# [MS-OFCGLOS]:
# Microsoft Office Master Glossary

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## Revision Summary

| Date | Revision History | Revision Class | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|
| 04/04/2008 | 0.1 | | Initial Availability. |
| 06/27/2008 | 1.0 | Major | Added technical content for protocol documentation. |
| 08/15/2008 | 1.01 | Editorial | Revised and edited the technical content. |
| 10/06/2008 | 1.02 | Major | Added technical content for protocol documentation. |
| 01/16/2009 | 1.03 | Editorial | Updated the Intellectual Property Rights Notice. |
| 03/18/2009 | 1.04 | Major | Added technical content for protocol documentation. |
| 07/13/2009 | 1.05 | Major | Revised and edited the technical content. |
| 08/28/2009 | 1.06 | Editorial | Revised and edited the technical content. |
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| 02/19/2010 | 1.08 | Major | Revised, edited and added technical content. |
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| 06/29/2010 | 1.12 | Minor | Clarified the meaning of the technical content. |
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| 11/15/2010 | 1.15 | Minor | Clarified the meaning of the technical content. |
| 12/17/2010 | 1.15 | No change | No changes to the meaning, language, or formatting of the technical content. |

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**12-hour clock notation:** A clock that expresses the time within a 12-hour range, returning to 1:00 after 12:59 A.M. or P.M.

**200 OK:** A response that indicates that a request succeeded.

**202 Accepted:** A response that indicates that a request was accepted for processing.

**24-hour clock notation:** A clock that expresses the time within a 24-hour range, from 0000 (midnight) to 2359 (one minute before the following midnight).

**2-D chart:** A chart that represents data on two axes, x and y, and displays chart objects in flat graphical formatting.

**3-D Phong shading:** A shading algorithm that is used to apply shading to 3-D charts. The algorithm interpolates color between points on the surface of a chart to give a smooth 3-D appearance.

**403 Forbidden:** A response that indicates that a protocol server understood but denies a request.

# 2 A

**A1:** A **reference style** in which each column is identified sequentially from left-to-right with a letter or series of letters in alphabetical order. Column headings are ordered A-Z, then AA-AZ, BA-BZ... ZA-ZZ, AAA-AAZ, and so forth. Each row is numbered sequentially from the top down.

**absolute path:** A string that identifies the location of a file and begins with a drive identifier and root directory or network share and ends with the complete file name. Examples are C:\Documents\Work\example.txt and \\netshare\Documents\Work\example.txt.

**absolute reference:** A reference to a fixed location on a **sheet (1)**. An absolute reference always refers to the same range, even if the formula that contains it is moved or copied to a new location.

**absolute space:** An area of a drawing that occupies an entire document or page. The value for absolute space is typically expressed in English Metric Units (EMUs), but it can be defined by the host application.

**absolute URI:** An absolute uniform resource identifier (URI), as described in [RFC3986].

**absolute URL:** A subset of absolute URIs that, in addition to identifying a resource, provides a means of locating a resource by describing its primary access mechanism, as described in [RFC3986].

**abstract object reference (AOR):** A representation of a server object that can be passed between a protocol client and a protocol server. The information contained within it allows a client proxy to invoke remote methods on a server object.

**accelerator key:** Any combination of keys that are pressed simultaneously to run a command.

**access model:** A protocol that specifies how communication is handled between different components in a server system with respect to how user requests for resources are authorized.

**access URL:** An internal URL that is used by a **crawler** to identify and gain access to an item.

**AccessChecker:** A type of **MethodInstance** that can be called to retrieve the permissions that the calling **security principal (2)** has for each of a collection of EntityInstances identified by the specified EntityInstanceIds.

**account:** A collection of data and settings for a SharePoint Workspace or Groove identity that represents a user. This includes shared spaces, messages, and preferences that are associated with a user's identity. An account can reside on one or more devices.

**account configuration code:** A unique code that is generated by a management server. It is used to bind an identity to a member of a management server.

**account URL:** A unique identifier for an account, as described in [RFC3986].

**action:** (1) The smallest unit of work in a workflow system. An action can contain one or more tasks that define work that actors need to do. Actions are deployed and registered in the workflow system to be activated by protocol client users.

(2) A unit of work that can be performed by a workflow and is typically defined in a workflow markup file.

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**Action:** A type of **MetadataObject** that represents a URL that triggers the display or manipulation of data related to an Entity or EntityInstance. Actions are contained by an Entity. Actions contain ActionParameters.

**ActionParameter:** A type of **MetadataObject** that defines how to parameterize the URL of an Action with specific data about an EntityInstance. ActionParameters are contained by Actions.

**activate:** (1) The process of making an InfoPath form template available on a site collection. After it is activated, the form template appears in the FormServerTemplates library of that site collection and users can fill out forms that are based on it by using a Web browser.

   (2) The process of creating a new action instance in a workflow.

**activation:** An operation that creates a new action instance.

**active cell:** The cell that is currently selected in a worksheet.

**Active Directory account creation mode:** A type of account creation mode that retrieves and uses user accounts in a specific AD DS organizational unit (OU).

**Active Directory Service Interfaces (ADSI):** A directory service model and a set of Component Object Model (COM) interfaces. ADSI enables Windows® applications and AD DS clients to gain access to several network directory services, including AD DS.

**Active Server Page Extension (ASPX) page:** A file that contains embedded server-side scripting that is executed on a server and sent to and displayed in a client Web browser as a standard HTML file. ASPX is the file name extension that is used for ASP pages written in ASP.NET.

**active sheet:** The sheet that is currently selected.

**ActiveX control:** A reusable software control, such as a check box or button, that uses ActiveX® technology and provides options to users or runs macros or scripts that automate a task. See also **ActiveX object**.

**ActiveX control library:** A collection of controls that incorporate ActiveX® technology and can be called by a VBA project.

**ActiveX Data Objects (ADO):** A data access interface that connects to, retrieves, manipulates, and updates data in OLE (object linking and embedding) database-compliant data sources.

**ActiveX object:** An object that is supplied by a component that supports automation.

**activity:** (1) An object that stores information about either an action or an activity model.

   (2) A type of event, such as "In a meeting," that provides information about the availability and status of a **presentity**.

**ActivityTrackingFilter:** A **FilterDescriptor** type that is used when querying a line-of-business (LOB) system. Its value specifies a GUID for the current operation.

**adaptive crawl:** A type of **crawl** process that automatically identifies documents to be crawled more frequently than other documents.

**adaptive menu:** A type of menu that displays the most recently used commands at the top of that menu.

**add-in:** Supplemental functionality that is provided by an external application or macro to extend the capabilities of an application.

**add-in function:** A worksheet function that is provided by an add-in, instead of being built-in.

**address book contact:** A user, **contact (2)**, or group object that is obtained from AD DS, including a subset of the AD DS attributes that are associated with the object, and is stored in an address book file.

**address book file:** A file that contains a set of address book contact records.

**Address Book Server (ABS):** A component that produces address book files on a daily basis.

**address-of-record:** A **Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)** URI that specifies a domain with a location service that can map the URI to another URI for a user, as described in [RFC3261].

**adjacent cell:** A cell that is in the same row as and adjoins the current cell in a worksheet.

**administration component:** A search component that is used to perform administrative tasks, such as activating a crawl topology and managing content sources, for a search system. There is only one administration component for each search service application.

**administrator-approved form template:** A **browser-compatible form template** that has been uploaded by an administrator to a protocol server that is running InfoPath Forms Services. An administrator-approved form template can include code.

**ADO:** See **ActiveX Data Objects (ADO)**.

**ADO connection:** A connection that uses the ActiveX® Data Objects (ADO) data access interface.

**ADO data source:** Data and the information that is needed to gain access to that data from applications and databases that support the ActiveX® Data Objects (ADO) data access interface.

**Advanced Encryption Standard (AES):** A block cipher, as described in [FIPS197]. It supersedes the Data Encryption Standard (DES) and is used in symmetric-key cryptography. Also referred to as the Rijndael symmetric encryption algorithm.

**AES Counter Mode:** A type of counter-mode encryption that generates encryption key streams by using Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) cipher and successive integers.

**after event:** An event whose handler runs only after the action that raised the event is complete. Unlike a before event, an after event handler cannot cancel the action that caused the event. See also **before event**.

**after event receiver:** A code routine that processes an asynchronous event whose handler runs only after the action that raised the event is complete.

**agent:** See **endpoint (5)**.

**aggregated data set:** A set of data that contains the complete results of a **query refinement** process by a search service application.

**aggregated occurrences:** An integer that represents the total number of entries in a **refinement bin**.

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**aggregation:** (1) A mechanism for reusing objects. The outer object exposes interfaces from one or more inner objects as if they were implemented on the outer object itself.

(2) An operation in which multiple instances of one or more dependent categories, which are typically published by different Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) clients of the same user, are processed to produce an instance of a category. After this category instance is created, it can be published to multiple containers and notified to subscribers in the same way as any other category.

**aggregation function:** A function, such as sum or average, that appears in the total row of a table and is used to summarize data.

**aggregation specification:** A data structure that specifies which aggregation functions to use when generating an aggregated data set.

**aggregator:** A framework for performing query-time aggregation of statistical data that relates to the set of search results for that query.

**alert:** (1) An **Internet message** that is sent to subscribers automatically to notify them when user-defined criteria are met. Alerts are generated automatically when items such as documents, Web pages, list items, sites, or other resources on a server are changed.

(2) A message that is passed to a protocol client to notify it when specific criteria are met.

**alert subscription:** A request to receive an **Internet message** automatically when user-defined criteria are met. Such messages are generated automatically when items such as documents, Web pages, list items, sites, or other resources on a server are changed.

**alert template:** An XML-based file that contains predefined formatting, including layout and text, for an **alert (1)**.

**ALL:** See **OLAP All member**.

**All Site Members:** A collection of tracked users for a site, including users who are assigned permissions explicitly or have visited the site.

**All Users:** All of the users who can access a site collection, regardless of whether they are authenticated.

**alternate account:** An additional user account that is in a different domain but within the same forest as the primary account.

**alternate startup directory:** A secondary location that stores files to be opened by an application when the application starts.

**always notify alert:** An alert notification that is sent to a user at the requested time, regardless of whether the data is changed.

**Analysis Services:** The abbreviated name for Microsoft® SQL Server™ Analysis Services, which is used to create and maintain multidimensional data that is sent to client applications in response to queries. Also referred to as Online Analytical Processing (OLAP) server.

**ancestor:** A PivotTable® member that is above the current PivotTable member in a hierarchy.

**anchor:** A set of qualifiers and quantifiers that specifies the location of an element or object within a document. These values are typically relative to another element or known location in the document, such as the edge of a page or margin.

**anchor content source:** A content source that is used to import the anchor text from links between items into the full-text index catalog.

**anchor crawl:** A process in which anchor text from links between items is added to a full-text index catalog.

**anchor scope index key:** An index key that contains an encoded document identifier. It is used in conjunction with a scope index record that stores links from the item that is referenced by the document identifier.

**anchor text:** The text that is included with a hyperlink to describe the target content of a hyperlink.

**animation:** A record of synthetic, successive still images that produce an illusion of movement when played back.

**answer:** A message that is sent in response to an offer that is received from an offerer.

**application identifier:** (1) A unique integer that identifies a protocol client application.

(2) A string that is used to look up information in a single sign-on (SSO) database.

**application server:** A computer that provides infrastructure and services for applications that are hosted on a server farm.

**Application Sharing Multipoint Control Unit (ASMCU):** A Multipoint Control Unit (MCU) that supports application sharing conferencing.

**arity:** An integer that represents the number of parameters that are associated with an operator. For example, the arity of a plus sign (+) is "2" because the operation has two parameters.

**array formula:** A formula that performs multiple calculations on one or more sets of values, and then returns either a single result or multiple results. Array formulas are enclosed in braces ({}) and are entered by pressing CTRL+SHIFT+ENTER.

**ascending order:** A sort order in which text strings are arranged in alphabetical order, numerical values are arranged from smallest to largest, and dates and times are arranged from oldest to newest.

**ASP.NET:** A set of technologies in the Microsoft® .NET Framework for building, deploying, and running Web applications, distributed applications, and Web services.

**ASP.NET control:** A server-side component that encapsulates user interface and related functionality. An ASP.NET server control derives directly or indirectly from the System.Web.UI.Control class. The superset of ASP.NET server controls includes Web server controls, HTML server controls, and ASP.NET mobile controls.

**assembly:** A collection of one or more files that is versioned and deployed as a unit. An assembly is the primary building block of a .NET Framework application. All managed types and resources are contained within an assembly and are marked either as accessible only within the assembly or as accessible from code in other assemblies. Assemblies also play a key role in security. The code access security system uses information about an assembly to determine the set of permissions that is granted to code in the assembly.

**assembly name:** The name of a collection of one or more files that is versioned and deployed as a unit. See also **assembly**.

**associated query:** An additional search query that is associated with an item. It is derived from clickthrough logs and represents a query that resulted in a click to that item from a search result.

**Association:** A **MethodInstance** that enables the traversal and manipulation of a data model relationship between a set of source Entities and a single destination Entity. An Association can retrieve, associate, and disassociate EntityInstances of a destination Entity if given EntityInstances of other source Entities.

**AssociationGroup:** A **MetadataObject** that provides a logical grouping of AssociationReferences. All of the Associations that are identified by AssociationReferences in the group operate on a single physical mapping of source EntityInstances to destination EntityInstances in a line-of-business (LOB) system. All AssociationReferences in the group have the same AssociationReference sources and destinations, and collectively define the source and destination Entities of the AssociationGroup.

**AssociationNavigator:** A type of **MethodInstance** that can be called to retrieve destination EntityInstances that are associated with a single specified EntityInstance for each of the sources of the specified Association.

**AssociationReference:** An entry in an **AssociationGroup** that refers to an Association. The sources of the AssociationReference are the sources of the referenced Association, and the destination of the AssociationReference is the destination of the referenced Association. The opposite is true if the AssociationReference is defined to be a reverse reference, for Associations with one source Entity.

**Associator:** A type of **MethodInstance** that can be called to associate the specified, destination EntityInstance with a single specified EntityInstance for each of the sources of the specified Association.

**Asynchronous JavaScript + XML (AJAX):** A Web programming model that incorporates a set of Web technologies including Extensible HyperText Markup Language (XHTML), cascading style sheets (CSS), Document Object Model (DOM), Extensible Markup Language (XML), Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformation (XSLT), XMLHttpRequest (XHR), and JavaScript. AJAX is designed to make user interaction with the Web more responsive.

**atom feed:** An XML structure that contains metadata about content, such as the language version and the date when the content was last modified, and is sent to subscribers by using the Atom Publishing Protocol (AtomPub), as described in [RFC4287].

**Atom Publishing Protocol (AtomPub):** An application-level protocol for publishing and editing Web resources, as described in [RFC5023].

**atom table:** A lookup table of a specific data type in which the data cannot be divided into smaller parts.

**atomized:** A condition in which the organization of a specific type of data cannot be divided into smaller parts.

**attachment:** An external file that is included with an **Internet message** or associated with an item in a SharePoint list.

**attribute hierarchy:** A single-level Online Analytical Processing (OLAP) hierarchy that uses only an attribute or a column from a source, back-end relational database as its hierarchy. An attribute hierarchy typically has the same name as the attribute and is always associated with the attribute on which it is based.

**attribute vector:** A representation of an indexed term in an index data structure. It is used to aggregate refinements of search queries and to sort query results.

**audience:** A named group of users that is used for targeting content.

**audience compilation:** The process of evaluating a set of user profile entities with an audience rule to determine which user profile entities are members of an audience.

**audience identifier:** A GUID or string that is used to identify an audience.

**audience rule:** A set of logical conditions that determine whether a user profile can be a member of an audience.

**Audio Interchange File Format (AIFF):** A sound file format that was originally used on Macintosh and Silicon Graphics (SGI) computers. AIFF stores waveform files in an 8-bit monaural format. See also **waveform (WAV)**.

**Audio Video Interleaved (AVI):** A multimedia file format for sound and video that uses the Microsoft® Resource Interchange File Format (RIFF).

**audio video profile (AVP):** A Real-Time Transport Protocol (RTP) profile that is used specifically with audio and video, as described in [RFC3551]. It provides interpretations of generic fields that are suitable for audio and video media sessions.

**Audio/Video Edge Server (A/V Edge Server):** A protocol server that implements the Traversal Using Relay NAT (TURN) Extensions Protocol, as described in [MS-TURN]. The protocol server provides connectivity to a protocol client that is behind a network entity, if the network entity provides network address translation (NAT).

**Audio/Video Multipoint Control Unit (AVMCU):** A **Multipoint Control Unit (MCU)** that supports audio-video (AV) conferencing.

**audit entry:** Information that is recorded about an operation on an object that is stored on a server.

**audit event:** An operation that is recorded in a log by an auditing system.

**audit flag:** A 4-byte, unsigned integer bit mask that tracks operations to be audited on a given object.

**audit log:** A collection of data about successful and failed operations on objects for which auditing is enabled on a server.

**author:** The user who created a **list item**.

**authority hops:** The number of site levels to be navigated from a start address to a specific item.

**authority level:** A floating-point number that designates a specific Web page as more relevant than other Web pages. Acceptable values are "0", "1", or "2", where "0" is most relevant.

**authority rank:** A rank component that indicates whether an item is an authoritative resource, based on references to the item from other items instead of the content of the item itself. See also **quality rank**.

**auto republish:** A setting that can be used to save changes to a previously published Web page automatically.

**AutoFilter:** A mechanism that can be used to filter tabular data based on user-defined criteria such as values, strings, and formatting.

**AutoFilter item:** A value that is used to populate an **AutoFilter**.

**AutoFormat:** A built-in set of complementary formatting options that can be applied to ranges of cells and other objects in a document.

**automatic calculation mode:** A calculation mode in which formulas in a worksheet are recalculated automatically whenever the data changes. See also **manual calculation mode**.

**automaton:** An implementation of a finite-state machine that is used to look up information in a linguistic dictionary.

**AutoRecover:** A feature that recovers document and application states in the event of a hardware or software failure.

**AutoShow:** A filter option that enables users to display a specified number of the top- or bottom-most items within a PivotTable® field.

**available site template:** An XML-based collection of predefined or user-defined settings that are stored as a site definition configuration or a site template, and can be used when creating a site.

**axis label:** Text or numbers that identify the categories or scaling of an axis. An axis label typically appears beneath or to the left of the axis.

# 3  B

**back-end database server:** A server that hosts data, configuration settings, and stored procedures that are associated with one or more applications.

**background color:** A color against which characters, patterns, and graphics are displayed. See also **foreground color**.

**backup indexer node:** A server computer or virtual server that is configured to perform indexing tasks for an index column in a search index, if the master indexer node for that column cannot run. There can be zero or more backup indexer nodes for an index column.

**backward link:** A hyperlink between a referenced document and a referencing party. For example, if Document A contains a hyperlink to Document B, then Document B has a backward link to Document A.

**banding:** A process and collection of settings that are used to define thresholds or boundaries between changes in indicator statuses. See also **column banding** and **row banding**.

**bandwidth management endpoint:** A protocol client that communicates with a protocol server to discover and enforce applicable bandwidth policies, and to track and send updates about bandwidth utilization to that server.

**bare e-mail address:** A specific Internet identifier that contains a locally interpreted string followed by an at sign (@) and an Internet domain, as described in [RFC2822].

**Base 64 encoding:** A binary-to-text encoding scheme whereby an arbitrary sequence of bytes is converted to a sequence of ASCII characters, as described in [RFC4648].

**base field type:** An XML-based schema that defines the type of data, such as formatted text or an integer, that can be entered and stored in a field in a **list (1)**. Every field in a **list (1)** is derived from a specific base field type.

**base port:** The first port number in a range of TCP/UDP port numbers that are used by an application. The port number in use is specified as the base port plus an integer.

**base type:** An XML-based schema that defines the data and rendering fields that can be used in a **list (1)**. Every list is derived from a specific base type.

**base URL:** A URL that is specified for a Web resource to convert all relative URLs in that resource to absolute URLs. A base URL ends with either a file name, such as http://www.example.com/sample.htm, or a slash, such as http://www.example.com/subdir/. See also **absolute URL**.

**base view:** An XML-based schema that defines the data and rendering fields that can be used in a **list view**. Every list view is derived from a specific base view.

**base view identifier:** An integer that uniquely identifies a view definition for a **list (1)**.

**basic authentication scheme:** An HTTP-based authentication method that enables a protocol client to authenticate itself by passing a user identifier and password, as described in [RFC2617].

**basic scope index key:** An **index key** that references a scope index record and contains information about a property and its value.

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**basic toolbar:** A toolbar that consists of a row, column, or block of buttons, each of which perform an action when activated. Unlike a **menu toolbar**, which displays only text labels, a basic toolbar can display both text and icons.

**BatchingPositionFilter:** A **FilterDescriptor** type that is used when querying a line-of-business (LOB) system. Its value represents the current position of a batch, if the LOB system can return data in batches. When requesting a new batch, the filter can be populated with the position of the last batch.

**BatchingTerminationFilter:** A **FilterDescriptor** type that is used when querying a line-of-business (LOB) system. Its value can be used to identify the last batch, if the LOB system can return data in batches.

