of a document, usually placing it temporarily in memory so that the cut portion can be inserted (pasted) elsewhere.

**cut and paste** (n)~ A procedure in which the computer acts as an electronic combination of scissors and glue for reorganizing a document or for compiling a document from different sources. In cut and paste, the portion of a document to be moved is selected, removed to storage in memory or on disk, and then reinserted into the same or a different document.

**cutover migration** (n)~ An e-mail migration process that provisions new cloud-based mailboxes and then migrates mailbox data to the cloud from a non-premises Exchange server. Cutover' refers to the fact that all on-premises mailboxes are migrated in preparation for moving the entire e-mail organization to the cloud

**Cut-through** ~ Technique for examining incoming packets where Ethernet switch looks only at first few bytes of packet before forwarding or filtering it. Faster than looking at whole packet but allows some bad packets to be forwarded.

**CV** (n)~ A detailed summary of one's academic and work history and experience, including information about research, publications, and/or academic or personal interests and achievements.

**CV** (n)~ A summary of one's academic and work history, usually submitted with a job application.

**CVV** (n)~ A code that credit card companies use to authorize credit card charges. For example, American Express uses a four-digit number on the front of the credit card, and Visa, MasterCard, and Discover use a three-digit number on the back.

**cxn** (n)~ A linkage between a group of on-premises (local) endpoints and the role instances for a Microsoft Azure deployment. A connection enables the endpoints in the group to connect to instances in the Microsoft Azure deployment, and vice versa.

**cyan** (n)~ A color that is essential to the CMY color model and the CMYK color-mixing method.

**cyan-magenta-yellow-black** (n)~ A color model for commercial printing that produces a wide range of colors by mixing varying percentages of cyan, magenta, yellow, and black inks.

**CyberSource Corp** (PN)~ An eCommerce services company that provides electronic payment and fraud prevention services.

**Cyberspace** ~ Loosely speaking, the internet, and virtual places thereon. Cyber is used as a prefix meaning related to computers or the internet.

**Cybersquatter** ~ Someone who buys up internet domain names in order to sell them on at a profit.

**cycle** (n)~ A user-defined period of time during which you can schedule form data entry, review, or approval, or report review or approval through assignments, or schedule server actions, also known as jobs. Cycle also defines the time period for which data can be

submitted.

**Cycle (PN)**~ A SmartArt graphic layout type that includes layouts designed to show a continual process.

**cycle chart (n)**~ A chart that surfaces cyclical patterns in data by comparing the performance for certain time periods, such as days of the week or months, over time.

**cycle counting (n)**~ An inventory counting method where items that are stored in different warehouse locations are counted to verify the on-hand inventory levels and to facilitate inventory-level corrections.

**cycle definition (n)**~ Essentially, a template used to create cycle instances. Any edits to the cycle definition are applied to every subsequently-created cycle instance that is based on that cycle definition.

**cycle diagram (n)**~ A diagram that is used to show a process that has a continuous cycle.

**cycle end date (n)**~ The defined end of a period of time during which cycle items are active and can be acted upon.

**cycle end date (n)**~ The final date of the active period on which the variable compensation award is based.

**cycle instance (n)**~ A specific occurrence of a cycle definition.

**Cycle Matrix (PN)**~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show the relationship to a central idea in a cyclical progression. Each of the first four lines of Level 1 text corresponds to a wedge or pie shape, and Level 2 text appears in a rectangular shape to the side of the wedge or pie shape. Unused text does not appear, but remains available if you switch layouts.

**cycle start date (n)**~ The defined beginning of a period of time during which cycle items are active and can be acted upon.

**cycle start date (n)**~ The beginning date of the active period on which the variable compensation award is based.

**cycle time (n)**~ The time taken to complete an activity.

**cyclic protection (n)**~ A type of protection between two DPM servers where each server protects the data on the other.

**cyclic redundancy check (n)**~ A procedure used in checking for errors in data transmission. CRC error checking uses a complex calculation to generate a number based on the data transmitted. The sending device performs the calculation before transmission and includes it in the packet that it sends to the receiving device. The receiving device repeats the same calculation after transmission. If both devices obtain the same result, it is assumed that the transmission was error free. The procedure is known as a redundancy check because each transmission includes not only data but extra (redundant) error-checking values. Communications protocols such as XMODEM and Kermit use cyclical redundancy checking.

**cyclical redundancy check (n)**~ A procedure used in checking for errors in data transmission. CRC error checking uses a complex calculation to generate a number based on the data transmitted. The sending device performs the calculation before transmission and includes it in the packet that it sends to the receiving device. The receiving device repeats the same calculation after transmission. If both devices obtain the same result, it is assumed that the transmission was error free. The procedure is known as a redundancy

check because each transmission includes not only data but extra (redundant) error-checking values. Communications protocols such as XMODEM and Kermit use cyclical redundancy checking.

**cylinder chart** (n)~ A variation on a column chart that uses cylinder shapes instead of rectangular columns.

**cylindrical projection** (n)~ The result of projecting an image onto a cylinder.

## D ~

**D3D (PN)**~ A virtualized representation of dedicated graphics hardware resources.

Direct3D provides a standardized implementation of the common graphics processing pipeline.

**D-4** ~ A digital multiplexer used to convert 24 voice grade analog or data channels into DS1.

**DAC (n)**~ A application that captures the SQL Server database and instance objects used by a client-server or 3-tier application.

**DAC instance (n)**~ A copy of a DAC deployed on an instance of the Database Engine. There can be multiple DAC instances on the same instance of the Database Engine.

**DAC package (n)**~ An XML manifest that contains all of the objects defined for the DAC; the package gets created when a developer builds a DAC project.

**DAC package file (n)**~ The XML file that is the container of a DAC package.

**DAC placement policy (n)**~ A PBM policy that comprises a set of conditions, which serve as prerequisites on the target instance of SQL Server where the DAC can be deployed.

**DAC project (n)**~ A Visual Studio project used by database developers to create and develop a DAC. DAC projects get full support from Visual Studio and VSTS source code control, versioning, and development project management.

**DACL (n)**~ An access control list that is controlled by the owner of an object and that specifies the access particular users or groups can have to the object.

**daemon (n)**~ A program, usually associated with UNIX systems, that runs in the background and performs housekeeping or maintenance functions without user intervention or awareness.

**DaFont** ~ DaFont is an archive of freely downloadable fonts. Fonts are categorized by theme, and can also be sorted by name, date, and popularity.<http://www.dafont.com/>

**DAG (n)**~ A group of up to 16 Mailbox servers that host a set of databases and provide automatic database-level recovery from failures that affect individual servers or databases.

