

upcoming event. Users can create reminder emails for themselves for any event in their calendars and for all attendees (when users are also the organizers). The email contains all details of the event and optional notes that users might add.

**E-mail Router configuration profile** (n)~ A profile that contains the information, such as the e-mail server name and type, that the Microsoft Dynamics CRM system needs to establish a functional E-mail Router.

**E-mail Router Configuration Wizard** (PN)~ A wizard that guides users in creating an incoming e-mail configuration, an outgoing e-mail configuration, and a link to an existing Microsoft Dynamics CRM deployment. After they install and configure these components using this wizard, the Microsoft Dynamics CRM E-mail Router will transport incoming and outgoing Microsoft Dynamics CRM e-mail.

**email server** (n)~ A computer that stores email messages.

**e-mail server** (n)~ A computer that stores email messages.

**e-mail settings** (n)~ Options that allow members to change their e-mail address, message delivery, community report delivery, requested notifications, and e-mail format.

**Email Settings page** (n)~ A web page where you specify email addresses that can create pages in your OneNote notebooks. When messages from an enabled email address are sent to me@onenote.com, OneNote creates a new page in your OneNote notebook on OneDrive.

**e-mail signature** (n)~ Text that is automatically added to outgoing e-mail messages, typically used to identify the sender.

**Email strategy** (PN)~ A company-level setting that allows the user to set whether emails in an email campaign will be sent as one email per contact or one email per email inbox (email ID). The choices are 'Send one email per contact' and 'Send one email per email ID.'

**Email Template** (n)~ A pre-written message that can be sent in response to a Ticket Action or a Business Rule.

**Email to OneNote** (PN)~ A feature that enables users to send content via email to their OneNote notebooks. Users must first enable their email addresses in the Email Settings page in OneNote. Then, they can email content to me@onenote.com, which automatically copies the content to a new page in their notebook.

**E-mail to Site** (PN)~ A feature that integrates E-mail and SharePoint functionality by enabling these applications to share certain data and management tasks.

**embed** (v)~ To insert information created in one program, such as a chart, an equation, an image, a video or a font, into another program or Web page.

**Embed** (v)~ The Sway card that allows users to embed content into their sway from the web.

**embed** ~ When adding an element from one document to another document. Example: A sound file is created in one document, then it is embedded in an HTML document for publication to the Web.

**embed a video** (v)~ To add a video to a blog entry by entering the embed code for the video.

**embed code** (n)~ HTML code that adds an object, such as a video, to a Web site, blog, or HTML page.

**Embed videos (PN)**~ A UI element that links to a text box where the user can enter the embed code to add a video to his or her blog.

**embedded audio clip (n)**~ An audio clip that has been inserted into another file or Web page.

**embedded chart (n)**~ A chart that is placed on a worksheet rather than on a separate chart sheet. Embedded charts are beneficial when you want to view or print a chart or a PivotChart report with its source data or other information in a worksheet.

**embedded controller (n)**~ The general class of microcontrollers used to support OEM-specific implementation, mainly in mobile environments. The embedded controller performs complex low-level functions through a simple interface to the host microprocessor(s).

**embedded controller interface (n)**~ A standard hardware and software communications interface between an operating system driver and an embedded controller, such as Smart Battery and AML code. This allows any operating system to provide a standard driver that can directly communicate with an embedded controller in the system, thus allowing other drivers to communicate with and use the resources of the system embedded controllers.

**embedded file (n)**~ Graphics, sounds, and other types of multimedia file that have been inserted in a Web page.

**embedded image (n)**~ A picture that is stored within a document rather than being linked to a source file outside of the document.

**embedded object (n)**~ An object created with one program and embedded into a document created by another. Embedding the object, rather than simply inserting or pasting it, ensures that the object retains its original format. If you double-click the embedded object, you can edit it with the toolbars and menus from the program used to create it.

**embedded picture (n)**~ A picture that is stored within a document rather than being linked to a source file outside of the document.

**embedded resource (n)**~ The files used by an application that are stored in binary format in the compiled application.

**Embedded Shell Launcher (PN)**~ A feature that allows the replacement of the Windows shell (explorer.exe) with a custom shell for specialized device scenarios.

**embedded style sheet (n)**~ A cascading style sheet that is embedded on a page. Styles in an embedded style sheet can be applied only to the page containing the style sheet and will extend or override styles in any external style sheet linked to the page.

**embedded system** ~ A specialized computer system that is part of a larger system or machine. Typically, an embedded system is housed on a single microprocessor board with the programs stored in ROM.

**embedded video clip (n)**~ A video clip that has been inserted into another file or Web page.

**emergency access code (n)**~ An emergency access code is a set of letters and numbers that can be included on your emergency profile wallet card or sheet.

**emergency call (n)**~ A call made to an emergency number.

**Emergency Callback Mode (PN)**~ A mode the phone goes into after a user calls an emergency number (ex: 911) and the call ends. When the phone is in this mode, only the

emergency operator can call the person on their phone, so that the emergency operator can call back or determine where the user is at. The phone is in this mode for about 5 minutes or until the user cancels out of the mode.

**emergency change request** (n)~ A change request that is used for urgent changes which should be implemented in less than, for example, 24 hours and cannot follow normal change process.

**Emergency Management Services** (n)~ Services that enable the administrator to interact with a system that might not be available through the usual network mechanisms.

**emergency number** (n)~ A telephone number that connects to a country or region's emergency system (for example, police and fire department).

**emergency phone number** (n)~ A telephone number that connects to a country or region's emergency system (for example, police and fire department).

**emergency profile** (n)~ An emergency profile contains key medical information that others can view when providing emergency treatment to you or a family member.

**emergency room** (n)~ The section of a health care facility staffed and equipped to provide rapid treatment for patients requiring immediate medical care.

**emissive material** (n)~ A type of material that causes the object to appear as if it is giving off light. The color of the light is determined by the color of the material.

**Emoji** ~ Similar to- emoticons, but instead of creating sideways 'faces' out of standard keyboard symbols, emoji use a special font where all the letters and symbols have been replaced with small pictures. Originally from Japan. However, if the device you are sending to doesn't support emoji, which many older devices don't, it will usually just leave them out altogether.

**emoticon** (n)~ A string of text characters that, when viewed sideways, form a face expressing a particular emotion.

**emoticon** (n)~ A small graphical symbol the user can insert into instant messages.

**Emoticon** ~ (EMOTion ICON)- A group of symbols used to indicate emotions in- email- or- newsgroups. The most popular is the- smiley- :- ) or :) (look at it sideways), but there are lots of variations including the sad face - :-( , the wink ;- ) , and the astonished face :-0 .

**Emphasize** (PN)~ The button in Sway that allows users to emphasize or deemphasize content in relationship to other content.

**employee** (n)~ A person who works for your company and receives payment for the work that he or she does.

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

**employee compensation** (n)~ Direct or indirect monetary and nonmonetary rewards offered to an employee by an organization.

**employee ID** (n)~ A unique alphanumeric identifier that is associated with an employee.

**employee type** (n)~ A category of employees for which a specific compensation plan is designed, such as Executive, Salaried, or Hourly.

**employer identification number** (n)~ In the United States, a 9-digit number that identifies a business entity to the government. A business must have an EIN if it has employees or meets other criteria specified by the federal government.

**Empower** (PN)~ A 12-month program that provides members of the Microsoft Partner Program with software licenses for various Microsoft products, an MSDN subscription, support newsgroups, etc.

**empty** (adj)~ The state of an uninitialized Variant variable (which returns a VarType of 0).

**empty console start page** (n)~ The start page that appears when no snap-ins have been added to a snap-in console (.msc file).

**empty GUID** (n)~ A 128-bit, 16-byte identification number that is represented by all zeros.

**EMS** (n)~ Services that enable the administrator to interact with a system that might not be available through the usual network mechanisms.

**emulate** (v)~ For a hardware or software system to behave in the same manner as another hardware or software system.

**emulate / emulation** ~ a program or device that has the ability to imitate another.

**emulate / emulation** ~ A method by which an imitating system can accept the same data, execute the same computer programs and achieve the same results as the original system.-

**emulator** (n)~ Hardware or software designed to make one type of computer or component act as if it were another. By means of an emulator, a computer can run software written for another machine. In a network, microcomputers might emulate terminals in order to communicate with mainframes.

**en dash** (n)~ The -€“ character, based on the width of an uppercase N and used primarily as a connecting element, especially with numbers.

**EN DASH** (n)~ The -€“ character, based on the width of an uppercase N and used primarily as a connecting element, especially with numbers.

**enable** (v)~ To activate or turn on.

**Enable device syncing in Digital Image Library** (v)~ A checkbox that turns the Device Syncing feature on or off. If it is off, no UI is exposed to the user.

**Enable for Yammer** (PN)~ Control in the Post Rule Configurations area that allows records to have Yammer posts.

**Enable opting in for marketing emails** (PN)~ A company-level setting where the admin can allow new contacts to choose (opt in) to receive future promotions and offers from the company.

**Enable Referential Integrity** (PN)~ A property that enables referential integrity.

**encapsulated PostScript** (n)~ A Post-Script file format that can be used as an independent entity. The EPS image must be incorporated into the Post-Script output of an application such as a desktop publisher. Many high-quality clip-art packages consist of such images.

**encapsulating security payload** (n)~ A standard for providing integrity and confidentiality to IP (Internet Protocol) datagrams. In some circumstances, it can also provide authentication to IP datagrams.

**encapsulation** (n)~ The ability of an object to hide its internal data and methods, making only the intended parts of the object programmatically accessible.

**encapsulation** (n)~ The method used to pass data from one protocol over a network within a different protocol. Data from one protocol is wrapped with the header of a different protocol. Encapsulation is described in RFC 1483.

**encapsulation** ~ A software design technique in which data and procedures related to the data are undled together within a single entity, called the object.

**encipherment** (n)~ The process of converting readable data (plaintext) into a coded form (ciphertext) to prevent it from being read by an unauthorized party.

**encode** (v)~ To convert audio and video content to a specified digital format, usually involving compression technology or encryption technology.

**encoder** (n)~ In general, any hardware or software that encodes information: that is, converts the information to a particular form or format. For example, the Windows Media Encoder converts audio and video to a form that can be streamed to clients over a network.

**encoding** (n)~ The process of turning data into a stream of bits. Encoding is part of the serialization process that converts data into a stream of ones and zeros.

**encoding agreement** (n)~ An agreement between the business profiles of two trading partners to use a specific encoding protocol (X12 or EDIFACT) while exchanging messages.

**encoding class** (n)~ A class which represents a character encoding.

**Encoding Data Processed (GB)** (PN)~ The unit of measure for the amount of encoded Media Services data.

**encoding protocol** (n)~ A protocol that governs the structure and content of a business-to-business message. The encoding protocol settings for a business profile define the encoding protocol that a business division uses to send and receive business-to-business messages. Some examples of encoding protocols are X12, EDIFACT, HIPAA, and EANCOM.

**encoding reserved unit** (n)~ A resource unit reserved for encoding tasks.

**encounter** (n)~ An one-on-one meeting between a patient and a health professional.

**encryption** ~ The process of converting data into an unreadable format so that unauthorized views of the data can be blocked.

**encrypt** (v)~ To programmatically disguise content to hide its substance.

**Encrypt** (PN)~ An item in a drop-down list that a user sees when taking action to encrypt a message.

**Encrypt rule option** (n)~ An option reached from the Rule Management area of the Policy Filter page for outbound mail. With this rule, e-mail messages that are sent by users in the organization can be encrypted automatically based on rule matching by subject and message keywords, regular expressions, sending and receiving e-mail address, and domains.

**Encrypt, encryption** ~ Coding data so that it can't be read by- hackers- etc when transmitted over the internet. For example, any reputable website selling goods by credit card will encrypt your credit card number and personal details.

**encrypted data** (n)~ Data that has been converted from plaintext into ciphertext.

Encrypted messages are used to disguise the content of a message when it is sent or stored.

**Encrypted E-mail service** (PN)~ A feature that enables customers who subscribe to the Hosted Encryption service to send and receive encrypted e-mail messages by using the Zero Download Messenger Web site.

**Encrypting File System** (n)~ A Microsoft file-based encryption technology that enables users to encrypt files and folders on NTFS volumes. EFS helps protect the confidentiality



of data by ensuring that only authorized users can decrypt the encrypted files or folders.

**encryption** (n)~ The process of converting readable data (plaintext) into a coded form (ciphertext) to prevent it from being read by an unauthorized party.

**Encryption Control Protocol** (n)~ The Network Control Protocol for negotiating the use of encryption over PPP links. ECP is defined in RFC 1968.

**encryption key** (n)~ A bit string that is used in conjunction with an encryption algorithm to encrypt and decrypt data.

**encryption provider** (n)~ Software that provides encryption for sensitive data, such as passwords, in applications.

**encryption setting** (n)~ A configuration element that specifies a type of encryption, such as 128-, 56-, or 40-bit encryption.

**encumbrance** (n)~ A commitment made by legal entities to reserve budget funds for expenditure obligations.

**end** (v)~ To stop communications or a network connection.

**End** (PN)~ A menu item that initiates the process of terminating a phone call.

**End** (PN)~ A participating entity in an association.

**end** (v)~ To end a phone call.

**end a call** (v)~ To end a phone call.

**end address** (n)~ The last valid address within a range of IP addresses.

**end call** (PN)~ An infotip for the button on the phone and video controls that ends the conversation.

**end cap** (n)~ For paths that contain unconnected ends, such as lines, the end of a stroke. You can change the way the stroke looks at each end by applying one of four end cap styles: flat cap, round cap, square cap, and triangle cap.

**end date** (n)~ The date on which a schedule or task ends.

**end date parameter** (n)~ A parameter to set an end date.

**end date-based** (adj)~ Pertaining to a computer running FlexGo technology that meters computer usage until a defined usage expiration date. The usage expiration date can be extended by days or months, on a recurring basis.

**end mark** (n)~ A symbol that designates the end of some entity, such as a file or word processing document.

**end name** (n)~ A name that appears as a text string near the end of a binary association. It indicates the role played by the class attached to the association end, so each end can have its own end name.

**end of day procedure** (n)~ A retail accounting procedure for a register at the end of the business day.

**End of Line** (n)~ A menu item that allows the user to choose a character with which to search for the end of a line.

**end of shift procedure** (n)~ A retail accounting procedure for the end of a cashier's shift.

**end of support** (n)~ The date when Microsoft no longer provides automatic fixes, updates, or online technical assistance.

**end panel** (n)~ The panel that covers a short side of a central processing unit or Surface unit.

**end tag** (n)~ A tag that closes an element: `</>`. An end tag follows the syntax `</Name>`,

where Name matches the element name declared in the start tag.

**End the call** (oth)~ An infotip for the Hang Up button. The Hang Up button is a button on Phone Controls and Audio Controls.

**end user** (n)~ The ultimate user of a computer or computer application in its finished, marketable form.

**endnote** (n)~ A reference that follows the body text. An endnote consists of two linked parts: the note reference mark and the corresponding note text.

**end-of-file** (n)~ A value returned by an I/O routine when the end of a file (or, in some cases, an error) is encountered.

**end-of-sector marker** (n)~ A two-byte data structure written at the end of the boot sector after the bootstrap code. Used by the bootstrap loader to determine that the end of boot sector has been reached.

**endorsement key** (n)~ A key pair, consisting of a public key and a private key, which is used to verify that a TPM is genuine.

**endpoint** (n)~ Either of the handles that appear at the beginning or end of a selected line, arc, or other one-dimensional (1-D) shape.

**endpoint** (n)~ A company or entity that participates in a business-to-business (B2B) or application-to-application (A2A) data exchange.

**endpoint** (n)~ The logical representation of a location, typically expressed in URL form, providing a physical address for data received or sent.

**endpoint** (n)~ A device connected to a computer network.

**endpoint** (n)~ A construct that consists of an address, a binding, and a contract used for communicating with a WCF service.

**endpoint** (n)~ A consumer in a Web Part connection that receives data from a provider, used in connections for PerformancePoint Web Parts.

**endpoint action data policy** (n)~ A policy that determines which XML elements in a document are valid for a particular action associated with an endpoint.

**endpoint action policy** (n)~ A policy that determines which actions are valid for a particular endpoint.

**endpoint address** (n)~ A uniform resource identifier (URI) that specifies the location of an endpoint. Every endpoint has an address associated with it, which is used to locate and identify the endpoint.

**endpoint mapper** (n)~ A service on a remote procedure call (RPC) server that maintains a database of dynamic endpoints and allows clients to map an interface/object UUID pair to a local dynamic endpoint.

**Endpoint Protection** (PN)~ A security solution that helps enhance the security of client computers by providing real-time protection against potential threats; keeping malicious software, or malware, definitions up-to-date; and automatically running scans.

**Endpoint Protection Manager** (PN)~ A security role that grants permissions to administrative users so that they can define and monitor security policies.

**Endpoint Protection point** (n)~ A site system role that Configuration Manager uses to accept the Endpoint Protection license terms and to configure the default membership for Microsoft Active Protection Service.

**end-to-edge** (adj)~ Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a QoS signaling path that

traverses an underlying network from an end host to the edge node of a domain (or from an edge node to an end host).

**end-to-end authentication** (n)~ An authentication method in which credentials are validated at the endpoints instead of at a central server.

**end-user license** (n)~ The license that enables end users to consume protected content.

**end-user recovery** (n)~ A feature that enables an end user to independently recover data by retrieving a shadow copy. This feature requires the shadow copy client software.

**End-User Spam Notification** (PN)~ An email message that contains a spam report for individual users who don't have access to quarantine or the junk email folder.

**e-newsletter** (n)~ A newsletter sent by e-mail to educate, alert, and persuade recipients, known as subscribers, about a company, its products, and other communications messages. This type of campaign is part of an integrated set of electronic marketing techniques.

**enforcement mode** (n)~ A mode determined by the level of network access granted to noncompliant computers. There are three available enforcement modes: reporting mode, deferred enforcement, and full enforcement.

**enforcement period** (n)~ The length of time that a provisioning packet is valid. It determines the frequency with which the Provisioning Server will automatically generate a new provisioning packet. Used only with automated subscription renewal.

**engagement** (n)~ The users' reaction to a product or service that is perceived as valuable. When a product or service engages users, they want to interact with it and continue doing so.

**engagement** (n)~ A measure of how long a user watched a video delivered by the Web server.

**engagement manager** (n)~ An employee who is responsible for closing services sales opportunities and developing new customer engagement opportunities.

**engine** (n)~ A system component that provides complex capability and performs operations on objects.

**engine adapter** (n)~ An adapter that performs various core biometric operations: cleanup of sensor data, feature extraction, template generation, matching, and indexing. These functions can either be implemented by software in the engine adapter, or by the engine adapter making use of some piece of processing hardware.

**Engine Input File** (n)~ A compiled version of a document schema. The EIF is used to expedite translations for distribution among other users in a closed user group. The EIF is automatically compiled whenever an XML Schema Definition language (XSD) schema is generated or edited, using BizTalk Server.

**English Assistance** (PN)~ A set of integrated linguistic references and resources that are designed to help Office users for whom English is not a first language to write better English text.

**enhance** (v)~ To automatically correct and improve the user's photos with adjustments to color, contrast, red eye, straightening, and more.

**enhanced** (adj)~ Possessing improved, advanced, or more sophisticated features.

**Enhanced 9-1-1** (n)~ A service that provides information about the location of a caller who calls 9-1-1.

**enhanced audio CD** (n)~ An audio CD that contains both audio and other multimedia



content.

**Enhanced Document Availability** (n)~ A set of Microsoft Exchange features that offers increased access to documents even when the documents are located on an internal network or the software required to view the documents is not installed on the client computer.

**enhanced DVD movie** (n)~ A DVD from which the video section can be played on the DVD set top box. When inserted in the PC, the user can access additional features such as games, web links etc.

**enhanced federation** (n)~ An organization-to-organization federation using DNS-SRV resolution to identify the Access Proxy or Access Edge Server for each partner.

**enhanced folder** (n)~ A folder in a backward-compatible document library that supports document management tasks such as check-in, check-out, versioning, approval, and publishing.

**enhanced hunt group** (n)~ A workflow which supports an announcement message and business hours support in addition to the basic hunt group workflow.

**enhanced key usage** (n)~ An extended property value that specifies the uses for which a certificate is valid.

**enhanced presence** (n)~ The capability of publishing customized status information that depends on a presence subscriber's relationship to the source of the status information.

**enhanced presenter controls** (n)~ A collection of Lync Meeting host and presenter controls that optimizes for the type of meeting, size of audience, content, and/or video sources available to participants.

**Enhanced ScreenTip** (n)~ A new type of ScreenTip that is larger and can contain more detailed information, including graphics.

**enhanced security** (n)~ The security type that is used to describe the encrypted protocol used by Application Virtualization to provide secure communications on the various virtual application streaming deliveries leveraging Real Time Streaming Protocol Secure (RTSPS).

**enhanced security** (n)~ A security type that helps prevent unauthorized persons from discerning that a user is going to the Windows Live sign-in page. Otherwise, an unauthorized person might be able to intercept and manipulate the code on the sign-in page, which could result in user information being transmitted to an unauthorized website.

**Enhanced Single File** (PN)~ A mechanism that enables IntelliSense, browsing and other features for standalone files that are not part of an existing project.

**Enhanced Storage** (PN)~ A Windows feature that provides an interface following the IEEE 1667 industry standard to lock devices with a password and allow companies to manage Enhanced Storage devices using Windows Group Policy.

**Enhanced Storage device** (n)~ A storage device that provides storage function and authentication. Such devices are usually small form-factor devices such as USB thumb drives.

**Enhanced Windows Metafile** (n)~ An enhanced 32-bit vector graphics format for Windows-compatible computers used mostly as a clip art format in word-processing documents.

**enlightenment** (n)~ An enhancement made to the operating system to help reduce the cost

of certain operating system functions like memory management.

**enlist** (v)~ To associate an orchestration with the physical environment in which it will run.

**enlistment** (n)~ The process of associating an orchestration with the physical environment in which it will run.

**enlistment object** (n)~ An object that represents the relationship between a resource manager and a transaction object on which the resource manager has enlisted.

**enqueue** (v)~ To place (an item) in a queue.

**enrich** (v)~ To add to or augment data that is in the system, usually from an outside data service provider.

**enroll** (v)~ To add an instance of SQL Server to the set of SQL Server instances managed by a utility control point.

**enroll** (v)~ To register for a class or academic program.

**enrollment** (n)~ The process of requesting, receiving, and installing a certificate.

**Enrollment Agent** (n)~ A user account used to request smart card certificates on behalf of another user account. A specific certificate template is applied to an Enrollment Agent.

**Enrollment for Microsoft Azure** (PN)~ An Enterprise Agreement licensing program that allows organizations to subscribe to, and manage, Microsoft Azure services under a single agreement.

**enrollment point** (n)~ A Configuration Manager site system role that uses PKI certificates to complete mobile device enrollment and provision Intel AMT-based computers.

**enrollment proxy point** (n)~ A Configuration Manager site system role that manages enrollment requests from mobile devices so that they can be managed by Configuration Manager.

**enter** (v)~ To enter information by means of the keyboard or other input method.

**enter gesture** (n)~ In Tablet PC Input Panel, an action gesture that performs the same action as pressing the ENTER key on the keyboard.

**ENTER key** (n)~ The key that is used at the end of a line or command to instruct the computer to process the command or text. In word processing programs, the Enter key is used at the end of a paragraph. Also called: Return key.

**Enter phone URI** (v)~ An option in the Manually Configure Phone Integration dialog box where the user enters his phone number in the required format. To access this dialog box, click the Configure button in the Options dialog box, on the Accounts tab.

**Enter remote call control URI** (v)~ An option in the Manually Configure Phone Integration dialog box where the user enters his phone number in the required format. To access this dialog box, click the Configure button in the Options dialog box, on the Accounts tab.

**entered field** (n)~ A field in which you may type or edit information.

**enterprise** (n)~ An organization with more than 1000 employees and more than 500 personal computers.

**Enterprise 2015** (PN)~ The edition of Visual Studio 2015 including all of the features available with the development tools to build mission-critical enterprise solutions.

**enterprise application integration** (n)~ The process of coordinating the operation of the various programs, databases, and existing technologies of a business or enterprise so that

they function as an efficient, business-wide system.

**Enterprise Application Integration (PN)**~ One of the integration services in Microsoft Azure that enables connections between different systems using multiple and varied message formats.