**before event:** A synchronous event whose handler runs completely before the action that raised the event is finalized. Unlike an after event, a before event handler can cancel the action that caused the event, before that action or related actions are complete. See also **after event**.

**before event receiver:** A code routine that processes a synchronous event whose handler runs completely before the action that raised the event is finalized.

**BENOTIFY (Best Effort NOTIFY):** A **Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)** method that is used to send notifications to a subscriber, as described in [MS-SIP]. Unlike the NOTIFY method, the BENOTIFY method does not require the recipient of the request to send an SIP response.

**best bet:** A URL that a site collection administrator assigns to a keyword as being relevant for that keyword. See also **visual best bet**.

**best bet consumer:** A search site that recognizes an association between a keyword and one or more URLs, as defined by site collection administrators, and returns those URLs in response to queries. See also **best bet**.

**beta:** A pre-released version of a product that is sent to customers and partners for evaluation and feedback.

**BIFF12:** A binary file format that is used to save workbooks in Office Excel 2007 and Excel 2010.

**BIFF4:** A binary file format that is used by default to save worksheets in Excel 4.0.

**BIFF5:** A binary file format that is used by default to save workbooks in Excel 5.0 and Excel for Windows 95.

**BIFF8:** A binary file format that is used to save workbooks in Office Excel 2003 and earlier versions of Microsoft Excel.

**big configuration property:** A type of configuration property that has versioned binary values of an arbitrary size.

**Binary Interchange File Format (BIFF):** The binary file formats that are used to save Microsoft® Excel® workbooks.

**binary large image or picture (BLIP):** A binary data structure that stores information about a **metafile** image or bitmap picture.

**binary large object (BLOB):** A discrete packet of data that is stored in a database and is treated as a sequence of uninterpreted bytes.

**binary payload:** A vendor-defined binary that can be used by a work item process during work item execution.

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**BinarySecurityDescriptorAccessor:** A type of **MethodInstance** that can be called to retrieve a sequence of bytes from a line-of-business (LOB) system. The system-specific byte sequence describes a set of security principals (2) and the associated permissions that each **security principal (2)** has for the EntityInstance identified by a specified EntityInstanceId.

**bind:** The process of connecting controls to fields or groups in the data source of an InfoPath form. When controls are bound to fields and groups, changes to the data in a control automatically update the data that is in the corresponding fields or groups in the data source. Similarly, changes to the data in the data source automatically update the data that is displayed in the controls that are bound to the corresponding fields and groups.

**bitmap (BMP):** A representation of characters or graphics by individual pixels. The pixels can be arranged in rows (horizontal) and columns (vertical). Each pixel can be represented by one or more bits.

**blind carbon copy (bcc) recipient:** An addressee whose name is not visible to other addressees of an **Internet message**.

**BLIP:** See **binary large image or picture (BLIP)**.

**BLOB:** See **binary large object (BLOB)**.

**block:** A set of deltas that are used to define an order for those deltas. Each block consists of one or more groups of deltas.

**block cipher:** A cryptographic algorithm that transforms a group of plaintext bits, referred to as a block, into a fixed-size block of cipher text. When the process is reversed, a fixed-size block of cipher text is transformed into a block of plaintext bits. See also **stream cipher**.

**blog:** (1) A Web site that contains a series of posts about a subject and is arranged in reverse chronological order. Also referred to as Web log.

(2) The process of writing or publishing entries to a blog.

**bookmark:** An entity that is used in a document to denote the beginning and ending character positions of specific text in the document, and optionally, metadata about that text or its relationship to other referenced parts of the document.

**Boolean:** An operation or expression that can be evaluated only as either true or false.

**Boolean occurrences:** A structure that is used to store information about which items contain a specific token.

**border:** A line that can be applied to the outer edge of a cell, shape, object, or chart element. A border can be variously formatted for style, color, and thickness.

**border formatting:** A set of properties that, as a whole, specify the appearance of a border, such as color, line style, and thickness.

**border style:** See **border formatting**.

**border thickness:** A property of a border that specifies how thick a border line is drawn.

**bot:** A structured HTML comment that is processed by a front-end Web server when the containing document is opened by or saved to the server. Also referred to as Web bot.

**bottom N filter:** A filter that matches the smallest numerical values or oldest time and date values in a specified range.

**bottom N filter by count:** A type of bottom N filter that matches the N smallest numerical values or the N oldest time and date values.

**bottom N filter by percent:** A type of bottom N filter that matches the N percent smallest numerical values or the N percent oldest time and date values.

**bottom N filter by sum:** A type of bottom N filter that matches the smallest numerical values or the oldest time and date values whose sum is equal to or greater than N.

**boundary match:** A correlation between one or more terms in query text and one or more terms at the beginning or end of a managed property.

**bounding rectangle:** A frame that encompasses an object. A bounding rectangle is not rotated and, therefore, always aligns along the x and y axes.

**browser compatibility:** The extent to which an InfoPath form template can open and work correctly in a Web browser when it is hosted on a protocol server that is running InfoPath Forms Services.

**browser engine:** A component that simulates a Web browser to retrieve from a Web page all of the information that can be indexed from that page, including information that represents script output and events that are associated with the page.

**browser-compatible form template:** A form template that is designed for publication to a protocol server that is running InfoPath Forms Services.

**browser-enable:** The process of converting an InfoPath form template into a format that can be rendered in a Web browser, and publishing it to and activating it on a protocol server that is running InfoPath Forms Services.

**browser-enabled form template:** A form template that is published to a protocol server that is running InfoPath Forms Services and is also activated for use on that server.

**browser-optimization issue:** A performance-related issue that occurs when an InfoPath form is accessed and filled out by using a Web browser.

**bubble size:** A value that represents the diameter of a bubble in a bubble chart.

**bucket:** (1) A collection of items that were requested by a search application during a **crawl**. An item can be a person, a document, or any other type of item that can be crawled.

(2) A positive integer value that represents a mapping for a specific error signature.

**bucket table identifier:** A positive decimal integer that represents a mapping for a specific error signature.

**bucket Web:** A site that is used to store content for a specific **category (1)**.

**build dependency set:** A serialized .NET Framework object that represents a set of file dependencies.

**build identifier:** An integer that identifies a build.

**build number:** A part of a sequential numbering system that is used to differentiate one version of a software product from another.

**built-in cell style:** A predefined set of formatting options that can be applied to a range.

**built-in control:** A control that is included with Microsoft® InfoPath® and appears by default in the Controls pane.

**built-in function:** A function that is native to an application and is made available for use in formulas.

**built-in name:** A member of the group of defined names that are reserved for specific functionality.

**BulkAssociatedIdEnumerator:** A type of **MethodInstance** that can be called to retrieve pairs of EntityInstanceIds of source EntityInstances and EntityInstanceIds of corresponding destination EntityInstances for a specified Association. The specified EntityInstances are either a source or a destination in the specified Association.

**BulkAssociationNavigator:** A type of **MethodInstance** that can be called to retrieve destination EntityInstances that are associated with multiple specified EntityInstances for each of the sources of the specified Association.

**BulkIdEnumerator:** A type of **MethodInstance** that can be called to retrieve a set of EntityInstanceIds and a small subset of important Fields of the EntityInstances that are identified by the specified set of EntityInstanceIds.

**BulkSpecificFinder:** A type of **MethodInstance** that can be called to return a set of specific EntityInstances of an Entity, given a set of corresponding EntityInstanceIds.

**Business Connectivity Services (BCS):** A set of services that enables interaction and integration with back-end data in a **line-of-business (LOB) system**, including external data and related services. BCS includes the Business Data Connectivity (BDC) service.

**Business Data Connectivity (BDC):** A shared service that stores information about business application data that exists outside a server farm. It can be used to display business data in lists, Web Parts, search results, user profiles, and custom applications. Previously referred to as Business Data Catalog.

**business logic:** (1) A set of rules, formulas, validation, and code that define the limits and methods for processing data that is entered into an InfoPath form.

(2) The part of an application that processes data according to the requirements defined in a **line-of-business (LOB) system**. It refers to the routines that perform the data entry, update, query, and report processing, and more specifically to the processing that takes place behind the scenes rather than the presentation logic that is required to display the data.

**Business Logic Module:** A module that contains Business Logic software and is called to enforce data constraints or perform tasks that are loaded and executed in a host-specific run-time environment.

**business object:** An object that performs a defined set of operations, such as data validation or business logic rules, related to a business process or workflow.

**ButtonPopup control:** A type of Button control that displays a menu of related commands when activated.

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# 4   C

**cabinet (.cab) file:** A single file that stores multiple compressed files to facilitate storage or transmission.

**calculate:** The process by which computations in a workbook are performed.

**calculated column:** A column in a table that contains a formula that is copied automatically to each record in the column.

**calculation mode:** A setting that determines whether the formulas in a worksheet are recalculated automatically or manually. See also **automatic calculation mode** and **manual calculation mode**.

**calendar type:** A 2-byte integer value that specifies the type of calendar to use in a specific context.

**call:** A communication between peers that is configured for a multimedia conversation.

**call park service (CPS):** A server **endpoint (5)** that allows a user agent (UA) to make a call inactive without terminating that call. The call can then be reactivated by the same UA, by using the same or a different **endpoint (5)**, or a different UA. See also **parking lot**.

**callback message:** A message that is submitted by a protocol server and represents an asynchronous response to a request that was received by that server. Multiple callback messages can be associated with a request message.

**callee:** An **endpoint (5)** to which a **call** is initiated by a caller.

**caller:** An **endpoint (5)** that initiates a **call** to establish a media session.

**CAML:** See **Collaborative Application Markup Language (CAML)**.

**canary:** A token that stores data about an application or user session. Typically it is used by Web services to help authenticate an application or user.

**candidate:** A set of transport addresses that form an atomic unit for use with a media session. For example, in the case of Real-Time Transport Protocol (RTP) there are two transport addresses for each candidate, one for RTP and another for the Real-Time Transport Control Protocol (RTCP). A candidate has properties such as type, priority, foundation, and base.

**candidate pair:** A set of candidates that is formed from a **local candidate** and a **remote candidate**.

**canonical URL:** An absolute URL that identifies a space, tool, or component the same way on any device.

**canvas:** An area upon which multiple shapes can be drawn or displayed. The shapes can be moved and resized as a unit because they are contained within the drawing canvas.

**caption:** One or more characters that can be used as a label for display purposes or as an identifier.

**carbon copy (cc) recipient:** In an **Internet message**, an addressee whose name is visible to other addressees and is not necessarily expected to take any action. The message is for informational purposes only for that addressee.

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**card selector:** Software that enables a user to select a digital identity to transmit to a relying party. When a user selects a card, the card selector obtains the claims (2) from the associated claims provider and transmits those claims (2) to the relying party application on behalf of the user.

**cascading behavior:** A condition that applies to delete operations for list items that have related child items. It indicates that all related child items are deleted automatically when a parent item is deleted.

**cascading style sheet (CSS):** An extension to HTML that enables authors and users of HTML documents to attach style sheets to those documents, as described in [CSS-LEVEL1] and [CSS-LEVEL2]. A style sheet includes typographical information about the appearance of a page, including the font for text on the page.

**catalog:** A table that defines the structure and relationships of a set of tables in a database.

**category:** (1) A custom string that is used to group one or more documents.

(2) A string that is used as a suggestion for a document category on a **site (2)**.

(3) A subdivision of items into useful groups such as geographical regions. For example, categories that represent geographical regions could be North, South, East, and West.

(4) An enhanced presence concept that is used by a **Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)** client to publish or subscribe to **presence (1)** information. A category enables basic identification of the data that is being published; it implies an agreed-upon schema for interpreting the data. A category name identifies a contract between a publisher and a subscriber.

**category label:** A label that appears on the horizontal (x) axis of a chart and identifies the categories of the source data.

**CDATA section:** A section in an XML document that is bracketed by [!CDATA[ and ]] characters. All data in this section, including markup tags, is treated as normal characters by an XML parser.

**cell:** A box that is formed by the intersection of a row and a column in a worksheet or a table. A cell can contain numbers, strings, and formulas, and various formats can be applied to that data.

**cell contents:** The data inside a cell, such as text, values, formulas, and cell error values.

**cell error value:** Any of a number of special values that are returned as a result of an unsuccessful formula calculation.

**cell formatting:** The set of properties that, as a whole, specify the appearance of a cell, such as font characteristics and fill color.

**cell reference:** A set of coordinates that a cell occupies on a worksheet. For example, "B3" is the reference of a cell that appears at the intersection of column "B" and row "3".

**cell value:** The text or numeric content of a cell, or the results of a formula. A cell value does not include a formula expression, cell formatting, or other metadata.

**centered alignment:** A formatting setting that specifies how content is positioned within the horizontal, vertical, or both horizontal and vertical space within a cell, object, or page. When centered, content is equidistant from the edges of the cell, object, or page.

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**Central Administration site:** A SharePoint site that an administrator can use to manage all of the sites and servers in a server farm that is running SharePoint® Products and Technologies.

**CGI:** See **Common Gateway Interface (CGI)**.

**change log:** A log of changes, such as add and delete, that are made to objects that are stored on a back-end database server. Applications can use this information to identify changes that occurred on those objects.

**change log identifier:** An 8-byte integer that uniquely identifies an event in a change log. A change log identifier is assigned in monotonically increasing order.

**change token:** A serialized token that can be used to determine whether changes occurred in the system. It can also be used to deserialize packages in the correct sequence during import or restore operations.

**ChangedIdEnumerator:** A type of **MethodInstance** that can be called to retrieve EntityInstanceIds of EntityInstances that were modified in a line-of-business (LOB) system after a specified time.

**channel URI:** A part of a Request-URI message. It contains the URI scheme, host name, and optionally a port number for a channel, as described in [RFC3986].

**character normalization:** A process that normalizes characters in a token by eliminating differences that are not essential to linguistic meaning. Examples are removing accents and converting all letters to lowercase or uppercase.

**character pitch:** A quality that measures the number of characters that can be printed in a horizontal inch. Pitch is typically used to measure monospace fonts.

**character set:** A mapping between the characters of a written language and the values that are used to represent those characters to a computer.

**chart area:** A region in a chart object that is used to position chart elements, render axes, and plot data.

**chart data table:** See **data table (2)**.

**chart sheet:** A single logical container that is used to create and store charts in a workbook.

**check in:** The process of placing a file or project into a source repository. This releases the lock for editing and enables other users to view the updated file or check out the file. See also **check out**.

**Check List:** An ordered list of candidate pairs that determines the order in which connectivity checks are performed for those candidate pairs.

**check out:** The process of retrieving a writable copy of a file or project from a source repository. This locks the file for editing to prevent other users from overwriting or editing it inadvertently. See also **check in**.

**checked out:** A **publishing level** that indicates that a document has been created and locked for exclusive editing by a user in a version control system.

**Cheetah:** A process that is used to serialize and deserialize application-specific data types and pass those data types over a protocol interface.

**Cheetah checksum:** An integer that is specific to a set of Cheetah entities and is used to identify an implementation of a **FAST middleware** interface.

**Cheetah entity:** A named, user-defined type that is used to create, serialize, and deserialize complex data structures as parameters in remote method invocations. It can contain any number of attributes and Cheetah collections, which can be atomic types, such as int and float, or user-defined types, such as enumerations and entities.

**child:** An object that is immediately below the current object in a hierarchy.

**child element:** In an XML document, an element that is subordinate to and is contained by another element, which is referred to as the parent element.

**child hierarchy:** A set of objects that is both embedded in a parent object and contains zero or more child objects.

**child item query:** A set of filters and options for retrieving child objects in a collection of CSOM Objects.

**child PivotTable member:** A PivotTable® member that is one level lower in a dimension hierarchy, relative to another PivotTable member, which is referred to as its parent member. For example, a child of a Year member might be Quarter.

**cipher block chaining (CBC):** A method of operating a symmetric block cipher that uses feedback to combine previously generated cipher text with new plaintext. Each plaintext block is combined with the cipher text of the previous block by using a bitwise-XOR operation before it is encrypted.

**claim:** (1) A set of operations that are performed on a workflow task to specify the user who owns it.

(2) A statement that one subject makes about itself or another subject. For example, the statement can be about a name, identity, key, group, privilege, or capability. Claims have a provider that issues them, and they are given one or more values. They are also defined by a claim value type and, possibly, associated metadata.

**claim issuer:** A **claims provider** that issues a **claim (2)**.

**claim type:** A statement that is part of a **claim (2)** and provides context for a claim value. It represents the type of claim and is typically a URI. Examples include FirstName and Role.

**claim value:** A string that represents the value of a statement in a **claim (2)**. It specifies what is being asserted by a claim.

**claim value type:** The type of a value in a **claim (2)**. For example, if the claim value is Contributor, the claim type value is String.

**claim-based authentication mode:** A set of operations that is used to establish trust relationships between claims providers and relying party applications. It involves the exchange of identifying certificates that make it possible for a relying party to trust the content of a **claim (2)** that is issued by a claims provider.

**claims provider:** A software component or service that can be used to issue a **claim (2)** during sign-in operations and to display, resolve, and provide search capabilities for claims in a card selector.

**claims provider schema:** A schema that is used to specify which fields can be returned as metadata for a **claim (2)** that is issued by a specific claims provider.

**class identifier (CLSID):** A universally unique identifier (UUID) that identifies a Component Object Model (COM) component. Each COM component has a CLSID in the Windows® registry, which enables other applications to load the component.

**class module:** A module that contains the definition for a new object. Each instance of a class creates a new object, and procedures that are defined in the module become properties and methods of the object.

**class name:** The name that is used to refer to a class module that provides an implementation of a behavior.

**clear all operation:** A process that removes all of the content from a cell, including formatting, comments, and filters.

**clear all state:** A condition in which no filter is applied to a worksheet, list, or PivotTable® report.

**ClearType:** A font display technology that improves font display resolution to help ensure that letters on a computer screen appear smooth.

**click log:** A repository that stores a record of each click event for items in query results.

**clickthrough:** The process of navigating from one Internet resource to another.

**client proxy:** A service, process, or file that allows a computer to serve as an interface device between a protocol client and a remote system by forwarding the invocation of remote methods to a protocol server for execution.

**Client Scale Secure Real-Time Transport Protocol (Client Scale-SRTP):** A protocol that is used by applications that receive media from and send media to only one peer. It is a variation of the **Scale Secure Real-Time Transport Protocol (SSRTP)**, as described in [MS-SSRTP].

**CLSID:** See **class identifier (CLSID)**.

**co-authoring transition:** An increase or decrease in the number of users who are currently editing a file.

**code module name:** A name that is used to gain access to a collection of routines and data structures in a code module.

**codec:** An algorithm that is used to convert media between digital formats, especially between raw media data and a format that is more suitable for a specific purpose. Encoding converts the raw data to a digital format. Decoding reverses the process.

**Collaborative Application Markup Language (CAML):** An XML-based language that is used to describe various elements, such as queries and views, in sites that are based on SharePoint® Products and Technologies.

**collapsed outline state:** A state in which the content that is nested within an outline is not displayed.

**collation:** A set of rules that determines how data is compared, ordered, and presented.

**collation identifier:** An integer that uniquely identifies the collation for an item in a **list (1)**.

**collation order:** A rule for establishing a sequence for textual information.

**collation sequence:** In SQL, a set of rules that determines how data is compared, collated, and presented. Character data is sorted by using collation information, including locale, sort order, and case-sensitivity.

**colleague:** A user who has a social networking relationship with another user.

**Colleague Tracker Web Part:** A type of **Web Part** that users can add to a My Site to track changes to the profiles of their colleagues.

**color gradient:** A gradual progression from one color to another color, or from one shade to another shade of the same color.

**color palette:** A collection of colors that is available to format text, shapes, cells, and chart elements.

**color scale:** A specific range of colors that is used to give additional meaning to data by assigning certain values to colors in the spectrum.

**color scheme:** A table of color values that enables colors to be referenced by an index value in the table instead of a color value. See also **color palette**.

**color space:** A system that describes color numerically by mapping color components to a multidimensional coordinate system. The number of dimensions is typically two, three, or four. For example, if colors are expressed as a combination of the three components red, green, and blue, a three-dimensional space can describe all possible colors. Grayscale colors can be mapped to a two-dimensional color space. If transparency is considered a component, four dimensions are appropriate. Also referred to as color model.

**color stop:** A color at a specific position in a **color gradient**.

**column:** (1) See **field (3)**.

(2) A single set of data that is displayed vertically in a worksheet or a table.

(3) See **column chart**.

**column banding:** A table formatting option that applies background colors to alternating columns to increase legibility.

**column chart:** A chart that displays data in vertical bars to facilitate data comparison.

**column field:** A field that is contained in the PivotTable® area where the column values are shown.

**column heading:** (1) A shaded rectangular area at the top of each column that is lettered or numbered. Users can click a column heading to select an entire column.

(2) The title of a field of data in a PivotTable® report.

**column subheading:** A subtitle that is associated with a column heading in a PivotTable® report. See also **column heading (2)**.

**combined identifier:** A unique identifier for an item. It consists of the **document identifier (3)** for the item, followed by an underscore and the name of the content collection that contains the item.

**command text method:** A method on an API that returns the set of data that matches the criteria specified by the **CommandText** parameter.