**dagger (n)**~ The -€ character.

**DAGGER (n)**~ The -€ character.

**daily backup (n)**~ A backup that copies all selected files that have been modified the day the daily backup is performed. The backed-up files are not marked as having been backed up (in other words, the archive attribute is not cleared).

**Daily Report (PN)**~ A report that is automatically generated by Windows Midmarket Server and sent to subscribed administrators via e-mail.

**Daily Task List (n)**~ The name of a pane at the bottom of the Calendar module where tasks are displayed. Tasks that are completed on a particular day stick' to the day and are shown as a record of what work was performed on that day. Tasks not completed roll over to the next day and accumulate until completed.'

**Damage potential Reproducibility Exploitability Affected users Discoverability (oth)**~ A ranking of the risk that is associated with a vulnerability or a security requirement.

**Dance (n)**~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows

Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 3.

**Dance hall** (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 125.

**DAO** (n)~ A programming interface to access and manipulate database objects.

**DAR** (n)~ A device that receives digital audio wirelessly from your computer and broadcasts it to TV sets or stereos around your home.

**dark** (n)~ A theme setting that consists of a black background.

**dark fiber** ~ Fiber-optic cable deployments that are not yet being used to carry network traffic. (The word 'dark' refers to the fact that no light is passing through the optical fibers.)

**Darkwave** (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 50.

**DAS** (n)~ A component that receives events from the MOM Servers and inserts them into the database. Requests for data from the database and requests to insert data into the database typically go through the DAS.

**DAS registry** (n)~ The registry keys used by DAS.

**dash** (n)~ A short horizontal line used as a punctuation mark.

**dashboard** (n)~ A set of reports or other data that is arranged in a panel format on a single page, or series of pages, in a web browser or SharePoint site.

**dashboard** (n)~ A customizable landing page for a business application or workspace that uses Web Parts to display selected information. It can provide a comprehensive look at the information inside the application or workspace by consolidating lists, libraries, text, images and other data into a dynamic, customizable information portal.

**dashboard** (n)~ The all-up view in the Microsoft Azure Portal that provides the state of all of your services, deployments, storage accounts, and databases. The dashboard also provides access to usage reports, billing information, and management operations.

**dashboard** (n)~ A part of the user interface that organizes and presents information for easy readability. Dashboards display simulated gauges, dials, etc. that resemble an automobile dashboard.

**dashboard** (n)~ A place in the Store, Hardware, Desktop app, Windows Store app, and Internet Explorer development sections of the Windows Dev Center where respective users can get reports and information that's specific to them.

**dashboard** (n)~ The service run by the Windows Store team that supports the end-to-end process for registering Windows Store developers and onboarding apps into the Windows Store catalog.

**dashboard** (n)~ The area within the Protection tab in the Exchange Administration Center (EAC) where stand-alone customers land.

**dashboard** (n)~ A subscreen within an entity that displays filtered information associated with that entity.

**dashboard** ~ A summary view of the status of multiple service level agreements (SLAs). Or a Web page that can contain one or more viewers that graphically represent business



data.

**Dashboard Designer** (PN)~ A client application that you use to create and manage dashboards, scorecards, reports, and other PerformancePoint items prior to deploying them within a dashboard to a SharePoint site.

**Dashboard Designer Installation Site** (PN)~ A Monitoring Server component that facilitates the download of Dashboard Designer into each users computer.

**dashboard pack** (n)~ A kind of management pack that allows new dashboards to be installed and used in Operations Manager to display monitoring data.

**Dashboard Viewer for SharePoint Services** (PN)~ Functionality in PerformancePoint Monitoring Server that makes it possible to display dashboard views that are defined in Dashboard Designer to users of a SharePoint site.

**Dashboard Web Preview** (PN)~ A Monitoring Server component that deploys a dashboard to a pre-configured preview Web site so that dashboard designers can see the completed dashboard prior to deploying it to a production SharePoint site.

**dashboard widget** (n)~ A user interface element in a dashboard view that is a combination of a UI control, such as a pie chart or dial, and a data provider.

**DAT** (n)~ A magnetic-tape storage medium for recording digitally encoded audio information. In addition to the tape cassette, DAT indentifies a type of digital tape recorder and player.

**data** (n)~ A representation of facts, concepts or instructions in a formalized manner, suitable for communication, interpretation or processing.

**Data** ~ Any information created by a user, such as documents, pictures or sound recordings.

**Data & analytics** (PN)~ The Business subcategory containing apps to help businesses gather and analyze data.

**Data Access Objects** (n)~ A programming interface to access and manipulate database objects.

**data access page** (n)~ A Web page, published from Access, that has a connection to a database. In a data access page, you can view, add to, edit, and manipulate the data stored in the database.

**data acquisition** (n)~ The process of obtaining data from another source, usually one outside a specific system.

**data adapter** (n)~ An object used to submit data to and retrieve data from databases, Web services, and Extensible Markup Language (XML) files.

**data administrator role** (n)~ One of the PerformancePoint Server administrative roles. In addition to being able to perform all operations that a member of the modeler role can perform, a member of the data administrator role can perform all data integration operations in Planning Business Modeler. This includes synchronizing and loading dimensions, models, and associations, as well as exporting outgoing data and executing associations.

**Data Analysis** (PN)~ The group of Excel add-ins that support data analysis.

**Data Analyzer Light** (PN)~ A component that performs some of the simpler data processing tasks for the Web Analytics Web Part.

**data annotation** (n)~ An attribute that is added to a class or property to add information

about its use or behavior.

**Data API** (PN)~ An API that contains controls and features for accessing, working with, and storing data and documents.

**data at rest** (n)~ A resource of the Data Lake service type of the Business Analytics service in Azure referring to inactive data which is stored physically in a repository.

**data backup** (n)~ Any backup that includes the full image of one or more data files.

**data bar** (n)~ A graphical bar (think bar charts) displayed in each cell. The length of the bar is related to the cell's value.

**data bind** (v)~ To connect items in a data source to user interface components (controls). This means that whenever the data changes, the interface components will optionally reflect those changes, and vice versa.

**data binding** (n)~ The process of creating a link between a property and a source. The source can be local or external.

**data block** (n)~ In text, ntext, and image data, a data block is the unit of data transferred at one time between an application and an instance of SQL Server. The term is also applied to the units of storage for these data types.

**data bound control** (n)~ An ASP.NET control that can be bound to a data source control to make it easy to display and modify data in your Web application.

**data buffer** (n)~ An area in memory where data is temporarily stored while being moved from one location to another.

**data bus** (n)~ A mechanism in Orchestrator that passes information from one activity in a runbook to another activity.