**enterprise CA (n)**~ A computer service that issues digital certificates that can only be used inside a business or organization.

**enterprise certification authority (n)**~ A computer service that issues digital certificates that can only be used inside a business or organization.

**Enterprise Cloud Suite (PN)**~ The offer for commercial companies that includes Office 365 Enterprise E3, the Enterprise Mobility Suite and Windows Enterprise SA.

**Enterprise Collaboration (n)**~ The capability of working together within an organization that may encompass the use of a collaboration platform, enterprise social networking tools, a corporate intranet and the public Internet.

**Enterprise Edition pool (n)**~ One or more computers running Office Communications Server Enterprise Edition, that share user data through a common back-end SQL database.

**Enterprise Edition pool, consolidated configuration (n)**~ A configuration where IIS and all internal conferencing, IM, and presence services, except the back-end database, are collocated on the Front End Servers. The back-end database is hosted on a separate server running SQL Server.

**Enterprise Edition pool, expanded configuration (n)**~ A configuration including separate servers for IIS, Front End, A/V Conferencing, Web Conferencing, and SQL Server. Note that in all configurations, IM Conferencing (group IM) and Telephony Conferencing Services are always collocated on the Front End server.

**enterprise global template (n)**~ A collection of default settings, such as views, tables, and fields, that are used by all projects across the organization. These settings exist within a special project in Project Server.

**Enterprise Integration Platform (n)**~ The environment in which enterprise application integration occurs. This scenario is actually a class of scenarios grouped together as a single scenario.

**enterprise license (n)**~ A license that authorizes protection of both file and application resources on a single computer.

**enterprise metadata (n)**~ Metadata pertaining to content across an enterprise.

**Enterprise Mobility Suite (PN)**~ The offer that includes Microsoft Azure Active Directory Premium, Microsoft Intune, and Microsoft Azure Rights Management.

**Enterprise Mode (PN)**~ A compatibility mode that runs on Internet Explorer 11 on Windows 8.1 Update and Windows 7 devices.

**Enterprise Mode Site List Manager (PN)**~ A GUI tool used to create and manage lists that tell Internet Explorer 11 which websites to run in Enterprise Mode.

**enterprise portal (n)**~ A Web site that provides a single point of entry for internal and external users of an organization to access a wide variety of business information.

**enterprise project (n)**~ A project that is stored in Project Server to ensure information integrity. To make changes to an enterprise project, users with access permissions are required to check it in and out from Project Server.

**Enterprise Project Management (PN)**~ A Partner Portal specialization that helps

companies improve their ability to manage and align projects, allocate and balance resources, and track and report on projects and tasks. Solutions are based on Microsoft Office Project Server 2007, Project Portfolio Server 2007, and Project Professional 2007.

**enterprise project management** (n)~ The generic field of organizational development that supports organizations in managing in an integrated fashion and adapting to changes.

**enterprise resource** (n)~ A resource that is part of an organization's entire list of resources. Enterprise resources can be shared across projects.

**enterprise resource management** (n)~ The business area related to managing the financial, human, and physical assets and resources of a company. Software solutions are designed and implemented specifically to manage these assets and resources.

**Enterprise Search** (PN)~ A search engine that enables users to search data from disparate sources across an organization. It is a shared service that provides extensive and extensible content gathering, indexing, and querying. This service supports full-text searching using a Structured Query Language (SQL)-based query syntax, and provides a keyword syntax to support keyword searches.

**enterprise service-oriented architecture** (n)~ The SAP blueprint for services-based, enterprise-scaled business solutions that offer increased levels of adaptability, flexibility and openness required to reduce total cost of ownership.

**enterprise SOA** (n)~ The SAP blueprint for services-based, enterprise-scaled business solutions that offer increased levels of adaptability, flexibility and openness required to reduce total cost of ownership.

**enterprise social network** (n)~ A social network used for private communication within organizations or between organizational members and pre-designated groups.

**Enterprise Storage** (n)~ Computer data storage designed to meet the requirements of modern enterprises and other medium and large-sized organizations. Enterprise storage can be used to describe a variety of technologies that provide storage at larger scales than consumer and small business solutions, and offer higher levels of resiliency, reliability, performance, and flexibility. Modern enterprise storage often includes some connection to cloud services.

**enterprise user** (n)~ A user who has an identity in Active Directory Domain Services.

**Enterprise Voice** (PN)~ Implementation by Microsoft of VoIP telephony based on the industry-standard SIP protocol.

**Enterprise Voice client** (n)~ A voice client that is part of the Enterprise Voice solution from Microsoft; for example, Lync or Office Communicator.

**enterprise wiki** (n)~ A wiki that allows people across a company or organization to capture and share knowledge using a solution that is integrated into and enhanced by their SharePoint environment.

**enterprise-level project** (n)~ A major project that is related to an organization, such as a team coordination project or a project created to establish consistency across the organization.

**entertainment** (n)~ Amusement, pleasure, or diversion.

**entertainment** (PN)~ An app category that seeks to amuse users or provide access to entertainment media.

**Entertainment** (PN)~ An MSN site allows the user to explore entertainment articles,

galleries, news and reviews on top stars and celebrities.

**Entertainment** (PN)~ An app category that seeks to amuse users or provide access to entertainment media.

**Entertainment Software Rating Board** (n)~ A self-regulatory body which independently applies and enforces interactive game ratings adopted by the industry in the United States.

**entire failover set** (n)~ Within a given availability group, the set of all availability replicas whose operational state is currently ONLINE, regardless of availability mode and of failover mode.

**entitlement** (n)~ In a service contract, defines the amount and type of support a customer should receive.

**Entitlement Channel** (PN)~ A drop-down list from which users can select the method of distribution (for a campaign activity), or the method of how a customer's case will be handled (for an entitlement).

**entity** (n)~ An object (such as a customer, item, or employee) that shares a set of defined attributes or characteristics, and that is used to manage rules for data.

**entity** (n)~ In Reporting Services, a logical collection of model items, including source fields, roles, folders, and expressions, presented in familiar business terms.

**entity** (n)~ A class or object that represents application data such as customers, products, and orders.

**entity** (n)~ The representation of all the instances of a particular record. When changes are made to a record type, those changes will affect all individual records of that type.

**entity** (n)~ An object that can be uniquely identified.

**entity container** (n)~ A container of specified entity sets and association sets that will be implemented in a specified namespace.

**Entity Data Model** (PN)~ A data model for defining application data as sets of entities and relationships to which CLR types and storage structures can be mapped.

**Entity Data Model schema** (n)~ An XML text file that describes entity and relationship types. The schema also defines a container within which instances of these types are logically organized.

**Entity Designer** (PN)~ A tool that enables point-and-click modification of an .edmx file, visually creating and modifying entities, associations, mappings, and inheritance relationships as well as validating an .edmx file.

**entity extraction** (n)~ The process of extracting information from unstructured text in an item and storing that information as additional managed properties for the item.

**entity extractor** (n)~ A content processing feature that extracts information from unstructured text in an item and stores that information as additional managed properties for the item. The additional managed properties can be used to refine results.

**Entity Framework** (PN)~ A set of technologies that supports development of data-oriented software applications by enabling developers to work with conceptual models that are mapped to logical schemas in data sources.

**Entity Framework Code First Migrations** (PN)~ A feature that allows a database created by Code First to be incrementally changed as a developer's Code First model evolves.

**Entity Framework Designer** (PN)~ A tool that enables point-and-click modification of



an .edmx file, visually creating and modifying entities, associations, mappings, and inheritance relationships as well as validating an .edmx file.

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

**Entity Hours (in 100s)** (PN)~ The unit of measure of time that Service Bus entities are being used.

**entity integrity** (n)~ A state in which every row of every table can be uniquely identified.

**entity key** (n)~ A reference to an entity of a specific entity type.

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

**entity relationship** (n)~ A relationship between records of one record type and records of another record type. An entity relationship is represented in both the structure of the Microsoft Dynamics CRM database and the user interface. A custom entity relationship may be created. There are three types of custom entity relationship: N:1, 1:N, and N:N.

**entity set** (n)~ A logical container for entities of a given type and its subtypes mapped to tables in a database.

**Entity SQL** (PN)~ A storage-independent dialect of SQL that works directly with conceptual entity schemas and that supports entity data model features such as inheritance and relationships.

**entity type** (n)~ The specification for a data type that includes a named set of properties and represents a top-level item in a data model.

**EntityClient** (PN)~ A storage-independent ADO.NET data provider that contains classes such as EntityConnection, EntityCommand, and EntityDataReader.

**entry** (n)~ The lowest level element in the registry.

**entry** (n)~ The process of inputting information.

**entry animation effect** (n)~ An animation effect that is applied to text or pictures entering a PowerPoint presentation.

**entry criteria** (n)~ A set of circumstances that must be present before an effort can begin successfully

**entry page** (n)~ The page on which a visitor entered a web site (e.g. Home page, About Us page, or Contact Us page).

**entry page count** (n)~ The number of visitors who entered a web site on a particular page on that site.

**entry point** (n)~ An interface provided by the system that might also be used to gain access to the assets or resources of a system.

**entry point** (n)~ The top-level function that is the point from which Application Performance Monitoring (APM) begins measuring the processing time of a transaction. A separate performance event is generated for each entry point whose processing time exceeds the alerting threshold set for it.

**entry pruning** (n)~ The process of removing entries from the catalog.

**entry type** (n)~ The kind of tool used to store Account History, Business Contact History or Opportunity (for example, an e-mail message, note, task, or appointment). The type of utility used to store an entry.

**enumerated data type** (n)~ A data type consisting of a sequence of named values given in a particular order.

**enumerated field** (n)~ A type of field whose content is selected from a list of predefined

choices. For example, in the Accrue At field you can select the way resource costs are accrued from a list that includes Start, Prorated, and End.

**enumerated type** (n)~ A user-defined type consisting of a set of named constants called enumerators.

**enumeration** (n)~ A list of named constants.

**enumerator** (n)~ A system component that discovers PnP devices based on a PnP hardware standard. For Microsoft Windows 2000 and later, these tasks are carried out by PnP Bus Drivers in partnership with the PnP manager. A device is typically enumerated by its parent bus driver, such as the PCI or PCMCIA bus driver. Some devices are enumerated by a bus filter driver, such as the ACPI Driver.

**enumerator** (n)~ An object or routine for traversing the items in a list, array, collection, or stream one at a time.

**envelope** (n)~ A structured set of information that wraps and accompanies an instance message, often describing delivery and processing information. Envelopes can be nested.

**envelope** (n)~ Header and footer information, or header information only, which encapsulates or precedes document data for transport.

**envelope journaling** (n)~ A type of message journaling in which the original unaltered message is included as an attachment in the journal report.

**envelope schema** (n)~ A type of schema that specifies the structure of an envelope, using several extra properties that are specific to envelopes and which specify information such as identifying the envelope contents in an enveloped data stream.

**envelopes formula** (n)~ A financial formula that calculates envelopes' above and below a moving average using a specified percentage as the shift. The envelopes indicator is used to create signals for buying and selling. You can specify the percentage the formula uses to calculate the envelopes.'

**environment** (n)~ A global context in which to access data.

**environment** (n)~ A set of roles that are required to run a specific application and the machines to be used for each role.

**environment** (n)~ One of two deployment destinations within a Microsoft Azure cloud service: staging or production.

**environment snapshot** (n)~ A file-based snapshot of the state, disk data, and configuration of all virtual machines in an environment at a specific point in time.

**environment template** (n)~ A resource, consisting of virtual machines, that is stored in a team project library share and can be used to create new virtual environments.

**environment variable** (n)~ One of a set of dynamic values maintained by the operating system that provides configuration and status information.

**environment viewer** (n)~ An application that enables a user to start, pause, stop, or create a snapshot of the virtual machines in an environment.

**environmental sensor** (n)~ A category of sensor that tracks environmental changes such as temperature, atmospheric pressure, humidity, wind speed and wind direction.

**EOF** (n)~ A value returned by an I/O routine when the end of a file (or, in some cases, an error) is encountered.

**EP** (oth)~ A Web site that provides a single point of entry for internal and external users of an organization to access a wide variety of business information.

**EPC** (n)~ A standard for electronically marking products so that they can be tracked by using radio frequency identification (RFID). An EPC is 96 bits divided into four partitions: header, manager number, object class, and serial number.

**EPC** (PN)~ An international non-profit association that supports and promotes the Single Euro Payments Area (SEPA) banking industry initiative.

**EPE** (adj)~ A Lean- concept- that is used to establish- a regular repeating production cycle.

**epilog** (n)~ The machine code that follows the last executable statement of an assembly language routine, up to and including the return instruction. This code restores preserved register values, releases the allocated stack frame, and returns to the calling routine.

**episode** (n)~ One in a series of broadcasts belonging to a TV show or podcast.

**EPM** (n)~ The generic field of organizational development that supports organizations in managing in an integrated fashion and adapting to changes.

**epoch** (n)~ The period in which a domain has a specific name.

**EPS** (n)~ A Post-Script file format that can be used as an independent entity. The EPS image must be incorporated into the Post-Script output of an application such as a desktop publisher. Many high-quality clip-art packages consist of such images.

**eQoS** (n)~ A group policy setting that alleviates network congestion issues by enabling central management of Windows Vista network traffic. Without requiring changes to applications, you can define flexible policies to prioritize the Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) marking and throttle rate.

**equal sign** (n)~ The = character.

**Equation** (PN)~ A SmartArt graphic layout used to show sequential steps or tasks that depict a plan or result. The last Level 1 line of text appears after the equals sign (=). Works best with Level 1 text only.

**Equation Builder** (n)~ A feature that allows creation of mathematical formulas in documents, including the insertion of mathematical symbols inside designated math zones' which perform automatic formatting to convert fractions

**Equation Editor** (PN)~ A feature that allows the user to build complex equations by picking symbols from a toolbar and typing variables and numbers.

**equijoin** (n)~ A join in which the values in the columns being joined are compared for equality, and all columns are included in the results.

**equipment** (n)~ The tools or assets used to perform a service activity.

**equipment mailbox** (n)~ A type of resource mailbox that is assigned to a non-location-specific resource such as a laptop projector, microphone, or company car. Equipment mailboxes can be included as resources in meeting requests, providing a simple and efficient way to utilize resources for an organization.

**equirectangular projection** (n)~ In a map report item, a very simple equidistant cylindrical projection in which the horizontal coordinate is the longitude and the vertical coordinate is the latitude.-

**equity** (n)~ The owners' rights or claims to the assets of a business.

**equity** (n)~ The net worth of an organization after deducting liabilities from assets.

**equivalence class** (n)~ A regular expression of the form [= expr =] where expr is a collating symbol. The characters that expr matches are added to the surrounding bracket

expression.

**equivalent dial plan group** (n)~ A container object in Active Directory that holds equivalent dial plans that are from separate Active Directory forests.

**equivalent objects** (n)~ Different files (for example, .vhd files) on which a user has set the same family and release properties to indicate that the different files are related.

**ER** (n)~ The section of a health care facility staffed and equipped to provide rapid treatment for patients requiring immediate medical care.

**erase** (v)~ To remove data permanently from a storage medium. This is usually done by replacing existing data with zeros or meaningless text or, in magnetic media, by disturbing the magnetic particles' physical arrangement, either with the erase head or with a large magnet.

**E-reader** (PN)~ The Books & reference subcategory containing apps to help you to read electronic copies of books.

**Erlang** ~ In telecommunications, a unit of traffic intensity. One Erlang is the intensity at which one traffic path would be continuously occupied.

**ERP** (n)~ An approach to business information management that relies on integrated application software to provide data on all aspects of the enterprise, such as manufacturing, finance, inventory, human resources, sales, and so on. The objective of Enterprise Resource Planning software is to provide data, when and as needed, to enable a business to monitor and control its overall operation.

**error** (n)~ A value or condition that is not consistent with the true, specified, or expected value or condition.

**error bar** (n)~ Usually used in statistical or scientific data, an error bar shows the potential error or degree of uncertainty relative to each data marker in a series.

**Error Checking** (n)~ An Excel feature that identifies invalid worksheet data, formulas, or formatting and proposes corrections.

**error code** (n)~ One of four fields of an SCODE. It is a unique number that is assigned to represent the error or warning.

**error code** (n)~ A return code that begins with E\_ or DB\_E\_ and indicates that the method failed completely and was unable to do any useful work. Usually indicates a programming error.

**error correction** (n)~ In Windows Media Player, a process to ensure that digital audio data is read from the CD-ROM drive accurately during playback or copying. Using error correction can prevent undesirable noises that are not part of the original material.

**error correction** (n)~ A process for correcting invalid values in a spreadsheet formula or function.

**error detection** (n)~ A technique for detecting when data is lost during transmission. This allows the software to recover lost data by notifying the transmitting computer that it needs to retransmit the data.

**error handling** (n)~ The process of dealing with errors (or exceptions) as they arise during the running of a program. Some programming languages, such as C++, Ada, and Eiffel, have features that aid in error handling.

**Error List** (n)~ A window that helps you speed application development by displaying errors, warnings and messages produced as you edit and compile code.

**Error List (PN)**~ The name of a pane that shows T-SQL syntax or dependency errors.

**error log (n)**~ A file that lists errors that were encountered during an operation.

**error message (n)**~ A message from the system or a program advising the user of a problem that requires human intervention in order to be solved.

**error notification (n)**~ A notification that temporarily appears to users to indicate that an application that is running in the background failed or stopped responding. An error notification does not cause the computer, device, or Surface unit to stop working or to display the full-screen out-of-order screen.

**error number (n)**~ A whole number in the range 0 - 65,535 that corresponds to the Number property setting of the Err object. When combined with the Description property setting of the Err object, this number represents a particular error message.

**error reporting (n)**~ A feature that automatically captures key information at the time of a program or system crash and allows users to report the collected information.

**error screen (n)**~ A screen that indicates that the current application failed or stopped responding so the computer, device, or Surface unit will stop working. The error screen appears temporarily and then transitions to the out-of-order screen.

**error state number (n)**~ A number associated with SQL Server messages that helps Microsoft support engineers find the specific code location that issued the message.

**error string (n)**~ A string from the system or a program advising the user of a problem that may require human intervention in order to be solved.

**Error tab (n)**~ In Setup wizards for Virtual Machine Manager, a tab that provides details about the error condition that caused an installation to fail.

**error trapping (n)**~ The process of writing a function, program, or procedure such that it is capable of continuing execution despite an error condition.

**error value (n)**~ A value shown in Excel when there is an error in a formula, for example #VALUE! or #REF!.

**ESC key (n)**~ A keyboard key that sends the escape (ESC) character to the computer. Often this key moves the user back one level in the menu structure or exits the program.

**escalated approver (n)**~ A configuration element of an approval activity: the e-mail address of a user who will receive approval request messages if the approvers fail to respond.

**escalation (n)**~ The process of delegating a task if the user has not acted on the task in the allotted time frame.

**escalation path (n)**~ A series of workflow escalation actions that can be taken to complete a workflow work item when it cannot be complete by the current assignee.

**escape character (n)**~ A single character that suppresses any special meaning of the character that follows it.

**escape sequence (n)**~ A character combination consisting of an escape character, usually a backslash, followed by a letter or by a combination of digits.

**ESE (PN)**~ A method that defines a low-level API to the underlying database structures in Exchange Server. Extensible Storage Engine is also used by other databases, such as the Active Directory directory service database.

**ESP (n)**~ A standard for providing integrity and confidentiality to IP (Internet Protocol) datagrams. In some circumstances, it can also provide authentication to IP datagrams.



**Espresso Database file** (n)~ A LocStudio file of software strings and other resources (e.g., product information, binary data, graphics, sizing information) created to localize a particular product.

**ESR** (n)~ A payment order with reference number in Swiss banking.

**ESRB** (n)~ A self-regulatory body which independently applies and enforces interactive game ratings adopted by the industry in the United States.

**Essentials management server** (n)~ The computer on which the server components of System Center Essentials are deployed.

**estimate** (n)~ A formal offer for products or services, proposed at specific prices and related payment terms.

**estimate at completion** (n)~ The expected total cost of a task or project, based on performance as of the status date. EAC is calculated as follows:  $EAC = ACWP + (BAC - BCWP)/CPI$ .

**estimated cost** (n)~ The approximate cost incurred in the performance of an activity.

**estimated duration** (n)~ A duration for which you have only enough information to determine a tentative value. So that its status is clearly visible, an estimated duration is clearly marked by a question mark immediately following the duration unit.

**ETF Movers** (PN)~ Exchange-traded funds that have shown high trading activity.

**Ethernet** (PN)~ A networking standard that uses cables to provide network access. Ethernet is the most widely installed technology for connecting computers.

**Ethernet** ~ The system used to connect computers to a- network- or the internet with a physical cable, including most- broadband- internet connections. Usually much faster than a wireless connection.

**ethernet** ~ Baseband LAN specification invented by Xerox Corporation and developed jointly by Xerox, Intel, and Digital Equipment Corporation. Ethernet networks use CSMA/CD and run over a variety of cable types at 10- Mbps.- more...

**Ethernet address** (n)~ A 12-digit hexadecimal address that is preprogrammed into a computer's network adapter, and that uniquely identifies that computer on the network.

**Ethical Hacker** ~ The dream job for a generation of hackers: A company paying you to break into its network. By simulating attacks from the net or from an internal source, ethical hackers locate weak spots in a company's network.

**ethical wall** (n)~ A zone of non-communication between distinct departments of a business or organization to prevent conflicts of interest that might result in the inappropriate release of sensitive information.

**Ethnic** (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 48.

**ETL** (n)~ The act of extracting data from various sources, transforming data to consistent types, and loading the transformed data for use by applications.

**ETW** (n)~ A general-purpose, high-speed tracing feature of Windows.

**ETW-based log sink** (n)~ A means of capturing trace events on the cache client or cache host with the Event Tracing for Windows (ETW) framework inside Windows.

**EU North** (PN)~ The Northern European region within the Azure region taxonomy.

**EU sales list** (n)~ A value-added tax (VAT) report required in EU member countries. The

EU sales list reports the value of goods that were sold to VAT-registered customers in other EU member countries.

**EU West** (PN)~ The Western European region within the Azure region taxonomy.

**EUR** (n)~ The internationally accepted currency code that represents the Euro currency.

**euro** (n)~ A currency used in a number of European Union countries.

**EURO SIGN** (n)~ The -,¬ character.

**euro symbol** (n)~ The -,¬ character.

**Eurodance** (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 54.

**Euro-house** (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 124.

**Europe** (PN)~ The European geo within the Azure region taxonomy.

**European Article Number** (PN)~ A 13-digit international barcode standard maintained by GS1.

**European Free Trade Association** (n)~ A group of European countries/regions (including Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Switzerland) that have agreed to free trade among themselves.

**European Payment Council** (PN)~ An international non-profit association that supports and promotes the Single Euro Payments Area (SEPA) banking industry initiative.

**European Union** (n)~ The union of European countries into one single market established under the Treaty of Rome in 1957. (Formerly known as the European Community or EC.) Directives have been developed to standardize member states in Europe into a common market by removing frontier fiscal barriers.

**Euro-Techno** (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. ID3v1 genre ID # 25.

**Evaluate Formula** (PN)~ An option that enables the user to see the different parts of a nested formula evaluated in the order the formula is calculated.

**Evaluating Offshoring Strategy for HR Functions** (n)~ A template that addresses, from a Human Resources perspective, the general activities that define an evaluation of an offshoring strategy for Human Resource functions.

**evaluation** (n)~ The determination, by a program, of the value of an expression or the action that a program statement specifies. Evaluation can take place at compile time or at run time.

**evaluation criteria** (n)~ The categories of assignments for a given class, along with a percentage value that indicates how much each category weighs into the overall grade. Other factors, such as class participation, may also be considered.

**evaluation software** (n)~ Typically a demo version of the software that will expire in 120 days after it is installed.

**even parity** (n)~ Parity bit set so that there is an even number of 1 bits.

**event** (n)~ An action or occurrence to which a program might respond. Examples include state changes, data transfers, key presses, and mouse movements.

**event** (n)~ Any significant occurrence in the system or an application that requires a user to be notified or an entry to be added to a log.

**event** (n)~ An occurrence, activity or happening of significance that occurs.

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

**event** (n)~ The basic unit of data processed by the StreamInsight server. Each event contains a header that defines the event kind and the temporal properties of the event. An event (except the CTI event) typically contains an event payload, which is a .NET data structure that contains the data associated with the event.