**command tree:** A combination of restrictions and sort orders that are specified for a search query.

**command well:** A term that refers to the collection of commands that are supported by an application.

**CommandText:** An **OLE DB** command type that gets or sets the SQL statement or stored procedure to execute at the data source.

**comment:** An annotation that is associated with a cell, text, or other object to provide context-specific information or reviewer feedback.

**Common Gateway Interface (CGI):** A server-side interface for initiating software services. For example, a set of interfaces that describe how a Web server communicates with software on the same computer. Any software can be a CGI application if it handles input and output according to the CGI specification.

**Common Intermediate Format (CIF):** A picture format that is supported by H.263, as described in [MS-H263PF].

**common language runtime (CLR):** The core runtime engine in the Microsoft® .NET Framework for executing applications. The common language runtime supplies managed code with services such as cross-language integration, code access security, object lifetime management, and debugging and profiling support.

**compact axis:** A state in which PivotTable® members from different levels in a hierarchy are displayed in a single column.

**compact URL:** A unique string that identifies an item in a crawl URL history.

**ComparisonFilter:** A **FilterDescriptor** type that is used when querying a line-of-business (LOB) system. An LOB system can compare a ComparisonFilter value with the value of a specific Field of a set of EntityInstances and only those EntityInstances where the Field values pass the comparison test can be returned.

**compatibility mode:** A mode in which hardware or software in one system or product version supports operations from another system or product version.

**compilation constant:** A Visual Basic identifier that is defined by using the #Const compiler directive or defined in the host application, and then used by other compiler directives to determine when or if certain blocks of Visual Basic code are compiled.

**complete proximity boost:** A process that increases the rank of an item in query results only if the query text matches the complete value of a managed property of the item.

**complex type:** An element that can contain other elements or attributes and appears as <complexType> in an XML document. See also **simple type**.

**component:** A representation of a constituent **transport address** if a candidate consists of a set of transport addresses. For example, media streams that are based on the Real-Time Transfer Protocol (RTP) have two components, one for RTP and another for the Real-Time Transfer Control Protocol (RTCP).

**component birth date:** An integer that is associated with a full-text index component. It defines the order in which the components were created in a full-text index catalog.

**component registry version:** A property of a search component that is stored in the registry and contains a number that is used to ensure that the component is current. The number increases each time the settings are changed for that search component.

**composite field index:** An index that uses more than one column in a table to index data.

**computed field:** A field that can perform data manipulation and display functions by using the contents of other fields.

**conditional formatting:** A mechanism that changes the appearance of a user interface element based on the evaluation of a rule or expression.

**conference:** A **Real-Time Transport Protocol (RTP)** session that includes more than one **participant (2)**.

**conference client:** A Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) **endpoint (5)** that can participate in multiple-party conferences that are created and controlled by using the Centralized Conference Control Protocol, as described in [MS-CONFBAS].

**conference control:** A process in which a conference participant modifies the state of a conference.

**conference control command:** See **conference control request**.

**conference control request:** A request that is sent by a conference client to modify a conference or the state of a conference participant.

**conference URI (conference-URI):** A Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) URI that uniquely identifies the **focus** of a conference.

**Conference-Id:** A string of printable ASCII characters that uniquely identifies a **conference**.

**configuration database:** A database that is stored on a back-end database server and contains both persisted objects and site collection metadata for lookup purposes.

**configuration object:** An object that contains configuration settings.

**configuration object identifier:** A GUID that is used to identify a configuration object.

**configuration property:** A property that is used to store some configuration settings for a search service.

**confirmation:** A message that asks a user to verify an action before the user performs it.

**connected data:** Data that is stored in the same workbook from which it is being referenced, or data that is stored in a database repository.

**connection:** (1) A link between two devices that uses the Simple Symmetric Transport Protocol (SSTP). Each connection can support one or more SSTP sessions.

(2) A link that two physical machines or applications share to pass data back and forth.

**connection string:** A series of arguments, delimited by a semicolon, that defines the location of a database and how to connect to it.

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**connectivity check:** A Simple Traversal of UDP through NAT (STUN) binding request that is sent to validate connectivity between the local and remote candidates in a **candidate pair**.

**contact:** (1) A presence entity (**presentity**) whose presence information can be tracked.

(2) An object of the contact class that represents a company or person whom a user can contact.

(3) A person, company, or other entity that is stored in a directory and is associated with one or more unique identifiers and attributes, such as an Internet message address or login name.

**container:** A data model that is used to store published **presence (1)** information and a list of subscribers who are permitted to view that information. It enables a publisher to publish different data values of the same category and instance, which enables different subscribers to see different values.

**container control:** A control that can contain other controls.

**content client:** A protocol client that is used to submit items to a search service application for inclusion in a search index.

**content collection:** A collection of items that are stored in a search index and are associated with a unique identifier. Each content collection is associated with one or more data sources, and each data source is associated with a unique content collection.

**content database:** A database that is stored on a back-end database server and contains stored procedures, site collections, and the contents of those site collections.

**content database lock:** A mechanism that restricts access to a **content database** that is used to synchronize the database with job instances that are running on multiple protocol clients.

**content distributor:** A component of a search service application that receives item operations from a content client, submits those operations to one or more item processors, and receives and passes messages about the status of those items after they have been indexed.

**Content part:** One or more objects that are contained in a contentPart element in a WordprocessingML document, PresentationML slide, or SpreadsheetML drawing, as described in [ISO/IEC-29500-1].

**content source:** A set of options for specifying the type of content to be crawled and the start addresses for the content to be indexed. A content source is defined by the protocol handler that is used to access specific systems, such as SharePoint sites, file systems, and external Web sites. A content source can contain up to 500 start addresses.

**content type:** A named and uniquely identifiable collection of settings and fields that store metadata for individual items in a SharePoint list. One or more content types can be associated with a list, which restricts the contents to items of those types.

**content type group:** A named category of content types that is used to organize content types of a similar purpose.

**content type identifier:** A unique identifier that is assigned to a content type.

**content type order:** The sequence in which content types are displayed.

**content type package:** A file that contains the definition of and related objects for a content type.

**content type resource folder:** A folder that stores the resource files that are associated with a content type.

**content type schema:** An XML definition that describes the contents of a content type.

**Content-Type header:** A message header field whose value describes the type of data that is in the body of the message.

**context boost:** A process that increases the rank of an item in query results, based on which managed properties match the query. A context boost weight can be assigned to each managed property of a full-text index field.

**context catalog:** An index structure that represents a view of content that can be searched. There are three types of context catalogs: numeric, which contains all numeric managed properties; synthetic, which contains all textual managed properties that can be queried individually and do not support ranked queries; and full-text, which contains the index structures for a set of managed properties that support ranked queries.

**context collection:** A collection of event receivers of a specific context type.

**context dictionary:** A list of all of the terms that are stored in a context catalog.

**context object:** An object that represents the context of an event host for which an event receiver was registered.

**context site:** A site that corresponds to the context of the current request.

**context type:** A GUID that is used to classify an event receiver.

**contextual search scope:** A system-defined restriction that can optionally be added to a query to restrict the query results to items that are from a specific site or list.

**contributing source (CSRC):** A source of **Real-Time Transport Protocol (RTP)** packets that are processed by an RTP **mixer** to produce a combined **stream (2)**, as described in [RFC3550].

**control:** A graphical user interface object that users interact with when working with applications, forms, documents, Web pages, and other types of files.

**control button:** A button in the user interface.

**controlled agent:** An Interactive Connectivity Establishment (ICE) agent that waits for the controlling agent to select the final candidate pairs to be used.

**controlling agent:** An Interactive Connectivity Establishment (ICE) agent that is responsible for selecting and signaling the final **candidate pair** that is selected by connectivity checks. The controlling agent signals the final candidates in a Simple Traversal of UDP through NAT (STUN) binding request and an updated offer. In a session, one of the agents is a controlling agent and the other agent is a controlled agent.

**conversion group:** A data structure that contains information about one or more conversion items in a conversion job. The items are organized into a hierarchy that is based on input and output path values for the conversion items.

**conversion item:** A data structure that contains information about operations to convert a file from one file format to another. This information includes a unique identifier for the conversion item and the location of the source file to convert.

**conversion job:** A data structure that contains information about one or more conversion items or conversion groups that are associated with it. This information includes preferred settings for conversion operations to be performed for the conversion items that it contains.

**cookie:** A small data file that is stored on a user's computer and carries state information between participating protocol servers and protocol clients.

**crawl:** The process of traversing a URL space to acquire items to record in a search catalog.

**crawl account:** A user account that has access to all of the content that is traversed by a crawl component.

**crawl collection:** A set of Web sites that are crawled by using the same crawl configuration. A Web crawler can crawl multiple crawl collections simultaneously.

**crawl component:** A search component that traverses content in a URL space and acquires items to be stored in a full-text index catalog and metadata index.

**crawl limit:** A configuration setting that specifies a limit for the maximum number of documents to be crawled and the minimum amount of free disk space that is required to store crawled documents.

**crawl log:** A set of properties that provides information about the results of crawling a **display URL**. The information includes whether the crawl was successful, the content source of the display URL, and the level, message, time, and identifier for any errors that occur.

**crawl mapping:** A mapping that associates an **access URL**, which is used to obtain an item from a content source, and a **display URL**, which is the address of the item.

**crawl queue:** A data structure that stores the list of items to crawl next.

**crawl refetch:** A process in which a Web crawler revisits a previously crawled document, site, or set of URIs in a crawl configuration.

**crawl refresh cycle:** A time value that specifies when a Web crawler is allowed to crawl a set of URLs again.

**crawl routing:** A process that is used to determine which **node scheduler** is responsible for processing a specific URI.

**crawl rule:** A set of preferences that applies to a specific URL or range of URLs. A crawl rule can be used to include or exclude items in a crawl and to specify the content access account to use when crawling that URL or range of URLs.

**crawl site:** A combination of a host name and port that is used to identify a server. The host name can be fully qualified.

**crawl statistics cycle:** A set of statistics that are aggregated for a specific crawl refresh cycle.

**crawl status:** The state of a crawl operation.

**crawl store:** A database that contains settings, stored procedures, and historical data about crawl operations.

**crawl subcollection:** A subset of Web sites that are part of a crawl collection and are crawled by using a crawl configuration that is different from other sites in that collection.

**crawl topology:** A configuration of one or more crawl components and crawl stores that are used when traversing a URL space to acquire items to record in a query topology or search index.

**crawl URL history:** A data structure that stores a list of URLs and their properties, such as when a URL was last crawled.

**crawled property:** A type of metadata that can be discovered during a crawl and applied to one or more items. It can be promoted to a managed property. See also **managed property**.

**crawled property category:** A set of crawled properties for a specific type of item.

**crawled property set identifier:** A unique identifier that associates one or more crawled properties with a crawled property category.

**crawler:** A process that browses and indexes content from a content source.

**Creator:** A type of **MethodInstance** that can be called to create a new EntityInstance. The set of Fields that are required to create the EntityInstance is referred to as the Creator View.

**crop:** In graphics editing, the process of trimming the vertical or horizontal edges of a specified object.

**cross-site request forgery:** A type of security vulnerability that enables malicious users to send unauthorized commands to a Web site or application by assuming the identity of an authorized user and running script under that assumed identity. Also referred to as one-click attack and session riding.

**cross-site scripting:** A type of security vulnerability that enables malicious users to insert client-side script into Web pages and to run that script when those pages are viewed by other users. The script might then gain access to user-specific data, such as cookies, cached objects, and application settings. Also referred to as XSS.

**CSOM action:** An individual method, property, or lookup operation that is performed by a protocol server in a request.

**CSOM action list:** A sequential list of CSOM actions that are defined in a CSOM request to be executed by a protocol server.

**CSOM action response structure:** A JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) data structure that contains an array of individual results from a protocol server in response to actions that were submitted by a protocol client.

**CSOM Boolean:** A Boolean value that can be used in an XML request or JSON response text. A CSOM Boolean value is either "true" or "false".

**CSOM Byte:** An 8-bit, unsigned integer value that represents the BYTE type, as described in [MS-DTYP]. The range of CSOM Byte values is 0-255 and it has different representations, depending on whether it is used in an XML request or JSON response text.

**CSOM DateTime:** An Int64 value that represents the number of 100-nanosecond time intervals that have elapsed since 12:00:00, January 1, 0001. It can be used in an XML request or as a string in JSON response text. The value can represent time intervals through 23:59:59.9999999, December 31, 9999. It can also specify whether a local, UTC, or no time zone applies.

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**CSOM Double:** A 64-bit, double-precision, floating-point value, which is the DOUBLE type described in [MS-DTYP], that can be used in an XML request or as a number in JSON response text. The range of CSOM Double values is from "-1.79769313486232e308" to "1.79769313486232e308".

**CSOM error:** An object that contains information about an error that occurred on a protocol server when processing a request.

**CSOM expando field:** A field that stores data for an instance of a **CSOM Object** and is not defined explicitly in the corresponding CSOM Object type.

**CSOM expression:** A syntax that is used by protocol clients to express sets of actions to execute based on state data that is stored on a protocol server.

**CSOM GUID:** A GUID, as described in [MS-DTYP], that can be used in an XML request or as a string in JSON response text.

**CSOM Int16:** A 16-bit, signed integer value, which is the INT16 type described in [MS-DTYP], that can be used in an XML request or as a number in JSON response text. The range of CSOM Int16 values is from "-32768" to "32767".

**CSOM Int32:** A 32-bit, signed integer value, which is the INT32 type described in [MS-DTYP], that can be used in an XML request or as a number in JSON response text. The range of CSOM Int32 values is from "-2147483648" to "2147483647".

**CSOM Int64:** A 64-bit, signed integer value, which is the INT64 type described in [MS-DTYP], that can be used in an XML request or as a number in JSON response text. The range of CSOM Int64 values is from "-9223372036854775808" to "9223372036854775807".

**CSOM method:** A procedure that is executed by a protocol server for a **CSOM Object**.

**CSOM Object:** An object that contains a set of members, which are named values and methods. It has a Unicode string value, which is referred to as a CSOM type name, that identifies its type.

**CSOM Object type:** A reference to a standard definition of methods, properties, and behavior for a logical object in the SharePoint Client-Side Object Model.

**CSOM property:** A representation of a field of data that is stored for a type of **CSOM Object**.

**CSOM SByte:** An 8-bit, signed integer value, which is the INT8 type described in [MS-DTYP], that can be used in an XML request or as a number in JSON response text. The range of CSOM SByte values is from "-128" to "127".

**CSOM Single:** A 32-bit, single-precision, floating-point value, which is the FLOAT type described in [MS-DTYP], that can be used in an XML request or as a number in JSON response text. The range of CSOM Single values is from "-3.402823e38" to "3.402823e38".

**CSOM String:** A representation of text as a series of Unicode characters. It can be used in an XML request or JSON response text.

**CSOM UInt16:** A 16-bit, unsigned integer value, which is the UINT16 type described in [MS-DTYP], that can be used in an XML request or as a number in JSON response text. The range of CSOM UInt16 values is from "0" to "65535".

**CSS:** See **cascading style sheet (CSS)**.

**cube:** A set of data that is organized and summarized into a multidimensional structure that is defined by a set of dimensions (1) and measures.

**cube function:** A function that is used to extract and display Online Analytical Processing (OLAP) data sets and values.

**culture name:** A part of a language identification tagging system, as described in [RFC1766]. Culture names adhere to the format "<languagecode2>-<country/regioncode2>." If a two-letter language code is not available, a three-letter code that is derived from [ISO-639] is used.

**current user:** The user who is authenticated during processing operations on a front-end Web server or a back-end database server.

**current version:** The latest version of a document that is available to a user, based on the permissions of the user and the publishing level of the document.

**custom action:** An extension to the user interface, such as a button on a toolbar or a link on a site settings page.

**custom filter:** A filter that contains preconfigured expressions in which users can optionally enter a string to filter data.

**custom label filter:** A custom filter that is applied to string labels for data.

**custom list:** A user-defined **list (2)** or enumeration that can be used to sort data in a worksheet.

**custom partition resolver:** In ASP.NET 2.0, a class that implements the IPartitionResolver interface to partition sessions into multiple databases. Partition resolvers convert ASP.NET session identifiers into database connection strings before accessing the session state database.

**custom toolbar:** A type of toolbar that contains a user-defined set of controls and is not included in an application by default. A custom toolbar has a toolbar identifier value of "1".

**custom toolbar control:** A user-defined control that can be added to a toolbar. A custom toolbar control has a toolbar control identifier value of "1" and can be one of the following types of controls: ActiveX®, Button, ComboBox, DropDown, Edit, or Popup.

**custom value filter:** A custom filter that is applied to the numerical values of data.

**custom view:** A collection of display and print settings that users can name and save. Users can switch between custom views to change settings quickly.

**customizable:** The condition of a property value for a **Web Part** that indicates whether the Web Part can be modified by all users, instead of only individual users.

**customized:** (1) A document whose content is stored in a content database instead of a front-end file system. Also referred to as unghosted.

(2) A column or content type whose schema is stored in a content database instead of a front-end file system. Also referred to as unghosted.

**cut transition:** An animation effect that immediately displays the next slide in a slide show and produces no visual effect in the movement between those slides.

# 5   D

**daily solution resource usage log:** A collection of data that reports use of resources, such as memory and CPU, for the current day by code that was deployed to a server.

**DAO:** See **Data Access Objects (DAO)**.

**dashboard:** A visual interface that displays a related group of interactive scorecard and report views. It provides views into key measures that are relevant to a business practice or process. Dashboard elements provide capabilities, such as shared filters, that enable users to perform tasks such as highlighting trends, comparing data, and controlling the data that is displayed.

**data access layer:** A class, or set of classes, that is used to define how an application interacts with database objects.

**Data Access Objects (DAO):** A programming interface that can be used to access and manipulate database objects.

**data adapter:** Code that submits data to and retrieves data from an external data source. Also referred to as data provider.

**data bar:** A graphical representation of cell content as a bar graph.

**data bridge server:** A server application that facilitates data integration between protocol clients and external databases or other applications.

**data connection:** (1) A link between an application and a data source. Data connections can be used to query and submit data.

(2) A collection of information, such as the type and location, that defines how to connect to an external data source, such as a database, Web service, SharePoint list, or XML file.

(3) A connection between an InfoPath form template and an external data source, as specified by settings in an InfoPath form template (.xsn) manifest file or a universal data connection (.udcx) file.

**data connection library:** A SharePoint library that contains a collection of universal data connection (.udcx) and Office data connection (.odc) files.

**data consolidation:** The process of combining tabular data from various worksheets into a single list.

**data culture:** The language that is used to specify number formatting for data.

**data definition language (DDL):** The subset of SQL statements that define all of the attributes and properties of a database and its objects. DDL statements typically begin with CREATE, ALTER, or DROP.

**data distribution function:** An operation that maps an arbitrary value to an ordered set of data.

**data macro:** A component that implements application logic and enables recognition of built-in actions and tasks for list items.

**data marker:** A customizable symbol or shape that identifies a data point on a line, scatter, or radar chart. A data marker can be formatted with various sizes and colors.

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**data point:** An individual value that is plotted in a chart and is represented together with other data points by bars, columns, lines, pie or doughnut slices, dots, and various other shapes, which are referred to as data markers. Data markers of the same color constitute a data series.

**data provider:** Code that provides interfaces for submitting queries to external data sources and retrieving data from them.

**data recovery:** A process in which files are repaired through error correction or restored from backup media.

**data region:** A region of a table that encompasses the range of cells that contains the table records. A data region does not include the header row, insert row, or total row of a table.

**data source:** (1) A database, Web service, disk, file, or other collection of information from which data is queried or submitted. Supported data sources vary based on application and data provider.

(2) A collection of fields and groups that define and store the data for an InfoPath form. Controls in a form are bound to the fields and groups in the data sources of the form. See also **main data source** and **secondary data source**.

**data space reader:** A software component that extracts **protected content** to perform an operation on the content or to display the content to users. A data space reader does not modify or create data spaces.

**data space updater:** A software component that can read and update **protected content**. A data space updater cannot change data space definitions.

**data space writer:** A software component that can read, update, or create a data space definition or **protected content**.

**data table:** (1) A range of cells that is designated to perform what-if analysis for formulas, based on various input values.

(2) A grid that can be added to some charts and contains the numeric data that is plotted in the chart.

**data type:** A property of a field that defines the kinds of data that can be stored in the field.

**data validation:** The process of testing the accuracy of data; a set of rules that specify the type and range of data that users can enter.

**Data View Web Part:** A type of **Web Part** that is used to display items in a SharePoint list.

**database application:** A set of objects, including tables, queries, forms, reports, macros, and code modules, that are stored in a database structure.

**DataClass:** A type of **MetadataObject** that represents a type of a business data object obtained from a line-of-business (LOB) system. Instances of a DataClass have transient identity. DataClasses are contained by LobSystems and Methods.

**dataset:** A set of multidimensional data that is returned when a multidimensional expression (MDX) SELECT statement is executed. A dataset represents a slice of a cube as defined by the members and axes that are specified in the query.