**data call** (n)~ A phone connection to a service provider or a corporate server, for the purpose of viewing the Web, or transmitting data.

**data capture** (n)~ The process of saving on a storage medium a record of interchanges between a user and a remote information utility.

**data card** (n)~ A small card that provides mobile broadband Internet access. Removable data cards can be in the format of PC cards, USB cards, ExpressCards; data cards can also be embedded laptop modules.

**data center** (n)~ A facility used to house mission critical computer systems and associated components. It generally includes environmental controls (air conditioning, fire suppression, etc.), redundant/backup power supplies, redundant data communications connections and high security.

**Data Center TCP** (PN)~ A TCP-like protocol for data center networks which leverages Explicit Congestion Notification (ECN) in the network to provide multi-bit feedback to the end hosts.

**Data Center Transmission Control Protocol** (PN)~ A TCP-like protocol for data center networks which leverages Explicit Congestion Notification (ECN) in the network to provide multi-bit feedback to the end hosts.

**data channel** (n)~ A separate channel of an Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) line that is used for ISDN signaling. For ISDN Basic Rate Interface (BRI), the D-channel is 16 kilobits per second (Kbps). For ISDN Primary Rate Interface (PRI), the D-channel is 64 Kbps.

**data cleaning** (n)~ A part of the process of analyzing data, especially when data comes

from multiple sources. The process must address errors such as incorrect spellings, different ways of labeling the same information, inconsistent field length, missing values, and conflicting data, such as having two part numbers for the same part.

**data cleansing** (n)~ The process of standardizing data, which includes conformance, detection, and removal of duplicate data. Data cleansing facilitates data integrity and accuracy.

**data collection** (n)~ The process of gathering information by sending and receiving HTML forms or InfoPath forms from Access.

**data collection control function** (n)~ An API function that provides sophisticated control over the data collection logger.

**data collection logger** (n)~ Software that logs profiling data to a performance data file.

**data collection package** (n)~ A self-extracting executable (.exe) created by the Application Compatibility Manager (ACM) for deploying to each of your client computers. Each data collection package can include one or more compatibility evaluators, depending on what you are trying to evaluate.

**data collector** (n)~ An object that defines what data will be collected from a provider (such as a counter provider or event provider).

**data collector** (n)~ A set of compatibility evaluator modules that produce or gather data and then store the data locally in a raw or nearly raw form. All compatibility evaluators act as data collectors and are installed and deployed by ACT-DC.

**Data Collector Set** (n)~ A computer management tool used to group data collectors into sets that run on the same schedule.

**data collector set** (n)~ A group of data collectors stored as a single object.

**data co-location** (n)~ In DPM, a feature that enables protection of multiple data sources on a single volume or on the same tape. This allows you to store more data on each volume or tape.

**Data Communications Equipment** (n)~ One of two types of hardware that are connected by an RS-232-C serial connection, the other being a Data Terminal Equipment (DTE) device.

**data compartment** (n)~ An abstraction (not a specific storage location) that consists of one or more isolated storage files, called stores, which contain the actual directory locations where data is stored. Any kind of data can be saved in the store.

**data conferencing** (n)~ A method of real-time communication wherein participants share and collaborate on several data and document types. The session can be hosted on an in-house server, an Internet-based service, or both.

**data connection** (n)~ A connection that specifies the name, type, location, and, optionally, other information about a database file or server.

**data connection** (n)~ A connection that enables the transmission of data.

**data connection file** (n)~ A file that stores information about a connection to a data source, such as an Access database, spreadsheet, or text file, and that facilitates data source administration.

**Data Connection Library** (n)~ A document library, located on a site running Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007, that contains a collection of universal data connection (.udcx) and Office data connection (.odc) files.

**data context** (n)~ A convenient way to share data between multiple controls by establishing a scope within which all data-bound properties inherit a common source of data.

**Data Control Language** (n)~ The subset of SQL statements used to control permissions on database objects.

**data convergence** (n)~ Data at the Publisher and the Subscriber that matches.

**data corruption** (n)~ A process wherein data in memory or on disk is unintentionally changed, with its meaning thereby altered or obliterated.

**data coverage** (n)~ The geographical area of a mobile communications network or system.

**Data Deduplication** (PN)~ A feature that searches data on a selected volume to find and remove duplicate records without compromising data fidelity or integrity.

**data definition** (n)~ The attributes, properties, and objects in a database.

**data definition language** (n)~ A language that defines all attributes and properties of a database, especially record layouts, field definitions, key fields, file locations, and storage strategy.

**data description language** (n)~ A language that defines all attributes and properties of a database, especially record layouts, field definitions, key fields, file locations, and storage strategy.

**data diagram** (n)~ A report type that maps shapes in a Visio diagram to data stored in lists, workbooks, or databases.

**data dictionary** (n)~ A database containing data about all the databases in a database system. Data dictionaries store all the various schema and file specifications and their locations. They also contain information about which programs use which data and which users are interested in which reports.

**data dimension** (n)~ A specific node created in the hierarchical view of the Tracking Profile Editor as an immediate child of the specific tracking profile in order to describe a logical grouping or dimension of data. Each data dimension is uniquely named and is made up of one or many data fields.

**data discovery record** (n)~ The file format (.ddr) and the actual file that is used by Configuration Manager to report discovery data to a Configuration Manager site database.

**data encryption** (n)~ The process of converting readable data (plaintext) into a coded form (ciphertext) to prevent it from being read by an unauthorized party.

**Data Encryption Standard** (n)~ An encryption algorithm that uses a 56-bit key and maps a 64-bit input block to a 64-bit output block. The key appears to be a 64-bit key, but one bit in each of the eight bytes is used for odd parity, resulting in 56 bits of usable key.

**data enrichment** (n)~ A feature that allows the user to choose an external data provider, and update the records in the CRM system based on the information from that data provider.

**data entity** (n)~ An information structure that represents the data characteristic of an entity.

**data entry** (n)~ The process of writing new data to computer memory.

**data event** (n)~ The X++ event that is raised when a data value in a table changes.

**Data Execution Prevention** (n)~ A security feature that monitors programs on a computer

to determine if they use system memory safely. To do this, DEP software works alone or with compatible microprocessors to mark some memory locations as non-executable.' If a program tries to run code that is malicious or is not from a protected location

**data explosion** (n)~ The exponential growth in size of a multidimensional structure, such as a cube, due to the storage of aggregated data.

**data export job** (n)~ The movement of data that is generated in Planning Business Modeler to a specified external database.

**data feed** (n)~ An XML data stream in Atom 1.0 format.

**data field** (n)~ A field that contains the result of a query to an external data source.

**data file** (n)~ A file consisting of data in the form of text, numbers, or graphics, as distinct from a program file of commands and instructions.