**Event** (n)~ A milestone for CSRs that serves as a reminder for a specific time period on the calendar.

**event address** (n)~ An address similar to a URL that provides network access to an event, such as a live broadcast. Attendees go to this address to view the event from their computers.

**event bubbling** (n)~ In Windows Presentation Foundation, an event routing strategy where the event instance moves up the element tree (starting with the source and ending at the root of the visual tree).

**event category** (n)~ In SQL Trace, a grouping of similar and logically related event classes.

**event chronicle** (n)~ A table that stores event state information.

**event chronicle rule** (n)~ One or more Transact-SQL statements that manage the data in the event chronicle.

**event class** (n)~ In SQL Trace, a collection of properties that define an event.

**Event class** (n)~ The class that indicates whether an event is a '.NET Performance- Event', '.NET Exception- Event', 'Client-Side Exception Event', or a 'Client-Side Performance Event'.

**event classification** (n)~ A means of differentiating types of events that occur on the cache client and cache host. The Windows Server AppFabric log sinks follow the classification established with the System.Diagnostics.TraceLevel enumeration.

**event collection stored procedures** (n)~ System-generated stored procedures that an application can call to submit events to the event table in the application database.

**event consolidation** (n)~ A feature that combines multiple events into one event. The single event identifies the number of consolidated events and when the first and last consolidated events occurred.

**event consumer** (n)~ A recipient of notifications that report an occurrence of an event. An event consumer is either temporary or permanent.

**event consumer provider** (n)~ A provider that determines which permanent event consumer handles a given event.

**Event Data Recorder** (PN)~ A tool that captures error report data, such as information about what the software was doing when it experienced a problem and about the machine's configuration, and sends it to Microsoft via the Internet.

**event filter** (n)~ A filter that registers to receive notification of a specific type of event.

**event framework** (n)~ The combination of runtime event processing, support programs, code libraries, a scripting language, or other software to help develop and glue together the different components of a software project. In Microsoft Dynamics CRM, the plug-ins

and workflows are included in a single event model.

**event handler** (n)~ A software routine that executes in response to an event.

**event header** (n)~ The portion of an event that defines the temporal properties of the event and the event kind. Temporal properties include a valid start time and end time associated with the event.

**Event Hub throughput unit** (n)~ The amount of messages processed/ingested per seconds (ingress/egress) by Event Hub.

**Event Hubs** (PN)~ A managed platform service that acts as the "front door" for an event pipeline to provide a foundation for large-scale data ingestion in a broad variety of scenarios such as behavior tracking in mobile apps, traffic information from web farms, in-game event capture in console games, or telemetry data collected from industrial machines or connected vehicles.

**event kind** (n)~ Event metadata that defines the event type.

**event listener** (n)~ A function or object that invokes an event handler when a specific condition occurs in an application.

**event log** (n)~ A record of activities on a computer system. Events can include attempts to establish communication, successful establishment of sessions, failures of system components, attempts to use files that are damaged or missing, configuration problems, and responses from remote systems.

**Event Log service** (n)~ A service that records events in the system, security, and application logs.

**event logging** (n)~ The process of recording an audit entry in the audit trail whenever certain events occur, such as services starting and stopping or users logging on and off and accessing resources.

**event model** (n)~ The event metadata that defines the temporal characteristics (shape) of the event.

**event notification** (n)~ A special kind of trigger that sends information about database events to a service broker.

**event notification** (n)~ A call from a UI Automation provider to a client, in which the provider notifies the client of an event that might affect the state or appearance of a UI item.

**event payload** (n)~ The data portion of an event in which the data fields are defined as CLR (common language runtime) types. An event payload is a typed structure.

**event procedure** (n)~ A procedure that is automatically executed in response to an event initiated by the user or program code, or that is triggered by the system.

**event property** (n)~ A named attribute of a control, form, report, data access page, or section you use to respond to an associated event. You can run a procedure or macro when an event occurs by setting the related event property.

**event provider** (n)~ A provider that monitors a source of events and notifies the event table when events occur.

**event publisher** (n)~ An application, service, or driver that creates an event and delivers it to an event log.

**event query** (n)~ A WMI Query Language statement that event consumers use to register to receive notification of specific events. An event provider uses an event query to register

to generate notifications of specific events.

**event registration** (n)~ An item that resides in a folder that uses an event sink. The item provides the store with information that includes what events will trigger the sink, the name of the sink, and options such as restrictions for when the event will fire.

**event registration item** (n)~ A hidden item that contains information about an event sink, information about what events will trigger the event sink, and options that tell when or under what conditions the event sink will be triggered. The event registration item is created in the same folder that is being monitored for events.

**event routing** (n)~ In Windows Presentation Foundation and Silverlight, the movement of an event in a tree of elements. There are three types of event routing: direct, bubbling, and tunneling. With direct routing, the event does not move in the tree. With bubbling, the event moves up to the top of the tree. With tunneling, the event starts at the top of the tree and moves down to the source of the event. In Silverlight, event routing and routed events are used, but tunneling is not implemented.

**event source** (n)~ The point of origin of an event.

**event table** (n)~ A table in the application database that stores event data.

**event throttling** (n)~ Constraining the rate at which events are sent to the APM service to keep CPU utilization low. Events are constrained by the number of events collected in an event group over time.

**Event Trace for Windows** (n)~ A general-purpose, high-speed tracing feature of Windows.

**Event Tracing for Windows** (PN)~ A general-purpose, high-speed tracing feature of Windows.

**Event Tracing for Windows (ETW)-based log sink** (n)~ A means of capturing trace events on the cache client or cache host with the Event Tracing for Windows (ETW) framework inside Windows.

**event trigger** (n)~ The mechanism by which a system or application event triggers either an instant or an animated change in one or more properties.

**event type** (n)~ The event- type for a performance- event is 'information', and the event type for an exception- event is 'error'.

**Event view** (PN)~ The Operations console pane that displays specified events in the management group that the console user has the rights to see.

**Event Viewer** (PN)~ A component you can use to view and manage event logs, gather information about hardware and software problems, and monitor security events. Event Viewer maintains logs about program, security, and system events.

**event-based asynchronous pattern** (n)~ A design pattern that uses events to expose asynchronous features of a class.

**Events** (PN)~ The link to the online shared event organiser on Windows Live Events.

**events and attractions** (PN)~ A sub-heading in Local Scout. Events are activities in the area that are taking place over the next few days, and attractions are places or ongoing activities taking place in that area.

**Every Product Every** (adj)~ A Lean- concept- that is used to establish- a regular repeating production cycle.

**Everyone** (n)~ A type of user account.



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

**Everyone** (n)~ A game rating symbol developed by Unterhaltungssoftware Selbstkontrolle (USK).

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

**Everyone (public)** (PN)~ The UI label for a permissions setting that indicates an item is being shared with (made available to) anyone on the Internet.

**Everyone 10 and older** (n)~ A game rating symbol developed by the Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB).

**Everyone 10+** (n)~ A game rating symbol developed by the Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB).

**evict** (v)~ To place a windows Live ID in a forced rename state, while the Windows Live ID and all of its existing settings, including the password, Xbox Live points, or Zune points are preserved. The user can sign in using the Windows Live ID and its password, but they're immediately asked to rename the Windows Live ID. They must specify an e-mail address that's outside the Outlook Live domain.

**eviction** (n)~ The physical removal of a cached object from the memory of the cache host or hosts that it is stored on. This is typically done to keep the memory usage of the cache host service in check.

**evidence** (n)~ The properties of code, such as a digital signature or the zone or site of its origin, that are used by security policy to grant permissions to code.

**EWM** (n)~ An enhanced 32-bit vector graphics format for Windows-compatible computers used mostly as a clip art format in word-processing documents.

**exabyte** (n)~ Approximately one quintillion bytes, or one billion billion bytes.

**exact cost reversing** (n)~ The reversal of an inventory transaction, using the same cost for the reversing transaction, for example a return order or a credit memo, as was used in the original transaction.

**exact word extraction dictionary** (n)~ A custom extraction dictionary that lists words or phrases that are matched to exact words in the content in a case-sensitive way. For example, the system matches anchor' to 'anchor

**exact word part extraction dictionary** (n)~ A custom extraction dictionary that lists words or phrases that are matched anywhere in the content in a case-sensitive way. For example, the system matches anchor' and 'anchorage

**Exactly N Matches** (PN)~ A menu item that allows the user to search for any pattern A that is represent in pattern B exactly n times. Patterns could be strings, characters, etc.

**Excel** ~ The most popular- spreadsheet- program for PCs, part of the Microsoft Office suite.

**Excel 2016** (PN)~ The year 2016 edition of Excel.

**Excel 2016 for Mac** (PN)~ The year 2016 edition of Excel for Mac.

**Excel add-in** (n)~ Components that can be installed on your computer to add commands and functions to Excel. These add-in programs are specific to Excel. Other add-in programs that are available for Excel or Office are Component Object Model (COM) add-ins.

**Excel Calculation Server (n)**~ The core component of the Excel Server that includes the full Excel calculation functionality. It loads and saves Excel workbooks, queries and refreshes external data, calculates workbooks, and provides the calculated results to the caller.

**Excel Calculation Services (n)**~ The main Excel Services component, which loads the spreadsheet and workbook, calculates the spreadsheets, updates external data, and maintains session state for interactivity.

**Excel Cube Functions (n)**~ Functions used to extract and display OLAP data (sets and values).

**Excel for Android (PN)**~ The version of Excel that runs on the Android operating system.

**Excel for iPad (PN)**~ The version of Excel that runs on iPad.

**Excel for Mac (PN)**~ The version of Excel that runs on the Mac operating system.

**Excel for Mac for Office 365 (PN)**~ The version of Excel from Office 365 that runs on the Mac operating system.

**Excel for Mac Preview (PN)**~ The public preview for Excel for Mac.

**Excel interactive view (n)**~ An online view of data that provides an enhanced visual experience through tables, slicers, charts, and other Excel objects.

**Excel Mobile Viewer (PN)**~ A viewer that allows users to display Excel workbooks on a phone's browser. A file is rendered as an HTML page with sufficient fidelity to convey important data or charts and illustrations.

**Excel Online Viewer (PN)**~ An Excel Web App technology that enables users to view in full fidelity an Excel document that is stored online.

**Excel Services (PN)**~ A server technology enabling users to load, calculate, and display Excel workbooks on Microsoft Office SharePoint Server.

**Excel table (n)**~ A range of cells in a worksheet that has been formatted as a table and can be managed independently from the data in other rows and columns on the worksheet.

**Excel Web Services (PN)**~ The Excel Services component that provides programmatic access to its Web service.

**Excel XML Format (n)**~ The formal name for Excel 12 file format. The Excel XML Format has an open, royalty-free specification, and is the technology licensed to external parties.

**exception (n)**~ An abnormal condition or error that occurs during the execution of a program. An exception requires the execution of software outside the normal flow of control.

**exception (n)**~ An instruction that tells Windows Firewall to open a port briefly, allow a program or service to pass a specific piece of information through, and then close the port. These instructions are called exceptions' because normally the firewall blocks all unsolicited attempts to send information.'

**Exception Assistant (n)**~ A Visual Studio debugging tool that provides information about the cause of an exception in a Visual Basic or Visual C# program.

**exception event (n)**~ A diagnostic event in IntelliTrace that occurs within the Visual Studio Debugger. Exception events include exceptions thrown, exceptions caught, and unhandled exceptions.

**exception events (n)**~ Critical application and system errors. Application Performance

Monitoring (APM) defines critical errors as being those that lead to a monitored component's failure. For ASP.NET- applications, a critical exception results in the user seeing either the standard or a custom error page.- For web services, critical exceptions- are those that ASP.NET serializes into valid SOAP- messages on the server-side, and deserializes to SoapExceptions- on the ASP.NET client.

**exception handler** (n)~ A block of code that reacts to a specific type of exception.

**exception handler** (n)~ An application function that is called in exception catch blocks to report errors and perform some error handling.

**exception report** (n)~ A report that shows the general ledger account balances that were not included in the financial report.

**exception string** (n)~ A string that contains information about an abnormal condition or error that occurs during the execution of a program.

**exceptional threshold** (n)~ The maximum limit of an individual transaction value that is a part of a cumulative transaction value, up to which a tax on the transaction value is not calculated. The exceptional threshold is applied to an individual transaction value that is a part of a cumulative transaction value that is within the cumulative threshold.

**EXCH50 binary large object** (n)~ A set of properties, generated and managed by Exchange Server, which is stored with each message and contains metadata about a given message. Often referred to as EXCH50 BLOB.

**EXCH50 BLOB** (n)~ A set of properties, generated and managed by Exchange Server, which is stored with each message and contains metadata about a given message. Often referred to as EXCH50 BLOB.

**exchange** (v)~ To provide Wi-Fi credentials to Outlook.com contacts, Skype contacts, and Facebook friends.

**Exchange** (PN)~ A marketplace in which securities, commodities, derivatives, and other financial instruments are traded.

**Exchange ActiveSync** (n)~ A protocol that makes it possible for users to sync their e-mail, calendar, contact, and task data from Exchange Server to supporting devices.

**exchange adjustment** (n)~ The process of recalculating an account balance to reflect a change in the exchange rate for transactions in foreign currencies. The transaction gain or loss is considered unrealized if the adjustment is calculated for reporting purposes alone, and realized if the debt is paid or the revenue is received.

**Exchange admin center** (PN)~ A web-based management tool for Microsoft Exchange administrators and enterprise e-mail users.

**Exchange Administration Center** (PN)~ A web-based management tool for Microsoft Exchange administrators and enterprise e-mail users.

**Exchange administrator** (n)~ The administrator account with privileges to administer Exchange services.

**Exchange by Phone** (n)~ A feature that allows a Unified Messaging-enabled user to access their Microsoft Exchange Server mailbox over the telephone. Users can navigate through their mailboxes using telephone-key or Speech input.

**Exchange Conferencing Services** (n)~ A service that allows users to meet in virtual rooms on a server running Exchange.

**Exchange Control Panel** (PN)~ A web-based management tool for Microsoft Exchange

administrators and enterprise e-mail users.

**Exchange Enterprise CAL Services (EOP, DLP) for Government (PN)**~ The offer for government organizations that are also Exchange Enterprise CAL customers that includes Exchange Online Protection (EOP) and data loss prevention (DLP) and that is hosted in the government cloud environment.

**Exchange Fast Access (PN)**~ A feature that enables Exchange users to see new email messages and up-to-date calendar items as soon as they open Outlook, without waiting for it to finish synchronizing.

**Exchange Hosted Services (PN)**~ Hosted spam and virus filtering from an Exchange Hosted Services provider. Users' e-mail is filtered according to rules managed by the organization's administrators. Users and administrators are given varying rights to adjust the filtering rules.

**Exchange hybrid deployment (n)**~ A connection established between on-premises and cloud email systems that not only allows users to use email from either location with the same set of credentials, but provides a richer management experience.

**Exchange Management Console (n)**~ The Exchange 2007 graphical user interface (GUI) from which administrators can perform tasks to configure and manage Exchange servers. The Exchange Management Console is based on Windows Microsoft Management Console (MMC) 3.0.

**Exchange Management Shell (n)**~ A command-line interface and associated command-line plug-ins for Exchange Server that enable automation of administrative tasks. The Exchange Management Shell is built on Windows PowerShell technology, formerly codenamed Monad.

**Exchange Online (Plan 1) (Government Pricing) (PN)**~ The offer for government organizations for Exchange Online (Plan 1) that is hosted in the commercial cloud environment.

**Exchange Online (Plan 1) for Government (PN)**~ The offer for government organizations for Exchange Online (Plan 1) that is hosted in the government cloud environment.

**Exchange Online (Plan 2) (Government Pricing) (PN)**~ The offer for government organizations for Exchange Online (Plan 2) that is hosted in the commercial cloud environment.

**Exchange Online (Plan 2) for Government (PN)**~ The offer for government organizations for Exchange Online (Plan 2) that is hosted in the government cloud environment.

**Exchange Online Archiving (EOA) for Exchange Online Customers (Government Pricing) (PN)**~ The offer for government organizations for Exchange Online Archiving (EOA) for Exchange Online Customers that is hosted in the commercial cloud environment.

**Exchange Online Archiving (EOA) for Exchange Server (Government Pricing) (PN)**~ The offer for government organizations for Exchange Online Archiving (EOA) for Exchange Server that is hosted in the commercial cloud environment.

**Exchange Online Archiving for Nonprofits (PN)**~ An offer from Microsoft Office 365 for nonprofit organizations that is a personal email archive for users who have mailboxes

on Microsoft Exchange Server 2010.

**Exchange Online Kiosk (Government Pricing) (PN)**~ The offer for government organizations from Office 365 for Exchange Online Kiosk, and that is hosted in the commercial cloud environment.

**Exchange Online Protection (PN)**~ The stand-alone email filtering service for customers that run Exchange or another messaging solution on-site but use the Exchange Online Protection service that is hosted in the Microsoft cloud environment.

**Exchange Online Protection (Government Pricing) (PN)**~ The offer for government organizations for Exchange Online Protection that is hosted in the commercial cloud environment.

**Exchange Online Protection for Government (PN)**~ The offer for government organizations for Exchange Online Protection that is hosted in the government cloud environment.

**Exchange Organization Administrators role (n)**~ One of four Exchange 2007 administrator roles. Members of this role have full access to all Exchange properties and objects in the Exchange organization.

**exchange rate (n)**~ The rate at which the currency of one country or region can be traded against that of another country or region.

**exchange rate (n)**~ The value of one exchange currency unit relative to another exchange currency unit.

**exchange rate adjustment (n)**~ A modification to a converted monetary amount when the exchange rate between the quotation unit and the base unit change.

**exchange rate type (n)**~ A classification that groups exchange rates.

**Exchange Recipient Administrators role (n)**~ One of four Exchange 2007 administrator roles. Members of this role have permissions to modify any Exchange property on an Active Directory user, contact, group, dynamic distribution group, or public folder object.

**Exchange Server (PN)**~ Microsoft client/server messaging and collaboration software.

**Exchange server (n)**~ A server that has Microsoft Exchange Server installed.

**Exchange Server Administrators role (n)**~ One of four Exchange 2007 administrator roles. Members of this role have access to only local server Exchange configuration data, either in Active Directory or on the physical computer on which Active Directory is installed.

**Exchange Server connector (n)**~ A Configuration Manager technology that connects to Exchange Server to discover and manage mobile devices.

**Exchange services (n)**~ Exchange-specific services that run on a server that has Microsoft Exchange Server installed.

**Exchange store (n)**~ A storage platform that provides a single repository for managing multiple types of unstructured information in one infrastructure. The Exchange store combines the features and functionality of the file system, the Web, and a collaboration server (such as Microsoft Exchange) through a single, URL-addressable location for storing, accessing, and managing information, as well as building and running applications. The Exchange store is also known as the Web Storage System.

**Exchange System Manager (n)**~ A collection of Microsoft Management Console (MMC) snap-ins that Microsoft Exchange provides.



**Exchange View-Only Administrators role** (n)~ One of four Exchange 2007 administrator roles. Members of this role have read-only access to the entire Exchange organization tree in the Active Directory configuration container, and read-only access to all Windows domain containers that have Exchange recipients.

**Exchange Web Services** (n)~ A set of features that provides a programming interface for accessing Microsoft Exchange data through the Client Access server role by using Web services.

**Exchangeable Image File Format** (n)~ A standard for storing metadata, e.g. shutter speed and focal length, in image files, especially files using JPEG compression.

**exclamation point** (n)~ The ! character.

**Exclude Author** (PN)~ Feature to remove specific publishers from the acquisition.

**exclude dictionary** (n)~ A dictionary with words that the main dictionary recognizes as being spelled correctly, but that you want to verify during a spelling check.

**exclude overlap** (v)~ To combine two or more shapes or paths to result in a single compound path that omits the areas where overlaps occurred. If you release the compound path, the individual shapes are put into their own path objects.

**Excluded sources** (PN)~ The list in the Settings area that shows the domains and subdomains that are excluded from the analysis.

**Excluded terms** (PN)~ List of words or phrases that are excluded from the analysis. The post won't appear in the analysis.

**exclusion** (n)~ Term or sentence that must not appear in conjunction with a search phrase.

**exclusion interval** (n)~ The amount of time that an unresponsive or malfunctioning component remains marked as unavailable. During this time, no requests are sent from the client to the excluded component.

**exclusion list** (n)~ A set of files or processes that will be factored out from a certain command.

**exclusion range** (n)~ A small range of one or more IP addresses within a DHCP scope excluded from the DHCP service. Exclusion ranges ensure that these scope addresses will never be offered to clients by the DHCP server.

**exclusions** (PN)~ A Windows feature (in CSS) that allows web designers and developers to wrap text and other inline content around specified elements and fragments. Figures can be absolutely positioned on a web page while still remaining part of the document flow. Figures can be positioned some specified distance from the top, bottom, left or right sides of the containing block.

**exclusive** (adj)~ Pertaining to a type of access to data in a database that is shared over a network. When you open a database in exclusive mode, you prevent others from opening the database.

**exclusive lock** (n)~ A lock that prevents any other transaction from acquiring a lock on a resource until the original lock on the resource is released at the end of the transaction.

**exe (or .exe)** ~ (EXEcutable; pr. 'exie', 'dot exie') A- file- which is usually the main part of a program. A program may consist of just an exe file and nothing else, or there may be dozens of files, including more .exes.

**executable** (adj)~ Of, pertaining to, or being a program file that can be run. Executable files have extensions such as .bat, .com, and .exe.

**executable** (n)~ A file in portable executable (PE) file format that can be loaded into memory and executed by the operating system loader. It can be either an .exe or a .dll file. In the .NET context, a PE file must be translated by the common language runtime into code before it can be executed by the operating system.

**executable file** (n)~ A file in portable executable (PE) file format that can be loaded into memory and executed by the operating system loader. It can be either an .exe or a .dll file. In the .NET context, a PE file must be translated by the common language runtime into code before it can be executed by the operating system.

**executable folder** (n)~ A folder in a Web site from which scripts and executable programs can be run.

**executable image** (n)~ A program that can be run at the command line.

**execute** (v)~ To perform an instruction.

**execute buffer** (n)~ A fully self-contained, independent packet of information that describes a 3-D scene. An execute buffer contains a vertex list followed by an instruction stream. The instruction stream consists of operation codes and the data that is operated on by those codes.

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

**execution cycle** (n)~ The assertion of facts, evaluation of conditions, and execution of actions within the Business Rule Engine.

**Execution Plan pane** (n)~ One of the tabs that hosts the output for an estimated or actual execution plan that SQL Server uses.

**execution tree** (n)~ The path of data in the data flow of a SQL Server 2005 Integration Services package from sources through transformations to destinations.

**executive planner** (n)~ The employee who is responsible for the overall sales and operations plan.

**executive resource** (n)~ A resource that is designed for use with data structures that require exclusive access for writing, but that can be read by several threads concurrently. Executive resources are not maintained in the system's dispatcher database, so they usually are faster and more efficient than kernel dispatcher objects.

**exempt ID** (n)~ An identification number that is issued by a tax authority to indicate that a company is not required to pay sales tax.

**exempt payee** (n)~ An individual or entity that has no tax liability under US tax laws because they are not a citizen, resident alien, or an organization created or organized under the laws of the United States.

**exempt user agent** (n)~ A user agent, commonly a search bot, that can receive InfoPath forms instead of a Web page in response to an HTTP request.

**Exercise Tracker** (PN)~ A feature that allows the user to track cardio activities, including distance, time, pace and calories.

**EXIF** (n)~ A standard for storing metadata, e.g. shutter speed and focal length, in image files, especially files using JPEG compression.

**exit** (v)~ In a program, to move from the called routine back to the calling routine. A routine can have more than one exit point, thus allowing termination based on various conditions.

**Exit (PN)**~ An item on the right-click menu for the Communicator icon that appears in the Windows taskbar that signs the user out of Communicator and closes all open Communicator windows and dialog boxes.

**exit (v)**~ To close a program or application.

**exit animation effect (n)**~ An animation effect that is applied to text or pictures exiting a PowerPoint presentation.

**exit criteria (n)**~ A set of circumstances that a product or service must meet before a particular milestone is complete. The presence of exit criteria signal the end of a successful effort.

**Exit HTML Source (v)**~ An option that switches the view from the display of HTML source code to the display of Web page content.

**exit module (n)**~ A Certificate Services component that performs post-processing after a certificate is issued, such as the publication of an issued certificate to Active Directory.