**datasheet:** A worksheet window that contains the source data for a Microsoft® Graph chart object.

**date system:** A method of calculating calendar dates and times.

**datetime:** A data type that represents the date and time when a document can be normalized and indexed as a numeric value by a search application. The range and degree of granularity varies according to search application and implementation.

**DDE:** See **Dynamic Data Exchange (DDE)**.

**DDE link:** A connection between a dynamic data exchange (DDE) source document and a destination document.

**DDE server:** An application that responds to a Dynamic Data Exchange (DDE) request from a DDE client application.

**DDE topic:** A general classification of information about a Dynamic Data Exchange (DDE) server within which multiple, specific data items related to the topic can be exchanged.

**declarative workflow association:** A code-free binding of a declarative workflow to a specific list or content type by using Extensible Application Markup Language (XAML).

**decomposition tree:** A data visualization tool that facilitates analysis of complex information by using a hierarchical scheme. It enables users to find the root cause of the value of a specific, key performance indicator (KPI).

**deep refinement:** A type of query refinement that is based on the aggregation of managed property statistics for all of the results of a search query. See also **shallow refinement**.

**default candidate:** A **candidate** that is designated for streaming media before connectivity checks can be finished. The candidate that is most likely to stream media to the remote **endpoint (5)** successfully is designated as the default candidate.

**default candidate pair:** A **candidate pair** that consists of the caller's default candidate and the callee's default candidate.

**default column:** The column that is used if no column is specified.

**default filter value:** The filter value that is used if no filter is specified.

**default font face color:** The font face color that is applied to a cell if no font face color is specified.

**default form:** The form that appears when users create, edit, or display an item in a SharePoint list. A SharePoint list can have an arbitrary number of forms, each of which is either a new, edit, or display form. Setting the default form for that form type causes the New, Edit, or View command to link to that form.

**default index:** The full-text index field that is used to evaluate search queries that do not specify a managed property or full-text index field.

**default language:** The language that is used to display the user interface (UI) and Help content for a SharePoint site. If a site is configured to support multiple languages and none of those languages is a user's preferred language, UI and Help resources for the site are displayed in the default language. Similarly, if a user-defined resource, such as the title of a site, does not exist in a user's preferred language, the resource is displayed in the default language.

**default list view:** The view of a SharePoint list that the owner of the list selected to appear when users browse to the list without specifying a view.

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**default mobile list view:** The view of a SharePoint list that the owner of the list selected to appear when users browse to the list by using a mobile device and without specifying a view.

**default row:** The row that is used if no row is specified.

**default search scope:** The search scope that is assigned automatically to a search scope display group.

**default sheet:** The sheet that is displayed if no sheet is specified.

**default sheet tab color:** The color that is used for a worksheet tab if no color is specified.

**default view:** The layout and organization of a document or list that appears automatically when users open that document or display that list.

**DefaultItemOpen:** A property of a **document library** that specifies whether the default click action causes the protocol server or the protocol client to open the document.

**DefaultValue:** A value that is associated with a **TypeDescriptor**, in the context of a MethodInstance, and is used to instantiate Parameter values when calling native APIs in a line-of-business (LOB) system. The type of the value is consistent with the data type represented by the TypeDescriptor.

**defined name:** A word or string of characters in a formula that represents a cell, range of cells, formula, or constant value.

**delegate:** A user who has permission to edit another user's calendar.

**delegator:** A user who permits another user to edit their calendar.

**delete crawl:** A process that is started automatically after a content source or start address deletion occurs and removes associated items from a search catalog.

**delete flag:** A 4-byte unsigned integer bit mask that specifies whether orphaned data is deleted from a Web site.

**delete transaction:** A set of items that is deleted from a site collection when a parent item is deleted. For example, deleting a folder also deletes all child folders and documents that are contained in that folder.

**delete transaction identifier:** A 16-byte, transaction identifier that is used to identify a delete transaction. Each delete transaction identifier is unique within a content database.

**deleted:** An attribute of an object that denotes that the object is not available anymore but can be restored. The attribute can be used to implement behaviors such as a recycle bin.

**DeletedIdEnumerator:** A type of **MethodInstance** that can be called to retrieve EntityInstanceIds of EntityInstances that were deleted from a line-of-business (LOB) system after the specified time.

**Deleter:** A type of **MethodInstance** that can be called to delete an EntityInstance with a specified EntityInstanceId.

**delta:** A unit of transactional consistency in a **shared space**. A delta can contain one or more commands.

**delta log:** A collection of data that contains a history of all of the deltas that were executed. The deltas are organized sequentially by order of execution.

**denormalized:** In relational database design, the movement of a table definition away from its optimized state, usually third normal form, and toward an increased number of copies of fields. Denormalized table definitions are based upon actual business environments and are most appropriate for those environments.

**dependency graph:** A type of acyclic graph that illustrates a set of dependencies on deltas. In a dependency graph, each delta is represented by a vertex and the edges represent the immediate dependencies of a specific delta. Edges are added to ensure that no more than one path exists between any two vertices.

**dependent lookup field:** A lookup field that displays additional data for an item that is returned by a primary lookup field. See also **primary lookup field**.

**deployment package:** (1) A collection of files that represent a serialized snapshot of data. A deployment package is stored as XML files that describe the deployment objects and their relationships, and a binary file for each object. Optionally, the resulting set of files can be compressed into one or more files in the compressed PRIME data format (CMP).

(2) A collection of files that can be used to deploy and manage customizations, such as add-ins, to a computer. It consists of an application manifest, a deployment manifest, and related package files.

**descendant:** A member that is below the current member in a hierarchy.

**descendant content type:** Any **content type** that inherits settings from another content type.

**descending order:** A sort order in which text strings are arranged in reverse alphabetical order, numerical values are arranged from largest to smallest, and dates and times are arranged from newest to oldest.

**design check:** The process of verifying whether an InfoPath form template can open and work correctly in a Web browser, if it is hosted on a protocol server that is running InfoPath Forms Services, and reporting potential issues for that form template.

**designer:** A visual design surface for adding and arranging controls on a user form and writing code for those controls.

**designer module:** A VBA module that extends the methods and properties of an ActiveX® control that has been registered with the project.

**device:** A client or server computer that uses a **device URL** to identify itself as an **endpoint (5)** for synchronizing account data.

**Device Presence Protocol (DPP):** A protocol that is compatible with **Simple Symmetric Transport Protocol (SSTP)** and that delivers device presence and status information to cooperating protocol clients.

**device URL:** A unique identifier for a client device, as described in [RFC3986].

**device-independent bitmap (DIB):** A file format that was designed to help ensure that bitmap graphics that were created by using one application can be loaded and displayed in another application exactly as they appeared in the originating application.

**device-targeted message:** A message with an intended destination of a specific resource handler, identity, and client device combination. A device-targeted message is sent over a session addressed by a tuple of resource URL, identity URL, and client device URL.

**diagonal-down:** A cell border style that displays a line diagonally from the top left corner of a cell to the bottom right corner.

**diagonal-up:** A cell border style that displays a line diagonally from the bottom left corner of a cell to the top right corner.

**dial plan:** The rules that govern the translation of dial strings into SIP and tel URIs, either global or local, as described in [RFC3966].

**dialog:** A peer-to-peer **Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)** relationship that exists between two user agents and persists for a period of time. A dialog is established by SIP messages, such as a 2xx response to an INVITE request, and is identified by a call identifier, a local tag, and a remote tag.

**dialog sheet:** A single logical container that is used to create a custom dialog box.

**dictionary:** A collection of key/value pairs. Each pair consists of a unique key and an associated value. Values in the dictionary are retrieved by providing a key for which the dictionary returns the associated value.

**digest:** The fixed-length output string from a one-way hash function that takes a variable-length input and is statistically likely to be unique for every different input.

**digital signature:** (1) A message authenticator that is typically derived from a cryptographic operation by using an asymmetric algorithm and private key. When a symmetric algorithm is used for this purpose, the authenticator is typically referred to as a Message Authentication Code (MAC).

(2) A value that is generated by using a digital signature algorithm, taking as input a private key and an arbitrary-length string, such that a specific verification algorithm is satisfied by the value, the input string, and the public key corresponding to the input private key.

**dimension:** (1) A structural attribute of a cube, which is an organized hierarchy of categories (levels) that describe data in a fact table. These categories typically describe a similar set of members upon which the user bases an analysis.

(2) A categorization of data in rows or columns in an Excel worksheet.

**Direction:** The direction of a data flow through a Parameter to a Method.

**directory name:** A segment of a **store-relative URL** that refers to a directory. A directory name is everything that appears before the last slash in a store-relative form URL.

**dirty:** The condition of an entity, such as a component or a file, that indicates that the entity or properties of the entity were changed after the entity was last saved.

**Disassociator:** A type of **MethodInstance** that can be called to remove an association between a specified destination EntityInstance and a single specified EntityInstance for each of the sources of a specified Association.

**discussion board:** A list in which users can read, post, and reply to messages from other users who are members of the same discussion board.

**discussion bookmark:** A data structure that is used to store the location of a comment in a Web discussion about specific text in a document or on a Web page. See also **Web discussion**.

**discussion item:** A remark or response that is posted to an online discussion forum such as a newsgroup, SharePoint list, or electronic bulletin board.

**display folder:** A folder into which attributes, measures, calculated members, and key performance indicators can be organized to facilitate browsing.

**display form:** A form that is used to display a list item.

**display name:** A text string that is used to identify a principal or other object in the user interface. Also referred to as title.

**display units:** An axis-formatting option that determines how numeric units are displayed on a value axis.

**display URL:** The URL that is displayed on a search results page for each search result. This can be different than an access URL. See also **access URL**.

**displayed version:** Document version information that is formatted for display in the user interface. The displayed version uses the format MajorVersion.MinorVersion, where MajorVersion is the published version number and MinorVersion is the draft version number, separated by a decimal point. See also **major version** and **minor version**.

**distributed alignment:** A formatting setting that spreads text evenly, both vertically and horizontally, between the edges of a cell, object, or page. Distributed alignment is used primarily with East Asian languages. See also **justify distributed**.

**distribution list:** A collection of users, computers, contacts, or other groups that is used only for e-mail distribution, and addressed as a single recipient.

**dither:** A formatting effect that creates the illusion of varying shades of gray on a monochrome display or printer, or of additional colors on a color display or printer.

**DLL (Dynamic Link Library):** A set of executable routines that typically serve a specific function and are stored separately as a file with a .dll file name extension. The routines are loaded only when they are needed by the application that calls them.

**document:** An object in a **content database** such as a file, folder, **list (1)**, or **site (2)**. Each object is identified by a URI.

**document distribution identifier:** An integer that represents the least significant byte of a document identifier. The range of values is from "0" to "255".

**document identifier:** (1) An integer that uniquely identifies a crawled item.

  (2) A GUID that identifies a document.

  (3) A string that uniquely identifies an item in a search index.

**Document Information Panel:** A pane that displays property information about a Word document, Excel workbook, or PowerPoint presentation that is stored in a library on a SharePoint site. The pane hosts a custom InfoPath form.

**Document Information Panel template:** An InfoPath form template that specifies the fields for a custom Document Information Panel.

**document library:** A type of list that is a container for documents and folders.

**document module:** A type of VBA project item that specifies a module for embedded macros and programmatic access operations that are associated with a document.

**document set:** A list of items that are contained in a full-text index component.

**document store type:** A single-byte, unsigned integer that specifies whether a document is a file, folder, site, or **backward link**. It is used for references between documents and links within a document.

**document stream:** A byte stream that is associated with a document, such as the content of a file. Some documents do not have document streams.

**document summary:** A textual representation of a managed property that is included with a query result.

**document template:** (1) A file that serves as the basis for new documents.

 (2) A file that contains predefined formatting, layout, text, or graphics and that serves as the basis for new documents with a similar design or purpose.

**document vector:** A set of name/value pairs that stores the most important terms and corresponding relevance weights for an indexed item.

**document version:** A copy of a list item that has a version number. A document version can be either a historical version or a current version.

**Document Workspace site:** A SharePoint site that is based on a Document Workspace site template and has a template identifier value of "1". A Document Workspace site is used for planning, posting, and working together on a document or a set of related documents.

**domain account mode:** A login mode that provides access to a resource based on existing domain user accounts.

**domain cookie:** A block of data that a protocol client receives from a directory service and stores locally. When the protocol client connects to the directory service, the service uses the data in the cookie to authenticate and authorize the protocol client to access the appropriate data for import operations.

**domain group:** A container for security and distribution groups. A domain group can also contain other domain groups.

**draft:** A version of a document or list item that does not have a publishing level of "Published" or "Checked Out".

**draft mode:** A document view that displays a simplified version of a document by hiding some content elements and formatting, such as pictures and specific colors, as described in [ISO/IEC-29500-1]. It is designed to draw and redraw content quickly.

**drawing:** A collection of drawing objects, such as shapes, curves, or WordArt, that are viewed together as a single image.

**drawing canvas:** See **canvas** and **drawing space**.

**drawing group:** A collection of images that are designated by the user as a single group of images and manipulated as a single **drawing object**.

**drawing object:** A shape, curve, line, WordArt, or other type of graphical object that can be inserted into a document.

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**drawing space:** An area of the absolute space that is being drawn, after all of the rotation and scaling is complete. For example, a shadow is typically drawn relative to a shape, and is therefore in the drawing space of that shape. The value for drawing space is expressed in English Metric Units (EMUs). See also **absolute space**.

**drill indicator:** A symbol that indicates whether a PivotTable® member can be expanded or collapsed.

**drilldown:** A technique that is used to navigate hierarchical data, starting from general data and moving to increasingly finer levels of detail.

**drilling:** A process that is used to refine the results of a search query against a full-text index field. It is used in association with a stop-word threshold and field importance levels, which ensures that the most relevant items are returned first when the threshold is reached. This is done by reducing the number of properties to query, based on the field importance level.

**drillthrough:** A query that is used to retrieve individual records that were used to calculate an aggregate value.

**drop bar:** See **up-down bar**.

**drop lines:** A set of supplemental lines on an area chart or a line chart. Drop lines increase the legibility of a chart by connecting each data point in a series to the category axis.

**drop zone:** An area of a PivotTable® report where fields can be positioned to affect the layout of the report. Each PivotTable report has four drop zones.

**dual-tone multi-frequency (DTMF):** In telephony systems, a signaling system in which each digit is associated with two specific frequencies. This system typically is associated with touch-tone keypads for telephones.

**duplicate result removal:** An operation to compare the similarity of items and remove duplicates from search results.

**duplicate server:** A protocol server that is used to maintain a database of URIs and content checksums for a Web crawler. The data is used to duplicate detection across node schedulers in a multinode configuration.

**Dynamic Data Exchange (DDE):** An inter-process communication method that is featured in Windows®. DDE allows two or more applications that are running simultaneously to exchange data and commands.

**Dynamic Hypertext Markup Language (DHTML):** An extension of the Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) that allows applications to change styles and attributes of page elements (objects) and to replace existing elements (objects) with new ones.

**Dynamic Link Library (DLL):** See **DLL (Dynamic Link Library)**.

**dynamic page:** A page that is constructed at runtime, as opposed to a **static page**.

**dynamic rank:** A rank component that indicates how well query text matches an indexed item. See also **static rank**.

**dynamic teaser:** See **hit highlighted summary**.

**dynamic Web template:** An HTML-based master copy of a page that contains settings, formatting, and elements such as text, graphics, page layout, styles, and regions of a page that can be modified. Dynamic Web templates have a .dwt file name extension.

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# 6 E

**edit form:** A form that enables users to edit a list item.

**edit session:** A **session (2)** that is based on a workbook file and during which changes by one or more users are persisted to that file.

**editor:** The user who last modified an item or document in a SharePoint list.

**ElGamal encryption:** A public-key encryption scheme, as described in [CRYPTO].

**e-mail address:** A string that identifies a user and enables the user to receive Internet messages.

**e-mail alias:** A string that is the local-part of a mailbox, as described in [RFC2821].

**e-mail enabled list:** A SharePoint list that is configured to accept incoming e-mail messages.

**embedded control:** A control that is contained within another control, such as a control within a frame, menu, or custom control.

**embedded image:** An image that is stored within a document instead of being linked to a source file outside of the document.

**embedded macro:** A macro that is saved with a document.

**embedded object:** An object that is created by using one application and is hosted in a document that was created by using another application. Embedding an object, rather than inserting or pasting it, ensures that the object retains its original format. Users can double-click an embedded object and edit it with the toolbars and menus from the application that was used to create it. See also **OLE (object linking and embedding)**.

**empty GUID:** A 128-bit, 16-byte identification number that is represented by all zeros.

**empty string:** (1) A string object or variable that is initialized with the value "".

(2) A non-initialized string object that has a null value.

**endpoint:** (1) A client that is on a network and is requesting access to a network access server (NAS).

(2) A network-specific address of a remote procedure call (RPC) server process for remote procedure calls. The actual name and type of the endpoint depends on the RPC protocol sequence that is being used. For example, for RPC over TCP (RPC Protocol Sequence ncacn_ip_tcp), an endpoint might be TCP port 1025. For RPC over Server Message Block (RPC Protocol Sequence ncacn_np), an endpoint might be the name of a named pipe. For more information, see [C706].

(3) A participant that uses the Microsoft® Groove® Dynamics Protocol, as described in [MS-GRVDYNM], to synchronize with a shared space. An endpoint is identified by the combination of an identity URL and a client device URL. Each endpoint maintains a copy of the data in a shared space.

(4) A communication port that is exposed by an application server for a specific shared service and to which messages can be addressed.

(5) A device that is connected to a computer network.

**endpoint identifier (EPID):** A unique identifier of a Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) **endpoint (5)**. It is formed by combining the value of an epid parameter in a From or To header field with the address-of-record in the corresponding header field.

**engine:** A component that creates and executes commands, and uses the Microsoft® Groove® Dynamics Protocol, as described in [MS-GRVDYNM], to transport and order those commands.

**enqueue:** The process of adding data to a queue.

**Entity:** A type of **DataClass** that represents a type of business data object that is stored in a line-of-business (LOB) system and whose instances have a persistent EntityInstanceId.

**EntityInstance:** A set of Field (4) values that have a unique identity that represents a specific instance of an Entity, and are stored in a line-of-business (LOB) system.

**EntityInstanceId:** A set of Field (4) values of an EntityInstance that collectively and uniquely identify an EntityInstance in a line-of-business (LOB) system.

**entry point header:** A header field whose values specify the horizontal and vertical dimensions of a video frame. See also **sequence header**.

**equivalence class:** A set of document identifiers (3) that represents duplicates and redirects for an item.

**error bar:** A visual indicator that can be added to the data points of certain chart types to show a potential error or the degree of uncertainty in the data.

**error checking:** (1) A process by which an application determines whether the results of an operation or of a called module are outside specified parameters or limits.

(2) A feature that identifies invalid worksheet data, formulas, or formatting, and proposes corrections.

**error report:** A set of files that describe a problem event that occurred on a system. It is typically compressed into a single file for transmission.

**error signature:** An ordered collection of strings that represents an individual error or a class of errors.

**error subpath:** A fragment of a directory path on a Server Message Block (SMB) Protocol file server that is composed of strings in an error signature and is used to direct error reports on the file share, as described in [MS-CER].

**event:** (1) Any significant occurrence in a system or an application that requires users to be notified or an entry to be added to a log.

(2) An action or occurrence to which an application might respond. Examples include state changes, data transfers, key presses, and mouse movements.

**event handler:** A software routine that executes in response to an event.

**event host:** A site collection, **site (2)**, **list (1)**, list item, **workflow (2)**, feature, or content type that hosts an event receiver.

**event object type flag:** A 4-byte, unsigned integer bit mask that specifies the type of object, such as list item or site collection, on which an event occurred.

**event package:** A specification that defines a set of state information to be reported by a notifying **Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)** client to a subscriber. An event package also defines further syntax and semantics based on the framework that is required to convey such state information.

**event receiver:** A structured modular component that enables built-in or user-defined managed code classes to act upon objects, such as list items, lists (1), or content types, when specific triggering actions occur.

**event receiver source:** The mechanism by which an event receiver is registered in a content database. An event receiver can be registered by a content type, a feature, or other sources such as the object model.

**event sink:** A structured, modular component that enables built-in or user-defined classes to act on documents in document libraries when specific triggering actions occur. Event sinks are a deprecated, implementation-specific capability of Windows SharePoint Services 2.0. In Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 and SharePoint Foundation 2010, they are replaced by the capabilities of event receivers.

**event type flag:** A 4-byte, unsigned integer bit mask that specifies the type of an event, such as the addition or deletion of a list item. One or more flags can be set for an event.

**excluded item:** An item that is excluded from a crawl by the administrator of a host site or the search administrator of the crawler.

**exclusion list:** A list of items to exclude from query results and to remove from a search index the next time that a crawl occurs.

**exclusive lock:** A condition in which one protocol client or protocol server can read or write data, but no transaction can acquire a **shared lock** on the data until the exclusive lock is released.

**expand:** The process of opening a level in a dimension hierarchy on a PivotTable® report to view data from lower levels in the user interface.

**expand/collapse button:** A user interface control that is used to determine which hierarchical level is displayed in an outline, or in row and column groupings.

**expanded outline state:** A state in which nested content within an outline is displayed.

**ExpandingGrid control:** A type of ButtonPopup control that displays and sets a value from a continuous range of possible values when the user drags across the menu area.