**data file** (n)~ A collection of rows that have been inserted into durable memory-optimized table.

**data flow** (n)~ The movement of data through a group of connected elements that extract, transform, and load data.

**data flow component** (n)~ A component of SQL Server 2005 Integration Services that manipulates data.

**data flow engine** (n)~ An engine that executes the data flow in a package.

**data flow task** (n)~ The task that encapsulates the data flow engine that moves data between sources and destinations, providing the facility to transform, clean, and modify data as it is moved.

**data form** (n)~ A dialog box that displays one complete record at a time. You can use data forms to add, change, locate, and delete records.

**data format** (n)~ The structure or appearance of a unit of data, such as a field, or text in a message body.

**data generation plan** (n)~ A file that contains information about a particular database schema and how Data Generator will generate data for it.

**data graphic** (n)~ A graphic element on a drawing that is associated with data.

**Data Grid** (PN)~ An instance of Excel that has minimal UI and that enables a user to insert or edit chart data within the context of a non-Excel Office document.

**data group** (n)~ A defined set of data that is synchronized.

**data integration** (n)~ The process of cleaning and moving data from one system to another system.

**data integrity** (n)~ The accuracy of data and its conformity to its expected value, especially after being transmitted or processed.

**data item** (n)~ A single unit of data.

**data label** (n)~ A label that provides additional information about a data marker, which represents a single data point or value that originates from a datasheet cell.

**Data Lake** (PN)~ A hyper scale repository for big data analytic workloads.

**data layout** (n)~ The arrangement and structure of data in a chart.

**data limit** (n)~ The amount of data the user can download/upload through the carrier's network each month without being billed additional charges.

**Data Link Control** (n)~ An error-correction protocol in the Systems Network Architecture (SNA) responsible for transmission of data between two nodes over a



physical link. Supported by Microsoft Windows NT and Windows 2000, DLC is designed to provide access to IBM mainframe computers and to Hewlett-Packard printers connected to the network.

**data loss prevention (PN)**~ A collection of features that provides content-aware classification and applies a policy for sensitive data within email that is specific to an organization.

**data loss tolerance (n)**~ The maximum amount of data loss, measured in time, that is acceptable to business requirements.

**Data Macros (PN)**~ A feature that allows users to build business logic in a new and easy-to-use authoring environment. The declarative, macro-style logic will run on client and server and includes both UI-level and data-level actions.

**data management (n)**~ The category of services in Microsoft Azure that includes SQL Database, Blob, Table, and Queue services.

**Data Management Gateway (PN)**~ The gateway that allows IT to build connections to internal data sources so reports that are published to BI Sites in Office 365 will refresh either on-demand or on a scheduled basis, ensuring that customers are always looking at the latest view of their data.

**data management service (n)**~ The category of services in Microsoft Azure that includes SQL Database, Blob, Table, and Queue services.

**data manipulation language (n)**~ The subset of SQL statements that is used to retrieve and manipulate data. DML statements typically start with SELECT INSERT UPDATE or DELETE.

**data map (n)**~ A mapping between source files and Microsoft Dynamics CRM that can be used with either the Import Wizard or the Data Migration Wizard and take either the form of an import map or a data migration map.

**data marker (n)**~ A bar, area, dot, slice, or other symbol in a chart that represents a single data point or value.

**data mart (n)**~ A subset of the contents of a data warehouse that tends to contain data focused at the department level, or on a specific business area.

**data medium (n)**~ The physical material on which computer data is stored.

**data member (n)**~ A child member associated with a parent member in a parent-child hierarchy. A data member contains the data value for its parent member, rather than the aggregated value for the parent's children.

**data merge (n)**~ The process of collating data from multiple sources to create a one final output.

**Data Merge Manager (PN)**~ A feature that guides the user through organizing address data, merging it into a generic document, and printing the resulting personalized documents. It can be used to create form letters, mailing labels, envelopes or catalogs.

**data mining (n)**~ The process of identifying commercially useful patterns or relationships in databases or other computer repositories through the use of advanced statistical tools.

**data mining extension (n)**~ In Analysis Services, a statement that performs mining tasks programmatically.

**data model (n)**~ A collection of related object types, operators, and integrity rules that form the abstract entity supported by a database management system (DBMS). Thus, one

speaks of a relational DBMS, a network DBMS, and so on, depending on the type of data model a DBMS supports. In general, a DBMS supports only one data model as a practical rather than a theoretical restriction.

**Data Movement Cloud (PN)**~ A resource type of the Data Factory' service type of the 'Business Analytics' service to transpose

**Data Movement On Premises (PN)**~ A resource type of the Data Factory' service type of the 'Business Analytics' service to transpose

**Data Outline (n)**~ A window that you can display when a data access page is open in Design view.

**data packet (n)**~ A unit of information transmitted as a whole from one device to another on a network.

**data pane (n)**~ The area of the window that displays the result set of your query.

**data plan (n)**~ A standardized service agreement between a cell phone user and a mobile operator that establishes data service details such as pricing, types of services, and bandwidth.

**data point (n)**~ An individual value plotted in a chart and represented together with other data points by bars, columns, lines, pie or doughnut slices, dots, and various other shapes called data markers. Data markers of the same color constitute a data series.

**data point (n)**~ In the Charts And Graphs template, a control handle on the Line Graph shape that you can drag to change the values in the graph.

**data policy (n)**~ A policy that determines which XML elements in a document are valid for a particular action associated with an endpoint.

**data processing (n)**~ The manipulation of data to transform it into some desired result.

**data processing extension (n)**~ A plug-in that processes data for a specific kind of data source (similar to a database driver).

**Data Processor component (n)**~ A component of the report server engine that processes data.

**data protection (n)**~ The process of protecting data from loss or corruption by centrally creating and maintaining replicas and shadow copies of the data. DPM is designed to provide short-term disk-based backup, to support rapid and reliable recovery of data.

**Data Protection API (n)**~ A set of routines, protocols, and tools that provides information confidentiality to user and system processes by applying password-based cryptographic protection at the local operating system level.

**Data Protection Manager (n)**~ Microsoft server software that supports continuous disk-based backup and recovery on Windows Server-based networks.

**data provider (n)**~ A known data source specific to a target type that provides data to a collector type.

**Data Provider (PN)**~ An OLE DB provider that allows the user to create distributed applications targeting IBM DB2 databases.

**data pump (n)**~ A component used in SQL Server 2000 Transformation Services (DTS) to import, export, and transform data between heterogeneous data stores.

