

<b>Presentation layer</b>	a term that relates to a layered architecture, describes the packages and classes that are used in the system's interface.
<b>Primary key</b>	attribute that uniquely identifies a single occurrence of a data item in a relational database table.
<b>Private</b>	a private feature is usually interpreted to be one that can only be used by an instance of the owning class.
<b>Problem definition</b>	a brief initial summary of what has been discovered during the requirements elicitation process.
<b>Problem domain</b>	the area of knowledge or activity relating to the problem that the system is to solve.
<b>Problems and requirements list</b>	a structured and detailed list of problems and requirements uncovered during requirements elicitation.
<b>Protected</b>	a protected feature is usually interpreted to be one that can only be used by instances of the owning class or a subclass (or other descendent) of the owning class.
<b>Prototyping</b>	an iterative method of developing a system, instead of using traditional structured methods. A working model of the system may be constructed at an early stage in development for the purpose of establishing user requirements and later discarded. Alternatively, a working model is sometimes used as the basis for design and implementation of the final system (as in iterative development).
<b>Public</b>	a public feature is usually interpreted to be one that can be used by instances of any class.