**expire:** A process in which an object, such as an external data connection, becomes invalid because its allotted time period has ended.

**explicit authentication:** An authentication mechanism that requires users to provide credentials, such as a login name and password, before they can gain access to one or more resources.

**exponential backoff:** A method for scheduling operations that did not execute successfully due to external causes. When using exponential backoff, a server automatically reschedules a work item by adding an interval of time to the delivery date and doubles that interval until the operation executes successfully.

**export operation:** An operation that exports information or objects from a site for reuse or backup purposes.

**expression:** A combination of operators, symbols, constants, literal values, functions, names of fields or columns, controls, and properties that evaluates to a single value.

**Extended Backus-Naur Form (EBNF):** A modified version of Backus-Naur Form (BNF), which is commonly used to describe programming languages and formal languages. EBNF extends standard BNF to better enable the concise expression of such languages, as described in [ISO-14977].

**extended data label:** A label that provides additional information about a single data point or value on a chart. This value typically derives from a cell.

**Extensible Application Markup Language (XAML):** A declarative XML-based language that is used to represent a tree of objects. XAML markup is stored in .xaml files or, for workflow schemas, .xoml files.

**Extensible Stylesheet Language (XSL):** 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.

**extension module:** A collection of functions, subroutines, attributes, and fields that extend the class of an Aggregatable Automation Server, as described in [MS-OAUT].

**external binary data store:** A data storage device that is used for storing binary data and is external to a content database.

**external content type:** A type of **DataClass** object that is stored in a line-of-business (LOB) system and whose instances have a persistent EntityInstanceId. Also referred to as Entity.

**external data:** Data that is stored in a repository outside a workbook.

**external group:** A group whose membership is controlled by an external component, such as an AD DS domain group or a role that is managed by a role provider in ASP.NET.

**external link:** A reference to a cell, range, defined name, or other object in another worksheet or workbook.

**external list:** A container that is within a SharePoint site and that references a set of EntityInstances that are sourced from a line-of-business (LOB) system. It has a customizable schema that is composed of one or more Fields (4).

**external occurrence boost:** A process that increases the rank of an item in query results, based on matches between the query text and managed properties that are not derived from the source document, such as anchor text.

**external reference:** A reference to a cell, range, defined name, or other object in another worksheet or workbook.

**external security provider:** An external object that manages permissions on a site.

**extracted definition:** The definition that is obtained by an index server during a crawl to determine if any sentences in the item match the pattern for defining a term.

# 7 F

**failover relay device:** A client or server computer that receives and processes requests that are redirected to it if a primary system fails, is temporarily shut down for service, or is otherwise unavailable. A failover relay device performs the operations of the primary system.

**failure response:** An HTTP response where the value of the Status-Code element is 4xx or 5xx, as described in [RFC2616].

**fallback data culture:** A data culture that is selected through an algorithm as a substitute for a data culture that is not installed or is otherwise unavailable.

**fallback managed property:** In a hit-highlighted summary configuration, a **managed property** whose value appears in query results instead of a hit-highlighted summary, if a hit-highlighted summary cannot be generated for an item.

**fallback UI culture:** A user interface (UI) culture that is selected through an algorithm as a substitute for a UI culture that is not installed or is otherwise unavailable.

**fanout:** The process of transmitting a message from a client device to a relay server for replication and distribution to multiple recipients.

**farm:** A group of computers that work together as a single system to help ensure that applications and resources are available. Also referred to as server farm.

**FAST Index Markup Language (FIXML):** An XML-based data structure that is used to describe how to index and add an item to a search index.

**FAST middleware:** Protocol-based software that sends and receives messages and data by using the FAST Search Interface Definition Language (FSIDL), as described in [MS-FSMW].

**FAST Search Authorization (FSA):** A service that is used to grant or restrict user access to items in a search index.

**FAST Search Interface Definition Language (FSIDL):** A language that can be used to specify interfaces between protocol clients and protocol servers that use the FAST Search Server 2010 middleware protocol.

**feature:** A package of SharePoint elements that can be activated or deactivated for a specific feature scope.

**feature definition:** An XML fragment that defines a feature and its attributes.

**feature identifier:** A GUID that identifies a feature.

**feature property:** A property that is associated with an active feature at a specific scope.

**feature scope:** The scope at which a feature can be activated.

**featured content:** An indexed item that a site administrator assigns to a keyword to promote that item in query results. See also **best bet**.

**federated location:** A source that returns search results for a search query. The source can be a local search catalog or an OpenSearch1.0/1.1-compliant search engine, as described in [OpenSearch1.1].

**federated user:** An external user who possesses valid credentials with a federated partner and who therefore is treated as authenticated by a protocol server.

**federation:** (1) The ability to issue a query to multiple federated locations, which are described by federated location definitions, and to return the results in a single search results page.

(2) The ability of a server deployment to interoperate with other servers that were deployed by other enterprises.

**field:** (1) An element or attribute in a data source that can contain data.

(2) A container for metadata within a SharePoint list and associated list items.

(3) A discrete unit of a record that has a name, a data type, and a value.

(4) The data elements that constitute an **Entity** in a line-of-business (LOB) system.

**field collapsing:** A process that combines all of the hits that have the same value for a managed property into a single group in a result set.

**field definition:** The definition of a field in the **Collaborative Application Markup Language (CAML)**.

**field identifier:** A GUID that is used to identify a field.

**field importance level:** The perceived importance of an index field in a full-text index field. It is used in processes that reduce the number of properties to query in a full-text index. See also **drilling**.

**field internal name:** A string that uniquely identifies a field in a content type or a SharePoint list.

**field prefix:** A string that specifies how a managed property or full-text index field is represented in a search index. The string is added to the name of the property or index field.

**field type:** A name that identifies the action or effect that a field has within a document. Examples of field types are Author, Page, Comments, and Date.

**file:** A single, discrete unit of content.

**File Allocation Table (FAT):** A file system that is used by MS-DOS® and Windows® operating systems to organize and manage files.

**file data object:** An object that represents a file that was inserted into a OneNote revision store file. It can be stored internally as a data stream in the revision store file, or externally in the onefiles folder.

**file extension:** A set of characters that follows the period in a file name. The extension typically identifies the type of data in the file or the application that was used to create the file. Also referred to as file name extension.

**file format compatibility checker:** A tool that identifies whether a workbook has compatibility issues that can cause a significant loss of functionality or a minor loss of fidelity in a different version of Microsoft® Excel®. The compatibility checker finds any potential compatibility issues and generates a report so that they can be resolved.

**file fragment:** A single, discrete unit of content that is associated with a document and represents part of the content in that document.

**File Transfer Protocol (FTP):** A member of the TCP/IP suite of protocols that is used to copy files between two computers on the Internet if both computers support their respective FTP roles. One computer is an FTP client and the other is an FTP server.

**fill:** A color, pattern, or other attribute that is used to format the background of a cell, shape, or chart element. See also **fill color** and **fill pattern**.

**fill color:** A color that is used to fill the background of a cell, shape, or chart element.

**fill down:** The process of copying cell content from the active cell to adjacent cells downward in a column.

**fill pattern:** A repetitive design that users can add to the background of a cell, shape, or chart element.

**filter:** A mechanism by which a set of data is scoped to display only those entries that meet specified logical criteria.

**FilterDescriptor:** A type of **MetadataObject** that describes a normalized way of gathering input from users. A FilterDescriptor is defined by its type and the Method that contains it.

**filtering control:** A user interface element that contains the filter functions of a PivotTable® report.

**filtering state:** A setting that indicates whether a filter value or filter date value is included as part of the criteria that is used to define the filter for an **AutoFilter**.

**final offer:** An offer that is sent by a **caller** at the end of connectivity checks and carries the local and **remote candidate** that were selected for media flow.

**Finder:** A type of **MethodInstance** that can be called to return a collection of zero or more EntityInstances of a specific Entity. Finder input is defined by the FilterDescriptors that are contained in the Method that contains the Finder.

**first-class object:** In the context of a particular programming language, an object (1) which can be used in programs without restriction (when compared to other kinds of objects in the same language). In addition, these attributes of a first-class object have special significance:•It is persistent, meaning it can be stored and retrieved from a persistent **data source (1)**.•It maps to a specific end-user object, such as a report, data source, or **dashboard**.•It fully describes a particular entity type, or class.

**first-occurrence boost:** A process that increases the rank of an item in query results, based on the number of occurrences of a query term in the beginning of an item.

**first-stage Recycle Bin:** A container for items that were deleted. Items in this container are visible only to users with the appropriate permission and site collection administrators.

**fit to page:** A printing option that scales a document to print on a specified number of pages.

**fixed schema:** An XML schema that cannot be modified directly by using a Microsoft® Office application.

**floating-point number:** A number that is represented by a mantissa and an exponent according to a given base. The mantissa is typically 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.

**floor:** An extension of the horizontal axis, or the area created by the inclusion of the z axis, in a 3-D chart to create a three-dimensional effect. See also **wall**.

**flow:** The direction in which text in a cell is rendered.

**focus:** A single user agent that maintains a dialog and Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) signaling relationship with each participant, implements conference policies, and ensures that each participant receives the media that comprise the tightly coupled conference.

**Focus Factory:** A component that is responsible for creating, managing, and deleting conferences.

**focused crawl:** A type of crawl process that automatically identifies items that are more relevant than other items, based on user-defined configuration settings. For example, a language-focused crawl can crawl only those items that are in a specific language.

**folder:** A file system construct. File systems organize data by providing a hierarchy of objects, which are referred to as folders or directories, that contain files and can also contain other folders.

**folder identifier:** A GUID that identifies a folder in a site collection.

**followed hyperlink:** A hyperlink that has been activated by a user.

**font:** A graphic design that is applied to a collection of numbers, symbols, and characters. A font describes a specific typeface and other qualities such as size, spacing, and pitch.

**font face decoration:** Any of the set of font properties that specify how to render a font, such as italics and underline.

**font face weight:** A value that specifies the thickness of a font.

**font family:** A set of fonts that all have common stroke width and serif characteristics. For example, Times Roman and Times Roman Italic are members of the same font family.

**font scaling:** A process of resizing a proportionally-spaced font.

**font scheme:** A combination of complementary fonts in a **theme**.

**footer:** One or more lines of text in the bottom margin area of a page in a document or a slide in a presentation. A footer typically contains elements such as the page number and the name of the file.

**footnote:** A note that appears at the end of a page, section, chapter, or publication. It explains, comments on, or provides references for text in the main body of a document. A footnote consists of two linked parts, a reference mark within the main body of the document and the corresponding text of the note.

**forecast:** The process of projecting values forward or backward in a series, based on trends in existing data.

**foreground color:** A color that is used to display text, patterns, and other objects that appear in front of or on top of the background color.

**form:** (1) A structured document with controls and spaces that are reserved for entering and displaying information. Forms can contain special coding for actions such as submitting and querying data.

(2) A document with a set of controls into which users can enter information. Controls on a form can be bound to elements in the data source of the form, such as fields and groups. See also **bind**.

**form definition (.xsf) file:** An XML file with an .xsf file name extension. The file contains information about the files and components that are used within a form, including user interface customizations, XML schemas, views, **business logic (1)**, events (2), and deployment settings.

**form digest:** An object that is inserted into a page and is used by a protocol server to validate client requests. The validation is specific to a user, site, and time period.

**form digest validation:** A type of security validation that helps prevent an attack wherein users are tricked into posting data to a server.

**form file:** An XML file that contains data that is entered into an InfoPath form by using a Web browser or Microsoft® InfoPath®.

**form library:** A type of document library that is optimized for storing and displaying data in XML-based forms.

**form security level:** A setting that determines whether an InfoPath form can access data on other domains, or access files and settings on a user's computer. There are three security levels for forms: Restricted, Domain, and Full Trust.

**form server:** A server that can host XML-based electronic forms and that supports rendering those forms in a Web browser.

**form template:** A file or set of files that defines the data structure, appearance, and behavior of a **form (2)**.

**form template (.xsn) file:** A cabinet (.cab) file with an .xsn file name extension that contains the files that comprise a form template.

**form view:** A display setting that is saved with an InfoPath form template and specifies which controls and data appear on a form when the form is being filled out.

**format string:** A string that contains the number formatting information to apply to data, such as decimal position, percentage indicator, or currency symbol.

**formatting run:** A set of formatting properties that are applied to a **text run**.

**forms authentication:** An authentication method in which protocol clients redirect unauthenticated requests to an HTML form by using HTTP. If the protocol client authenticates the request, the system issues a cookie that stores the credentials or a key for reacquiring the identity. In subsequent requests, the cookie is submitted in request headers and the requests are authenticated and authorized by an ASP.NET event handler that uses the validation method that is specified by the protocol client.

**formula:** A logical equation or function that produces a result in a spreadsheet application.

**formula bar:** A user interface element that appears at the top of a worksheet and is used to display and edit cell content.

**forward link:** A hyperlink between a referenced document and a referencing party. For example, if Document A contains a hyperlink to Document B, Document A has a forward link to Document B.

**freshness boost:** A process that increases the rank of an item in query results, based on the date and time when the item was last modified.

**friendly name:** A name for a user or object that can be read and understood easily by a human.

**front-end Web server:** A server that hosts Web pages, performs processing tasks, and accepts requests from protocol clients and sends them to the appropriate back-end server for further processing.

**frozen panes:** Portions of a worksheet that remain static and do not scroll when the worksheet is displayed in split pane view. See also **split pane**.

**full:** An Interactive Connectivity Establishment (ICE) implementation that adheres to the complete set of functionality described in [MS-ICE2].

**full address book file:** An **address book file** that contains a complete set of the address book contacts that existed when the file was generated by the user, contact, and groups objects in AD DS.

**full crawl:** A crawl process that indexes all of the items in a specified content source, regardless of whether the item was modified.

**Full Screen Reading view:** A document view that displays a document as it would appear on a printed page. It is optimized for reading documents on a computer screen. Previously referred to as Reading Layout view.

**Full Trust security level:** A form security level that provides access to all available resources, subject to security and other settings for the operating system.

**full URL:** A string of characters in a standardized format that identifies a document or resource on the World Wide Web.

**full-text index catalog:** A collection of full-text index components and other files that are organized in a specific directory structure and contain the data that is needed to perform queries.

**full-text index component:** A set of files that contain all of the index keys that are extracted from a set of items.

**full-text index context:** A **property context** that is stored in a full-text index field. A full-text index context is mapped to a field importance level.

**full-text index field:** A field that is used to store groups of managed properties, which allows a search query to be executed across multiple properties simultaneously.

**fully qualified class name:** A class name that includes namespace information. Use of a fully qualified class name ensures that the class name is treated as unique.

**fully qualified URL:** A URL that includes a protocol scheme name, a host name, optionally a port number, a path, optionally a search part, and optionally a fragment identifier, as described in [RFC2616].

**function:** A code module that takes a value as input, performs an operation, and returns the results to a worksheet.

**function category:** A group of worksheet functions that are part of the same broad usage area, such as Finance or Statistical. A function category can be built-in or user-defined.

# 8 G

**gallery:** (1) A library that is used to store a collection of site resources, such as Web Parts, list templates, and site templates.

(2) A type of **ribbon** control that displays a set of items from which users can choose.

**generic list:** A SharePoint list whose base type value is "Generic List".

**GenericInvoker:** A type of **MethodInstance** that can be called to perform a specific task in a line-of-business (LOB) system. GenericInvoker input and output is specific to the Method.

**ghosted:** See **uncustomized**.

**global assembly cache (GAC):** A computer-wide code cache that stores .NET Framework assemblies that were installed specifically to be shared by multiple applications on a computer. Applications that are installed in the global assembly cache have a strong name, consisting of an assembly identity, strengthened by a public key and a digital signature.

**Globally Routable User Agent URI (GRUU):** A URI that identifies a user agent and is globally routable. A URI possesses a GRUU property if it is useable by any user agent client that is connected to the Internet, routable to a specific user agent instance, and long-lived.

**gradient fill:** A type of fill that applies gradient formatting to the background of a cell or an object.

**gradient formatting:** A color formatting option that produces the effect of one color transitioning into another color. Gradient formatting can be applied to lines, borders, and the background of cells, objects, and chart elements.

**gradient stop:** A marker on a gradient spectrum that denotes where a specific color is introduced in gradient formatting.

**gradient vector:** A vector that indicates the direction of a gradient fill. The gradient vector is perpendicular to the bands of color.

**grand total:** An aggregation of all of the field subtotals in a PivotTable® report.

**graph object:** An object that represents a chart and the datasheet that contains the data for that chart.

**GraphicDropDown control:** A type of DropDown control that can display custom graphics in a list of options.

**Graphics Interchange Format (GIF):** A compression format that supports device-independent transmission and interchange of bitmapped image data. The format uses a palette of up to 256 distinct colors from the 24-bit RGB color space. It also supports animations and a separate palette of 256 colors for each frame. The color limitation makes the GIF format unsuitable for reproducing color photographs and other images with gradients of color, but it is well-suited for simpler images such as graphics with solid areas of color.

**gridline:** A line that is drawn on a worksheet or table for use as a visual aid to distinguish between cells.

**group:** (1) An element that can contain fields and other groups in the data source for an InfoPath form. Controls that contain other controls, such as repeating tables and sections, are bound to groups.

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(2) A named collection of users who share similar access permissions or roles.

(3) A named collection of quick links, colleagues, or memberships for the purpose of organization.

(4) A process of combining similar elements into a set in accordance with logical criteria. It is frequently used to combine sets of data from Online Analytical Processing (OLAP) databases or PivotTable® reports.

**group shape:** A shape that contains a group of shapes.

**group target application:** A **target application** that stores credentials for a group of Secure Store Service (SSS) users. It references a set of claims (2) that represents the SSS users who can retrieve the credentials associated with it.

**grow:** The process of increasing the number of rows or columns in a PivotTable® report.

**GUID_NULL:** A GUID that has the value "{00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000}".

**gutter:** An area above a column heading and to the left of a row heading. A gutter typically displays outline symbols that are used to expand and collapse groups of cells.

# 9   H

**handout master slide:** A slide that defines layout and positioning information for handout pages, which are pages that are optimized for printing a presentation.

**Hangul-Hanja converter (HHC):** A collection of dictionaries that readers can use to search for and select a Hanja word that corresponds to a specified Hangul word, or a Hangul word that corresponds to a specified Hanja word.

**hash:** A fixed-size result that is obtained by applying a one-way mathematical function, which is sometimes referred to as a hash algorithm, to an arbitrary amount of data. If the input data changes, the hash also changes. The hash can be used in many operations, including authentication and digital signing.

**hash code:** See **hash**.

**header:** A line, or lines, of content in the top margin area of a page in a document or a slide in a presentation. A header typically contains elements such as the title of the chapter, the title of the document, a page number, or the name of the author.

**header field:** A component of a Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) message header, as described in [RFC3261].

**header row:** A row in a table, typically the first row, that contains labels for columns in the table.

**Help topic identifier:** A unique identifier for an article that contains Help content.

**hex-encoded string:** A string that is created by converting each byte in a binary, byte-granular value into a hexadecimal representation of each nibble of the byte, starting with the high-order nibble.

**hidden:** A condition of an object that prevents it from being displayed in rendered output.

**hidden document:** A file or folder that has a path starting with an underscore (_). These files or folders are not intended to be visible to users.

**hidden protection:** A cell protection property that prevents formulas, but not values, from appearing in a cell when a worksheet is **protected**.

**hidden row:** A row that does not appear in a worksheet view because its height is set to "0" (zero). A row can be hidden if the data is filtered or an outline is collapsed.

**hierarchy:** A logical tree structure that organizes the members of a dimension such that each member has one parent member and zero or more child members.

**hierarchy provider:** A code structure that defines a hierarchy.

**high confidence property:** A managed property from a metadata index that an administrator identified as a good indicator of a highly relevant item. It is used to produce a high-confidence result.

**high confidence results:** A subset of search results that are considered to be highly relevant because of a precise match between a high confidence property value and the tokens in the query text.

**high-low lines:** Supplemental lines that are added to a line chart and connect the maximum data points of one series with the minimum data points of another series for each category. High-low lines are typically used on stock charts.

**historical version:** Any version of a document or list item that is not one of the current versions. Depending on configuration settings, historical versions can be retained in a back-end database server, and might not be visible to specific users.

**hit:** The retrieval of a resource from a Web site. Each separate resource that is accessed counts as a hit.

**hit highlighted summary:** A summary that appears on the search results page for each query result. It displays an excerpt from the item that contains the query text and applies highlight formatting to that query text.

**hit highlighting:** A process that applies highlight formatting to the text of a query in the results for that query.

**home page:** On the World Wide Web, a document that serves as a starting point for a set of Web pages and other files in a Web site.

**home presence server:** The default and primary protocol server to which a client device connects when communicating presence information and processing publish and subscribe messages.

**horizontal alignment:** A formatting setting that specifies how content is positioned within the horizontal space of a cell, object, or page. Content can be aligned along the left or right edge, or distributed evenly across the horizontal space.