**data record (n)**~ A data structure that is a collection of fields (elements), each with its own name and type. Unlike an array, whose elements all represent the same type of information and are accessed using an index, the elements of a record represent different

types of information and are accessed by name. A record can be accessed as a collective unit of elements, or the elements can be accessed individually.

**data region** (n)~ A range of cells that contains data and that is bounded by empty cells or worksheet borders.

**data region** (n)~ A report item that provides data manipulation and display functionality for iterative data from an underlying dataset.

**data retrieval service connection** (n)~ A Web Service installed on Windows SharePoint Services for connecting to and retrieving data.

**data roaming** (n)~ The use of data connection in a roaming area. Generally making phone calls or using your data connection when the phone is roaming is more expensive, and the user will be charged additional fees for voice roaming calls.

**data segment** (n)~ The portion of memory or auxiliary storage that contains the data used by a program.

**Data Selector** (n)~ A wizard that lets users select, configure, and import data from a data source into a Visio diagram.

**Data Selector Wizard** (n)~ A wizard that lets users select, configure, and import data from a data source into a Visio diagram.

**data series** (n)~ Related data points that are plotted in a chart. Each data series in a chart has a unique color or pattern and is represented in the chart legend. You can plot one or more data series in a chart. Pie charts have only one data series.

**data service provider** (n)~ A business entity, typically a company, that provides up to date data to a Microsoft Dynamics CRM user.

**Data Services** (PN)~ The family of data services in Microsoft Azure.

**data set** (n)~ A collection of related information made up of separate elements that can be treated as a unit in data handling.

**data source** (n)~ In communications, the portion of a Data Terminal Equipment (DTE) device that sends data.

**data source** (n)~ A share, volume, database, storage group, or system state that is a member of a protection group.

**data source** (n)~ A disk, file, document, or other collection of information from which data is taken or moved.

**data source control** (n)~ An object that can be added to an ASP.NET Web page that encapsulates the logic required to connect to a data source, such as a database or XML file, and that can execute queries or other data-access commands. A data source control can in turn provide data to other controls on that page.

**data source driver** (n)~ A program file used to connect to a specific database. Each database program or management system requires a different driver.

**data source formatting** (n)~ A type of conditional formatting that is configured within Microsoft SQL Server Analysis Services.

**data source name** (n)~ The collection of information used to connect an application to a particular ODBC database.

**data source plug-in** (n)~ A type of plug-in that enables a Windows Media server to use different storage systems.

**data source view** (n)~ A named selection of database objects—such as tables, views,

relationships, and stored procedures, based on one or more data sources—that defines the schema referenced by OLAP and data mining objects in an Analysis Services databases. It can also be used to define sources, destinations, and lookup tables for DTS tasks, transformations, and data adapters.

**data space** (n)~ A series of transforms that operate on data in a specific order.

**data store** (n)~ A repository of data that can be exposed to the Shell programming model as a container using a Shell data source.

**data stream** (n)~ The flow of data from a source to a single receiver that flows through a channel, as opposed to packets, which may be addressed and routed independently, possibly to multiple recipients.

**data structure** (n)~ An organizational scheme, such as a record or array, that can be applied to data to facilitate interpreting the data or performing operations on it.

**data synchronization** (n)~ The process of reconciling the differences between data stored in one location and a copy of the same data stored in another location.

**data table** (n)~ A range of cells that shows how changing certain values in your formulas affects the results of the formulas.

**data template** (n)~ A tree of elements that is expanded into the scene whenever data of a particular type is found. The elements typically have properties bound to properties of the data object.

**Data Terminal Equipment** (n)~ In the RS-232-C hardware standard, any device, such as a remote access server or client, that has the ability to transmit information in digital form over a cable or a communications line.

**data terminal ready** (n)~ A signal used in serial communications sent, for example, by a computer to its modem to indicate that the computer is ready to accept an incoming transmission.

**data theft** (n)~ The collection and distribution or sharing of confidential information that is stored on a computer.

**data tier** (n)~ A layer that is part of a three-tier server software architecture that stores and persists data. Each logical server machine group contains an interface tier (a perimeter network), an application tier, and a data tier. This architecture provides high levels of scalability.

**data transfer** (n)~ The movement of information from one location to another, either within a computer (as from a disk drive to memory), between a computer and an external device (as between a file server and a computer on a network), or between separate computers.

**data transfer bandwidth** (n)~ Data transmissions to and from a Microsoft Azure datacenter as measured in GB. Data transfers are charged based on the total amount of data going in and out of the Azure services via the Internet in a specified 30-day period. Data transfers within a sub-region are free.

**Data Transfer In at 200 Mbps (GB)** (PN)~ The resource of the Networking service that enables data transfer at 200 Mbps (GB).

**Data Transmission Unit** (n)~ The average number of bits, characters or symbols, or blocks per unit time passing between equipment in a data transmission system.

**data type** (n)~ A property of a field that defines the kinds of data the field can store.

**Data usage** (PN)~ A pre-loaded app that allows users to better monitor and manage their data usage on their phone or PC. It can notify users when they are close to their cellular data limit and delay some data-intensive tasks until the phone or PC is connected to Wi-Fi.

**data validation** (n)~ The process of ensuring that data meets specified criteria.

**Data view** (n)~ A databindable, customized view of a data for sorting, filtering, searching, editing, and navigation.

**data viewer** (n)~ A graphical tool that displays data as it moves between two data flow components at run time.

**data visualization** (n)~ A feature that enables the use of color, icons, or bars to help illustrate trends or show different values in a data range.

**data warehouse** (n)~ The database that stores operations data for long periods of time. This data is then used by the Operations Manager reporting server to build reports. By default, this database is named OperationsManagerDW.

**Data Warehouse** (n)~ The database that stores operations data for long periods of time. This data is then used by the Operations Manager reporting server to build reports. By default, this database is named OperationsManagerDW.

**Data Warehouse Configuration Wizard** (n)~ A configuration wizard, available from Commerce Server Setup that you use to configure a distributed installation of the Data Warehouse and your non-Commerce applications and Web servers.

**data warehouse database** (n)~ The database that stores operations data for long periods of time. This data is then used by the Operations Manager reporting server to build reports. By default, this database is named OperationsManagerDW.

**Data Warehouse resource** (n)~ A global-level Commerce Server resource that is managed through Commerce Server Manager. Use the Data Warehouse resource to specify the database connection string to the Data Warehouse database.

**data warehouse server** (n)~ The server that hosts the OperationsManagerDW database.

**Data Warehouse Unit** (n)~ A billing meter for the usage of the SQL Data Warehouse service in Azure.

**database** (n)~ A collection of data formatted/arranged to allow for easy search and retrieval.

**Database** (PN)~ The Developer tools subcategory containing apps to help developers with database aspects of building an app.