**exit page (n)**~ The last page a visitor sees before leaving a Web site.

**exit plan** ~ The plan developed for coping with the end of the contract — whether because the term is up or because termination clauses have been invoked.

**expand (v)**~ To display the subentries contained within a folder or outline view.

**expand control (n)**~ A control that, when clicked, expands or collapses a grouped record to display or hide its detail records.

**expand indicator (n)**~ A control that, when clicked, expands or collapses a grouped record to display or hide its detail records.

**expanded memory (n)**~ Type of memory that can be added to IBM personal computers. The use of expanded memory is defined by the Expanded Memory Specification (EMS), which supports memory boards containing RAM that can be enabled or disabled by software.

**expanded screen mode (n)**~ A visual setting that is similar to -€œstretch-€? - the resolution of the phone screen is refitted to fill as much of the external screen as possible without compromising its dimensionality.

**expansion card (n)**~ A card that connects to an expansion bus and contains one or more devices.

**Expansion card (or board)** ~ A circuitboard which can be plugged in to an expansion slot on the PC's- motherboard, to give the PC extra capabilities. A lot of the features originally provided by expansion cards, like sound, graphics and network connections, are now built in.

**expansion depth (n)**~ The number of levels to which a minimized hierarchical scorecard can be opened.

**expansion slot (n)**~ A socket in a computer, designed to hold expansion boards and connect them to the system bus.

**expansive stemming (n)**~ The process of expanding stems (root forms of words) to their inflected forms. For example, the word swim' is expanded to the forms 'swimming' and 'swam.' Expansive stemming can create a list of all possible word forms that can be used by the query processor alongside the query string. ‘

**expected deployment results (n)**~ The complete deployment information associated with a pre-staged or unknown device, based on parameters defined by the user in the Expected

Deployment Results Wizard and Windows Deployment Services configuration, which would be the result of performing a production deployment with a client device that matched the parameters specified in the Wizard.

**expected duration** (n)~ The total span of active working time expected for a task, that is, the amount of time from the expected start to the expected finish of a task.

**expected purchase order net amount** (n)~ The anticipated currency amount for a purchase order line, calculated as follows: Purchase order Net unit price \* Invoice quantity.

**expected revenue** (n)~ The amount of money an opportunity is expected to generate.

**Expedited Forwarding** (n)~ A class for the delivery of audio media streams.

**expenditure** (n)~ A cost or expense that is expended during an accounting period.

**expenditure cycle** (n)~ A recurring set of procurement, receipt, payment, and transfer activities controlled by one or more parties that participate in exchange and nonexchange transactions.

**expenditure recognition accounting rule** (n)~ A recognition accounting rule that prescribes the recognition of expenditure in accounts and on financial statements.

**expense** (n)~ A cost incurred by a business in an attempt to obtain revenue.

**expense** (n)~ A cost that expires when the benefits that incurred the cost are received during an accounting period.

**expense deduction** (n)~ Allowance under U.S. Tax Section 179 for expensing all or a portion of the cost of an asset in the year of acquisition, rather than expensing, or depreciating, over the life of the asset. A Section 179 deduction and depreciation are mutually exclusive.

**expense product** (n)~ A received product that is a current asset, not held for sale or consumed in production, and for which there is no stock control policy requiring quantity tracking or inventory control policy requiring stock value tracking, and for which there is an accounting policy requiring the recording of the cost as an expense.

**experience** (n)~ A set of scenarios that lead to a desired outcome by a customer segment.

**Expertise** (PN)~ The field in users' Yammer profiles that allows them to list skills or knowledge that they have.

**expiration** (n)~ The point at which an object has exceeded the cache time-out value. When an object expires, it is evicted.

**expiration date** (n)~ The date on which something ceases to be effective.

**expiration date** (n)~ The date after which information or a resource is no longer valid.

**Expiration Date option** (n)~ An option on the Policy Filter page for setting an expiration date. This option can be specified for any policy rule.

**expire interval** (n)~ For DNS, the number of seconds that DNS servers operating as secondary masters for a zone will use to determine if zone data should be expired when the zone is not refreshed and renewed.

**expired virtual machine** (n)~ A virtual machine that can no longer be managed by the self-service user who owns it because the virtual machine's expiration date has passed.

**Explicit** (PN)~ In Store, label for songs or videos whose content contains explicit sexuality, violence, or curse words.

**explicit cap** (n)~ An explicit hierarchy used as the top level of a derived hierarchy

structure.

**Explicit Congestion Notification** (n)~ A frame relay network technology for, monitoring and adapting to the network bandwidth available for delivery of data packets between source and destination nodes. Either the source or the destination node may set a bit in a packet header to request that the transmission or request rate be decreased.

**explicit data context** (n)~ A binding to a data source within the data context that is specified for the current object or one of its parents.

**explicit discovery** (n)~ A feature that defines the logic for locating only the network devices that you specify and that you want Operations Manager to monitor.

**explicit hierarchy** (n)~ In Master Data Services, a hierarchy that uses consolidated members to group other consolidated and leaf members.-

**explicit interface implementation** (n)~ The implementation of a class or structure member that is accessible only through the interface that the class or structure implements.

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

**explicit loading** (n)~ A pattern of loading where related objects are not loaded until explicitly requested by using the Load method on a navigation property.

**explicit permission** (n)~ A type of object permission that is defined when the object is created, specifically assigned, or changed by the owner of the object.

**explicit profiling** (n)~ An information collecting process in which customers visiting a Web site supply profile data about themselves.

**explicit selection** (n)~ A selection that a user intentionally makes with an input device.

**explicit targeting** (n)~ The process of delivering targeted content by using existing data about the customers who browse your site.

**explicit transaction** (n)~ A group of SQL statements enclosed within transaction delimiters that define both the start and end of the transaction.

**explode** (v)~ To determine the total quantities of components needed for a manufactured item.

**exploded doughnut chart** (n)~ A doughnut chart that displays the contribution of each value to a total while emphasizing individual values, by showing each slice of the doughnut as pulled out

**exploded pie** (n)~ A pie chart that displays the contribution of each value to a total while emphasizing individual values, by showing each slice of the pie as pulled out

**exploded pie chart** (n)~ A pie chart that displays the contribution of each value to a total while emphasizing individual values, by showing each slice of the pie as pulled out

**Exploding** (n)~ A credit animation in Windows Movie Maker.

**Exploding Outline** (n)~ A title animation in Windows Movie Maker.

**exploit** (n)~ Malicious code that takes advantage of vulnerabilities in other software in order to take unwanted and unexpected action on impacted systems. An exploit is often used to install other malicious or potentially unwanted software on a target computer without the knowledge or consent of the affected user.

**exploit** (v)~ To use malicious code that takes advantage of vulnerabilities in other software in order to take unwanted and unexpected action on impacted systems.

**exploit** ~ an attack on a computer system, especially one that takes advantage of a



particular vulnerability that the system offers to intruders. Used as a verb, the term refers to the act of successfully making such an attack.

**exploit vulnerability** (n)~ The vulnerability that makes a computer susceptible to an exploit.

**exploratory testing** (n)~ The testing of an application without a set of tests defined in advance.

**explosion** (n)~ The process of determining the total quantities of components needed for a manufactured item.

**exponential moving average** (n)~ A moving average of data that gives more weight to the more recent data in the period and less weight to the older data in the period. The formula applies weighting factors which decrease exponentially. The weighting for each older data point decreases exponentially, giving much more importance to recent observations while still not discarding older observations entirely.

**exponential trendline** (n)~ A curved trendline that is used when data values rise or fall at constantly increasing rates.

**exponentiation** (n)~ The operation in which a number is raised to a given power, as in 2<sup>3</sup>. In computer programs and programming languages, exponentiation is often shown by a caret (^), as in 2^3.

**export** (v)~ To output data and database objects to another database, spreadsheet, or file format so another database, application, or program can use the data or database objects. You can export data to a variety of supported databases, programs, and file formats.

**Export** (n)~ A report that lists all files under the specified namespace. A number of useful file system properties are included for each file. The generated data is suitable for importing into data processing applications for further analysis.

**Export** (PN)~ UI feature that allows you to export data to another program like Excel.

**Export Commodity Classification Number** (PN)~ A five character alpha-numeric classification used in the Commerce Control List to identify items for export control purposes as defined in licensing information by the US government.

**export format** (n)~ UI text for subscriptions and HTML viewer. Corresponds to rendering extensions.

**export format** (n)~ The file format for the export of payments.

**Export XML Wizard** (n)~ A feature in Microsoft CRM Customization that exports customized forms and views.

**expose** (v)~ To host and make available a Web service so that it can be used by other applications or services.

**exposure** (n)~ The amount of light emitted onto a film or image sensor.

**exposure bias** (n)~ A control on most digital cameras that lets you control the under -or over- exposure of the image.

**exposure bias compensation** (n)~ A control on most digital cameras that lets you control the under -or over- exposure of the image.

**exposure bracketing** (n)~ A photographic technique of taking multiple photos of the same scene with different exposure settings.

**exposure compensation** (n)~ A control on most digital cameras that lets you control the under -or over- exposure of the image.

**exposure limit** (n)~ The number of times a piece of content can be shown to a customer within a session. By default, the exposure limit is set to no exposure limit. It is recommended that the upper exposure limit is not set to more than 10 exposures per customer per session.

**exposure time** (n)~ The amount of time a shutter is open during exposure to allow the light to reach the film or, in digital cameras, the image sensor.

**express full backup** (n)~ A synchronization operation in which the protection agent transfers a snapshot of all blocks that have changed since the previous express full backup (or initial replica creation, for the first express full backup).

**Express License description** (n)~ A description of the Express license.

**express message** (n)~ For Message Queuing, a message that uses fewer resources and is faster than a recoverable message. However, because express messages are mapped to memory, they are lost if the computer storing them fails.

**Express Upgrade** (PN)~ The promotional program that encourages OEM Direct and SBC to upgrade to Windows Vista.

**express writer** (n)~ A scheme for applications to only identify their components requiring to be backed up without the necessity of creating a full VSS writer.

**expression** (n)~ Any combination of operators, constants, literal values, functions, and names of fields (columns), controls, and properties that evaluates to a single value.

**expression box** (n)~ A control on a form that displays read-only data as the result of a lookup or calculation against the data using an XPath expression.

**Expression Builder** (n)~ A tool you use to create an expression. The Expression Builder includes a list of common expressions that you can select from to define the properties you want to target.

**expression host assembly** (n)~ All expressions found within a report are that are compiled into an assembly. The expression host assembly is stored as a part of the compiled report.

**expression store** (n)~ The tables in a Commerce Server database that store expression information.

**expression tree** (n)~ A tree-form data representation of the structure of language-level code expressions.

**ExpressRoute** (PN)~ The Microsoft Azure service that enables users to create private connections between Azure datacenters and infrastructure on premises or in a colocation environment.

**extended affinity** (n)~ A type of client affinity that is preserved when configuring a change to a Network Load Balancing cluster. It also allows clients to keep affinity to a cluster host even if there are no existing connections from the client to the host.

**extended amount** (n)~ The figure calculated by multiplying the quantity of a service or product by the amount of the item.

**extended character** (n)~ Any of the 128 additional characters in the extended ASCII (8-bit) character set. These characters include those in several non-English languages, such as accent marks, and special symbols used for creating pictures.

**extended desktop** (n)~ A computer desktop area that extends across all displays that are connected to a computer.

**eXtended Development Environment (n)**~ An extended development environment integrating Microsoft Visual Studio .NET and Rational Application Developer.

**extended form registration (n)**~ A service from BGC that includes a supplementary registration in order to receive reports of all reference numbers on payments made by giro transfer/deposit slip. This service can be extended with controls of the reference number.

**Extended Industry Standard Architecture (n)**~ A bus standard for the connection of add-on cards to a PC motherboard, such as video cards, internal modems, sound cards, drive controllers, and cards that support other peripherals. EISA was introduced in 1988 by a consortium of nine computer industry companies. The companies—AST Research, Compaq, Epson, Hewlett-Packard, NEC, Olivetti, Tandy, Wyse, and Zenith—were referred to collectively as the Gang of Nine'. EISA maintains compatibility with the earlier Industry Standard Architecture (ISA) but provides for additional features introduced by IBM in its Micro Channel Architecture bus standard. EISA has a 32-bit data path

**extended key usage (n)**~ An extended property value that specifies the uses for which a certificate is valid.

**extended member (n)**~ A member that is added to a TypeName or MshObject instance by developers (cmdlet or script).

**extended memory (n)**~ Memory beyond one megabyte in 80286, 80386, 80486, and Pentium computers.

**extended network (n)**~ The people in someone's network -€" their Messenger and profile contacts -€" plus the profile contacts of people in their network.

**extended partition (n)**~ A type of partition that you can create only on basic master boot record (MBR) disks. Extended partitions are useful if you want to create more than four volumes on a basic MBR disk. Unlike primary partitions, you do not format an extended partition with a file system and then assign a drive letter to it. Instead, you create one or more logical drives within the extended partition. After you create a logical drive, you format it and assign it a drive letter. An MBR disk can have up to four primary partitions or three primary partitions, one extended partition, and multiple logical drives.

**extended permission (n)**~ A permission that is specific to an object added to the standard Active Directory object schema. The permission associated with the new object extends the existing default permission set.

**extended price (n)**~ The item price that is entered on a purchase order.

**extended price (n)**~ The price of a quantity of product expressed in purchase units calculated from the sales unit price, multiplied by the product quantity in purchase units, divided by the sales unit quantity.

**Extended property (n)**~ User-defined text (descriptive or instructional including input masks and formatting rules) specific to a database or database object. The text is stored in the database as a property of the database or object.

**Extended Protection for Authentication (PN)**~ A security feature that helps protect against man-in-the-middle (MITM) attacks.

**extended registration (n)**~ A registration that requires meeting participants or viewers of a recording to supply their e-mail address and company name, in addition to their name, when logging in to the Live Meeting service.

**extended selection** (n)~ A selection technique that is optimized for the selection of a single object or single range using contiguous selection techniques. However, it also supports modifying an existing selection using disjoint selection techniques.

**extended stored procedure** (n)~ A function in a dynamic link library (DLL) that is coded using the SQL Server Extended Stored Procedure API. The function can then be invoked from Transact-SQL using the same statements that are used to execute Transact-SQL stored procedures.

**extended verb** (n)~ A verb (shortcut menu item) that is invoked by a Shell object when a user right-clicks the object while pressing the SHIFT key in the context menu.

**extended view** (n)~ The display of additional data or information that does not appear in the standard view.

**extended-selection list box** (n)~ A list box that supports multiple selection, but is optimized for a selection of a single object or single range. See also extended selection and list box.

**extender control** (n)~ In ASP.NET, a control that encapsulates functionality that is implemented in JavaScript and that defines behavior in the browser. Extender controls are associated with existing Web server controls to add the extender's behavior to that control. For example, an extender control can add a watermark to any TextBox control or drag-and-drop behavior to a variety of ASP.NET Web server controls.

**extender object** (n)~ An object implemented by the container, generally by aggregating with the control. An Extender object wraps around an ActiveX control to add properties, methods, and events such as TabStop, Move, GotFocus, and Validate.

**extensibility** (n)~ The capacity to extend or stretch the functionality of the development environment - to add something to it that didn't exist there before.

**extensibility application** (n)~ An external software application that adds a new service or feature to a program or environment.

**Extensible Application Markup Language** (PN)~ An XML-based language used to represent a tree of objects. Events generated by these objects can be handled using any .NET programming language.

**eXtensible Business Reporting Language** (oth)~ An XML language for the electronic communication of business and financial data.

**Extensible Firmware Interface** (oth)~ A type of interface between a computer, firmware, hardware, and the operating system. EFI defines a new partition style called GUID partition table (GPT). EFI serves the same purpose as the basic input/output system (BIOS) found in most x86-based computers.

**Extensible Firmware Interface system partition** (n)~ A small portion on a GUID partition table (GPT) disk that is formatted with the file allocation table (FAT) file system and contains the files necessary to start the computer and pass execution to an operating system which resides on another partition.

**Extensible HTML** (PN)~ A markup language that extends HTML and reformulates it as XML.

**Extensible Markup Language** (n)~ A markup language for describing and exchanging structured data in a format that is independent of operating systems and applications. XML is a World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) specification and is a subset of Standard

Generalized Markup Language (SGML).

**eXtensible Metadata Platform (n)**~ An extensible markup language that records metadata in a syntax that is a subset of XML. It is used in PDF, photography and photo editing applications and was first introduced by Adobe Systems in April 2001.

**extensible rights markup language (n)**~ A proposed standard digital rights management (DRM) markup language which enables users to specify rights and conditions associated with resources, such as digital content or Web services.

**Extensible Storage Engine (PN)**~ A method that defines a low-level API to the underlying database structures in Exchange Server. Extensible Storage Engine is also used by other databases, such as the Active Directory directory service database.

**Extensible Stylesheet Language (n)**~ An XML vocabulary that is used to transform XML data to another form, such as HTML, by means of a style sheet that defines presentation rules.

**Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformations (n)**~ A declarative, XML-based language that is used to present or transform XML data.

**extension (n)**~ A set of characters added to the end of a file name that identifies the file type or format.

**extension (n)**~ A program or program module that adds functionality to or extends the effectiveness of a program.

**Extension** ~ The part of a PC filename after the dot (.), often used to tell Windows what type of file it is. For example, files ending in .exe are programs, and files ending .jpg or .gif are pictures. Note that Windows is often set up not to display the extension in Windows Explorer or My Computer, another helpful idea to confuse beginners from our friends at Microsoft.

**extension handler (n)**~ A handler that specifies additional actions to be taken on Shell items beyond that which can be defined through registry entries or .ini files, such as actions specific to members of a given file type.

**extension method (n)**~ A static method that can be invoked by using instance method syntax. In effect, extension methods make it possible to extend existing types and constructed types with additional methods.

**extension point (n)**~ A location within a use case at which an action sequence from another use case may be inserted. Within a use case, each extension point name must be unique. Extension points appear in a compartment at the bottom of the Use Case shape.

**extent (n)**~ The width or height of the viewport.

**extent (n)**~ On a disk or other direct-access storage device, a continuous block of storage space reserved by the operating system for a particular file or program.

**external (adj)**~ Imported from an accounting system. Refers to the product or service item list that was imported from the accounting system into Business Contact Manager for Outlook.

**external access (n)**~ Authenticated access that can be granted to external partners and clients to enable sharing of selected SharePoint Online content.

**External Application XML (n)**~ XML that provides information about an external application and about the Web Part that hosts it.

**External Cache 1.0 (PN)**~ A disk-based cache module for IIS 7 that is used to manage the



host name affinity data between multiple instances of Application Request Routing (ARR) servers.

**external contact** (n)~ People outside the Outlook Live organization who can be added to public groups and displayed in your organization's address book and other address lists. External contacts have e-mail addresses outside the organization and can't sign in to your domain.

**External Contacts** (PN)~ A privacy relationship setting that allows a small amount of information to be viewed, typically for nonfederated contacts.

**external content type** (PN)~ An object (such as a customer, item, or employee) that shares a set of defined attributes or characteristics, and that is used to manage rules for data.

**External Content Type Collaboration** (PN)~ A feature that turns on the Collaborate On functionality for a site collection.

**External Content Type data source** (n)~ A type of data source used to connect to an external data source.

**External Content Type Designer** (PN)~ A modeling tool in SharePoint Designer that enables users to create external content types, external lists and forms without writing code.

**External Content Type Picker** (PN)~ ?A BCS feature that allows users of a composite solution to select an external content type from within an Office client application.

**external context** (n)~ In the Concurrency Runtime, a context that is created by an application component that is external to the Task Scheduler. An external context generates parallel work for a Task Scheduler and participates in that work.

**external customer** (n)~ An outside organization or individual that submits a sales order for goods or services.

**external data** (n)~ Data that is stored outside of the application that is currently in use.

**external data column** (n)~ A column type that allows data from external systems to be incorporated into SharePoint lists.

**External Data Grid** (PN)~ A Web Part that displays a list of external items from a business application registered in the BDC Metadata Store.

**External Data Grid Web Part** (PN)~ A Web Part that displays a list of external items from a business application registered in the BDC Metadata Store.

**External Data Item** (PN)~ A Web Part that can display a single item in an external list.

**External Data Item Builder** (PN)~ A Web Part that creates an external item based on parameters in the query string and provides it to other Web Parts. This Web Part is used only on external data profile pages.

**External Data Item Builder Web Part** (PN)~ A Web Part that creates an external item based on parameters in the query string and provides it to other Web Parts. This Web Part is used only on external data profile pages.

**External Data Item Web Part** (PN)~ A Web Part that can display a single item in an external list.

**external data part** (n)~ A set of controls that interact with external data through BCS.

**external data provider** (n)~ A business entity, typically a company, that provides up to date data to a Microsoft Dynamics CRM user.

**external data range (n)**~ A range of data that is brought into a worksheet but that originates outside of Excel, such as in a database or text file.

**External Data Related List (PN)**~ A Web Part that displays a list of related external items from a business application.

**External Data Related List Web Part (PN)**~ A Web Part that displays a list of related external items from a business application.

**External Data Web Parts (n)**~ Out-of-the-box Web Parts that are shipped as part of Business Connectivity Services.

**external database (n)**~ The source of the table that is to be linked or imported to the current database, or the destination of a table that is to be exported.

**external delivery system (n)**~ A system, such as Microsoft Exchange Server, that delivers formatted notifications to destination devices.

**external dependency (n)**~ A relationship in which the start or finish date of a task depends on a task in another project.

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

**external drive (n)**~ A stand-alone drive that is externally connected by a cable to the computer system.

**external endpoint (n)**~ The endpoint on which a role instance receives inbound traffic.

**external hyperlink (n)**~ A hyperlink pointing to a page or file that is outside of the current web.

**External Identity Authentication (n)**~ In the Multi-Factor Authentication service of the Azure Identity Service, the process to grant access to resources to external users using third-party credentials.

**external item (n)**~ An specific occurrence of an external content type.

**External Item Picker (PN)**~ A BCS feature that allows users of a composite solution to select external data from within an Office client application.

**external key (n)**~ A file that contains information to access cryptographically locked data, which is stored away from the system, such as on a USB flash drive.

**external key file (n)**~ A file that contains the external key and is stored on an external media device. The name and contents of the file are internal to Microsoft and can change from version to version.

**external list (PN)**~ A Windows SharePoint Services or SharePoint Server list from an external content type.

**external list deployment (n)**~ Automated deployment of a simple solution for BCS, using ClickOnce technology. An example would be taking an external list offline to Outlook or SharePoint Workspace.

**external load balancer (n)**~ A load-balancing mechanism that is located externally to a firewall server, e.g. a hardware-based solution.

**external network number (n)**~ A 4-byte hexadecimal number used for addressing and routing purposes on NetWare networks. The external network number is associated with physical network adapters and networks.

**external port (n)**~ A port on a computer that is available on the Internet.

**external predecessor (n)**~ A predecessor to a task in the current project that resides in another project, represented by a task that appears dimmed in the task list.

**external project** (n)~ A project with a direct customer relation.

**External sharing** (PN)~ A feature that manages the ability to share various components of the Office 365 site (such as Outlook calendars, SharePoint sites, and Lync meetings) with visitors or external users.

**external source system** (n)~ A data repository, such as a data warehouse, data mart, or OLTP system, that is outside a specific deployment.

**external storage card** (n)~ A device for data storage that is external to a computer's main memory.

**external style** (n)~ A style in an external style sheet.

**external style sheet** (n)~ A cascading style sheet (CSS) in a file with a .css file name extension.

**external style sheet** (n)~ A style sheet defined in a user control in an .ascx file.

**external successor** (n)~ A successor to a task in the current project that resides in another project, represented by a task that appears dimmed in the task list.

**External System** (PN)~ A supported source of data that can be modeled by Business Connectivity Services, such as a database, Web service, or custom .NET Framework assembly.

**external table** (n)~ A table outside the open database or project.

**external task** (n)~ A task that represents a linked task in another project, providing an easy way to review the attributes of linked tasks without switching between projects. An external task can be changed only in the source project.

**external task** (n)~ A line item in a timesheet that does not correspond to a project task in Project Server.

**external URL mapping** (n)~ A URL mapping for objects that are not part of the WSS system.

**external user** (n)~ A user who connects to an account from outside the firewall.

**external user invitation report** (n)~ A report that lists the email address, invitation date, invitation status, and invitation submitter for external users invited to a SharePoint site collection.