**horizontal indent:** An indent that is used in a cell to adjust cell content horizontally.

**horizontal text:** Text that is rendered horizontally in a cell.

**Host Candidate:** A **candidate** that is obtained by binding to ports on the local interfaces of the host computer. The local interfaces include both physical interfaces and logical interfaces such as Virtual Private Networks (VPNs).

**host data language:** The **data culture** of a site.

**host distribution rule:** A rule that applies to a specific host and a specific crawl component. It is used to ensure that documents from that host are crawled by that crawl component.

**host header:** An Internet host and port number that identifies a network resource.

**host hop:** The process of traversing to a server with a different host name during a crawl.

**host name:** The name of a physical server, as described in [RFC952].

**HTML (HyperText Markup Language):** An application of the Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML) that uses tags to mark elements in a document, as described in [HTML].

**HTML translate cache:** A special subsystem that is used to store HTML versions of documents.

**HTTP encapsulation:** A method that is used to transport data over a network by taking the data from one protocol, wrapping that data within an HTTP header, and then delivering the data in the form of an HTTP packet.

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**HTTP entity tag:** An HTTP response header that is returned by an HTTP/1.1- compliant Web server to indicate changes to content at a specific URL, as described in [RFC2616].

**HTTP GET:** An HTTP method for retrieving a resource, as described in [RFC2616].

**HTTP HEAD:** An HTTP method for retrieving header information for a resource, as described in [RFC2616].

**HTTP method:** In an HTTP message, a token that specifies the method to be performed on the resource that is identified by the Request-URI, as described in [RFC2616].

**HTTP OPTIONS:** An HTTP method for determining the options and requirements that are associated with a resource, or the capabilities of a protocol server, as described in [RFC2616].

**HTTP POST:** An HTTP method, as described in [RFC2616].

**HTTP referer:** A string in an HTTP request-header field that identifies the address of the resource that is making the current request, as described in [RFC2616].

**HTTP/1.1 (Hypertext Transfer Protocol 1.1):** Version 1.1 of the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP), as described in [RFC2068].

**Human Workflow Services (HWS):** A set of workflow services, which are provided by Microsoft® BizTalk® Server 2004 or BizTalk Server 2006, that enables protocol clients to build and manage a workflow for people who create or participate in an action, an activity flow, or an activity model that performs some process.

**hyperlink:** A relationship between two anchors, as described in [RFC1866].

# 10   I

**iCalendar:** A standard content type for capturing calendar event information, as described in [RFC2445].

**ICE keep-alive message:** A message that is sent periodically to keep active the NAT bindings at intermediate NATs and allocations on the Traversal Using Relay NAT (TURN) server.

**icon:** A small graphical image or picture in the user interface that is used to represent an object or convey meaning.

**icon set:** A collection of icons that can be used to annotate and classify data into categories.

**Identifier:** The Field (4) or Fields (4) that define the Identity of an EntityInstance. Also referred to as Key.

**identity:** A digital persona that is associated with two key pairs, one for encrypting data and another for signing data.

**identity URL:** A string of characters that uniquely identifies an identity and conforms to the syntax of a URI, as described in [RFC3986].

**identity-disseminated delta:** A type of **delta** that is disseminated to only a restricted set of endpoints (3) in a shared space. This restricted set of endpoints (3) is defined by and limited to the same identity URL as the **endpoint (3)** that creates the delta.

**identity-targeted message:** A message that is destined for a specific resource handler and identity combination, regardless of the client device. The message address includes a resource URL, identity URL, and client device URL, where the client device URL is empty.

**IdEnumerator:** A type of **MethodInstance** that can be called to return the Field (4) values that represent the identity of EntityInstances of a specific Entity. IdEnumerator input is defined by the FilterDescriptors that are contained in the Method that contains the IdEnumerator.

**IFilter:** An interface that is used to extract text, properties, and attributes of documents for inclusion in a search index. During the extraction process, it excludes embedded formatting but retains information about the position of text in a document.

**I-frame:** A **video frame** that is encoded as a single image, such that it can be decoded without any dependencies on previous frames. Also referred to as Intra-Coded frame, Intra frame, and key frame.

**IM MCU:** A **Multipoint Control Unit (MCU)** that supports Instant Messaging (IM) conferencing.

**IME:** See **Input Method Editor (IME)**.

**immediate solution resource usage log:** A collection of data that reports current or near-current use of resources, such as memory and CPU, by code that was deployed to a server.

**in-band provisioning:** A process in which a protocol client obtains configuration information from a protocol server.

**inclusion list:** A list of items to include in query results and to add to a search index the next time that a crawl occurs.

**incremental crawl:** A crawl process that includes logic to index only a subset of the items in a content source that is crawled based on item modifications.

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**incremental export operation:** A process in which a front-end Web server retrieves from back-end database servers only those data objects that were modified after a specific time, and then serializes those objects into deployment package XML files.

**incremental search scope table:** A list of sites from which an incremental export operation retrieves objects. It is maintained in back-end database servers.

**indent:** A process of displacing the left or right edge of a block of text in relation to the margin of a cell, object, page, or other block of text.

**indentation level:** A measure of the distance between the position of content that is in a cell and the logical left side of the cell. An indentation level is equal to three spaces.

**index alias:** A string that specifies the name of a property index.

**index column:** A part of a search index that can be hosted by one server computer or virtual server. Each index column contains a unique set of indexed items.

**index field:** A managed property, full-text index, or internal property that can be queried or returned in query results.

**index generation identifier:** A string that is used to uniquely identify a search index. It is composed of the index partition number, followed by an underscore (_), and then a unique integer.

**index identifier:** An integer that uniquely identifies a full-text index component within a full-text index catalog.

**index key:** A key that references a record in a content index file or a scope index file. It consists of an index key string and a property identifier.

**index key string:** A sequence of bytes that specifies the value that is used to sort records in a content index file or a scope index file.

**index partition:** A part of an inverted index within a search system. In Search Server 2010 and Office SharePoint Server 2007 for Search, it is defined by a set of document distribution identifiers. In FAST Search Server 2010, it is defined by a search index within an index column and can be divided into additional index partitions.

**index schema:** A schema that is used to specify which managed properties can be searched in a search index and the associated configuration parameters.

**index server:** A server that is assigned the task of crawling.

**indexed field:** A field that stores values in a separate indexed table.

**indexer row:** An indexing node in an **index column**.

**indexing component:** A service component that is responsible for generating a FAST Search Server 2010 search index.

**indexing connector:** A software component that is used to natively access the appropriate file formats, data structures, and security implementation of a content source, retrieve content from that source, and submit the appropriate content to a search service application.

**indexing dispatcher:** An entity that distributes an item to an appropriate indexing node after the item is prepared for indexing.

**indexing node:** An instance of an **indexing component** that is running on a server computer or virtual server.

**indexing service:** A service that traverses URL spaces and file systems to acquire items, including properties, to record in catalogs for those spaces and systems. The catalogs can then be used for tasks such as searching and auditing content.

**indexing topology:** A set of indexing components that exposes an indexing service for all items across all index columns in a search index.

**individual target application:** A **target application** that stores credentials for Secure Store Service (SSS) users. It references an identity **claim (2)** that represents an SSS user who can retrieve the credentials that are associated with it.

**inflectional form:** A variant of a root token that has been modified according to the linguistic rules of a given language. For example, inflections of the verb "swim" in English include "swim," "swims," "swimming," and "swam."

**Information Rights Management (IRM):** A technology that provides persistent protection to digital data by using encryption, certificates, and authentication. Authorized recipients or users acquire a license to gain access to the protected files according to the rights or business rules that are set by the content owner.

**inheritable navigation structure:** The navigational structure of a site that can be inherited by a subsite.

**initial offer:** An offer that is sent by a **caller** and with the caller's local candidates when the caller initiates a media session with a **callee**.

**initialization vector:** A data block that some modes of operation require as an additional initial input for some block and stream ciphers.

**ink:** A process of entering text in handwritten form. Instead of converting handwritten text to typed text, ink is converted to an object and displayed exactly as it was written.

**inner rectangle:** In a cell that is formatted with a rectangular gradient, a rectangle that is formed by the leftmost, rightmost, topmost, and bottommost lines of pixels in which the initial color of the gradient is completely dissipated. See also **rectangular gradient**.

**input cell:** A cell in which each input value from a data table is substituted.

**Input Method Editor (IME):** An application that is used to enter characters in written Asian languages by using a standard 101-key keyboard. An IME consists of both an engine that converts keystrokes into phonetic and ideographic characters and a dictionary of commonly used ideographic words.

**input scope:** A defined set of words, numbers, punctuation, and syntactical orderings that restrict the input that is entered into a control in an InfoPath form. Input scopes can be defined only for controls in which handwriting or speech recognition has been enabled.

**input summary class:** A type of **summary class** that is used when indexing an item. It maps all of the managed properties in an index schema to document summaries for that item.

**InputFilter:** A **FilterDescriptor** type that is used while calling an operation for a line-of-business (LOB) system. An LOB system can use the value of an InputFilter as additional arguments for the operation.

**InputOutputFilter:** A **FilterDescriptor** type that is used while calling an operation for a line-of-business (LOB) system. An LOB system can use the value of an InputOutputFilter as additional arguments for the operation, and additional results of an operation that cannot be captured by ReturnTypeDescriptor can be retrieved as a value of the InputOutputFilter.

**insert row:** A placeholder row at the bottom of a table. It is used to enter new records.

**inside margin:** A side or top margin of a document on which the document is bound.

**Interactive Connectivity Establishment (ICE):** A methodology that was established by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) to facilitate the traversal of network address translation (NAT) by media.

**intermediate NAT:** A network address translation (NAT) address that is present in the communication path of two endpoints (5).

**internal identifier:** An integer that uniquely identifies any item in a **term store**.

**internal property:** A predefined, searchable field that can appear in query results and cannot be modified by changing the configuration settings for managed properties.

**internal version number:** A number that increases monotonically and is used to identify conflicts when saving an item.

**Internationalized Resource Identifier (IRI):** An extension of the URI syntax to include Unicode characters, as described in [RFC3987].

**Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA):** A central repository for the protocol name and number registries that are used in many Internet protocols.

**Internet Information Services (IIS):** Microsoft® Web server software that uses the HTTP protocol to deliver Web resources.

**Internet message:** A message, such as an e-mail message, that conforms to the syntax that is described in [RFC2822].

**inverted index:** For each token that is encountered in a corpus of indexed items, a data structure that stores a list of postings that identify which documents matched and a list of occurrences that identify which position in each document.

**INVITE:** A **Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)** method that is used to invite a user or a service to participate in a session.

**IRM protector:** An application that converts a file to an encrypted format when a user downloads the file and to a nonencrypted format when a user uploads a rights-managed file. See also **Information Rights Management (IRM)**.

**item:** A unit of content that can be indexed and searched by a search application.

**item identifier:** An integer that uniquely identifies an item in a SharePoint list.

**item processing:** In a search service application, a series of operations that are performed before an item is indexed. This includes mapping content from source document formats, linguistic processing of textual content, and converting content to an appropriate output format.

**item processing topology:** A set of item processing components that expose an item processing service for all items across all index columns in a search index.

**iterative calculation:** A calculation mode in which calculations are performed until a specific numeric condition is met or a maximum number of iterations is reached.

# 11  J

**JavaScript Object Notation (JSON):** A text-based, data interchange format that is used to transmit structured data, typically in Asynchronous JavaScript + XML (AJAX) Web applications, as described in [RFC4627]. The JSON format is based on the structure of ECMAScript (Jscript, JavaScript) objects.

**jitter:** A variation in a network delay that is perceived by the receiver of each packet.

**job definition:** A persistent container that defines and stores instructions for a job to be run on a server, server farm, or server cluster. To run, a job needs to be associated with a job definition, and a job definition needs to be associated with a service or a Web application.

**job lock:** A mechanism that helps prevent multiple instances of a job definition from running simultaneously.

**Joint Photographic Experts Group (JPEG):** A raster graphics file format for displaying high-resolution color graphics. JPEG graphics apply a user-specified compression scheme that can significantly reduce the file sizes of photo-realistic color graphics. A higher level of compression results in lower quality, whereas a lower level of compression results in higher quality. JPEG-format files have a .jpg or .jpeg file name extension.

**justify distributed:** A special, distributed-alignment setting that evenly distributes the last line of text in a cell. The setting is primarily used for East Asian languages. See also **distributed alignment**.

# 12  K

**keepalive message:** A protocol message that is sent between a protocol client and a protocol server to help ensure that a connection is considered active by all endpoints (5). Inactive connections are considered idle and are likely to be closed by either **endpoint (5)** to conserve resources.

**key performance indicator (KPI):** A predefined measure that is used to track performance against a strategic goal, objective, plan, initiative, or business process. A visual cue is frequently used to communicate performance against the measure.

**keyword:** One or more words or phrases that site administrators identified as important for a search service application. A keyword provides a way to apply business rules to search results for queries that use the keyword.

**keyword boost:** A process that increases the rank of an item in query results if both the query and the item contain a **keyword**.

**keyword consumer:** A site collection that uses a specific set of keywords, synonyms, and best bets.

**keyword consumer group:** A collection of keyword consumers.

**keyword query:** Query text that contains a property restriction and a corresponding property value.

**keyword rank:** An element of a **rank profile** that allows items containing certain terms to have a higher relevancy rank.

**keyword synonym:** An alternate phrasing of a specific keyword. When users search for a keyword synonym, the search results include the same best bet results as for the keyword.

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# 13   L

**labeling policy:** A policy that supports the addition of labels to a list item.

**language pack:** A collection of binaries that can be installed on top of a core product and enables users to select a specific language for displaying the user interface and Help content.

**LastIdFilter:** A **FilterDescriptor** type that is used when querying a line-of-business (LOB) system in which data is to be returned in chunks. When requesting a new chunk, the filter can be populated with the EntityInstanceId of the last EntityInstance.

**latent attribute vector:** A type of **attribute vector** that is created during indexing but is not activated during query refinement processes. It can be activated without indexing items again.

**leader line:** A line that connects a data label to its corresponding data point. The primary purpose of a leader line is to increase legibility.

**leaf name:** The segment of a URL that follows the last slash. If the resource is a directory, the leaf name can be an **empty string (1)**.

**left-to-right:** A reading order in which characters in words are read from left to right, and words are read from left to right in sentences.

**legend entry:** An item in a chart legend that identifies a single series or **category (3)**.

**legend key:** A symbol that is associated with a legend entry.

**level:** A relative position in a hierarchy of data. A level is frequently used when describing how to navigate a hierarchy in an Online Analytical Processing (OLAP) database or a PivotTable® report.

**library directory:** A directory in which Microsoft® Excel® add-ins are installed.

**license key:** An array of bytes that enables access to a control according to the usage policies for that control.

**LimitFilter:** A **FilterDescriptor** type that is used when querying a line-of-business (LOB) system. Its value can be interpreted as a limit on the number of EntityInstances that are returned when the Method to which it belongs is called.

**line chart:** A type of chart in which data points in a series are connected by a line.

**line style:** A style, including width and dash type, that is applied to and alters the appearance of a line or border.

**line weight:** A measurement of the thickness of a line or border.

**linear gradient:** A type of gradient fill in which the color of a cell or other object gradually changes horizontally, vertically, or diagonally from one edge of the object to the other.

**line-of-business (LOB) system:** A software system that is used to store business data and can also contain business rules and logic that support business processes.

**linguistic variant:** A linguistic variant of a **token**. It can be an inflected grammatical form, case variation, accent variation, or decomposed term.

**link:** An attribute value that refers to a directory object and whose Attribute-Schema object specifies an even value for the linkId attribute. Also referred to as forward link.

**link bar:** A non-hierarchical, user-defined collection of graphical or text buttons that represent hyperlinks to pages within the same Web site and external sites.

**link document:** A document that is referenced in the content of another document that is in the same site collection as the hyperlink.

**link extractor:** A feature that is part of the browser engine of a search service application and is used to scan and catalog any forward links in a Web page.

**link fixup:** A process that helps to ensure consistent paths to linked components.

**link processing component:** A search component that is used to collect information about references to an item from other items.

**linked object:** An object that is inserted into a document and continues to exist in a separate source file. If the object in the source file changes, the object in the document is updated automatically to reflect those changes.

**links list:** A list that is preconfigured and optimized for storing and displaying hyperlinks to Web pages and other resources.

**list:** (1) A container within a SharePoint site that stores list items. A list has a customizable schema that is composed of one or more fields.

(2) An organization of a region of cells into a tabular structure in a workbook.

**list column:** See **field (2)**.

**list data stream:** A substream of worksheet data that contains one or more **data source (1)** definitions, which are specified as compressed data streams.

**list form:** A page that enables users to create, view, or edit an item in a list.

**List Form Web Part:** A type of **Web Part** that is used to display, edit, or view an item in a SharePoint list.

**list identifier:** A GUID that is used to identify a **list (1)** in a site collection.

**list item:** An individual entry within a SharePoint list. Each list item has a schema that maps to fields in the list that contains the item, depending on the content type of the item.

**list item attachment:** A file that is contained within a list item and is stored in a folder in the **list (1)** with the segment "Attachments".

**list item identifier:** See **item identifier**.

**list schema:** The **Collaborative Application Markup Language (CAML)** schema of a list.

**list server template:** A value that identifies the template that is used for a SharePoint list.

**list template:** An XML-based definition of list settings, including fields and views, and optionally list items. List templates are stored in .stp files in the content database.

**list template identifier:** A GUID that is used to identify a list template for a SharePoint list.

**list view:** A named collection of settings for querying and displaying items in a SharePoint list. There are two types of views: Personal, which can be used only by the user who created the view; and Public, which can be used by all users who have permission to access to the site.

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**list view page:** A **Web Parts Page** that displays a view of a SharePoint list.

**List View Web Part:** A type of **Web Part** that generates HTML-based views of items in a SharePoint list.

**ListFillRange:** A property of an object that specifies a worksheet range that is used to fill a list box.

**lobby:** A collection of objects that contains data about one or more participants who are waiting for the organizer or a presenter in a conference to admit participants to the conference.

**LobSystem:** A type of **MetadataObject** that represents a specific version of a line-of business (LOB) system. An LOB system can be a database or a Web service.

**LobSystemInstance:** A type of **MetadataObject** that represents a specific deployed instance of a line-of-business (LOB) system, as represented by a LobSystem. LobSystemInstances are contained by LobSystems. LobSystemInstance Properties describe how to connect to an instance of the LobSystem that contains them by providing information such as the server name, connection string, and authentication mode.

**local cache user store:** A **user store** that uses a local cache of data to determine **security principal (2)** membership for a user.

**local candidate:** A **candidate** whose transport addresses are local transport addresses.

**local search scope:** An administrator-defined restriction that can optionally be added to a query to restrict the query results to items that are from a specific SharePoint site collection, site, or list.

**local transport address:** A transport address that is obtained by binding to a specific port from an IP address on the host computer. The IP address can be from physical interfaces or from logical interfaces such as Virtual Private Networks (VPNs).

**locale:** A collection of rules and data that are specific to a language and a geographical area. A locale can include information about sorting rules, date and time formatting, numeric and monetary conventions, and character classification.

**locale settings:** (1) A collection of rules and data that are specific to a language and a geographic area. Locale settings include information about sorting rules, date and time formatting, numeric and monetary conventions, and character classification.

(2) A collection of system settings that specify the default code pages and associated bitmap font files for a computer. The default code pages and fonts enable a non-Unicode application written for one language version of a system to run correctly on another language version of a system.

**localization:** The process of adapting an application or documentation, including text and non-text elements, to meet the language, cultural, and political expectations and requirements of a specific geographic country or region.

**localized name:** The descriptive name of a **MetadataObject** for a specific locale.

**location profile:** A definition of an environment where local numbers can be resolved to identifiers that either route to unique enterprise users or form unique numbers in a public telephone network, as defined by the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) recommendation.

**locked:** The condition of a cell, worksheet, or other object that restricts edits or modifications to it by users.

**locked protection:** A cell-protection property that restricts the editing of cell content when a worksheet is **protected**.

**logical left:** A position that is relative to the language orientation of a document. Logical left means left, except in a right-to-left language where it means right. Also referred to as leading edge.

**logical right:** A position that is relative to the language orientation of a document. Logical right means right, except in a right-to-left language where it means left. Also referred to as trailing edge.

**logical top-left:** A position that is relative to the language orientation of a document. Logical top-left is the upper-left corner of a range or object when in left-to-right mode. It is the upper-right corner when in right-to-left mode.

**logical top-right:** A position that is relative to the language orientation of a document. Logical top-right is the upper-right corner of a range or object when in left-to-right mode. It is the upper-left corner when in right-to-left mode.

**login name:** A string that is used to identify a user or entity to an operating system, directory service, or distributed system. For example, in Windows®-integrated authentication, a login name uses the form "DOMAIN\username".

**long file name:** A folder or file name that is longer than the 8.3 file name standard, which permits as many as eight characters followed by a period and a file name extension of three characters.

**long-term credentials:** A set of user-authentication credentials that consist of a user name and password, and are used by a protocol client to authenticate with a protocol server.

**lookup field:** A field of the Lookup type that enables users to select an item from another data source.

# 14  M

**macro:** A set of instructions that are recorded or written, and then typically saved to a file. When a macro is run, all of the instructions are performed automatically.