**Database** ~ A- program- used for organising any kind of information on a computer into a searchable form, anything from a list of contacts to a complex stock control and accounts system.

**database administrator** (n)~ The person who manages a database. The administrator determines the content, internal structure, and access strategy for a database, defines security and integrity, and monitors performance.

**database application** (n)~ A set of objects that can include tables, queries, forms, reports, macros, and code modules that are designed to work together to make a database easier to use.

**database attach upgrade** (n)~ An upgrade that takes enables you to move to new hardware or a new farm.

**database availability group** (n)~ A group of up to 16 Mailbox servers that host a set of



databases and provide automatic database-level recovery from failures that affect individual servers or databases.

**database catalog** (n)~ The part of a database that contains the definition of all the objects in the database, as well as the definition of the database.

**database column value** (n)~ The placeholder for a database field displayed inside a database results region.

**Database Compare** (PN)~ A Microsoft Office product that detects and categorizes changes between two databases to facilitate review and approval processes.

**database connection** (n)~ A connection that specifies the name, type, location, and, optionally, other information about a database file or server.

**database connection endpoint** (n)~ An endpoint representing the connection to a database.

**Database Connector** (PN)~ An out-of-the-box BDC connector that ships with WSS. It provides connectivity between BCS and a database endpoint.

**Database Console Command** (PN)~ A set of instructions in the Transact-SQL (T-SQL) programming language to perform tasks on input parameters and return values.

**Database Days** (n)~ The number of days back in time to which data from any transaction can be recovered.

**database development life cycle** (n)~ A structured process that is imposed upon the development of the database portion of an application. It is essentially a subset of the software development life cycle that is specific to one or more databases in an application.

**database diagram** (n)~ A graphical representation of any portion of a database schema. It can be either a whole or partial picture of the structure of the database. It includes tables, the columns they contain, and the relationships between the tables.

**Database Documenter** (PN)~ A tool that builds a report that contains detailed information about the objects in a database.

**database engine** (n)~ The program module or modules that provide access to a database management system (DBMS).

**Database Engine Tuning Advisor** (n)~ A tool for tuning the physical database design that helps users to select and create an optimal set of indexes, indexed views, and partitioning.

**Database Explorer** (PN)~ A simple database administration tool that lets the user perform database operations such as creating new tables, querying and modifying existing data, and other database development functions.

**database file** (n)~ One of the physical files that make up a database.

**database filter** (n)~ A filter that allows Operations Manager to evaluate further rules but does not insert matching events into the database.

**Database First** (PN)~ A set of features in the Entity Framework for defining a model by first creating a database.

**database grooming** (n)~ The process of deleting old data to reduce the total database size.

**Database Hours** (PN)~ The unit of measure for hours used of the SQL Database Premium edition.

**database instance** (n)~ An instance of a database environment, including the RDBMS software, table structure, stored procedures and other functionality.

**database language** (n)~ The language used for accessing, querying, updating, and

managing data in relational database systems.

**database maintenance tool** (n)~ One of a number of utilities that allow users to back up, restore, and check for errors in the Business Contact Manager for Outlook database.

**database management system** (n)~ A layer of software between the physical database and the user. The DBMS manages all access to the database.

**database manager** (n)~ A layer of software between the physical database and the user. The DBMS manages all access to the database.

**database migration** (n)~ The movement of an existing database from one computer running SQL Server to another one within the same system.

**database mirroring** (n)~ Immediately reproducing every update to a read-write database (the principal database) onto a read-only mirror of that database (the mirror database) residing on a separate instance of the database engine (the mirror server). In production environments, the mirror server is on another machine. The mirror database is created by restoring a full backup of the principal database (without recovery).

**Database Mirroring Monitor** (PN)~ A tool used to monitor any subset of the mirrored databases on a server instance.

**database mirroring partner** (n)~ One in a pair of server instances that act as role-switching partners for a mirrored database.

**database mirroring partners** (n)~ A pair of server instances that act as role-switching partners for a mirrored database.

**database object** (n)~ A database component (for example, a table, index, trigger, view, key, constraint, default, rule, user-defined data type, or stored procedure in a database).

**database owner** (n)~ The person who created the database, and has full control, including granting access permissions or deleting records. When a database has been restored, then the person who restored it becomes the owner.

**database project** (n)~ An offline representation of a database. Each database project contains the scripts that are required to deploy a new database or to update an existing database to a database server. A database project does not contain the data that resides in that database. Database projects are saved as .dbproj files.

**database project** (n)~ A collection of one or more data connections (a database and the information needed to access that database).

**database refactoring** (n)~ The process by which you can modify the names of database objects in such a way that all instances of those names within the database project are modified at the same time.

**database reference** (n)~ A path, expression or filename that resolves to a database.

**database replication** (n)~ The process of creating two or more special copies (replicas) of an Access database. Replicas can be synchronized, changes made to data in one replica, or design changes made in the Design Master, are sent to other replicas.

**database replication** (n)~ A type of data replication in System Center 2012 Configuration Manager that uses SQL Server replication.

**Database restore** (v)~ A dialog box that enables the user to select the data file to use when restoring a database.

**database role** (n)~ A collection of users and groups with the same access to an Analysis Services database.

**database schema** (n)~ The names of tables, fields, data types, and primary and foreign keys of a database.

**database script** (n)~ A collection of statements used to create database objects.

**database server** (n)~ A computer that is running Microsoft SQL Server and is used by an SMS/Configuration Manager site to store the site data.

**database server** (n)~ A DBMS (database management system) designed to be run in a client/server environment. These DBMS provide a stand-alone database engine that provides rich support for SQL and transactions. They are accessed through DBMS-based drivers. For example, Oracle, Informix, DB/2, or Microsoft SQL Server.

**database shard** (n)~ A database partition generated as a product of splitting a large database into chunks in a distributed scalable database system.

**database snapshot** (n)~ A read-only, static view of a database at the moment of snapshot creation.

**database structure** (n)~ The names of tables, fields, data types, and primary and foreign keys of a database.

**database unit** (n)~ A unit of measure for the SQL Database resource.

**database unit test** (n)~ A unit test that validates whether a certain aspect of your database is working as you expect.

**Database view** (n)~ A read-only, static snapshot of a source database at the moment of the view's creation.

**data-centered design** (n)~ A design in which users interact with their data directly without having to first start an appropriate editor or application.

**data-definition query** (n)~ An SQL-specific query that contains data definition language (DDL) statements. These statements allow you to create or alter objects in the database.