**external virtual network** (n)~ A virtual network configured to use a physical network adapter. External virtual networks are used to connect virtual machines to external networks.

**extra color** (n)~ A color that is not part of a color scheme.

**extra-bold** (adj)~ Having a font weight that corresponds to a weight class value of 800 according to the OpenType specification.

**extract** (v)~ To remove or duplicate items from a larger group in a systematic manner.

**extract** (v)~ To decompress, or pull out, files from a compressed form. When you extract a file, an uncompressed copy of the file is placed in the folder you specify. The original file remains in the compressed folder. Compressed files frequently have a .zip file name extension.

**extract** (v)~ To build a DAC package file that contains the definitions of all the objects in an existing database, as well as instance objects that are associated with the database.

**extract** ~ A data synopsis from a given system which is passed to another system to complete processing.

**extraction rule** (n)~ A rule that copies a string from a Web test response and puts it in the test context for use later in the test.

**extraction, transformation, and loading** (n)~ The act of extracting data from various sources, transforming data to consistent types, and loading the transformed data for use by applications.

**extra-light** (adj)~ Having a font weight that corresponds to a weight class value of 200 according to the OpenType specification.

**extranet** (n)~ An extension of an organization's intranet used to facilitate communication with the organization's trusted partners. An extranet allows such trusted partners to gain limited access to the organization's internal business data.

**Extranet** ~ A virtual intranet. Companies desiring an intranet but not having the internal bearer network on which to provide it, can look to an external service provider to supply it.

**Extranet** ~ Two or more autonomous and separately owned intranets, connected together in order to form an extended intranet. For example, a car manufacturer and its suppliers may each have their own Intranets, accessible only to their respective employees.

**Extras Library** (PN)~ A renaming of the Vista Program Library experience that showcases and allows quick access to installed Media Center Extras.

**extrinsic event** (n)~ An extrinsic event is a predefined occurrence that cannot be linked directly to changes in the WMI data model. Therefore, WMI enables an event provider to define an event class that describes the event.

**eyeballs** ~ an industry term for the raw number of people who look at a website.

**eyedropper** (n)~ A tool that enables a user to sample the color of any pixel on a screen and apply that color to an object.

**EZ Answer** (PN)~ A Ticket deflection feature that automatically performs a Knowledgebase search using text from specific Fields on the Ticket submission form.

## F ~

**F Sharp** (PN)~ A strongly typed, multi-paradigm programming language that encompasses functional, imperative, and object-oriented programming techniques, most often used as a cross-platform CLI language, but also to generate JavaScript and GPU code.

**F# Tools for Visual Studio Express 2013 for Web** (n)~ The tools related to F#, which is a strongly-typed, functional-first programming language for writing simple code to solve complex problems using Visual Studio and the .NET Framework. F# is designed to reduce the time-to-deployment and complexity of software components such as calculation engines and data-rich analytical services in the modern enterprise.

**F12 Developer Tools** (PN)~ Web development tools that are accessible in Internet Explorer by pressing F12 or clicking Developer Tools on the Tools menu.

**fabric** (n)~ In VMM, the infrastructure resources (for example, virtual machine hosts, networking, and storage) that are used to create and deploy virtual machines and services to a private cloud.

**fabric** (n)~ The network of interconnected nodes consisting of servers, high-speed connections, switches, and load balancers that collectively makes up the physical underpinnings of the Microsoft Azure platform. Conceptually, the repetitive pattern of nodes and connections suggests a woven or fabric-like nature.

**fabric controller** (n)~ The service that acts as the kernel of the Microsoft Azure distributed cloud operating system, providing scheduling, resource allocation, device management, and fault tolerance for nodes in the fabric. It also manages the complete application lifecycle including service deployment, health monitoring, service healing, upgrading, and deactivation.

**face** (n)~ A set of characters that share common characteristics, such as stroke width and the presence or absence of serifs (short lines at the upper and lower edges of characters).

**face down** (oth)~ An orientation of printed paper where the printed side is against a surface. For example, paper is face down when it is placed in a copier with the printed side against the copying surface.

**face recognition** ~ A biometric technique that uses the geometry of a person's face to authenticate identity. Limited deployments, such as those for check cashing, are in place.

**face scanner** (n)~ A biometric sensor that analyses data points on your face to recognize or authenticate identity.

**face up** (oth)~ An orientation of printed paper where the printed side is away from a surface. For example, paper is face up when it is placed in a copier with the printed side away from the copying surface.

**face value** (n)~ The stated value that is displayed on the face of a monetary unit, such as a bill, coin, or gift card. For gift cards, the face value is the starting balance, which was paid when the gift card was issued.

**Facebook post** (n)~ A text message that can contain a link to multimedia content, that functions as opinion or comment, and that's published in a user's space or a common area of the online social-networking service named Facebook.



**facet** (PN)~ A set of logical pre-defined properties that model the behavior or characteristics for certain types of managed targets (such as a database, table, login, view,etc) in policy-based management.

**Facet** (PN)~ A set of logical pre-defined properties that model the behavior or characteristics for certain types of managed targets (such as a database, table, login, view,etc) in policy-based management.

**facet** (n)~ A constraint, such as Nullable, MaxLength, or Precision, that limits the allowable values for a property.

**facet property** (n)~ A predefined property that applies to a specific facet in Policy-Based Management.

**faceted navigation** (n)~ The process of refining a search for information by filtering on individual properties or facets of the items being searched.

**facility** (n)~ A physical space, such as a room or hall, where a service activity can be performed.

**facility field** (n)~ One of four fields of an SCODE that indicates the system service responsible for the error. It consists of a unique number that is assigned to represent the error or warning.

**fact** (n)~ User data to which rule conditions are applied. At design time, a fact is a reference to that data.

**fact** (n)~ A row in a fact table in a data warehouse. A fact contains values that define a data event such as a sales transaction.

**fact base** (n)~ A collection of facts against which rule conditions are evaluated.

**fact data** (n)~ Measures of facts that exist in context with one or more dimensions. A fact is a result of an event.

**fact dimension** (n)~ A relationship between a dimension and a measure group in which the dimension main table is the same as the measure group table.

**Fact pane** (PN)~ A feature in the Desktop Viewer that displays the comments in a report and any charts that were created from report data.

**fact retriever** (n)~ A component that implements an IFactRetriever interface to retrieve user-specific fact information from a custom store.

**fact store** (n)~ The database that stores information, including role and attributes, about actors. The fact store also provides hierarchy navigation so that actions can determine the relative positions of actors within an organization.

**fact store manager** (n)~ The component that retrieves the fact information from the various FactRetriever objects.

**fact table** (n)~ A central table in a data warehouse schema that contains numerical measures and keys relating facts to dimension tables.

**FactBox** (PN)~ A UI part on the right-side of a list place or task page that can contains graphs, lists, details or links. It provides an at-a-glance view of relevant information in a convenient way, helping to provide insights and intelligence about customer accounts, supplies, shipping status, financial status of an account, etc.

**factor** (n)~ In mathematics, an item that is multiplied in a multiplication problem; for example, 2 and 3 are factors in the problem 2 x 3. The prime factors of a number are a set of prime numbers that, when multiplied together, produce the number.

**factor depreciation method** (n)~ A method of depreciation that uses a progressive or digressive factor. For example, if the factor is >50, the depreciation is progressive, which means that the amount of depreciation increases each depreciation period. If the factor is <50, the depreciation is digressive, and the amount of depreciation decreases each depreciation period.

**factorial** (n)~ Expressed as n! (n factorial), the result of multiplying the successive integers from 1 through n; n! equals n x (n - 1) x (n - 2) x ... x 1.

**factory** (n)~ A server component that instantiates other server components.

**factory image** (n)~ The original Windows operating system image file or the OEM custom Windows operating system image.

**factory method** (n)~ A method, usually defined as static, whose purpose is to return an instance of a class.

**fade** (n)~ The period between the central, or sustain, portion of a effect and its end.

**Fade** (n)~ An option that allows the user to specify the degree of transparency of an image.

**Fade, Bounce Wipe** (n)~ A title animation in Windows Movie Maker.

**Fade, Ellipse Wipe** (n)~ A title animation in Windows Movie Maker.

**Fade, In and Out** (n)~ A credit or title animation in Windows Movie Maker.

**Fade, Slow Zoom** (n)~ A title animation in Windows Movie Maker.

**Fade, Wipe** (n)~ A title animation in Windows Movie Maker.

**fail fast exception** (n)~ An exception that cannot be caught by any exception handler and that immediately causes the application to terminate and launch error reporting.

**failback** (n)~ In a failover cluster or server cluster, the process of returning a clustered service or application to its preferred node after the node has failed and then come back online.

**failback policy** (n)~ A set of parameters that an administrator can set for a failover cluster or server cluster that affect failback operations.

**failed** (n)~ A state that applies to a resource or a node in a failover cluster or server cluster. A resource or a node is placed in the failed state after a specified number of unsuccessful attempts to bring it online.

**failed function** (n)~ The function call from the call stack that actually caused an exception, for example, the last method called from the user code or a call to a web service or .NET Remoting call.

**failed transaction** (n)~ A transaction that encountered an error and was not able to complete.

**failover** (n)~ In a failover cluster or server cluster, the process of taking a clustered service or application offline on one node and bringing it back online on another node.

**failover** ~ Failover is a backup operational mode in which the functions of a system component are assumed by secondary system components when the primary component becomes unavailable through either failure or scheduled down time.

**Failover Cluster Management snap-in** (PN)~ A Microsoft Management Console (MMC) snap-in that is used to validate failover cluster configurations, create and manage failover clusters, and migrate certain settings to a cluster running the Windows Server 2008 operating system.

**Failover Cluster Manager (PN)**~ A Microsoft Management Console (MMC) snap-in that is used to validate failover cluster configurations, create and manage failover clusters, and migrate certain settings to a cluster running the Windows Server 2008 R2 operating system.

**Failover Cluster Manager snap-in (PN)**~ A Microsoft Management Console (MMC) snap-in that is used to validate failover cluster configurations, create and manage failover clusters, and migrate certain settings to a cluster running the Windows Server 2008 R2 operating system.

**failover cluster snap-in (n)**~ A Microsoft Management Console (MMC) snap-in that is used to validate failover cluster configurations, create and manage failover clusters, and migrate certain settings to a cluster.

**failover clustering (n)**~ A high availability process in which an instance of an application or a service, running over one machine, can fail-over onto another machine in the failover cluster in the case the first one fails.

**Failover Manager (PN)**~ A Windows Fabric system service responsible for failure detection and failover of services, for coordinating the placement of replicas across failure domains, for reconfiguration of the replica-set based on complaints in the system, for balancing the load across all the nodes, and for ensuring availability and reliability of the services.

**failover partner (n)**~ The server used if the connection to the partner server fails.

**failover relationship (n)**~ The configuration assigned to two DHCP servers that provide for continuous availability of DHCP service to clients.

**failover time (n)**~ The amount of time it takes a resource, either individually or in a group, to complete the failover process.

**failover unit (PN)**~ A set of consistency units that will failover together and that can be split and merged for load balancing reasons without requiring co-ordination with the service.

**fail-safe operator (n)**~ A user who receives the alert if the designated operator cannot be reached.

**failure (n)**~ The inability of a computer system or related device to operate reliably or to operate at all.

**failure notification (n)**~ A type of cache notification triggered when the cache client misses one or more cache notifications.

**Fair Usage Policy (n)**~ The policy that states the rules of acceptable use, determined by Skype.

**fallback action (n)**~ The action that an Exchange Server 2007 transport rule takes if a disclaimer cannot be applied to an e-mail message as, for example, when a message is encrypted.

**fallback element (n)**~ An alternate code to run if the XSL processor does not support an XSL element.

**fallback form (n)**~ A form that is displayed when another form option isn't explicitly set. An example would be if an administrator fails to define a form for a particular security group that has access to the application.

**fallback site (n)**~ The site in the hierarchy that clients are assigned to when they are

installed by using automatic site assignment and they are not in a boundary group that has an assigned site.

**fallback status point** (n)~ A Configuration Manager site system role that helps you monitor client installation and identify clients that are unmanaged because they have problems communicating with their management point.

**fallback trading partner agreement** (n)~ A collection of settings that BizTalk Server uses for business-to-business message handling, when no explicit agreement is present.

**false positive** (n)~ A positive test or filter result in a subject or body of data that does not possess the attribute for which the filter or test is being conducted.

**false-positive submission copy** (n)~ The capability for users to enter a specific e-mail address to receive a copy of every message submitted as a false positive

**familiar Office program** (n)~ One of the classic Microsoft applications that can be considered to be easily recognizable by consumers. For example, Word, Excel, and PowerPoint.

**family** (n)~ A series of hardware or software products that have some properties in common, such as a series of personal computers from the same company, a series of CPU chips from the same manufacturer that all use the same instruction set, a set of 32-bit operating systems based on the same API (for example, Windows 95 and Windows 98), or a set of fonts that are intended to be used together, such as Times New Roman.

**family** (n)~ An account holder who is the primary administrator (parent) and the family members they manage.

**family** (PN)~ A game category designed for children or all-ages family play.

**Family** (PN)~ A section of account.microsoft.com where people can manage their Microsoft family.

**Family & kids** (PN)~ A game category designed for children or all-ages family play.

**family history** (n)~ Information about the diseases that run on the patient's family.

**family member** (n)~ An account holder who is a parent or a child.

**Family Room** (PN)~ The default room name in the Rooms feature of the People Hub. Based on the concept of the family room' in many homes

**Family Safety** (n)~ An item in the Windows Control Panel that enables users to access Parental Controls and other third-party parental control features, such as web filters.

**Family Safety** (n)~ Software that enables parents and guardians to customize children's web experiences in order to help protect their safety and privacy online.

**Family Safety** (PN)~ The link to the site to manage online access rights for, and monitor internet usage of, family members on Windows Live Family Safety.

**family-friendly content** (n)~ Text or images appropriate for all users including children; often selected via a UI element, such as a dictionary parental control.

**fan out** (v)~ To split a message for routing purposes to deliver to multiple recipients.

**fan-out query** (n)~ A technique for querying data across many members of a database federation. Fan-out queries are composed of member queries and summary queries.

**fan-out thread** (n)~ A thread that creates multiple message copies and places them in the appropriate link queues. The dispatcher then triggers XFER OUT threads to process the fan-out message copies.

**Fantasy Violence** (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the Entertainment Software

Rating Board (ESRB).

**fantasy violence** (n)~ A label in a voluntary content-based rating system used by TV networks in the United States to indicate to viewers if a particular show has higher levels of sex, violence or adult language.

**FAQ** (n)~ A document listing common questions and answers on a particular subject.

**FAQ** ~ (Frequently Asked Questions). A document on a website or in a newsgroup which gives answers to common problems and questions. Look for an FAQ if you have a problem with something, before you email or phone support.

**far clipping plane** (n)~ The far boundary of a viewing frustum or camera beyond which objects are not rendered.

**fast card** (n)~ An NFC-enabled card (like a credit card) that users can use for payments or other transactions even when the phone is locked.

**fast first logon** (n)~ A folder redirection functionality that frees users from waiting while files are copied to the server the first time they log on after a Folder Redirection policy has been applied that redirects the path of a user folder to a network location. It also optimizes network usage on WAN links by synchronizing files as a background task.

**fast forward** (n)~ To advance audio or video playback at a speed that is faster than normal.

**Fast Forward** (PN)~ This function quickly injects content hosted by Parature into the specified field.

**Fast Fusion** (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 84.

**fast inventory** (n)~ The reading of the barcode of each tape in the library.

**fast page mode DRAM** (n)~ An older form of DRAM, used in personal computers before EDO RAM was introduced, with typical clock timings of 6-3-3-3.

**fast page-mode RAM** (n)~ A specially designed dynamic RAM that supports access to sequential memory locations with a reduced cycle time.

**fast roaming** (n)~ A subset of the IEEE 802.11k and 802.11v protocols that provides the wireless client with a more detailed understanding of nearby Wi-Fi access points and does not require the client to undergo complete re-authentication when transitioning from one access point to the other.

**Fast Start** (PN)~ A feature in Bit Rate Throttling that delivers a maximum amount of data to a client's buffer before throttling is applied. Fast Start reduces startup latency in the client.

**fast startup** (n)~ A method of starting the computer that speeds boot time by ending the user session and hibernating the computer, rather than shutting down all running services.

**Fast User Switching** (n)~ A feature in Windows that allows you to switch to a different computer user account without closing programs and files first.

**FastIP** ~ An IP switching protocol developed by 3Com. Fast IP differs from other IP switching in that the end user initiates the process, not a router or switch.

**FastTab** (n)~ A container for label and control pairs and for complex controls such as grids. It groups and organizes complex information into simple, manageable groups. As it displays the information that makes up the form it cannot be removed from the page.



FastTabs are used on task pages and they can be collapsed and expanded. The FastTab is an essential part of the form it is on and is the evolution of the tabs in Navision.

**FAT** (n)~ A file system used by MS-DOS and Microsoft Windows operating systems to organize and manage files.

**FAT** ~ (File Allocation Table; pr. 'fat') A sort of index of where data is stored on a hard disk, used by the operating system.

**FAT32** (n)~ A derivative of the file allocation table (FAT) file system. FAT32 supports smaller cluster sizes and larger volumes than FAT, which results in more efficient space allocation on FAT32 volumes.

**fatal error** (n)~ An error that causes the system or a program to fail abruptly with no hope of recovery. An example of a fatal error is an uncaught exception that cannot be handled.

**fault** (n)~ A physical defect, such as a loose connection, that prevents a system or device from operating as it should.

**fault** (n)~ A programming error that can cause the software to fail.

**Fault Detection and Isolation** (n)~ A technique for monitoring a system, identifying when a fault has occurred, and pinpointing the type of fault and its location.

**fault domain** (n)~ The physical point of failure in a data center for a cloud service role. For roles with more than one instance, Microsoft Azure deploys the instances in different fault domains to guard against outages due to physical computer failures in the data center.

**fault injection** (n)~ A technology allowing users to inject faults into an executable without requiring rebuilding the binary or modifying the source code; thus, providing a means of simulating errors and testing recovery.

**fault tolerance** (n)~ The ability of computer hardware or software to ensure data integrity when hardware failures occur. Fault-tolerant features appear in many server operating systems and include mirrored volumes, RAID-5 volumes, and server clusters.

**fault tolerant heap** (n)~ A heap manager that can tolerate some types of programming errors (faults) which in the default Windows heap manager would result in crashes.

**fault tree analysis diagram** (n)~ A type of diagram commonly used to illustrate events that might lead to a failure so the failure can be prevented.

**Fault-tolerance** ~ Ability of a system or component to continue normal operation despite equipment failures, power outages or other catastrophic events.

**favorite** (n)~ A user-defined shortcut to the most commonly used forms, reports, websites, etc.

**favorite** (n)~ A webpage link saved as a .url file in someone's Favorites' folder on Windows OneDrive. Favorites can be created directly within OneDrive

**favorite** (v)~ To add something to one's Favorites folder.

**favorite contact** (n)~ A contact that someone has tagged in Messenger to appear in the group of favorite contacts' that appears at the top of the Messenger display window.'

**Favorite Folders** (n)~ A pane located on top of the Navigation Pane that has copies of your Inbox, Sent Items, and so on. You can add, remove, and arrange folders in this pane. Collapse or expand the pane by clicking the arrow in the Favorite Folders header.

**Favorite view** (PN)~ A view available from the My Workspace area of the Operations console where you can save views that you regularly use, similar to how you save a Web page to your Favorites list in Internet Explorer

**favorites** (n)~ The list of shortcuts to frequently-accessed websites.

**Favorites** (PN)~ A user-specified list of people who can be accessed quickly across Office communication and collaboration products.

**favorites** (n)~ The pictures that you can select to appear in the animated Pictures tile on Start, and in the Photos hub.

**Favorites** (PN)~ The Design feature that allows users to save particular Designs, Styles, or Structures for easy use or access later.

**fax** (n)~ An activity that tracks call outcome and number of pages. Optionally stores the electronic copy of the actual document.

**fax account** (n)~ A collection of settings for sending and receiving faxes using a particular fax modem or fax server. Before you can send or receive faxes in Windows, you must set up a fax account.

**fax call** (n)~ An attempt to send a fax to a computer (or to an external fax modem) via an analog phone line.

**fax machine** (n)~ A device that scans pages, converts the images of those pages to a digital format consistent with the international facsimile standard, and transmits the image through a telephone line. A fax machine also receives such images and prints them on paper.

**fax modem** (n)~ A modem that sends (and possibly receives) data encoded in a fax format (typically CCITT fax format), which a fax machine or another modem decodes and converts to an image.

**fax server** (n)~ A network server that receives incoming faxes and sends them directly to the intended recipient. A fax server can also accept outgoing faxes from the network and transmit them to their intended recipients.

**fax-enabled** (adj)~ Able to send or receive fax messages.

**FCI** (PN)~ A Windows Server feature that automates classification processes to manage data more effectively, reduce costs and mitigate risks. File Classification Infrastructure automatically classifies files, runs reports, and applies policies based on the data's business value.

**FCS** (n)~ The extra checksum characters added to a frame in a communication protocol for error detection and correction. Source: Wikipedia

**FDA** (n)~ A U.S. governmental agency that is responsible for protecting public health by regulating things such as food, drugs, medical devices, and biological products.

**FDD** ~ (Fixed Disk Drive, Floppy Disk Drive). The slot on the PC which accepts- floppy disks, almost always referred to as 'Drive A:' by the computer. Now obsolete.

**FDI** (n)~ A technique for monitoring a system, identifying when a fault has occurred, and pinpointing the type of fault and its location.

**FDI server** (n)~ A software program for detecting, isolating, and, when possible, resolving errors in a Windows-based system.

**FDN** (PN)~ A mode that restricts outgoing calls to a fixed set of numbers.

**Fear** (n)~ A content descriptor developed by the Pan European Gaming Information (PEGI) and the British Board of Film Classification (BBFC).

**feature** (n)~ A set of logically related functional requirements that provides a capability to the user and enables the satisfaction of a business objective.

**feature** (n)~ A set of software functionality designed to solve a specific problem or to provide a new functionality to the user.

**feature** (n)~ In Server Manager, a software program or logical collection of software programs that, though not part of a role, can support the functionality of one or more roles, or enhance the functionality of an entire server, regardless of which roles are installed. For example, the Failover Clustering feature augments the functionality of other roles, such as File Services and DHCP Server, by enabling them to join server clusters for increased redundancy and improved performance.

**feature** (n)~ In a computing system, the functional part of Windows that can be enumerated, indirectly detected, or measured, such as Wi-Fi support.

**feature activation dependency** (n)~ A relationship in which a feature is activated automatically when another feature is activated or a feature must be activated manually before another feature can be activated.

**feature delegation** (n)~ The process of granting access to feature areas. Access is granted to a particular user at a particular scope. For example, user -€œPeter-€? has access to the - €œLogging-€? feature at scope -€?Default Web Site.-€?

**feature dissatisfaction** (n)~ A condition where users believe that a feature does not meet the expectations set by the market, competitors, previous experiences, or promises.

**feature event receiver** (n)~ A server-side code routine that is called when a feature is activated, deactivated, installed, uninstalled, or upgraded on a computer, server farm, or server cluster.

**feature selection** (n)~ The process of choosing the attributes that are most relevant to analysis, or most valuable. Some data mining algorithms can perform automatic feature selection, or recommend the columns that contain useful features.

**feature stapling** (n)~ The process of associating a feature with a site definition, without modifying the site definition itself or using code routines. The associated feature is added automatically to new sites that are based on that site definition.

**Feature Upgrade** (PN)~ A feature that allows IT pros and developers to upgrade features such as UI, lists, content types, actions, and workflows.

**Featured** (PN)~ The collection title for items emphasized by the store through placement on the site.

**Featured albums** (PN)~ The collection title for music albums emphasized by the store through placement on the site.

**Featured artists** (PN)~ The collection title for musical artists emphasized by the store through placement on the site.

**Featured badges** (PN)~ The group label for badges that are elevated as part of a promotion or business arrangement.

**Featured Chefs** (PN)~ Selected top celebrity chefs or star cooks currently featured on MSN site.

**Featured Cocktails** (PN)~ Selected or favorite cocktails currently featured on MSN site.

**featured content** (n)~ A photo or video in Photos that appears as one of the initial five pieces of content that appear when Photos first starts.