**macro sheet:** A single, logical container that is used to store and run Excel 4.0 macro formulas.

**mail merge:** The process of merging information into a document from a **data source (1)**, such as an address book or database, to create customized documents, such as form letters or mailing labels.

**mailto URI:** A scheme that is used to designate the Internet mailing address of an individual or service, as described in [RFC2368].

**main data connection:** The primary connection between an InfoPath form and a **data source (2)** that stores or provides data for the form. The main data connection defines the structure of the main data source of the form.

**main data source:** An XML document or schema that defines the collection of fields (1) and groups (1) that store data for an InfoPath form.

**main master slide:** A slide that defines the formatting and content that can be used by presentation slides. If a slide uses formatting and content from a main master slide, it is referred to as following a main master slide.

**major gridline:** A horizontal or vertical line that is in the plot area of a chart and corresponds to the major scaling unit on an axis.

**major scheme:** A font scheme that is used for primary text elements, such as headings and titles, in a **theme**.

**major tick mark:** A **tick mark** that corresponds to a major scaling unit on an axis.

**major version:** An iteration of a software component, document, or list item that is ready for a larger group to see, or has changed significantly from the previous major version. For an item on a SharePoint site, the **minor version** is always "0" (zero) for a major version.

**managed client:** A protocol client or member of a shared space that belongs to a management domain that is associated with a management server.

**managed code:** Code that is executed by the **common language runtime (CLR)** environment rather than directly by the operating system. Managed code applications gain CLR services, such as automatic garbage collection, runtime type checking, and security support. These services provide uniform behavior that is independent of platform and language.

**managed identity:** An identity that is part of a domain that is associated with a management server.

**managed property:** A specific property that is part of a metadata schema. It can be exposed for use in search queries that are executed from the user interface.

**managed property alias:** An alternate name for a **managed property**.

**management domain:** An organizational unit that constitutes a top-level management unit on a management server. Each management domain contains one or more groups of members, and a collection of identity and device policy templates and relay server sets.

**management server:** A server application that is used to manage SharePoint Workspace and Groove identities and services.

**Mandarin phonetic symbols:** A phonetic system for transcribing Chinese through the use of an alphabet that includes characters for all possible sounds in the spoken Mandarin language.

**manifest:** A file that stores metadata about an expansion pack, such as the name of the expansion pack, the files and resources that are included in the expansion pack, and the dependencies that it has on other files and components.

**manual calculation mode:** A calculation mode in which the formulas in a workbook are calculated only when specified by a user. See also **automatic calculation mode**.

**manual filter:** A filter that lets users select a set of individual data items or dimension hierarchies by using a user interface that displays levels from the hierarchies.

**mapping order:** An integer value that defines the order in which crawl properties are mapped to managed properties. The value of a mapping order is unique for each managed property; no two mappings for the same managed property have the same mapping order value.

**master:** A slide view, page, or shape that defines the formatting for all slides, pages, or shapes in a presentation. Each presentation has a master for each key component: slides, title slides, speaker notes, and audience handouts.

**master account:** The primary account for a user who has two accounts in different domains within the same forest.

**master crawl component:** A **crawl component** that manages crawl states and is responsible for synchronization of all other crawl components. A search service application can have only one master crawl component at a time.

**master indexer node:** A server computer or virtual server that is configured to perform indexing tasks for an index column in a search index. There is only one master indexer node for each index column.

**master key:** A key that provides information for packet encryption and authentication in **Secure Real-Time Transport Protocol (SRTP)** and **Scale Secure Real-Time Transport Protocol (SSRTP)** transactions.

**Master Key Identifier (MKI):** An identifier that indicates the master key being used for packet encryption and authentication, as described in [RFC3711].

**master merge:** A process that consolidates data from multiple index components, as described in [MS-CIFO].

**master page:** An ASP.NET file that has a predefined layout that can include static text, HTML elements, and server controls.

**master secret:** A key that is used to symmetrically encrypt and decrypt credentials and single sign-on (SSO) tickets.

**master secret key:** A symmetric encryption key that is used to encrypt and decrypt credentials and Secure Store Service (SSS) tickets.

**master secret server:** A protocol server that stores and can provide a master secret in response to a request from a protocol client.

**MAXDocID:** The maximum integer value of the DocumentIDs of documents in a full-text index component.

**MCU-Conference-URI:** A literal that specifies a URI that can be used to access conferencing services in the context of a **Multipoint Control Unit (MCU)**.

**MCU-Type:** A literal that identifies all of the media types, such as audio-video, that are supported by a **Multipoint Control Unit (MCU)**.

**MD5:** A one-way, 128-bit hashing scheme that was developed by RSA Data Security, Inc., as described in [RFC1321].

**MDX unique name:** A unique identifier for a multidimensional expression (MDX) member or value in a given Online Analytical Processing (OLAP) cube, for example "[Customer].[Customer Geography].[Country].&[Australia]".

**measure:** In a cube, a set of values that are typically numeric and are based on a column in the fact table of the cube. Measures are the central values that are aggregated and analyzed.

**measure group:** A collection of related measures in a cube. The measures are typically from the same fact table.

**mebibyte (MiB):** A unit of measure that is used for digital storage and represents 1024*1024 bytes.

**meeting instance:** A collection of data for a meeting that occurs only once or a single occurrence of a meeting that occurs multiple times. The data can be stored in a client application or on a Web site.

**Meeting Workspace site:** A SharePoint site that is based on a Meeting Workspace site template and has a template ID value of "2". A Meeting Workspace site is used for planning, posting, and working together on meeting materials.

**member:** (1) A user in the **Members group** of a site.

(2) An identity that belongs to a **shared space**.

(3) See **OLAP member**.

**member group:** A group of users that is specific to a user profile service. Examples of types of member groups are distribution lists, security groups, and SharePoint sites. A member group contains metadata such as the group name, e-mail address, URL, and a list of members.

**member property:** An attribute on a data item within a specific dimension in an Online Analytical Processing (OLAP) database.

**Members group:** A default group of users on a SharePoint site. By default, the Members group is assigned the Contribute permission level.

**membership:** The state or status of being a member of a member group. A membership contains additional metadata such as the privacy level that is associated with the membership.

**membership group:** See **group (2)**.

**memory stream:** A series of bytes that is loaded into memory for the purpose of performing calculations, serialization, or other functions.

**menu toolbar:** A type of toolbar that is displayed in an application window, typically at the top, and provides a set of menu controls from which the user can select. Activating a control on the toolbar displays a list of commands in that menu, and the menu remains open until the user closes it or chooses a menu command.

**merged cell:** A single cell that is created by combining two or more adjacent cells.

**merged range:** A **range** that contains one or more merged cells.

**merged term:** A single **term** that is the combination of and has the semantic meaning of two, previously distinct terms.

**message body:** The content within an HTTP message, as described in [RFC2616].

**metadata index:** A data structure that is stored on a back-end database server. It stores properties that are associated with each item, and the attributes of those properties.

**metadata model:** A collection of semantically related MetadataObjects that define how to interact with a specific line-of-business (LOB) system.

**Metadata partition:** A group of MetadataObjects that are identified by a GUID and are contained in a single metadata store. The MetadataObjects from one Metadata partition cannot reference or contain MetadataObjects from another Metadata partition.

**metadata schema:** A schema that is used to manage information about an item.

**metadata store:** A database that is stored on a back-end database server and contains all stored procedures and storage for the **MetadataObject** types.

**MetadataCatalog:** A **MetadataObject** that represents a Metadata partition.

**MetadataModel:** A collection of MetadataObjects that describes a line-of-business (LOB) system. It provides a framework for converting operations that are requested by a protocol client into requests that are specific to a given LOB system.

**MetadataObject:** An abstract data structure that consists of a set of attributes that represent a LobSystem, LobSystemInstance, DataClass, Entity, Method, MethodInstance, Parameter, TypeDescriptor, Identifier, FilterDescriptor, Action, ActionParameter, or Association.

**MetadataObjectId:** An attribute that uniquely identifies a **MetadataObject** that is stored in a metadata store.

**metadict:** A **dictionary** that has strongly typed values.

**metafile:** A file that stores an image as graphical objects, such as lines, circles, and polygons, instead of pixels. A metafile preserves an image more accurately than pixels when an image is resized.

**Method:** A type of **MetadataObject** that represents a piece of executable business logic in a line-of-business (LOB) system. Methods are contained by DataClasses and they contain Parameters.

**method signature:** A unique algorithm or static hash value that is used to identify a specific invocation of a method.

**MethodInstance:** A type of **MetadataObject** that associates a normalized or stereotypical semantic with a Method that represents a native API in a line-of-business (LOB) system. MethodInstances identify which part of the data that is returned by a Method is relevant for

the semantic by defining a **ReturnTypeDescriptor**. MethodInstances are contained by Methods.

**Microsoft Business Logic Module:** A module that conforms to [ECMA-335].

**Microsoft Business Logic Module Assembly Reference:** A fully-qualified assembly reference, as described in [ECMA-335] Partition I section 8.5.2.

**Microsoft Business Logic Module Type Reference:** A reference to a user-defined type name, as described in [ECMA-335] Partition II section 7.3.

**Microsoft Error Reporting Extension (MERX) client:** A protocol client that is configured to use the Microsoft® Error Reporting Extension to the Corporate Error Reporting Version 1.0 Protocol, as described in [MS-MERX].

**Microsoft Error Reporting Extension (MERX) file share:** A designated folder that stores error reports from the Microsoft® Error Reporting Extension to the Corporate Error Reporting Version 1.0 Protocol, as described in [MS-MERX].

**migration system objects:** A list of objects that are maintained in back-end database servers, are exported or imported, and are part of a site collection. They are created by the system when provisioning a site collection and before any site template other than the blank site template is applied.

**MIME (Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions):** A set of extensions that redefines and expands support for various types of content in e-mail messages, as described in [RFC2045], [RFC2046], and [RFC2047].

**MIME Encapsulation of Aggregate HTML Documents (MHTML):** A MIME-encapsulated HTML document, as described in [RFC2557].

**MIME type:** A method that is used by protocol clients to associate files of a certain type with applications that can open or access files of that type.

**minimal save:** A process that saves only critical workbook data to disk when errors are detected during a file save operation.

**minor gridline:** A horizontal or vertical line that is in the plot area of a chart and corresponds to the minor scaling unit on an axis.

**minor scheme:** A font scheme that is used for secondary text elements, such as body text, in a **theme**.

**minor tick mark:** A **tick mark** that corresponds to a minor scaling unit on an axis.

**minor version:** An iteration of a software component, document, or list item that is in progress or has changed only slightly from the previous version. For an item on a SharePoint site, the minor version number is never "0" (zero) and is incremented for each new version of an item, unless a **major version** is explicitly published. When minor versioning is disabled on a SharePoint site, only major version numbers are incremented, and the minor version is always "0" (zero).

**minor version control:** A type of version control in which minor versioning is enabled. See also **minor version**.

**mirror site:** A Web site or **crawl site** that contains a duplicate set of files and other content from another site.

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**mixer:** An intermediate system that receives a set of media streams (2) of the same type, combines the media in a type-specific manner, and redistributes the result to each **participant (2)**.

**mobile device:** A small computing device that is easily portable and can be used in various environments.

**mobile list view:** A view of a SharePoint list that can be accessed by using a mobile device.

**Model:** A **MetadataObject** that defines a set of references to a logically related set of Entities. Models are typically used to facilitate easy transfer into and out of Metadata stores.

**moderated list:** See **moderated object**.

**moderated object:** An object for which a moderator reviews and either approves or rejects additions or changes to that object or to objects that are contained by that object. New objects and changes to existing objects can be seen by other users only after they have been approved by the moderator.

**moderation status:** A content approval status that indicates whether a list item was approved by a moderator.

**Modified Alleged Rivest Cipher 4 (MARC4) algorithm:** A variable, key-length, symmetric encryption algorithm that discards the first 256 bytes of a keystream.

**module:** A collection of routines and data structures that performs a specific task or implements a specific abstract data type. Modules usually consist of two parts, a module header and a module body. A module header is a set of name/value attribute pairs that specify the linguistic characteristics of the module. A module body is the VBA source code, a set of declarations followed by procedures. VBA supports two types of modules, procedural modules and class modules.

**module sheet:** A sheet type that contains VBA code and was created by using Excel 5.0 or Excel for Windows 95.

**motion path:** A set of related coordinates, typically in pixels, that define how to render an object, such as a curve or line, or an animation. Also referred to as path.

**moving average:** A type of trendline that is calculated based on the most recent period of data points in a series.

**ms-diagnostics header:** A header that is added to a **Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)** response, BYE request, or CANCEL request to convey troubleshooting information.

**ms-diagnostics-public header:** A header that is added to a **Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)** response, BYE request, or CANCEL request to convey troubleshooting information. Unlike the **ms-diagnostics header**, the ms-diagnostics-public header does not contain a "source" parameter.

**multidimensional expression (MDX):** A syntax that is used for defining multidimensional objects, and for querying and manipulating multidimensional data.

**multilingual user interface (MUI):** A technology that enables users to change the language of the user interface and Help according to their preferences, if the requisite language resource files are installed.

**multinode scheduler:** A component of a Web crawler that is used to manage all of the node schedulers for a search index.

**Multipoint Control Unit (MCU):** A server **endpoint (5)** that offers mixing services for multiparty, multiuser conferencing. An MCU typically supports one or more media types, such as audio, video, and data.

**multivalue property:** A property that can contain multiple values of the same variant type.

# 15   N

**name server:** An instance of the nameservice::nameserver interface that is used to associate a logical name with a server object.

**named object:** A **list (2)**, PivotTable® report, chart, or range that can be referenced by name. A sheet is not a type of named object.

**named object view:** A mode in which only named objects are rendered.

**named range:** See **defined name**.

**NAT traversal mechanism:** A mechanism that is used to establish communications between one or more hosts that are behind a router that uses network address translation (NAT).

**native PivotTable:** A PivotTable® report that is populated with data from a worksheet in the same workbook.

**natural language query:** Query text that contains words and does not contain any property restrictions.

**navigate:** The process of using navigation controls in a Web browser to change a Web page.

**navigation node:** An element in the navigational structure of a site. The element is a link or a series of links to a specific page in the site.

**navigation node element identifier:** An integer that identifies a navigation node. This value is unique for every navigation node in the navigational structure of a SharePoint site.

**navigation structure:** A hierarchical organization of links between related content on a site.

**navigational parent site:** The site from which the current site inherits its navigational structure.

**navigator:** See **refiner**.

**network perimeter:** One or more computers that have a connection to the Internet through an external screening router and a connection to an internal network through an interior screening router. Computers that are linked to a perimeter network have limited access to both the Internet and the internal network.

**network share:** A directory or folder that is made available to users over a network.

**new form:** A form that enables users to create a list item.

**new workbook session:** A **session (2)** that is not based on an existing workbook file.

**NFC normalization:** See **Normalization Form C (NFC)**.

**NFKC normalization:** See **Normalization Form KC (NFKC)**.

**ninched:** A condition in which a group of selected cells or objects do not share a specific property. For example, if a selection has three cells and only two of the cells share the same color formatting, the color formatting of the selection is in a ninched state.

**node:** A location in a diagram that can have links to other locations.

**node identifier:** A string that is used to identify a specific node scheduler.

**node scheduler:** A Web crawler that is hosted on a server computer or virtual server and is configured to crawl content and submit items to a search index according to a defined schedule.

**noise word:** See **stop word**.

**non-contiguous range:** A selected **range** that includes non-adjacent cells.

**normal delta:** A type of **delta** that is disseminated to all of the endpoints (3) in a shared space.

**Normal style:** A style that is applied by default to worksheets and objects.

**Normal view:** A document view that displays text formatting and a simplified page layout of a document. The Normal view hides some layout elements such as the header and footer. Referred to as Draft view in Office Word 2007 and Word 2010.

**Normalization Form C (NFC):** A process and type of character normalization that performs canonical decomposition, followed by canonical composition, as described in [UNICODE-A15].

**Normalization Form KC (NFKC):** A process and type of character normalization that performs compatibility decomposition, followed by canonical composition, as described in [UNICODE-A15].

**normalized occurrence boost:** A process that increases the rank of an item in query results, based on the number of occurrences of the query text in a matching item and the number of items in the search index that contain the text.

**notes slide:** A slide that contains presentation notes or other information that is not displayed during a slide show. The formatting and content of a notes slide can derive from a notes master slide.

**notification:** A process in which a subscribing **Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)** client is notified of the state of a subscribed resource by sending a NOTIFY message to the subscriber.

**NOTIFY:** A method that is used to notify a **Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)** client that an event requested by an earlier SUBSCRIBE method has occurred. The notification optionally provides details about the event.

**notify count:** An integer that is used to track the number of quota warnings that were sent to a site collection administrator for a site collection.

**number format:** A property of a cell or other type of object that determines how numerical data is displayed or interpreted. For example, a currency number format affixes the proper currency symbol to the number.

**numeric character reference:** A decimal or hexadecimal number that indicates the code position of a character in a character set. It is used in documents that are authored in **Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML)**, such as an HTML file.

# 16   O

**object model:** A collection of object-oriented APIs that represent data structures and are designed to promote software interoperability.

**occurrence boost:** A process that increases the rank of an item in query results, based on the number of occurrences of a query term in the item.

**OCXDropDown control:** A type of DropDown control that displays a list of the ActiveX® controls that are available within that application.

**ODBC:** See **Open Database Connectivity (ODBC)**.

**offer:** A message that is sent by an offerer.

**Office binary document:** A compound file that conforms to a file format described in [MS-DOC], [MS-XLS], or [MS-PPT].

**Office data connection (ODC) file:** A file that stores information about a connection to a data source, such as an Access database, worksheet, or text file. This file facilitates data source administration.

**Office SharePoint Server Search service:** A farm-wide service that either responds to query requests from front-end Web servers or crawls items.

**offline:** The condition of not being connected to or not being on a network or the Internet. Offline can also refer to a device, such as a printer, that is not connected to a computer, and files that are stored on a computer that is not connected to or not on a network or the Internet.

**OLAP:** See **Online Analytical Processing (OLAP)**.

**OLAP All level:** An optional level at the top of a hierarchy. It typically contains an OLAP All member that represents an aggregation of all of the lower-level members of that hierarchy.

**OLAP All member:** A multidimensional expression (MDX) that evaluates a hierarchy and returns a set that contains all of the members of the specified hierarchy.

**OLAP allocation:** An operation in which the values for members at lower levels in an Online Analytical Processing (OLAP) hierarchy are changed based on changes to values for members at higher levels in that hierarchy.

**OLAP calculated member:** An Online Analytical Processing (OLAP) member whose value is calculated at run time.

**OLAP cube:** A data structure that aggregates Online Analytical Processing (OLAP) measures by OLAP levels and OLAP hierarchies. An OLAP cube combines several OLAP hierarchies, such as time, geography, and product lines, with OLAP measures, such as sales or inventory figures.

**OLAP hierarchy:** An attribute hierarchy or a user-defined hierarchy in a data structure. By default, each dimension attribute has an attribute hierarchy. A user-defined hierarchy is a set of related attribute hierarchies that is used to facilitate browsing an Online Analytical Processing (OLAP) cube.

**OLAP KPI:** See **key performance indicator (KPI)**.

**OLAP level:** Within an Online Analytical Processing (OLAP) hierarchy, a set of data that is organized into a lower or higher level of detail, such as Year, Quarter, Month, and Day levels in a Time hierarchy.

**OLAP measure:** A set of numeric values in an Online Analytical Processing (OLAP) cube that is used in aggregation and analysis.

**OLAP member:** An item that is in an Online Analytical Processing (OLAP) level. For example, a Canada member in a Country level of a Geography hierarchy.

**OLAP member property:** A relationship between two Online Analytical Processing (OLAP) hierarchies, such as a Population member property of a Country member.

**OLAP named set:** A collection of Online Analytical Processing (OLAP) tuples that have the same dimensionality. Also referred to as OLAP set.

**OLAP subselect:** The ability to execute multiple SELECT commands in a FROM clause that is inside a multidimensional expression (MDX) statement.

**OLAP tuple:** An ordered collection of members that are from different dimensions of an Online Analytical Processing (OLAP) cube. A single member is a special case of a tuple.

**OLAP weight expression:** A multidimensional expression (MDX) that is used to apply and allocate modified values to an OLAP provider. It typically returns a decimal value between "0" and "1".

**OLE (object linking and embedding):** A technology for transferring and sharing information between applications by inserting a file or part of a file into a compound document. The inserted file can be either embedded or linked. See also **embedded object** and **linked object**.

**OLE compound file:** A form of structured storage, as described in [MS-CFB]. A compound file allows independent storages and streams to exist within a single file.

**OLE DB:** A set of interfaces that are based on the Component Object Model (COM) programming model and expose data from a variety of sources. These interfaces support the amount of Database Management System (DBMS) functionality that is appropriate for a data store and they enable a data store to share data.

**OLE host mode:** A method of operation in which linked or embedded objects are served to requesting applications or documents.

**OLE object:** An object that supports the OLE protocol for linking and embedding objects.

**OLE server:** An application or DLL that supplies a linked or embedded OLE object to another application.

**OLE_COLOR type:** A Component Object Model (COM) data type that is internally represented as a 32-bit long integer and stores color scheme information.