**data-driven subscription** (n)~ A subscription that takes generated output for subscription values (for example, a list of employee e-mail addresses).

**dataflow** (n)~ In a DFD model, an exchange of information between processes. Data flows represent discrete packets of data that flow into and out of processes.

**dataflow diagram** (n)~ A tool for functional analysis that shows the general flow of information through a system or program.

**datagram** (n)~ One packet, or unit, of information that includes relevant delivery information, such as the destination address, that is sent through a packet-switching network.

**datagram socket** (n)~ A socket using the Windows Sockets API that provides a connectionless, unreliable flow of data.

**data-link layer** (n)~ Layer two of the OSI model. A layer that packages raw bits from the physical layer into frames (logical, structured packets for data). This layer is responsible for transferring frames from one computer to another, without errors. After sending a frame, the data-link layer waits for an acknowledgment from the receiving computer.

**data-overflow error** (n)~ A state in which the sending computer is transmitting characters faster than the receiving computer can accommodate them. If this problem persists, reduce the bits-per-second (bps) rate.

**datareader** (n)~ A stream of data that is returned by an ADO.NET query.

**dataset** (n)~ A collection of related information made up of separate elements that can be

treated as a unit in data handling.

**Dataset Designer (PN)**~ A designer which provides a set of visual tools for working with ADO.NET Datasets, and XML Schemas.

**dataset parameter (n)**~ A type of parameter that is created by the reporting framework when a dataset is created based on the Query property and the Dynamic Filters property of the dataset.

**data-sharing session (n)**~ A conversation that is used to share data between conversation members using a non-Communicator application or plug-in.

**datasheet (n)**~ Data from a table, form, query, view, or stored procedure, displayed in a row-and-column format.

**Datasheet view (n)**~ A window that displays data from a table, form, query, view, or stored procedure in a row-and-column format.

**data-tier application (n)**~ A application that captures the SQL Server database and instance objects used by a client-server or 3-tier application.

**data-tier application instance (n)**~ A copy of a DAC deployed on an instance of the Database Engine. There can be multiple DAC instances on the same instance of the Database Engine.

**data-tier application package (n)**~ An XML manifest that contains all of the objects defined for the DAC; the package gets created when a developer builds a DAC project.

**date (n)**~ A SQL Server system data type that stores a date value from January 1, 1 A.D., through December 31, 9999

**Date (n)**~ An 8-byte, real data type used to store dates and times as a real number.

Variables are stored as 64-bit numbers. The value to the left of the decimal represents a date, and the value to the right of the decimal represents a time. The Date data type can range from January 1, 1000 to December 31, 9999.

**date expression (n)**~ Any expression that can be interpreted as a date. This includes any combination of date literals, numbers that look like dates, strings that look like dates, and dates returned from functions.

**date literal (n)**~ Any sequence of characters with a valid format that is surrounded by number signs (#). Valid formats include the date format specified by the locale settings for your code or the universal date format.

**Date Navigator (n)**~ The small calendar that displays the current month in Calendar. It provides a quick and easy way to move appointments and to view other dates.

**Date Only (PN)**~ The behavior property of a Date and Time attribute where the date portion of the value is as specified in the UI and SDK and the time portion of the value is always 12:00 A.M.

**date period code (n)**~ A code that represents a period of time measured by starting and ending dates.

**date picker (n)**~ A control that developers use to allow a user to select a date.

**date picker control (n)**~ A control that developers use to allow a user to select a date.

**date range (n)**~ The time span between the start and end dates.

**date separator (n)**~ A character that is used to separate the day, month, and year when date values are formatted. The characters are determined by system settings or by the Format function.

**date stamping** (n)~ A software feature that automatically inserts the current date into a document.

**Date/Time** (n)~ A data type used to hold date and time information.

**datetime** (n)~ A data type used to hold date and time information.

**Daughter Board** ~ A circuit board that plugs into a larger circuit board, or motherboard.

**day pane** (n)~ A section of the calendar window that displays information for a single date.

**Day view** (n)~ A calendar view that displays information for a single day.

**daypart** (n)~ The practice of dividing the day into several parts, during each of which a different type of radio programming or television programming appropriate for that time is aired.

**Days Neglected** (PN)~ A field in the Neglected Cases, Neglected Leads, and Neglected Accounts reports in the Microsoft Dynamics CRM user interface. The Days Neglected field is calculated from the number of days that the case, lead, or account has not received any type of activity.

**dB** (n)~ One tenth of a bel (named after Alexander Graham Bell), a unit used in electronics and other fields to measure the strength of a sound or signal. Decibel measurements fall on a logarithmic scale and compare the measured quantity against a known reference.

**DB unit** (n)~ A unit of measure for the SQL Database resource.

**DBA name** (n)~ The registration of an assumed, fictitious, or trade name under which a business operates, which must be included on U.S. tax reports. In the U.S., any business that operates under a name other than a personal or corporate legal name must register a DBA name with the appropriate government agency.

**DBCC** (PN)~ A set of instructions in the Transact-SQL (T-SQL) programming language to perform tasks on input parameters and return values.

**DBCS** (n)~ A character set that can use more than one byte to represent a single character. A DBCS includes some characters that consist of 1 byte and some characters that consist of 2 bytes. Languages such as Chinese, Japanese, and Korean use DBCS.

**dBi** ~ A unit that is used to represent the gain of an antenna compared to the gain of an isotropic radiator.

**DBMS** (n)~ A layer of software between the physical database and the user. The DBMS manages all access to the database.

**DC** (n)~ In an Active Directory forest, a server that contains a writable copy of the Active Directory database, participates in Active Directory replication, and controls access to network resources.

**DC** (n)~ A data structure that defines the graphic objects, their associated attributes, and the graphic modes that affect output on a device.

**DCB** (n)~ An internal NT file system (NTFS) structure in which the file system maintains the state for an open instance of a directory file.

**DCE** (n)~ One of two types of hardware that are connected by an RS-232-C serial connection, the other being a Data Terminal Equipment (DTE) device.

**D-channel** (n)~ A separate channel of an Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) line that is used for ISDN signaling. For ISDN Basic Rate Interface (BRI), the D-channel is 16



kilobits per second (Kbps). For ISDN Primary Rate Interface (PRI), the D-channel is 64 Kbps.

**DCM digest** (n)~ A predefined XML schema that is used with the desired configuration management feature to create and validate configuration baselines and configuration items.

**DCOM** (n)~ The version of Microsoft's Component Object Model (COM) specification that stipulates how components communicate over Windows-based networks. It permits the distribution of different components for a single application across two or more networked computers, running an application distributed across a network so that the distribution of components is not apparent to the user, and remotely displaying an application. Because DCOM is language-neutral, any language that uses COM components can also produce DCOM applications.