**Featured emoticons** (PN)~ The group label for emoticons that are elevated as part of a promotion or business arrangement.

**Featured Ingredients** (PN)~ Selected or favorite ingredients currently featured on MSN site.

**Featured movies** (PN)~ The collection title for movies emphasized by the store through placement on the site.

**Featured music** (PN)~ The collection title for music items emphasized by the store through placement on the site.

**Featured Partners** (PN)~ Selected Food & Drink providers currently featured on MSN site.

**Featured pictures** (PN)~ The group label for pictures that are elevated as part of a promotion or business arrangement.

**Featured Recipes** (PN)~ Selected or favorite recipes currently featured on MSN site.

**Featured scenes** (PN)~ The group label for scenes that are elevated as part of a promotion or business arrangement.

**Featured selection** (PN)~ The collection title for items chosen by merchandizers.

**Featured sets** (PN)~ The collection title for boxed sets of movies or TV series emphasized by the store through placement on the site.

**Featured TV** (PN)~ The collection title for TV shows emphasized by the store through placement on the site.

**Features** (PN)~ A hub where users can learn about the different features of Windows Phone.

**Federal Information Processing Standard** (n)~ A system of standards, guidelines, and technical methods for information processing within the U.S. federal government.

**federal tax ID** (n)~ In the United States, a 9-digit number that identifies a business entity to the government. A business must have an EIN if it has employees or meets other criteria specified by the federal government.

**federal tax identification number** (n)~ In the United States, a 9-digit number that identifies a business entity to the government. A business must have an EIN if it has employees or meets other criteria specified by the federal government.

**federated** (n)~ Pertaining to a contact who is external to the user's organization or enterprise but with whom the user's organization or enterprise is linked.

**federated application** (n)~ A Web-based application that is AD- FS-enabled, meaning that it can be accessed by federated users.

**federated conference** (n)~ A conference with federated partners.

**federated contact** (n)~ A contact who is not part of the user's enterprise but with whom the user's enterprise is linked.

**federated database servers** (n)~ A set of linked servers that shares the processing load of data by hosting partitions of a distributed partitioned view.

**federated domain** (n)~ A domain that is engaged in a trust relationship with another domain, which is also called a federation. This relationship is between two federation servers, and allows a system to provide controlled access to its resources or services to a user that belongs to another security realm without requiring the user to authenticate directly to the system and without the two systems sharing a database of user identities or passwords.

**federated IM** (n)~ An instant message with a federated contact.

**federated instant messaging** (n)~ Instant messaging with federated contacts.

**federated location definition** (n)~ The configuration settings that describe how to issue a query for a given federated location and display the search results.

**federated search** (n)~ A type of search that provides users with results from multiple search and retrieval systems.

**federated table** (n)~ A table that contains data that is distributed by the federation.

**federated user** (n)~ An external user who has valid credentials from a federated partner, which is a trusted outside organization that is enabled for access to your Lync Server or Office Communications Server deployment.

**federated user** (n)~ A user whose account resides in an account partner organization and who can access federated applications that reside in a resource partner organization. In the context of Office 365, a federated user is one that is sourced (mastered, authenticated, created, and managed) in an organization's on-premises Active Directory. The on-premises Active Directory has a trust relationship with the cloud that allows authenticated Active Directory users to access cloud resources (or -œservices,-€? such a SharePoint Online, Exchange Online, etc).

**federation** (n)~ A trust relationship between two or more SIP domains that permits users in separate organizations to communicate in real time across network boundaries.

**federation** (n)~ A pair of realms or domains that have established a federation trust.

**Federation** ~ A technical approach where one security domain has a system to authenticate users and another security domain has a system that trusts the authenticating system

**federation member** (n)~ A database that contains parts of the federation's data and is there to provide the computational and storage capacity for parts of the federation's workload and data.

**federation server** (n)~ A computer that has been configured to host the Federation Service component of Active Directory Federation Services (AD- FS). Federation servers can authenticate or route requests from user accounts in other organizations and from clients that can be located anywhere on the Internet.

**federation server proxy** (n)~ A computer that has been configured to host the Federation Service Proxy component of Active Directory Federation Services (AD- FS). Federation server proxies provide intermediary proxy services between an Internet client and a federation server that is located behind a firewall on the corporate network.

**Federation Service** (n)~ An installable role service of Active Directory Federation Services (AD- FS) that is used to create a federation server. When it is installed, the Federation Service provides tokens in response to requests for security tokens. Multiple federation servers can be configured to provide fault tolerance and load balancing for a single Federation Service.

**Federation Service Proxy** (n)~ An installable role service of Active Directory Federation Services (AD- FS) that is used to create a federation server proxy. When it is installed, the Federation Service Proxy role service uses WS-Federation Passive Requestor Profile (WS- F PRP) protocols to collect user credential information from browser clients and Web applications and send the information to the Federation Service on their behalf.

**fee transaction** (n)~ A transaction that registers revenue with no matching cost.



**feed** (n)~ A distribution mechanism for frequently-updated content that is aggregated by an RSS reader and delivered or published in a standard XML format. The content is often summarized, with links to a more complete version.

**Feed Discovery** (n)~ A feature of Internet Explorer in Windows Vista that finds XML feeds on a webpage. User can view the feeds and subscribe to them.

**feedback** (n)~ The return of a portion of system output as input to the same system. Often feedback is deliberately designed into a system, but sometimes it is unwanted. In electronics, feedback is used in monitoring, controlling, and amplifying circuitry.

**Feedback** (PN)~ A UI element that provides access to a site or process for submitting feedback on the product or service being used.

**feedback** (n)~ A color-coded status, which is displayed on the Seating Chart, that a user can set to communicate with the meeting presenter.

**feedback** (n)~ Comments about a completed assignment that an educator makes during review and grading and that are available to the student once the grade is posted.

**feedback** (n)~ Comments or opinions about and reactions to something, intended to provide useful information for future business decisions and development.

**Feedback Client 2013** (n)~ The name of application, which can help your development team gather both solicited and unsolicited feedback about your software projects, from your customers and other stakeholders.

**Feedback Client 2013 Language Pack** (n)~ Language Pack is a free add-on that you can use to switch the language that's displayed in the Feedback Client user interface.

**feedback document** (n)~ A document which is sent from Navision to Outlook as a response for a synchronization query. The feedback document contains all errors or conflicts detected by the C/AL code at the Navision Service Tier during the synchronization.

**feedback form** (n)~ An online form that allows its users to submit their questions, comments and suggestions with a view to enabling improvements.

**feedback hub** (n)~ A remote server that supports generating and aggregating the response to feedback requests.

**Feedback Tool** (PN)~ A Windows tool that users may use to report their issues to Microsoft.

**feeder flow** (n)~ A production flow that can- supply other downstream production flows.

**feeding tube** (n)~ A tube used to provide nutrition to patients who are unable to obtain nutrition by mouth.

**FEFO** (n)~ A method used for determining the order in which goods should be taken out of inventory, so that items with the earliest expiration dates are taken first.

**female connector** ~ A cable connector that has holes and plugs into a port or interface to connect one device to another.

**fencing** (n)~ The process of isolating a failed node from shared resources to assure data integrity.

**fetch** (v)~ To retrieve an instruction or an item of data from memory and store it in a register. Fetching is part of the execution cycle of a microprocessor; first an instruction or item of data must be fetched from memory and loaded into a register, after which it can be executed (if it is an instruction) or acted upon (if it is data).

**Fetch** (PN)~ A proprietary XML-based query language that is used in Microsoft Dynamics CRM to retrieve information.

**fetch** (v)~ To remotely view, stream, or copy files stored on a PC running OneDrive from any other device.

**fetch** ~ The process of ‘fetching’ a data or instruction item from memory and writing it to a register. The ‘fetched’ item is then either executed (instruction), or acted upon (data).

**FetchXML** (PN)~ A proprietary XML-based query language that is used in Microsoft Dynamics CRM to retrieve information.

**FEV** (n)~ The volume of air coming out of the lung under forced conditions.

**FF** (n)~ A printer command that tells a printer to move to the top of the next page. In the ASCII character set, the form-feed character has the decimal value 12 (hexadecimal 0C). Because its purpose is to begin printing on a new page, form feed is also known as the page-eject character.

**FFL** (n)~ The process of creating an event log that is written to a UTF-8 formatted text file.

**FFS** ~ (For F\*\*\*’s Sake)- Internet slang, not suitable for polite company.

**FFU** (PN)~ A tool that can be used to apply Windows images to multiple devices at once. This can be used on the manufacturing floor.

**FIB** (n)~ A focused beam of gallium ions that can be used to image the surface of a PCB or other object.

**fiber mode** (n)~ A situation where an instance of SQL Server allocates one Windows thread per SQL scheduler, and then allocates one fiber per worker thread, up to the value set in the max worker threads option.

**fiber optics** (n)~ A technology for the transmission of light beams along optical fibers. A light beam, such as that produced in a laser, can be modulated to carry information. Because light has a higher frequency on the electromagnetic spectrum than other types of radiation, such as radio waves, a single fiber-optic channel can carry significantly more information than most other means of information transmission. Optical fibers are thin strands of glass or other transparent material, with dozens or hundreds of strands housed in a single cable. Optical fibers are essentially immune to electromagnetic interference.

**fiber optics** ~ A technology that transmits infrared and visible light frequencies through strands of glass or plastic fiber.

**Fibre Channel** (n)~ A networking standard developed to connect devices that require the transmission of large volumes of data at a very high speed. A leading implementation of Fibre Channel technology has been in storage area networks (SANs). Although the term Fibre Channel implies the use of fiber-optic technology, copper coaxial cable is also supported.

**Fiction** (PN)~ The Books & reference subcategory containing apps with fictional stories and other content.

**fidelity** (n)~ The accuracy with which an image is reproduced on your personal computer.

**fidelity** (n)~ The degree of precision and exactness with which one entity represents another.

**field** (n)~ An area in a window or record that stores a single data value.

**field** (n)~ A member that represents a variable associated with an object or class.

**Field (n)**~ An area where CSRs or Customers may enter data that will be stored by Parature.

**field access profile (n)**~ The set of field-level access permissions that have been granted to a user or users.

**field button (n)**~ A button that identifies a field in a PivotTable or PivotChart report. You can drag the field buttons to change the layout of the report, or click the arrows next to the buttons to change the level of detail displayed in the report.

**field code (n)**~ Placeholder text that shows where specified information from your data source will appear; the elements in a field that generate a field's result. The field code includes the field characters, field type, and instructions.

**field data type (n)**~ A property of a field that defines the kinds of data the field can store.

**field data types (n)**~ A characteristic of a field that determines what kind of data it can store. For example, a field whose data type is Text can store data consisting of either text or number characters, but a Number field can only store numerical data.

**Field Dependency (n)**~ A relationship between two Parature Fields where a Child Field or Child Field Option is not available until a Parent Field or Parent Field Option has been selected.

**Field Explorer (PN)**~ A UI section that displays the fields available for customizing a form.

**field internal name (n)**~ A string that uniquely identifies a field in a content type or a SharePoint list.

**field length (n)**~ In bulk copy, the maximum number of characters needed to represent a data item in a bulk copy character format data file.

**Field List pane (n)**~ A pane that lists all the fields in the underlying record source or database object.

**field mapping (n)**~ A relationship created between a field value in one document and a possibly different field in another document.

**field marshaller (n)**~ A SQL Server feature that handles marshaling for fields.

**field name (n)**~ The name of a category of information in a mail-merge data source. For example, City

**field results (n)**~ Text or graphics inserted in a document when Microsoft Word carries out a field's instructions. When you print the document or hide field codes, the field results replace the field codes.

**field selector (n)**~ A small box or bar that you click to select an entire column in a datasheet.

**field terminator (n)**~ In bulk copy, one or more characters marking the end of a field or row, separating one field or row in the data file from the next.

**field type (n)**~ The name that identifies the action or effect the field has in the document. Examples of field types are AUTHOR, COMMENTS, and DATE.

**field value (n)**~ The contents of a database field displayed inside a database results region, as shown in a Web browser.

**field-level access (n)**~ The permission that is assigned to a user or users that allow them to read, update, or create a specific field.

**field-level synchronization (n)**~ The ability to select specific fields for an entity (record

type) and specify how they should synchronize between CRM and Exchange, either in both ways or in one direction (from CRM to Exchange or from Exchange to CRM).

**FIF** (n)~ The speed of air coming into the lung under forced inspiration.

**FIFO** (n)~ A method for processing a queue in which items in the queue are removed in the same order in which they were added.

**FIFO inventory valuation method** (n)~ A method of inventory valuation in which inventory is assumed for accounting purposes to move in the order it was received, regardless of its actual physical movement.

**Fighting** (PN)~ The Games subcategory containing games that simulate fighting, such as martial arts or boxing.

**figures** (n)~ A Windows feature (in CSS) that allows web designers and developers to wrap text and other inline content around specified elements and fragments. This way, they can create complex and intricate layouts. For example, in Digital Publishing this capability allows text to wrap around objects such as images. Figures can be absolutely positioned on a web page while still remaining part of the document flow. Figures can be positioned some specified distance from the top, bottom, left or right sides of the containing block.

**file** (n)~ A collection of information that is stored on a computer or device under a single name.

**File** (n)~ The name of a menu in a conversation window from which the user can save the text of the current conversation, open received files, or close the conversation window.

**File** ~ All information on a computer is stored in files, whether it is part of a program, a document created by a user, a picture, or anything else. Most software is made up of dozens, sometimes hundreds, of different files.

**file adapter** (n)~ An adapter that can read messages from the file system and submit them to the server, as well as write messages from the server to a file on the file system.

**file allocation table** (n)~ A file system used by MS-DOS and Microsoft Windows operating systems to organize and manage files.

**File and Registry Virtualization** (PN)~ A feature that allows standard users to run applications that normally write to per-computer files and registry keys. If these write operations fail, they are automatically redirected to equivalent per-user locations.

**File as Printout** (n)~ A command that will use a print driver installed by OneNote to create an image of a wide variety of filetypes. Files are printed to the print driver and inserted as images into OneNote.

**file association** (n)~ For a particular file name extension, the association array elements that define where handlers and other attributes can be registered.

**file attachment control** (n)~ A control that allows users to attach files to their form when they fill it out.

**file backup** (n)~ A backup of all the data in one or more files or filegroups.

**File Block** (PN)~ A feature that allows end users and IT admins to control which file types and versions can be opened and saved in the application.

**file buffer** (n)~ A reserved portion of memory used to temporarily store data, pending an instruction to complete its transfer to or from a file.

**file cache** (n)~ File-based storage that is created on the client computer when the client

components are installed.

**File Classification Infrastructure (PN)**~ A Windows Server feature that automates classification processes to manage data more effectively, reduce costs and mitigate risks. File Classification Infrastructure automatically classifies files, runs reports, and applies policies based on the data's business value.

**file collection (n)**~ The process of copying specified files from SMS/Configuration Manager clients to the site server during a software inventory cycle.

**file compression (n)**~ The process of reducing the size of a file for transmission or storage.

**file control block (n)**~ A small block of memory temporarily assigned by a computer's operating system to hold information about an opened file. A file control block typically contains such information as the file's identification, its location on a disk, and a pointer that marks the user's current (or last) position in the file.

**file conversion (n)**~ The process of transforming the data in a file from one format to another without altering the data—for example, converting a file from a word processor's format to its ASCII equivalent. In some cases, information about the data, such as formatting, may be lost. Another, more detailed, type of file conversion involves changing character coding from one standard to another, as in converting EBCDIC characters (which are used primarily with mainframe computers) to ASCII characters.

**file copy (n)**~ The first of the three stages of Setup, where the Windows program files and any additional files specified are copied to the computer's hard disk.

**file differential backup (n)**~ A backup of one or more files containing only changes made to each file since its most recent file backup. A file differential backup requires a full file backup as a base.

**file DSN (n)**~ file Data Source Names. File-based data sources shared among all users with the same drivers installed. These data sources are not dedicated to a user or local to a computer.

**File Explorer (PN)**~ A utility that enables the user to locate and open files and folders.

**File extension** ~ .gif .txt .doc .log etc. are all examples of file extensions. These are the letters after the period in a file name that indicates the type of file.

**file filter (n)**~ A DLL that controls the transfer of data between devices.

**file filter (n)**~ A file mask through which files are passed to separate specified items.

**file fork (n)**~ One of the two parts of a file recognized by the Mac OS. A Macintosh file has a data fork and a resource fork. Most or all of a typical user-produced document is in the data fork; the resource fork usually contains application-oriented information, such as fonts, dialog boxes, and menus.

**file format (n)**~ The structure or organization of data in a file.

**file format escape (n)**~ In regular expressions, the usual C language character escape sequences, \'

**file group (n)**~ A File Server Resource Manager option that is used to define a namespace for a file screen, file screen exception, or storage report. It consists of a set of file name patterns, which in turn determine whether files are included or excluded from a group.

**file handle (n)**~ In MS-DOS, OS/2, and Windows, a token (number) that the system uses to identify or refer to an open file or, sometimes, to a device.



**File History** (PN)~ A Windows feature designed to help users avoid data loss by automatically saving versions of files and copies of deleted files so that users can recover them.

**file license** (n)~ A license that authorizes protection of file resources on a single server.

**file list** (n)~ The list of files in the current project, located in the file pane of Visual SourceSafe Explorer.

**file lock** (n)~ An operating system mechanism that prevents a file that is used in one process from being accessed, modified, or deleted from another process.

**File management** (PN)~ The Business subcategory containing apps to help businesses manage their computer files.

**file manager** (n)~ A module of an operating system or environment that controls the physical placement of and access to a group of program files.

**File managers** (PN)~ The Utilities & tools subcategory containing apps to help you manage your computer files.

**file mapping** (n)~ The association of a file's contents with a portion of the virtual address space of a process.

**File menu** (n)~ A common drop-down menu that includes commands for file operations, such as Open, Save, and Print.

**file mode** (n)~ The mode -€"Input, Output, Append, Random, or Binary-€" that determines which methods can be used to read and write files.

**file name** (n)~ The set of letters, numbers, and allowable symbols assigned to a file to distinguish it from all other files in a particular directory on a disk. A file name is the label under which a computer user saves and requests a block of information.

**file name extension** (n)~ A set of characters added to the end of a file name that identifies the file type or format.

**File Open Picker contract** (PN)~ A contract that enables developers to- create apps that- use the file picker to offer files to other apps.

**file pair** (n)~ A unit of a data file and the corresponding delta file.

**file picker** (n)~ A UI element that enables users to locate and select files.

**file port** (n)~ An application-specific location that includes extra information that the application requires.

**file property** (n)~ A detail about a file that helps identify it, such as a descriptive title, the author name, the subject, or a keyword that identifies topics or other important information in the file.

**file protection** (n)~ A process or device by which the existence and integrity of a file are maintained. Methods of file protection range from allowing read-only access and assigning passwords to covering the write-protect notch on a disk and locking away floppy disks holding sensitive files.

**file replication schedule** (n)~ The schedule by which Directory Services user lists that are newly uploaded are added to the Administration Center and to e-mail servers worldwide.

**file replication service** (n)~ A service that provides multimaster file replication for designated directory trees between designated servers running Windows Server 2003. The designated directory trees must be on disk partitions formatted with the version of NTFS used with the Windows Server 2003 family. FRS is used by Distributed File System (DFS)

to automatically synchronize content between assigned replicas and by Active Directory to automatically synchronize content of the system volume information across domain controllers.

**file restore** (n)~ An operation that restores one or more files of a database.

**file rollover** (n)~ The process when a program closes a file, based on a certain event, and creates a new file.

**File Save Picker contract** (PN)~ A contract that- enables devs to set up their app as a save location that the user can choose when they use the file picker to save files.

**file screen** (n)~ A File Server Resource Manager option that is used to block certain files from being saved on a volume or in a folder tree. A file screen is applied at the folder level and affects all folders and subfolders in the designated path.

**file screen exception** (n)~ A file screen that overrides any file screening that would otherwise apply to a folder, and all its subfolders, in a designated exception path. That is, it creates an exception to any rules derived from a parent folder.

**File Screening Audit** (n)~ A storage report that lists file screening audit events on the server for a specified period. Use this report to identify users or applications that violate screening policies.

**File server** ~ A type of computer used on- networks- to provide files and other services to other computers. Often just called a server.

**File Server for Macintosh** (n)~ A service that allows users of Macintosh computers to store, access, and share files on servers running Services for Macintosh.

**File Server Resource Manager** (n)~ A suite of tools that allows administrators to understand, control, and manage the quantity and type of data stored on their servers.

**file share witness** (n)~ A new type of Majority Node Set (MNS) quorum in Windows Server 2003. In Exchange Server 2007, cluster continuous replication (CCR) uses the MNS quorum with file share witness instead of the traditional voter node.

**file sharing program** (n)~ A peer-to-peer file sharing client used to connect to file sharing networks in order to download or share files.

**file size** (n)~ The length of a file, typically given in bytes.

**file specification** (n)~ The path to a file, from a disk drive through a chain of directory files to the file name that serves to locate a particular file.

**file system** (n)~ In an operating system, the overall structure in which files are named, stored, and organized. NTFS, FAT, and FAT32 are types of file systems.

**file system cache** (n)~ An area of physical memory that holds frequently used pages. It allows applications and services to locate pages rapidly and reduces disk activity.

**File tab** (n)~ A tab on the ribbon that takes users to Microsoft Office Backstage view.

**file to exclude** (n)~ A file that is not included in the file group.

**file to include** (n)~ A file that is included in the file group.

**file transfer** (n)~ The process of moving or transmitting a file from one location to another, as between two programs or over a network.

**File Transfer Protocol** (PN)~ A member of the TCP/IP suite of protocols, used to copy files between two computers on the Internet. Both computers must support their respective FTP roles: one must be an FTP client and the other an FTP server.

**file type** (n)~ The format of a file, commonly indicated by its file name extension. The file

type indicates which program the file was created in and can be opened with.

**file type association** (n)~ For a particular file name extension, the association array elements that define where handlers and other attributes can be registered.

**file/registry virtualization** (PN)~ A feature that allows standard users to run applications that normally write to per-computer files and registry keys. If these write operations fail, they are automatically redirected to equivalent per-user locations.

**file-based imaging** (n)~ The process of capturing information at the file level into a single volume, with metadata describing the files.

**file-based storage** (n)~ Storage that takes place in local files (as opposed to a database), which are copies of the metadata in the client computer. It is used when the client is working offline.

**filegroup** (n)~ A named collection of one or more data files that forms a single unit of data allocation or for administration of a database.

**file-mapping object** (n)~ An object that maintains the association of a file's contents with a portion of the virtual address space of a process.

**filer** (n)~ A user who regularly files mailbox items into folders.

**filer user** (n)~ A user who regularly files mailbox items into folders.

**Files** (PN)~ An optional downloadable app that allows a person to browse the files stored in the phone using a file explorer like interface.

**Files by File Group** (n)~ A storage report that lists files that belong to specified file groups. Use this report to identify file group usage patterns and to identify file groups that occupy large amounts of disk space. This can help you determine which file screens to configure

**Files by Owner** (n)~ A storage report that lists files, grouped by owner. Use this report to analyze usage patterns on the server and to identify users who use large amounts of disk space.

**filestream** (n)~ A sequence of bytes used to hold file data.

**FileTable** (PN)~ A feature that provides internal storage to the core SQL Server product.

**FileZilla** ~ FileZilla is free, open source, cross-platform FTP software, consisting of FileZilla Client and FileZilla Server. Binaries are available for Windows, Linux, and Mac OS X. It supports FTP, SFTP, and FTPS (FTP over SSL/TLS).- <http://filezilla-project.org/>

**fill** (n)~ In computer graphics, the colored or patterned paint' inside an enclosed figure

**fill** (v)~ To add color or a pattern to the enclosed portion of a circle or other shape.

**fill effect** (n)~ An effect that applies to the appearance of the interior of an enclosed text character or other shape.

**fill factor** (n)~ An attribute of an index that defines how full the SQL Server Database Engine should make each page of the index.

**fill handle** (n)~ The small black square in the lower-right corner of a selected cell that can be used to copy data and to fill adjacent cells with a series of data.

**fill in the blank question** (n)~ A type of question (for example, in a poll, survey or test) where the user must enter a response in the blank space or spaces provided.

**fill out** (v)~ To enter information into a form.

**fill rate** (n)~ The percentage of ad requests where an ad is displayed to the user.

**fill series** (v)~ A sequence of data such as numbers, number and text combinations, dates,

or time periods, based on an established pattern and used to automatically fill data into worksheet cells.

**Fill Transform** (PN)~ A tool that lets you alter the appearance of a gradient or pattern fill. For example, you can use the Fill Transform tool to rotate or scale a pattern fill inside a path or shape.

**Fill With Color tool** (n)~ A tool that allows the user to change the color of a group of pixels at once.

**filled map** (n)~ A chart type for geographic data using color progression for numeric values or discrete colors for categorical values and relationships on locations over a map.

**filler ingredient** (n)~ A type of ingredient in a formula that is used to increase the total quantity of a product. The filler ingredient has no chemical influence on any of the active ingredients in the formulation.

**Film Age, Old** (n)~ A filter effect in Windows Movie Maker.

**Film Age, Older** (n)~ A filter effect in Windows Movie Maker.

**Film Age, Oldest** (n)~ A filter effect in Windows Movie Maker.

**Film Grain** (n)~ A filter effect in Windows Movie Maker.

**filmstrip** (n)~ A form of Launcher that scrolls from right to left and displays both a strip of smaller application icon images on the sides, and a single larger application preview image in the center.

**filter** (n)~ A pattern or mask through which data is passed to separate specified items.

**filter** (n)~ A set of conditions and associated actions that may be applied to certain tasks. For example, an email rule might stipulate that all messages from a particular sender be placed into a specific folder.

**filter** (v)~ To display only the rows in a list that satisfy the conditions you specify. You use the AutoFilter command to display rows that match one or more specific values, calculated values, or conditions.

**filter** (v)~ To display files that meet certain criteria. For example, you might filter files by a particular author so that you only see the files written by that person. Filtering does not delete files, it simply changes the view so that you only see the files that meet your criteria.

**filter** (v)~ To define the types of UI Automation elements to be included in a view of the UI Automation tree.

**filter** (n)~ A tool that you can use to categorize inventory items for quick searching. Filters also restrict the availability of items to customers, vendors, and warehouse processes.

**filter** (n)~ Words, phrases, sources, languages, time frame, authors, or an author's reach that the data set does or doesn't contain.

**Filter** ~ 1) A device which allows you to use an ordinary phone over a telephone line set up for an- ADSL- internet connection. Also called a micro-filter. 2) A program or set of programs that automatically removes- spam- from your- email.

**filter area** (n)~ The part of PivotTable or PivotChart view that contains filter fields.

**Filter By Form** (v)~ A technique for filtering data that uses a version of the current form or datasheet with empty fields in which you can type the values you want the filtered records to contain.

**Filter By Selection (v)**~ A technique for filtering records in a form, datasheet, or data access page in which you retrieve only records that contain the selected value.

**filter criteria (n)**~ Conditions that users specify to limit which records are included in the result set of a query.

**Filter Excluding Selection (v)**~ A technique in which you filter records in a form, datasheet, or data access page to retrieve only those records that don't contain the selected value.

**filter field (n)**~ A field in the filter area that you can use to filter data displayed in PivotTable or PivotChart view. Filter fields perform the same functions as page fields in Microsoft Excel PivotTable reports.

**Filter For Input (v)**~ A technique for filtering records that uses a value or expression you enter to find only records that contain the value or satisfy the expression.

**filter handler (n)**~ A handler that scans documents for text and properties.

**filter icon (n)**~ The icon that appears next to filtered data in a form.

**filter link (n)**~ An association between a filter control and a parameter. This association is defined on a report or scorecard in a dashboard. Items with links to a filter change when the filter is modified.

**filter section (n)**~ Area below the nav bar where users define and edit filters.

**Filter Web Part (PN)**~ A feature that enables users to modify dashboard views by changing the subset of data that is displayed in reports or scorecards.

**filtered access token (n)**~ An access token with the least administrative privileges required for the session. It is a restricted access token where all elevated privileges have been filtered out. A filtered access token is created by default for all interactive users that are not standard users, except the built-in administrator.

**filtered group (n)**~ A local security group that is removed from an access token. When User Account Control (UAC) creates the filtered access token, the filtered groups are removed.

**filtered HTML (n)**~ An HTML format with Microsoft Office-specific tags removed.

**filtered view (n)**~ A view to which a set of conditions have been applied to reduce the total number of displayed objects.

**FilterKeys (n)**~ A Windows 9x accessibility control panel feature that enables users with physical disabilities to use the keyboard. With FilterKeys, the system ignores brief and repeated keystrokes that result from slow or inaccurate finger movements.

**final assembly (n)**~ Final end-item product assembly before customer fulfillment.

**final state (n)**~ In a statechart or activity diagram, a representation of the completion of activity in the enclosing state or action state. The final state is indicated by a bull's eye.

**finalizer (n)**~ A method that frees resources and performs other cleanup operations.

**Finance (PN)**~ An app category that facilitates management of personal finances.

**Finance and Accounting System Implementation (n)**~ A template that outlines the steps needed to implement a finance and accounting system. It assumes an existing system or process is in place and a new system will be replacing it. It also assumes that the new application software system has already been chosen.

**financial dimension (n)**~ A financial data classifier created from the parties, locations, products, and activities in an organization and used for management reporting.



**financial dimension value (n)**~ A data element in the domain of a financial dimension.

**financial dimension value constraint (n)**~ A hierarchical financial dimension relationship that restricts the set of all possible financial dimension value combinations to a set of valid financial dimension value combinations.

**financial information (n)**~ A tab on a record that lists the Account or Business Contact's financial information, which was retrieved from Small Business Accounting.

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

**Financial Modernization Act of 1999 (n)**~ A U.S. law containing financial provisions that require all financial institutions to disclose to consumer customers their policies and practices for protecting the privacy of non-public personal information. Non-public personal information includes any PII provided by a customer, resulting from transactions with the financial institution or obtained by a financial institution through providing products or services.

**Financial Reporting Instance Standard (oth)**~ A standard that places additional constraints on instance documents that are used for financial reporting. All instance documents that are valid under FRIS are valid XBRL documents. However, not all XBRL documents are valid under FRIS.

**Financial Reporting Taxonomy Architecture (oth)**~ A standard that places additional constraints on XBRL taxonomies that are intended to express information used in financial reporting. All taxonomies that are valid under FRTA are valid XBRL documents. However, not all XBRL documents are valid under FRTA.

**financial statement (n)**~ A statement of a company's financial state as of the end of a defined period. A financial statement may include an operating statement (an income statement showing the results in terms of profit and loss of normal business activities), a balance sheet (assets and liabilities), and other financial information.

**financial statement (n)**~ A report that documents the financial information and financial position of an organization.

**financial template document (n)**~ An XML schema that contains all the necessary elements that are needed to capture wizard selection and to drive the screens in the wizard.

**find (v)**~ To seek specific data within a file or data structure.

**Find (v)**~ A field in the main Communicator window where a user can search for a person by name or e-mail address. Communicator searches the corporate address book.

**find (v)**~ To locate text or a specific item on a Web page or in a document.

**find (v)**~ To locate or come upon through action.

**Find (PN)**~ A UI element that enables the user to locate text, and go to other locations wherever the text occurs in a document.

**Find Message view (n)**~ A reporting view that enables users to find messages based on tracked message properties.

**Find My Phone (PN)**~ A feature that lets you ring, lock, erase, or show your Windows phone on a map from [account.microsoft.com](http://account.microsoft.com).

**Find similar picture or video (v)**~ A feature that searches the Library to find and group pictures and videos with similar color, tone, and intensity.

**fine tune** (v)~ To manually edit and make adjustments to your photos.

**fine tuning setting** (n)~ A setting that shifts all inserted images by the same amount to align them properly on a full sheet of labels or stickers.

**fine-grained lock** (n)~ A lock that applies to a small amount of code or data.

**Fine-Grained Permissions** (n)~ A security feature that allows for greater granularity and customization of user permissions.

**finger** (n)~ An Internet utility, originally limited to UNIX but now available on many other platforms, that enables a user to obtain information on other users who may be at other sites (if those sites permit access by finger). Given an e-mail address, finger returns the user's full name, an indication of whether or not the user is currently logged on, and any other information the user has chosen to supply as a profile. Given a first or last name, finger returns the logon names of users whose first or last names match.

**Finger** ~ A program that you point at the username of someone on a networked system. It uncovers that person's full name, most recent log-in time, and other information. It's also used as a verb, meaning to apply the program to the user name.

**Finger** ~ A Unix command that provides information about users logged in; and it can also be used to retrieve the .plan and .project files from a user's home directory.

**Finger** ~ A gesture by a programmer to another person that has ripped off his code without even recognition.

**finger input** (n)~ A specific type of touch input in which fingertips only are used to touch the Surface screen.

**fingerprint reader** (n)~ An authentication device that digitally scans an individual's fingerprint, records the unique pattern of the individual's ridges and valleys, and determines if the pattern matches the pattern of the person who has access permission to a particular device, such as a computer or a phone, or to a Web site.

**Finish** (PN)~ A navigation button used to complete and close a wizard.

**finish date** (n)~ The date that a project or task is scheduled to be completed. This date is based on the task's start date, duration, calendars, predecessor dates, task dependencies, and constraints.

**finished good** (n)~ An item assembled for sale using a bill of materials.

**finished unit** (n)~ A Surface developer unit that has acrylic panels on all sides. You have to remove the appropriate end panel to access the I/O connections.

**finite capacity** (n)~ The capability of a resource (worker, machine, work center, plant, or organization) to produce output within a specified period of time without exceeding the available capacity.

**finite loading** (n)~ A scheduling method that assumes that limited capacity for labor and machines is available.

**finite material** (n)~ A method for scheduling resources that assumes that all the component materials needed for production are available when the production process starts.

**finite property** (n)~ A method for scheduling resources that considers limits to the type of work a work center can perform at a given time. Finite property specifies the type of products or operations to be carried out at the same time at a work center.

**finite scheduling** (n)~ A scheduling method that assumes that limited capacity for labor

and machines is available.

**FIPS (PN)**~ A system of standards, guidelines, and technical methods for information processing within the U.S. federal government.

**Fire- Fighting** ~ Desperately working to fix bugs to avoid being fired.

**Firefox** ~ A popular alternative- browser, available free from- Mozilla, which you can use instead of Internet Explorer.

**firewall (n)**~ A security solution that segregates one portion of a network from another portion, allowing only authorized network traffic to pass through according to traffic filtering rules.

**Firewall** ~ Originally a dedicated computer between you and the internet, preventing hackers, spammers and similar undesirables from taking over your PC. Now often just a program running on your PC, performing the same task. Recent versions of Windows have one built-in.

**firewall rule (n)**~ A rule permitting or blocking communication through Windows Firewall via a particular protocol and port or range of ports.

**firewall traversal (n)**~ A technology that provides secure pathways through a firewall and enables multiple data streams to pass thru the firewall on the same port (e.g., audio and video data on the same port).

**Firewire** ~ A standard for very fast data transfer, created by- Apple, popular for applications that use very large files, particularly video editing. Requires special hardware, generally added to a computer as an- expansion card.

**firewire** ~ technology that allows a computer to have an almost unlimited number of devices running without using up all the hardware interrupts. the registered trademark of Apple's IEEE 1394 digital connection.

**firm planned order (n)**~ An order that is generated to fulfill an item requirement and that cannot be modified as to quantity or time.

**firmware (n)**~ The software that is embedded in a hardware device and controls how the device interacts with the operating system.

**Firmware** ~ A computer program or software stored permanently in PROM or ROM or semi-permanently in EPROM.

**Firmware** ~ Software stored in PROM, ROM or EPROM; essential programs that remain even when the system is electrically turned off. Firmware is considerably easier to modify than hardware but more permanent than software stored on disk or volatile memory.

**firmware system binary (PN)**~ A feature that enables partners to place a system binary from firmware into Windows without modifying a Windows binary or executable file. OEMs can use this to make sure that, even after a user has removed or reinstalled the operating system, features such as theft-recovery applications, remote data-deletion software, or the ability to provide a missing device driver are still available to the user.

**first boot (n)**~ A phase of Windows Setup that starts the first time an end user boots Windows.

**First Expiry First Out (oth)**~ A method used for determining the order in which goods should be taken out of inventory, so that items with the earliest expiration dates are taken first.

**first in, first out (n)**~ A method for processing a queue in which items in the queue are

removed in the same order in which they were added.

**first in, first out inventory valuation method** (n)~ A method of inventory valuation in which inventory is assumed for accounting purposes to move in the order it was received, regardless of its actual physical movement.

**first match** (n)~ A matching criteria used in regular expressions that chooses the subsequence that was found first when the regular expression is matched.

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

**first name** (n)~ The given name for an individual.

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

**fiscal period** (n)~ A time period division of a fiscal year.

**fiscal printer** (n)~ A printer with security features for tax authorities to confirm the taxes collected by the retailer.

**fiscal year** (n)~ A span of time during which the financial activities of an organization are calculated. A fiscal year is divided into fiscal periods, typically defined as semesters, quarters, or months. The organization determines the dates that begin and end its fiscal year, which may not correspond to a traditional calendar year.

**fiscal year** (n)~ An approximate 12-month fiscal period used by an organization that prepares annual financial statements.

**fishbone diagram** (n)~ A type of diagram that documents all the factors that contribute to or affect a given situation (all the causes that lead to a certain effect).

**fit** (n)~ One of the criteria used for evaluating the success of a data mining algorithm. Fit is typically represented as a value between 0 and 1, and is calculated by taking the covariance between the predicted and actual values of evaluated cases and dividing by the standard deviations of the same predicted and actual values.

**fit** (n)~ Something that fits, or is suitable or appropriate, for a situation.

**five 9s** ~ The five 9s of accuracy: 99.999% accuracy

**fix** (n)~ A single cumulative package composed of one or more files used to address a problem in a product. Hotfixes address a specific customer situation and may not be distributed outside that customer organization.

**Fix it button** (n)~ A UI element that allows the user to have an automated step through a resolution to a problem.

**Fix pane** (n)~ An area in Windows Photo Gallery that includes an assortment of picture editing tools for common editing tasks. The Fix pane is opened by clicking the Fix button on the toolbar in Photo Gallery.

**fixed amount off** (n)~ The exact amount subtracted from the list price to arrive at a custom price.

**fixed asset** (n)~ An accounting classifier used to classify any long-term asset whose cost expiration is recognized over more than one year.

**fixed asset addition** (n)~ An add-on item to a fixed asset that is considered part of the fixed asset and is not tracked as its own fixed asset, such as an extra battery for a laptop. Typically, an add-on item is maintenance or an improvement and relates to a write-up adjustment.

**fixed asset group** (n)~ A set of characteristics that are assigned to a fixed asset. The fixed

asset inherits the characteristics (such as type, number sequences, and default value models) from the group.

**fixed compensation** (n)~ Compensation, independent of performance, that is awarded to an employee by an organization.

**fixed compensation plan** (n)~ A compensation structure that is used to determine fixed compensation levels (bands, grades, or steps) and the compensation ranges associated with each level. This plan is often used for employees of the same employee type that are within a specific geographical area.

**fixed cost** (n)~ A cost that does not vary with changes in product delivery throughput or output.

**fixed currency** (n)~ A currency that has a fixed exchange rate in relation to another currency.

**fixed database role** (n)~ A predefined role that exists in each database. The scope of the role is limited to the database in which it is defined.

**fixed date** (n)~ A date to which a task is tied either because the date was entered in the Actual Start or Actual Finish field or because the task is constrained by an inflexible constraint.

**fixed dialing** (n)~ A feature that allows a user to restrict the device to dial only the numbers or area codes that are specified.

**Fixed Dialing Number** (PN)~ A mode that restricts outgoing calls to a fixed set of numbers.

**fixed distribution allocation method** (n)~ A method for calculating allocations based on a specified percentage.

**fixed document** (n)~ One instance of an XPS document in an XPF document package. A fixed document has the extension .fdoc, is listed in the FixedDocumentSequence element, its root element is <FixedDocument> and it is comprised of fixed pages.

**fixed exchange rate** (n)~ An exchange rate that pegs one currency's value to another currency's value.

**fixed file location** (n)~ The full or absolute address of a file - for example, [www.microsoft.com/location/sublocation/filename.htm](http://www.microsoft.com/location/sublocation/filename.htm).

**fixed grid** (n)~ Grid lines on the drawing page that stay the same distance apart when you zoom in or zoom out of a drawing.

**fixed layout** (n)~ A layout that does not change as the screen size, aspect ratio, app size, or orientation changes.

**fixed location** (n)~ A permanent location that is assigned to an item in a warehouse. Multiple items can have the same fixed location, and a single item can have multiple fixed locations.

**fixed markup** (n)~ The exact amount added to the list price to arrive at a custom price.

**fixed material consumption** (n)~ Absolute quantity of a material resource to be used to complete an assignment. A fixed consumption rate indicates that the amount of material used will be constant, regardless of changes to task duration or assignment length.

**fixed page** (n)~ A page in an XPS fixed document. A fixed page has the extension .fpage, is listed in the FixedDocument element, its root element is FixedPage and it contains text, layout information, and references to images, fonts, and other custom resources.



**fixed percentage allocation method** (n)~ A method for calculating allocations based on a specified percentage.

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

**fixed quantity kanban** (n)~ A type of kanban that is used when the number of kanbans that are assigned to a kanban rule is constant.

**fixed rate** (n)~ The multiplier used for converting the base currency of the Web site to the buyer currency or supplier currency.

**fixed server role** (n)~ A predefined role that exists at the server level. The scope of the role is limited to the SQL Server instance in which it is defined.

**fixed value** (n)~ A user-entered value or value from a static source that does not change unless manually altered by the user.

**fixed version** (n)~ A file version that prohibits the viewer from making edits.

**fixed weight allocation method** (n)~ A method for calculating allocations by using weighted values.

**fixed-duration task** (n)~ A task in which the duration is a fixed value and any changes to the work or the assigned units [that is, resources] don't affect the task's duration. This is calculated as follows: Duration x Units = Work.

**fixed-length** (adj)~ Pertaining to anything whose size is predetermined and constant.

**fixed-price project** (n)~ A type of project in which the customer pays a predetermined amount for the entire project.

**fixed-price project estimate** (n)~ The estimated total cost to complete a fixed-price project.

**fixed-rate agreement** (n)~ An exchange rate that is frozen for the entire project period.

**fixed-size virtual hard disk** (n)~ A virtual hard disk with a fixed size that is determined and for which all space is allocated when the disk is created. The size of the disk does not change when data is added or deleted.

**fixed-width text file** (n)~ A file containing data, where each field has a fixed width.

**flag** (n)~ Broadly, a marker of some type used by a computer in processing or interpreting information; a signal indicating the existence or status of a particular condition. Flags are used in such areas as communications, programming, and information processing.

**flag** (v)~ To associate a flag with a message or other item.

**flag** (n)~ A graphic that indicates follow-up action is required, or otherwise identifies an important item.

**flagged** (adj)~ Marked with a flag.

**Flame** ~ Internet slang for an email, forum or newsgroup post insulting or telling someone off.

**Flamewar** ~ A public trading of insults in a- newsgroup- or forum. Sometimes flamewars get so out of hand that there are hundreds of flames in the newsgroup and almost nothing else.

**Flash** (n)~ A Macromedia development environment containing video, multimedia, and application development features to help create rich user interfaces, online advertising, e-learning courses, and enterprise application front-ends.

**flash** (v)~ To alternate between calls when there is an active call and a call on hold.

**Flash** ~ A technology for displaying animations and videos on webpages, created by the Macromedia Corporation. The Flash Player is a plugin which enables internet browsers to display the animations.

**flash** ~ Flash memory (FLEXIBLE ARCHITECTURE for SHARED MEMORY):- This type of non-volatile memory has the ability to retain its information even when there is no power source.

**flash** ~ FLASH is erased (or bulk erased) electrically erasable programmable read-only memory (EEPROM). FLASH has the electrically erasable benefits of EEPROM but the small, economical cell size of EPROM technology

**flash** ~ A bandwidth friendly and browser independent vector-graphic animation technology. As long as different browsers are equipped with the necessary plug-ins, Flash animations will look the same. As of late 2005, Macromedia is now owned by- Adobe

**flash auto** (n)~ A flash mode used to set off the flash automatically according to the ambient light conditions.

**Flash drive** ~ A removable data storage device, usually thumb sized and plugged into a- USB- port.

**Flash Fill** (PN)~ A feature that extends AutoComplete functionality to show a live preview of suggested values for an entire range of cells based on what the user is typing.

**flash memory card** (n)~ A device used by many digital cameras to store pictures and video. Flash memory cards store computer information such as text, pictures, and music, and can be copied, erased, and used many times.

**flash off** (n)~ A flash mode when the phone's built-in camera flash is set to off.

**flash on** (n)~ A flash mode when the phone's built-in camera flash is set to on.

**Flashing** (n)~ A title animation in Windows Movie Maker.

**Flashpix** (n)~ A multi-resolution, tiled file format for digital images.

**flat appearance** (n)~ The recommended visual display of a control when it is nested inside another control or scrollable region.

**flat cap** (n)~ For paths that contain unconnected ends, the end of the stroke that is left as a flat edge.

**flat file** (n)~ A file consisting of records of a single record type in which there is no embedded structure information that governs relationships between records.

**flat file format** (n)~ An image file format in which individual objects cannot be edited. Files stored in JPEG, GIF, and BMP formats are all flat files. The PhotoDraw MIX file format is not a flat file format.

**flat list** (n)~ A result set in which any member hierarchies are ignored and all members are presented as equal. Regardless of how the members are presented however, hierarchical information is always maintained in the member metadata.

**flat namespace** (n)~ A namespace that is unstructured and cannot be partitioned, such as the network basic input/output system (NetBIOS) namespace. In a flat namespace, every object must have a unique name.

**flat navigation pattern** (n)~ The navigation structure recommended to be used for Windows Store apps that contain a small number of pages and its information is not organized in a hierarchy, i.e., the pages, tabs, and modes are logical peers.

**flat structure** (n)~ The navigation structure recommended to be used for Windows Store apps that contain a small number of pages and its information is not organized in a hierarchy, i.e., the pages, tabs, and modes are logical peers.

**flat-file logging** (n)~ The process of creating an event log that is written to a UTF-8 formatted text file.

**flatrate** ~ pricing plan for Telco

**flatten** (v)~ In digital graphic creation and manipulation programs, to combine all layers of text, images, and other graphic elements into a single layer. Elements cannot be edited after the graphic is flattened, so a graphic is not usually flattened until the final step when all adjustments have been made to the individual layers. Flattening an image significantly reduces its file size and allows it to be saved in a wider range of formats. Flattening is similar to grouping in that both actions combine a set of objects. However, flattening is a permanent action, whereas a group of objects can be ungrouped.

**flatten** (v)~ To convert a nested structure into a flat structure.

**flattened interface** (n)~ An interface created to combine members of multiple interfaces.

**flattened rowset** (n)~ A multidimensional data set presented as a two-dimensional rowset in which unique combinations of elements of multiple dimensions are combined on an axis.

**flexbox** (n)~ A control that- allows designers and developers to position and align child elements within a parent container and can be used to create flexible containers that proportionally expand to fill any remaining space in an HTML layout.- These capabilities allow immersive application developers to build key application layouts, such as toolbars of navigation elements.

**FlexGo** (PN)~ The technology and business model behind a Microsoft licensing program that enables low-entry-cost personal computing through subscription and pay-as-you-go software licensing.

**FlexGo Management Portal** (PN)~ A Web site used by customer service representatives and support personnel to perform administrative functions such as updating information for computers that are already in the system or creating batch updates.

**FlexGo technology** (PN)~ The technology and business model behind a Microsoft licensing program that enables low-entry-cost personal computing through subscription and pay-as-you-go software licensing.

**flexible authentication** (n)~ An authentication process where users in a variety of identity management systems can be authenticated.

**flexible constraint** (n)~ A constraint that does not tie a task to a single date. Flexible constraints are As Soon As Possible, As Late As Possible, Finish No Earlier Than, Finish No Later Than, Start No Earlier Than, and Start No Later Than.

**flexible ID** (n)~ An identifier that is assigned to various synchronization entities, such as replicas. The identifier can be of fixed or variable length.

**flexible identifier** (n)~ An identifier that is assigned to various synchronization entities, such as replicas. The identifier can be of fixed or variable length.

**flick** (v)~ A quick, straight stroke of a finger or pen on a screen. A flick is recognized as a gesture, and interpreted as a navigation or an editing command.