**DCP** (n)~ A self-extracting executable (.exe) created by the Application Compatibility Manager (ACM) for deploying to each of your client computers. Each data collection package can include one or more compatibility evaluators, depending on what you are trying to evaluate.

**DCR** (n)~ Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a High Definition Television (HDTV) that conforms to the plug-and-play digital cable TV standard; thus, removing the need for a separate set-top box.

**DCTCP** (PN)~ A TCP-like protocol for data center networks which leverages Explicit Congestion Notification (ECN) in the network to provide multi-bit feedback to the end hosts.

**DDE** (n)~ An interprocess communication method that allows two or more applications running simultaneously to exchange data and commands.

**DDE channel** (n)~ An active link between Microsoft Windows programs over which data can be exchanged.

**DDE conversation** (n)~ The interaction between two applications that are communicating and exchanging data through special functions and code known as dynamic data exchange (DDE).

**DDI** (n)~ A set of functions that are implemented by the operating system for use by drivers.

**DDL** (n)~ A language that defines all attributes and properties of a database, especially record layouts, field definitions, key fields, file locations, and storage strategy.

**DDL trigger** (n)~ A special kind of trigger that executes in response to Data Definition Language (DDL) statements.

**DDR** ~ (Double Data Rate)- A fast type of- RAM- for a PC. DDR2 is a yet faster version.

**DDR SDRAM** (n)~ A type of SDRAM that supports data transfers on both edges of each clock cycle (the rising and falling edges), effectively doubling the memory chip's data throughput.

**deactivate** (v)~ To remove the ability of a network object, such as a user account or a network-joined computer to access the resources that the server provides. Deactivating a network object does not delete the object from the active directory, nor does it delete any data that is associated with the object.

**deactivate** (v)~ A process, when an assigned user who is already activated in a role,

decides to withdraw from the role access rights, and return back to the normal state of no access rights of this role.

**dead code** (n)~ Code that is not called during profiling.

**dead gateway detection** (n)~ The practice of the TCP/IP protocol in Windows 2000 and the Windows Server 2003 family to change the default gateway to the next default gateway in the list of configured default gateways when a specific number of connections retransmit segments.

**dead key** (n)~ A key that is used to modify the character that follows it, for example, by adding an accent mark or other diacritic.

**dead-letter queue** (n)~ For Message Queuing, a queue that stores nontransactional messages that are undeliverable or expired. These queues store failed messages on the computer on which the message expired. Messages in these queues are written to disk and are therefore recoverable.

**deadline** (n)~ A date within each assignment by which submission, review and approval should be completed.

**deadline** (n)~ A target date that indicates when you want a task to be completed and allows you to track the status of the task against that target without imposing a constraint on the schedule.

**deadline date** (n)~ A target date that indicates when you want a task to be completed and allows you to track the status of the task against that target without imposing a constraint on the schedule.

**deadlock** (n)~ In operating systems and database applications, a situation in which two or more processes cannot continue because each process is waiting for resources to be freed by the continuation of the other process.

**deadlock** (n)~ A situation when two users, each having a lock on one piece of data, attempt to acquire a lock on the other's piece.

**deadlock** (n)~ A situation in which a thread will not relinquish its exclusive access to a critical section.

**deadlock** ~ A condition under which a transaction cannot proceed

**deadlock** ~ Unresolved contention for the use of resources.

**deadlock** ~ A condition in which two independent threads of control are blocked, each waiting for the other to take some action.

**deadlock-prone** (adj)~ likely to produce a situation in which one of several threads is waiting for the other thread(s) to do something

**deafness** (n)~ Hearing impairment that results in complete loss of hearing.

**deal** (n)~ A discount, coupon, or other sorts of promotions.

**deallocate** (v)~ To free previously allocated memory.

**Deals Hub** (PN)~ ?A feature in the Windows Store for merchandising apps and collections.

**Death metal** (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 22.

**debit** (v)~ To enter an amount that increases an asset or expense account, or decreases the balance of a liability, owners' equity or income account; the left side of any T account.

**debit** (n)~ An entry on the left side of a T account or double-entry balance sheet that typically increases asset or expense accounts and decreases liabilities, owners' equity, or income accounts.

**debit advice** (n)~ An official notice of a bank debit transaction.

**debit card** (n)~ A type of bank card where the amount of purchase is immediately withdrawn from the user's bank account.

**debriefing** (n)~ An official or formal questioning session after event or an interview in which somebody is asked about or reports on a task, mission, or event after it has ended.

**debug** (v)~ To detect, locate, and correct logical or syntactical errors in a program or malfunctions in hardware. In hardware contexts, the term troubleshoot is the term more often used, especially when the problem is a major one.

**debug** ~ To detect, diagnose, and eliminate errors in programs. Checking the logic of a program to isolate and eliminate the mistakes from a computer program or other software.

**debug engine** (n)~ A component that allows finding and reducing the number of defects in a computer program in a run-time architecture, by working in conjunction with the interpreter or operating system and providing execution control, breakpoints, and expression evaluation.

**Debug Interface Access SDK** (n)~ An SDK that provides access to debug information stored in program database (.pdb) files generated by Microsoft post-compiler tools.

**debug session** (n)~ The set of all processes, related or unrelated, that have been launched or attached to from a single instance of the IDE.

**debug symbol** (n)~ Information that expresses which programming-language constructs generated a specific piece of machine code in a given executable module.

**debug target** (n)~ A debuggable execution context.

**debug type** (n)~ Debugging information generated by the compiler about every function or variable that will tell the debugger whether it is an integer, or a string, or a user defined type, etc. or it is the number of parameters, calling convention, and the type of the function's return value.

**debug value** (n)~ A specific value written to memory during allocation or deallocation, so that it will later be possible to tell whether or not it has become corrupted.

**debug zone mask** (n)~ A named bit mask in application source code that is used to turn a debug zone on or off.

**debuggee** (n)~ A process or application upon which a debugger acts. The process that is being debugged.

**debugger** (n)~ A program designed to aid in detecting, locating, and correcting errors in another program by allowing the programmer to step through the program, examine the data, and monitor conditions such as the values of variables.

**debugger display** (n)~ The screen on an external monitor when you are calibrating a Surface unit.

**debugger event** (n)~ A diagnostic event in IntelliTrace that occurs within the Visual Studio Debugger when it is running your application.

**debugging** (n)~ The process of finding and fixing errors in a Visual Basic procedure or a macro. Debugging usually involves executing specific portions of the procedure or macro and analyzing them at various points.