**flick** (v)~ To put your finger on a touchscreen and then swipe it quickly, lifting your finger

off the screen, in the direction you want.

**flicker** (n)~ Rapid, visible fluctuation in a screen image, as on a television or computer monitor. Flicker occurs when the image is refreshed (updated) too infrequently or too slowly for the eye to perceive a steady level of brightness. In television and raster-scan displays, flicker is not noticeable when the refresh rate is 50 to 60 times per second. Interlaced displays, in which the odd-numbered scan lines are refreshed on one sweep and even-numbered lines on the other, achieve a flicker-free effective refresh rate of 50 to 60 times per second because the lines appear to merge, even though each line is actually updated only 25 to 30 times per second.

**flicks set** (n)~ A collection of gestures you can make with a tablet pen to quickly navigate and perform shortcuts.

**Flight Search** (PN)~ A feature that allows a user to search for flights on airlines.

**Flight Status** (PN)~ A feature that allows a user to check the status of a given airline flight.

**flip** (v)~ To change the orientation of a selected object horizontally, vertically, or in both directions.

**flip ahead** (v)~ To go to the next page on a site quickly by swiping across the page or clicking the Forward button.

**flip ahead** (n)~ A feature in Internet Explorer that enables users to go to the next page on a site quickly by swiping across the page or clicking the Forward button.

**flip bar** (n)~ The list of documents that are currently open displayed in the order which you opened them.

**flip chip packaging** (n)~ A packaging technique that connects die bond pads to a package substrate without using wire bonds. The bumped die is placed on the package substrate where the bumps connect to the package pins.

**FlipView** (PN)~ The control for Windows Store apps that enables users to flip through content.

**float** (n)~ A data type that holds floating-point number data from  $-1.79E + 308$  through  $1.79E + 308$ . float, double precision, and float(n) are SQL Server float data types.

**float** (v)~ To manipulate an interface element, such as a panel or a toolbar, in order to make it a window separate from the application window.

**floating** (adj)~ Able to move freely as its own window. A floating window is always on top. Toolbars, menu bars, the toolbox, and palettes can float.

**floating column chart** (n)~ A stacked column chart that creates the effect of floating columns by making the first data series invisible. The result is a chart that depicts minimum and maximum values.

**floating object** (n)~ A graphic or other object that is inserted in the drawing layer so that you can position it precisely on the page or in front of or behind text or other objects.

**floating point** (n)~ A number represented by a mantissa and an exponent according to a given base. The mantissa is usually a value between 0 and 1. To find the value of a floating-point number, the base is raised to the power of the exponent, and the mantissa is multiplied by the result. Ordinary scientific notation uses floating-point numbers with 10 as the base. In a computer, the base for floating-point numbers is usually 2.

**floating toolbar** (n)~ A toolbar that is not attached to the edge of the program window.

You can change the shape of some floating toolbars.

**floating version rights** (n)~ The categories of software licenses that are available for purchase from Microsoft and that grant the purchaser the right to use the latest version of a software title as it becomes available, throughout the term of the customer's volume license agreement.

**floating-point number** (n)~ A number represented by a mantissa and an exponent according to a given base. The mantissa is usually a value between 0 and 1. To find the value of a floating-point number, the base is raised to the power of the exponent, and the mantissa is multiplied by the result. Ordinary scientific notation uses floating-point numbers with 10 as the base. In a computer, the base for floating-point numbers is usually 2.

**floating-point unit** (n)~ A circuit that performs floating-point calculations.

**flood attack** (n)~ A denial-of-service attack in which a server is flooded' with requests that cannot be completed. Once flooded

**Flood Mitigation** (n)~ A feature in the General Configuration Settings that enables the user to specify how ISA Server will prevent flood attacks.

**flooding** ~ An attack that attempts to cause a failure in (especially, in the security of) a computer system or other data processing entity by providing more input than the entity can process properly.

**Floor Is Stock-Out Threshold** (n)~ A site-level setting that overrides the Stock-Out Threshold value of each product.

**floor plan** (n)~ A drawing that shows the layout of individual rooms or entire floors of a building including the wall structure, building core, and electrical symbols. A type of building plan.

**floppy disk** (n)~ A reusable magnetic storage medium. The floppy disk used today is the rigid 3.5-inch microfloppy that holds 1.44 MB. It is called floppy because the first varieties were housed in bendable jackets.

**Floppy disk** ~ Also known as a- diskette. Now obsolete. Originally called floppy disks because they were round and non-rigid, but later the actual floppy disk was enclosed inside a rigid, near-square protective casing. Most programs used to be released on floppy disks, but modern programs are so large that they are now released on CD ROM or DVD instead.

**floppy disk drive** (n)~ A hardware device that reads data from and writes data to floppy disks.

**FLOPS** (n)~ A measure of the speed at which a computer can perform floating-point operations.

**flow** (n)~ Any of the different members of the Flow dimension.

**flow** (n)~ A content processing or query processing pipeline that contains operators that determine how the content or the query is processed.

**flow control** (n)~ The management of data transmission between two devices, such as between the CPU and a peripheral device or between nodes in a network. It ensures that the receiver can handle all the incoming data and usually depends on a set of protocols established at the beginning of the transmission session that define how and when a sender may transmit. Flow control also enables slower-speed devices to communicate with



higher-speed ones.

**Flow dimension member** (n)~ Any of the different members of the Flow dimension.

**flow layout** (n)~ A way of designing a form in which all elements are positioned one immediately after the other.

**flowchart** (n)~ A graphic map that can document procedures, analyze processes, indicate work or information flow, or track cost and efficiency.

**flowchart symbol** (n)~ An icon that illustrates one of the various flowcharting functions.

**Fluent** (adj)~ Characterized by design and functional elements introduced in the 2007 Microsoft Office suite user interface.

**Fluent user interface** (PN)~ The user interface introduced with the 2007 Microsoft Office suite. It includes components and features such as the Ribbon, Galleries, Live Preview, the Mini Toolbar, and Contextual Tabs.

**fluid application model** (n)~ A model that enables secure, cross-domain, integration between external applications and SharePoint Foundation deployments.

**flush** (adj)~ Aligned in a certain way on the screen or on paper. Flush left, for example, means aligned on the left side; flush right means aligned on the right side.

**flushing principle** (n)~ The method that is used to register item consumption for a BOM line against a production order.

**Fly In, Fades** (v)~ A title animation in Windows Movie Maker.

**Fly In, Fly Out** (v)~ A title animation in Windows Movie Maker.

**Fly In, Left and Right** (v)~ A credit or title animation in Windows Movie Maker.

**Fly In, Top Left** (v)~ A title animation in Windows Movie Maker.

**Fly Out** (v)~ A title animation in Windows Movie Maker.

**flyer** (n)~ A circular or pamphlet for distribution, normally used for advertisements.

**flyout** (n)~ A control to expose lightweight, contextual UI.

**flyout anchor** (n)~ A button-like control in the Ribbon that pops up a menu with more options when clicked.

**flyout control** (n)~ A control that developers use to create a flyout.

**flyweight patching** (n)~ A process that reduces the time that is required to apply updates to installed applications whereby only the parts of an application that are modified by an update actually change.

**FM** (PN)~ A Windows Fabric system service responsible for failure detection and failover of services, for coordinating the placement of replicas across failure domains, for reconfiguration of the replica-set based on complaints in the system, for balancing the load across all the nodes, and for ensuring availability and reliability of the services.

**FMP** (PN)~ A Web site used by customer service representatives and support personnel to perform administrative functions such as updating information for computers that are already in the system or creating batch updates.

**f-number** (n)~ In photography, the diameter of the aperture expressed in terms of the focal length of the camera lens. The greater the f-number, the less light reaches the film and the more in focus the objects in the foreground and the background will be. For example, with an f-number = 16 the objects in the far background will be in focus. Whereas, with an f-number = 2 the background will be blurry (while foreground objects are in focus).

**FOAD** ~ ( Off And Die)- Internet slang. Pretty self-explanatory really.

**FOB** (oth)~ A shipping method that establishes the point at which ownership of goods passes to the buyer. The FOB can establish ownership when an item is damaged in transit.

**focal length** (n)~ The distance between the camera's lens and the image plane.

**Focus** (n)~ A feature of Lync Server or Office Communications Server that manages conference state.

**Focus** (PN)~ The search topic selector menu from which you can select an item that an analysis focuses on.

**Focus Factory** (n)~ A feature of Lync Server or Office Communications Server that helps to manage conferences and schedule meetings.

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

**focusable** (adj)~ Pertaining to anything (e.g. elements) that can receive focus.

**Focused Ion Beam** (n)~ A focused beam of gallium ions that can be used to image the surface of a PCB or other object.

**fold count** (n)~ A value that represents the number of partitions that will be created within the original data set.

**folder** (n)~ A named storage area on a computer or device containing files and other folders. Folders are used to organize information electronically, the same way actual folders in a filing cabinet do.

**folder** (n)~ In Distributed File System (DFS), an object in a namespace that virtualizes multiple shared folders (referred to as folder targets), or in the case of folders without targets, adds hierarchy to the namespace.

**folder** (n)~ A feature that allows users to group tiles and Live Tiles on the Start Screen and keep apps better organized.

**Folder** ~ An area on a disk for storing- files- in. Folders can also contain other folders, which in turn can contain more folders, and so on almost to infinity.

**folder hierarchy** (n)~ A bounded namespace that uniquely identifies all reports, folders, shared data source items, and resources that are stored in and managed by a report server.

**folder home page** (n)~ An Internet Web page or intranet page that is associated with an Outlook folder. If a page has been associated with the folder and the option is set, the Web page appears in the Outlook window whenever you select the folder.

**Folder List** (n)~ A menu option that displays the folders available in your mailbox.

**Folder List** (PN)~ The list of folders that appears in the Navigation Pane when viewing mail in Outlook for Mac.

**Folder Pane** (PN)~ A pane in the Outlook window that contains folders for each view, such as Mail or Calendar.

**folder picker** (n)~ A UI element that enables users to locate and open folders.

**Folder Redirection** (n)~ A Group Policy option that allows you to redirect designated folders to the network.

**folder tree** (n)~ A hierarchy of folders in the Exchange store very similar in structure to the standard file system. A single folder can contain child folders, which, in turn, can contain other child folders.

**folder watching** (n)~ A feature that instructs the application to monitor folders for newly added content.

**Folders view** (n)~ The view of a web site that shows how the content of the site is organized. You can create, delete, copy, and move folders and files in Folders view.

**Folk** (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 80.

**Folklore** (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 115.

**Folk-Rock** (n)~ One of the music genres that appears under Genre classification in Windows Media Player library. Based on ID3 standard tagging format for MP3 audio files. Winamp genre ID # 81.

**follow** (v)~ To track content, people or other entities by adding them to a list of things that you care about and for which you would like to surface updates about changes and activities.

**Follow Up** (PN)~ A button on the toolbar that opens the Form Assistant pane, where a user can create a related activity.

**follow up** (adj)~ To act on or make further investigations on a contact or lead, on the basis of information received.

**followed hyperlink** (n)~ A hyperlink on a Web page that a site visitor has activated by using a mouse device, keyboard, or other type of pointing device.

**follower** (n)~ A person who subscribes to receive updates of another person's activities.

**follow-up activity** (n)~ An activity created using the Follow Up form in the Form Assistant.

**font** (n)~ A graphic design applied to a collection of numbers, symbols, and characters. A font describes a certain typeface, along with other qualities such as size, spacing, and pitch.

**Font** ~ Another word for typeface, ie the style of lettering.

**Font Cache Service** (PN)~ A Win32 service process that optimizes performance of applications by caching commonly used font data. Applications will start this service if it is not already running. It can be disabled, though doing so will degrade application performance.

**font cartridge** (n)~ A plug-in unit available for some printers that contains fonts in several styles and sizes. As with downloadable fonts, printers using font cartridges can produce characters in sizes and styles other than those created by the fonts built into it.

**Font choices** (PN)~ The option that shows the set of fonts that can be applied to a sway.

**font embedding** (n)~ The act of inserting font information into the publication or the compiled application. Once the font is embedded, the information becomes part of the publication or the application.

**font family** (n)~ The set of available fonts representing variations of a single typeface. For example, Times Roman and Times Roman Italic are members of the same font family. When the user indicates italic, the system selects the correct italic font for the font family, with its characteristic appearance. If there is no italic font in the family, the system simply slants, or obliques'

**font manager** (n)~ A software program that helps you increase or decrease the sets of

available fonts.

**font previewer** (n)~ A tool or feature that allows users to see different fonts, typography formats, and lettershapes that display on the computer and/or on Web sites.

**font resource** (n)~ A graphic design applied to a collection of numbers, symbols, and characters. A font describes a certain typeface, along with other qualities such as size, spacing, and pitch.

**font resource file** (n)~ A file that contains information about a font.

**font scheme** (n)~ A pre-designed combination of fonts that work well together.

**font size** (n)~ The point size of a set of characters in a particular typeface.

**font style** (n)~ The stylistic attributes of a font -€” such as bold, italic, and underline.

**font subsetting** (n)~ Embedding a limited number of characters specific to one font, reducing file size.

**font substitution** (n)~ A substitution that occurs when Windows or your printer uses a font similar to the one you used in your publication to display or print your publication.

**font weight** (n)~ An indication of the amount of vertical thickness in the characters of a font.

**Food & Dining** (PN)~ A list of restaurants and bars in a specific neighborhood.

**Food & Drink** (PN)~ An application that provides recipes and tools for meal-planning, instructional views, and an extensive wine guide.

**Food and Drug Administration** (n)~ A U.S. governmental agency that is responsible for protecting public health by regulating things such as food, drugs, medical devices, and biological products.

**foot** (v)~ To total amounts vertically. The resulting sum can be checked against a total obtained by cross-footing (adding amounts horizontally).

**footer** (n)~ One or more lines of text in the bottom margin area of a page. A footer may contain elements such as the page number, the name of the file, or the date.

**footer** ~ A formatting style designated in HTML by a specific tag and used at the end of an HTML file.

**force feedback** (n)~ A technology that generates push or resistance in an input/output device. Force feedback enables an input/output device, such as a joystick or a steering wheel, to react to the user's action in appropriate response to events displayed on the screen. For example, force feedback can be used with a computer game to react to a plane rising in a steep ascent or a race car turning a tight corner.

**Force Removal** (v)~ A link that allows the user to trigger removal of a database from a group of databases.

**forced expiratory volume** (n)~ The volume of air coming out of the lung under forced conditions.

**forced failover** (n)~ For an availability group, a form of failover (with possible data loss) that can be initiated by a database administrator in response to the loss of the primary replica when automatic failover did not occur.

**forced inspiratory flow** (n)~ The speed of air coming into the lung under forced inspiration.

**forced manual failover** (n)~ For an availability group, a form of failover (with possible data loss) that can be initiated by a database administrator in response to the loss of the

primary replica when automatic failover did not occur.

**forced quorum** (n)~ The process to start a WSFC cluster even though only a minority of the elements that are required for quorum are in communication.

**forced rename state** (n)~ The state that a Windows Live ID takes when the user account with which it is associated is deleted from Outlook Live, but the Windows Live ID for the account isn't deleted. The credentials for that Windows Live ID are still valid and recognized, but the Windows Live ID is put into a forced rename state. If someone tries to sign in using that Windows Live ID and its password, they're asked to rename the Windows Live ID. They can rename the Windows Live ID, but because the new e-mail address can't exist in the Outlook Live domain, the Windows Live ID is no longer functional in Outlook Live.

**forced service** (n)~ In a database mirroring session, a failover initiated by the database owner upon the failure of the principal server that transfers service to the mirror database while it is in an unknown state. Data may be lost.

**forced vital capacity** (n)~ The volume of air that can forcibly be blown out after full inspiration, measured in liters.

**forecast** (n)~ A prediction of future events, such as income, sales, or weather.

**forecast dimension** (n)~ A dimension that is used to characterize the level of detail for which a forecast is defined.

**forecast plan** (n)~ A long-range plan for estimating capacity, quantities of finished goods to be sold, and quantities of components needed, and for establishing financial priorities.

**forecasting** (n)~ A planning tool that helps management in its attempts to cope with the uncertainty of the future, relying mainly on data from the past and present and analysis of trends. Forecasting starts with certain assumptions based on the management's experience, knowledge, and judgment.

**foreground** (n)~ The brush color of displayed characters and graphics, for example, the color of the text that is displayed in a TextBox control.

**foreground color** (n)~ The color that is currently selected for drawing or displaying text on the screen. In monochrome displays, the foreground color is the color of a bitmap or other graphic.

**foreground page** (n)~ The top page of a drawing.

**foreground program** (n)~ The program that runs in the active window (the uppermost window with the highlighted title bar). The foreground program responds to commands issued by the user.

**foreign address** (n)~ Any address type that the MS Mail postoffice does not have a gateway or access component installed for routing.

**foreign computer** (n)~ A computer that uses another message queuing system but, through a connector application, can exchange messages with computers that run Message Queuing.

**Foreign connector** (PN)~ An Exchange Server 2007 connector that uses a Drop directory on a Hub Transport server to send messages to a local messaging server that doesn't use the Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) as its primary transport mechanism.

**foreign currency** (n)~ Any form of money in public circulation that is not your base (local) currency.



**foreign currency revaluation** (n)~ A procedure for recording revalued assets and liabilities that account for differences in exchange rates between an original transaction currency unit and accounting currency unit conversion and a period end transaction currency and accounting currency conversion.

**foreign currency translation** (n)~ The process of restating foreign currency accounts of subsidiaries into equivalent currency (usually the reporting currency of the parent company), in order to prepare consolidated financial statements in the native currency of the parent company.

**foreign currency translation** (n)~ A procedure for recording revalued functional currency account balances when restating account balances in a reporting currency.

**foreign currency unit** (n)~ A currency unit of a country/region that is not the functional currency unit of the primary legal entity.

**foreign key** (n)~ A key in a database table that comes from another table (also known as the referenced table) and whose values match the primary key (PK) or unique key in the referenced table.'

**foreign key** (n)~ A set of fields whose values are migrated from a primary key or an alternate key from a parent table.

**foreign key association** (n)~ An association between entities that is managed through foreign key properties.

**Foreign Principal Group** (n)~ A type of group within a forest (B) that enables that group to access the resources of a different forest (A) by assigning the FPG group with the same ID as a group within the A forest and enabling it to mimic the access permissions of the group with the same ID of Forest A.

**foreign table** (n)~ A table that contains a foreign key.

**foreign-address** (n)~ A deprecated function in List Processor (Lisp), specifying the location of a foreign object which takes the form of a Lisp integer, a Lisp vector, or a foreign-pointer instance.

**foreseeable loss** (n)~ An expected loss on a project that is treated as an expense transaction because it is likely that the total project cost will exceed the total project revenue or capitalization limit.

**forest** (n)~ One or more Active Directory domains that share the same class and attribute definitions (schema), site and replication information (configuration), and forest-wide search capabilities (global catalog). Domains in the same forest are linked with two-way, transitive trust relationships.

**forest** ~ A collection of one or more- domain- trees with a common schema and implicit trust relationships between them.

**forest configuration** (n)~ A configuration object used to model Active Directory forests.

**forest root domain** (n)~ The first domain created in a new forest. The forest-wide administrative groups, Enterprise Admins and Schema Admins, are located in this domain. As a best practice, new domains are created as children of the forest root domain.

**forest trust** (n)~ A trust between two Windows Server 2003 forests that forms trust relationships between every domain in both forests. A forest trust can be created only between the forest root domains in each forest. Forest trusts are transitive, and they can be one-way or two-way. An administrator must manually establish a forest trust, unlike an

automatically established trust, such as a parent-child trust.

**fork** ~ A stream of data that can be opened and accessed individually under a common filename. The Mac OS Standard and Extended file systems store a separate data fork and resource fork as part of every file.

**fork** ~ In BSD, fork is a system call that creates a new process.

**form** (n)~ In some applications (especially databases), a structured window, box, or other self-contained element that serves as a visual filter for the underlying data it is presenting.

**form** (n)~ A structured document or template with spaces reserved for entering information and often containing special coding (e.g. to trigger data processing).

**form** (n)~ A form targeted at either the Web or the console.

**form area** (n)~ The area of the InfoPath workspace that displays the form you are working with.

**form assignment** (n)~ Assignment of responsibility, by a contributor, to submit data, review data, or approve data on a data entry form.

**form control** (n)~ On a Web site, an individual box or button with which you enter information on an electronic form.

**form definition file** (n)~ An XML file with an .xsf extension that contains information about all other files and components used within a form, including user interface customizations, XML Schemas, views, business logic, events, and deployment settings.

**form editor** (n)~ The user interface control in Microsoft Dynamics CRM where you can create and edit forms for an entity.

**form factor** (n)~ The size, shape, and configuration of a piece of computer hardware. The term is often applied to subcomponents such as disk drives, circuit boards, and small devices, such as handheld PCs. It can also be used more broadly to include the arrangement and positioning of external switches, plugs, and other components of the device, or it can refer to the footprint of an entire computer.

**form factor** (n)~ A category of devices that share a property or properties relating to size, aspect ratio, input mechanisms, and other physical characteristics.

**form feed** (n)~ A printer command that tells a printer to move to the top of the next page. In the ASCII character set, the form-feed character has the decimal value 12 (hexadecimal 0C). Because its purpose is to begin printing on a new page, form feed is also known as the page-eject character.

**form field** (n)~ A data-entry field on a page. A site visitor supplies information in a field either by typing text or by selecting a field.

**form files** (n)~ A collection of files that are used to implement a form. File types can include .html, .xml, .xsd, .xslt, script, and other file types that are necessary to support the functionality of the form.

**form footer** (n)~ Use to display instructions for using a form, command buttons, or unbound controls to accept input. Displays at the bottom of the form in Form view and at the end of a printout.

**form handler** (n)~ A program on a server that runs when a site visitor submits a form.

**form header** (n)~ Use to display a title for a form, instructions for using it, or command buttons that open related forms or carry out other tasks. Displays at the top of the form in Form view and at the beginning of a printout.

**form instance** (n)~ An instance, or copy, of a PerformancePoint Planning form template that is pushed to a PerformancePoint Add-in for Excel contributor, reviewer, or approver via an assignment.

**form library** (n)~ A folder in which a collection of forms based on the same template is stored and shared. Each form in a form library is associated with user-defined information that is displayed in the content listing for that library.

**Form Library URL Repair Tool** (PN)~ A feature that updates absolute URLs in form templates associated with SharePoint Form Libraries (i.e., InfoPath XSNs) as well as Universal Data Connection files.

**Form Mode** (n)~ The option that lets users choose, by default, what mode they will view records in forms in.

**form module** (n)~ A module that includes code for all event procedures triggered by events occurring on a specific form or its controls.

**form properties** (n)~ Attributes of a form that affect its appearance or behavior. For example, the `DefaultView` property is a form property that determines whether a form will automatically open in Form view or Datasheet view.

**form region** (n)~ A customizable extension to Microsoft Office Outlook forms.

**form selector** (n)~ The box where the rulers meet, in the upper-left corner of a form in Design view. Use the box to perform form-level operations, such as selecting the form.

**form template** (n)~ A file or set of files that defines the data structure, appearance, and behavior of a form.

**form template library** (n)~ The location, in the top-level site of a site collection, where the form templates that have been activated by an administrator are stored.

**Form view** (n)~ A window that displays a form to either show or accept data. Form view is the primary means of adding and modifying data in tables. You cannot change the design of a form in this view.

**formal agent** (n)~ An agent who may be signed in into UC throughout the day, and they may sign in and out of the ACD system during the day. They are fully aware of their role as an agent and want to be able to see the numbers of calls in the queues they are serving, and so on.

**format** (n)~ The overall layout or pattern of a document.

**format** (v)~ To prepare a disk for use by organizing its storage space into a collection of data compartments'

**format** (v)~ To arrange objects in a specified form or layout.

**format** (n)~ The attributes of a cell in a spreadsheet, such as its being alphabetic or numeric, the number of digits, the use of commas, and the use of currency signs.

**format** (n)~ The structure or organization of data in a file.

**format** (n)~ The structure or appearance of a unit of data, such as a field, or text in a message body.

**format bar** (n)~ A toolbar within an application used for modifying the format of the document being displayed, such as changing font size or type.

**format file** (n)~ A file containing meta information (such as data type and column size) that is used to interpret data when being read from or written to a data file.

**Format Object task pane** (PN)~ A task pane that provides functionality for formatting