**OLE2:** See **OLE (object linking and embedding)**.

**one-variable data table:** A data table that consists of only one input cell, which is either a row input cell or a column input cell.

**one-way synonym:** A search setting for a **keyword** that is used to return items that contain either the keyword or the specified synonym. Query text that contains the synonym does not return items that contain the keyword. See also **two-way synonym**.

**Online Analytical Processing (OLAP):** A technology that uses multidimensional structures to provide access to data for analysis. The source data for OLAP is stored in data warehouses in a relational database. See also **cube**.

**Open Database Connectivity (ODBC):** A standard software API method for accessing data that is stored in a variety of proprietary personal computer, minicomputer, and mainframe databases. It is an implementation of the call-level interfaces that are described in [TSQL-CLI-2003] and it provides extensions to that standard.

**Open Item permission:** An authorization that enables users to retrieve an entire file.

**open table method:** A method on an API that returns the table specified by a **CommandText** parameter.

**OpenSearch:** A collection of technologies that enable search results to be published in a format that is suitable for syndication and aggregation, as described in [OpenSearch1.1].

**organization:** A security group that contains additional fields (1) for describing hierarchical relationships between organizations.

**organizational unit:** An AD DS container object that is used within domains. An organizational unit is a logical container into which users, groups, computers, and other organizational units are placed. It can contain objects only from its parent domain. An organizational unit is the smallest scope to which a Group Policy object (GPO) can be linked, or over which administrative authority can be delegated.

**organizer:** The owner or creator of a **conference**.

**orphaned term:** A **term** whose source term was deleted.

**outbound proxy:** A network node that acts as a proxy for outbound traffic between a protocol client and a protocol server.

**outline:** A nested grouping of rows or columns that are in a worksheet.

**outline collapse:** A process in which rows or columns of an outline are made invisible.

**outline effect:** A formatting effect in which a line is placed around the edge of a shape or around each character in a text string.

**outline expand:** A process in which rows or columns of an outline are made visible.

**outline level:** (1) The number of levels that a task is indented from the top level of an outline; the order associated with an outline.

(2) A type of paragraph formatting that can be used to assign a hierarchical level, Level 1 through Level 9, to paragraphs in a document. After outline levels are assigned, an outline of a document can be viewed by using Outline view, the document map, or the navigation pane.

**outline state:** A setting that specifies whether an outline is currently outline expanded or outline collapsed.

**outline symbol:** A user interface control that is used to display or hide subordinate levels in an outline.

**out-of-memory:** A state of a computer or application when it halts because all of the available volatile memory has been allocated and none is currently available for reallocation.

**output summary class:** A type of **summary class** that is used when presenting an item in query results. It includes all of the managed properties that are provided in query results, as specified in the index schema.

**OutputFilter:** A **FilterDescriptor** type that is used while calling an operation for a line-of-business (LOB) system. Additional results of an operation that cannot be captured by a ReturnTypeDescriptor can be retrieved as a value of an OutputFilter.

**outside margin:** A side or top margin of a document that is opposite the side where the document is bound.

**owner:** A **security principal (2)** who has the requisite permission to manage a security group.

**owner URI:** The primary URI in an **equivalence class**. Typically it is the first URI that is crawled for that class and that specifies a document with a unique checksum.

# 17 P

**packetization time (P-time):** The amount, in milliseconds, of audio data that is sent in a single Real-Time Transport Protocol (RTP) packet.

**page:** A file that consists of HTML and can include references to graphics, scripts, or dynamic content such as Web Parts.

**page break:** (1) The point at which one page ends and another begins, in the context of printing.

(2) A divider that breaks a worksheet into separate pages for printing. Page breaks are inserted automatically based on the paper size, margin settings, scaling options, and the positions of any page breaks that are inserted manually.

**Page Break Preview view:** A worksheet view that displays the areas to be printed and the locations of page breaks.

**page content dependency:** A directed relationship between two pages, such that changes to content in one page are reflected automatically in the other, dependent page.

**page dependency:** A directed relationship between two pages, such that changes to content or navigation in one page are reflected automatically in the other dependent page. See also **page field substitution**, **page content dependency**, and **page navigation dependency**.

**page field parameter:** A PivotTable® page field that is also a **workbook parameter**.

**page field substitution:** A substitution of fields that are embedded in a page and are replaced during processing.

**page hop:** The process of traversing from one item to another during a crawl. See also **site hop**.

**page layout:** A dynamic Web template that is stored as a document. It contains content placeholders that bind to fields (3) of a publishing page. A page layout has an associated content type that determines which publishing pages it can be bound to.

**Page Layout view:** A sheet view that displays a sheet as it would appear on a printed page, including margins, header and footer elements, and pagination.

**page navigation dependency:** A directed relationship between two pages, such that changes to navigation in one page are reflected automatically in the other dependent page. See also **page content dependency**.

**page type:** An integer that specifies the type of a page.

**page usage analysis dependency:** A dependency that is established between a page and various site usage data that is collected over time as users browse and interact with a site.

**paged view:** A view that supports one or more visual pages. A paged view is used to break large sets of data into smaller sets for increased performance and manageability.

**PageNumberFilter:** A **FilterDescriptor** type that is used when querying a line-of-business (LOB) system. Its value can be the sequence number of the batch to return, if the LOB system can return data in batches.

**pane:** A portion of a software window that has a distinct function and is bounded by and separated from other portions of the window by vertical or horizontal bars.

**pane control:** A task pane that displays information about the selected cells in a worksheet.

**Pane control:** A type of toolbar control that hosts a window within itself. The hosted window is not constrained by the layout and control type options of a **basic toolbar** or a **menu toolbar**.

**Parameter:** A type of **MetadataObject** that represents the formal parameters of a piece of **business logic (2)** in a line-of-business (LOB) system. Parameters have a single root TypeDescriptor that defines the structure of the Parameter. They also have a Direction and a TypeReflector. Parameters are contained by Methods.

**parent directory indicator:** In a hierarchical filing system, two periods followed by a backslash (..\) that specify a working directory, relative to the current working directory.

**parent item:** An item that contains a link to another item.

**parent list:** A **list (1)** that contains a list item or list folder.

**parent site:** The site that is above the current site in the hierarchy of the site collection.

**parking lot:** A collection of one or more orbits that were configured by a call park service. Each parked call is uniquely identified by the orbit that is assigned to it.

**participant:** (1) An actor in an activity flow. A participant can be either an initiator or a target.

(2) A user who is participating in a **conference** or peer-to-peer **call**, or the object that is used to represent that user.

**partition:** (1) An area within a shared services database, such as an area that isolates different tenants within a service, or the process of creating such an area in a shared services database.

(2) A storage block that contains the content in binary files or metadata about file content.

**partition identifier:** A GUID that identifies a **partition (1)**.

**partitioned view:** A view that joins horizontally partitioned data from a set of member tables across one or more database servers. The data appears as if it is in one table.

**PasswordCredentialFilter:** A **FilterDescriptor** type that is used when querying a line-of-business (LOB) system and can hold the password of an account that is defined in that system. When it is used in conjunction with a UsernameCredentialFilter, an LOB system can use the PasswordCredentialFilter value to restrict access to data for an account.

**path component:** Data that identifies a resource within the scope of a scheme and authority in a URI, as described in [RFC3986].

**path segment:** A portion of a URI, as described in [RFC3986]. See also **path component**.

**pattern color:** The color of the background pattern that is specified for a cell.

**pattern fill:** A state of a cell in which a background pattern is specified.

**pattern mask:** Any of the set of patterns that specify a design for the background of a cell.

**patterned overlay mask:** See **pattern mask**.

**PB-frame:** A scheme that is used to code a P-frame and a B-frame into a single bit stream in which macroblocks from the two frames are interleaved.

**peer:** An additional **endpoint (5)** that is associated with an **endpoint (5)** in a session. An example of a peer is the callee **endpoint (5)** for a caller **endpoint (5)**.

**peer client:** Any one of several client devices on a network.

**peer-derived candidate:** A **candidate** whose transport addresses are new mapping addresses, typically allocated by NATs, that are discovered during connectivity checks.

**permission:** A rule that is associated with an object to regulate which users can gain access to the object and in what manner. See also **rights**.

**permission level:** A set of permissions that can be granted to principals or SharePoint groups on an entity such as a site, list, folder, item, or document.

**persist object:** A top-level object that can be independently persisted and that forms the basis of an incremental save model. A persist object is one of the following: presentation document, main master slide, title master slide, handout master slide, notes master slide, presentation slide, notes slide, OLE object storage, or VBA project storage.

**persist object version:** A monotonically increasing, long integer that serves as the version of a persist object.

**personal site:** A type of SharePoint site that is used by an individual user for personal productivity. The site appears to the user as My Site.

**personal view:** A view of a list that is created by a user for personal use. The view is unavailable to other users.

**personal Web Part:** A **Web Part** that was added to the personal view of a Web Parts Page and is available only to the user who added it.

**personalizable attribute:** A named attribute for a Web Part property that can be modified for all users and by individual users.

**personalized Web Parts Page:** A **Web Parts Page** that has been modified by a user for personal use. The view of the Web Parts Page is unavailable to other users.

**phonetic guide:** A set of supplemental phonetic symbols that appears above text in Japanese and other East Asian languages. A phonetic guide is displayed automatically and can be edited by the user.

**phonetic information:** A series of characters that appear above text in a cell and provide information that helps users pronounce the text.

**phonetic string:** A series of characters that appear above a string and provide information that helps users pronounce the string. Phonetic strings are typically used in East Asian languages.

**phonetic text run:** A series of characters that are within a **phonetic string**.

**phrase break:** A predefined character sequence that indicates a discontinuation in the text flow, such as sentence or paragraph breaks, of a managed property. A phrase break can affect the ranking value of an item through the proximity boost process, and NEAR or ONEAR query operators.

**phrase list:** A defined set of words, numbers, or phrases in an InfoPath form that restrict the input entered into an ink-enabled control, which can improve the accuracy of handwritten input.

**picture library:** A type of **document library** that is optimized for storing digital pictures or graphics.

**Pinyin:** A system for transliterating Chinese ideograms into the Roman alphabet.

**PivotChart filter pane:** A user interface element that displays a list of active fields in a PivotChart® view and is used to apply filters to those fields.

**PivotChart report:** A chart that uses a PivotCache for source data and inherits filtering and sorting functionality from a PivotTable® report.

**PivotTable:** An interactive table that summarizes large amounts of data from various sources by using format and calculation methods. Row and column headings can be rotated to view different summaries of the source data, filter the data, or display detail data for specific areas.

**PivotTable data field:** A PivotTable® field that is contained in the PivotTable area where data values are shown.

**PivotTable field list:** A user interface element that displays a list of all of the fields in a PivotTable® report. It can be used to populate a PivotTable report and to manipulate the fields.

**PivotTable filter parameter:** The value that a filter on a PivotTable® report is set to, which indicates that matching values are included in the result set.

**PivotTable item:** A single member of a PivotTable® field.

**PivotTable member:** An individual data item within a specific dimension as it is displayed in a PivotTable® report. For example, a member in the Geography dimension might be North America.

**PivotTable page field:** A filter in a PivotTable® report that applies to all of the data in the report, including any hierarchies.

**placeholder:** A character or symbol that is used in place of an actual value, text, or object. The actual value that the placeholder represents is unknown or unavailable at the current time, or is not displayed for security reasons.

**plot area:** A portion of a chart area that contains the plotted data and axes.

**pluggable security authentication:** The ability to support alternate mechanisms for determining the identity of another entity.

**point:** A unit of measurement for fonts and spacing. A point is equal to 1/72 of an inch.

**policy:** A set of rules that governs all interactions with an object such as a document or item.

**Popup control:** A built-in or custom control on a menu bar or toolbar that displays a menu of related commands when clicked.

**Portable Document Format (PDF):** An Adobe Systems specification for electronic documents that use the Adobe Acrobat family of servers and readers. PDF-format files have a .pdf file name extension.

**Portable Network Graphics (PNG):** A bitmap graphics file format that uses lossless data compression and supports variable transparency of images (alpha channels) and control of image brightness on different computers (gamma correction). PNG-format files have a .png file name extension.

**portal content:** The main search catalog, which contains content sources and settings that are related to a crawl.

**portal content project:** A primary **search catalog** that contains all of the content sources and settings for an administrator-defined crawl.

**portal site:** A type of SharePoint site that can act as an umbrella to other sites and can be used by a large organization.

**position index:** A structure that is used to store information about the location of words in an indexed item. See also **proximity search** and **proximity boost**.

**position occurrences:** A structure that is used to store information about the location of each token in an indexed item.

**post formula:** A logical equation or function that is used to calculate when a data update action occurs on an object such as a scorecard or key performance indicator (KPI).

**postback:** A process in which a Web page sends data back to the server that hosts the page.

**post-query suggestions:** An alternative search query that is related to the search query that was executed.

**precision as displayed:** A calculation setting that permanently changes stored values in cells from full precision (15 digits) to the currently displayed format, including the number of decimal places.

**pre-query suggestions:** A search query that is related to the search query that the user is typing.

**presence:** (1) A status indicator on a client device that is transmitted by using the Wide Area Network Device Presence Protocol (WAN DPP).

(2) A setting for the User field that determines whether instant-messaging status information appears with user names in that field.

**presence information:** A set of metadata for a client device, including IP address, port, and connection status.

**Presence Information Data Format (PIDF):** A data format that is used to exchange presence information.

**presentation:** A collection of slides that are intended to be viewed by an audience.

**presentation broadcast:** A feature that enables users to run a presentation over the Web. The presentation is saved in HTML format and can contain audio and video. It can also be recorded and saved for viewing later.

**presentation slide:** A slide that contains the content that can be displayed during a slide show. A presentation slide can derive formatting and content from a main master slide or a title master slide.

**presentity:** An entity that provides presence information to a presence service.

**primary editing language:** The language settings that define the default editing behavior within an application.

**primary key:** A field or set of fields that uniquely identifies each record in a table. A primary key cannot contain a null value.

**primary lookup field:** A lookup field that returns all of the information that is needed to support lookup operations from one list to another. See also **dependent lookup field**.

**primary pie:** The main chart in a bar of pie or pie of pie chart. A primary pie chart has one pie slice (data point) that is a grouping of data points.

**primary shortcut key:** The default combination of keys that are pressed simultaneously to execute a command. See also **secondary shortcut key**.

**principal aliaser:** A component that associates a **security principal identifier** in one user store with an equivalent identifier in another user store.

**principal aliaser identifier:** A string that uniquely identifies a principal aliaser.

**principal aliasing:** A process that associates a **security principal identifier** in one user store with an equivalent identifier in another user store.

**principal reference property set:** In AD DS, a list of object classes and the attributes that are associated with each of those classes. If a principal is a member of one of those object classes, the values of the attributes are associated with the principal.

**print area:** A collection of one or more ranges of cells that are designated to be printed. If a worksheet includes a print area, only the content inside the print area is printed.

**print settings:** The settings that specify how a file is printed in a specific print job, such as duplex or landscape orientation. Printer settings are settings that can differ from printer to printer but apply to every print job of a given printer. Print settings are values that typically vary between print jobs.

**print titles:** The rows or columns that appear on each page when a page is printed. Print titles are typically used to print column headers above tabular data that spans several printed pages.

**print view:** A document view that displays a document as it will appear on a printed page.

**privacy level:** A setting that specifies the category of users who are permitted to view personal information about other users, such as user profile properties, colleagues, or memberships.

**private branch exchange (PBX):** A server-based telephony solution that services a specific organization or office.

**procedural module:** A collection of subroutines and functions.

**profile page:** An ASP.NET Web page that includes Web Part controls that display data from a line-of-business (LOB) system. By default, it contains a single Web Part that displays the details of a single, primary EntityInstance. If the primary Entity has associated Entities and is the source of an Association, the profile page also contains a related Web Part for each associated Entity, and each related Web Part displays EntityInstances that are associated with the primary EntityInstance.

**profile site:** A page that can display detailed information about a user by using a URL prefix that can be concatenated with a login name, e-mail address, or GUID that identifies the user.

**profile subtype:** A category within a specific type of profile that defines which profile properties apply to profiles that are associated with that category. A profile type can have more than one subtype.

**ProgID:** An identifier that is used by the Windows® registry to uniquely identify an object and is in the form OLEServerName.ObjectName, for example, "Excel.Sheet" or "PowerPoint.Slide."

**project package:** An item in a VBA project that specifies a Designer class that can be extended in a designer module.

**promoted document:** An indexed item that is returned for search queries containing a keyword that is associated with the promotion search setting.

**promoted expression:** A type of query expression that is used to specify which items appear as promoted documents in query results.

**promoted item:** An indexed item that is promoted in search results based on one or more business rules. The item can be a promoted document, promoted location, or promoted expression.

**promoted location:** A location, such as a Web site or folder on a SharePoint site, that is promoted in query results. The promoted location is specified by a document identifier prefix and a rank boost value. All of the items that match the document identifier prefix are boosted in query results.

**promotion:** A search setting that can be associated with a set of keywords and that specifies the same query boost value for all of those keywords.

**Property:** A typed name/value pair that is associated with a **MetadataObject**. Properties enable consumers of a protocol client to annotate or decorate the MetadataObject with consumer-specific extensions. A MetadataObject can contain multiple Properties.

**property bag:** (1) A container that stores data but is not defined in the schema for a SharePoint list. Instead of interpreting data in a property bag, the server only passes the data in response to requests. See also **metadict**.

(2) A name/value pair that stores a property of a control or object, typically by using the IPropertyBag interface.

**property context:** A representation of a **managed property** in a **context catalog**.

**property extraction:** A process that extracts information from unstructured text in a document and stores that information as additional managed properties for the document.

**property extractor:** A feature that is part of the item processing component of a search service application and is used to identify and retrieve a specified type of information from unstructured text in items. The information is then stored as one or more additional managed properties of the item and can be used to refine query results.

**property identifier:** A unique integer or a 16-bit, numeric identifier that is used to identify a specific attribute or property.

**property index:** A unique data structure in a search index. It is used for query lookup operations against one or more property contexts. A property index is associated with a unique context dictionary.

**property oriented rank:** A system that is used to rank items and is based on properties of an item in a metadata schema.

**property promotion:** A process in which a field in an InfoPath form is made available for display as a column in a SharePoint list or the name of an Outlook folder, or for use as a parameter in a Web Part connection.

**property set storage:** A collection of sets of properties, as described in [MS-OLEPS].

**protected:** A property that is applied manually to a file or a portion of a file, with or without a password, and that helps prevent users from accidentally or deliberately changing, moving, or deleting data.

**protected content:** Any content or information, such as a file, Internet message, or other object type, to which a rights-management usage policy is assigned and is encrypted according to that policy. See also **Information Rights Management (IRM)**.

**protection:** A mechanism that helps restrict users from making unwanted changes to the data or structure of a workbook.

**protocol:** A URL Scheme, as described in [RFC1738], of which specific values can be unique to SharePoint® Products and Technologies.

**provision:** The process of creating and deploying an object, and in some cases, populating an object with default data and settings.

**provisional answer:** An optional message that carries local candidates for a callee and can be sent by the callee in response to a caller's initial offer.

**provisioned:** A condition of an object that was created and deployed successfully.

**proximity boost:** A process that increases the rank of an item in query results, based on the distance between query terms, in either backward or forward order, in the item. If the query terms are close to each other in the item, the item has a higher rank value in query results.

**proximity search:** A type of search query that applies word-distance constraints to query results by including unordered and ordered NEAR operators in the query.

**proxy:** A computer, or the software that runs on it, that acts as a barrier between a network and the Internet by presenting only a single network address to external sites. By acting as a go-between that represents all internal computers, the proxy helps protects network identities while also providing access to the Internet.

**public IM connectivity:** The ability of a protocol server deployment to interoperate with a public instant messaging (IM) provider.

**public switched telephone network (PSTN):** The worldwide collection of public, circuit-switched telephone networks.

**public view:** A view of a list that is available to all users who have permission to access that list.

**publish:** (1) The process of making an InfoPath form template available for people to fill out by using Microsoft® InfoPath® or a Web browser.

(2) The process of posting **presence (1)** information from a client device to a presence server by using the Wide Area Network Device Presence Protocol (WAN DPP).

(3) A SERVICE request that specifies which category instances to publish for a **presentity**.

**published:** A condition of portions of a workbook that are marked as being available to the user when that workbook is processed by a protocol server.

**published item:** A specific named object that is in a published workbook.

**published items snapshot:** A snapshot that contains only the published items or published sheets from a workbook. If no published items are defined, a snapshot contains an entire workbook.

**published range:** A specific type of published item that represents a range of cells.

**published sheet:** A **sheet (2)** that is published.

**published version:** The version of a list item that is approved and can be seen by all users. The user interface (UI) version number for a published version is incremented to the next positive major version number and the minor version is "0" (zero). See also **major version** and **minor version**.

**publishing level:** An integer that is assigned to a document to indicate the publishing status of that version of the document.

# 18  Q

**QoE Monitoring Server:** A server that collects and processes **Quality of Experience (QoE)** metrics.

**Quality of Experience (QoE):** A subjective measure of a user's experiences with a media service.

**quality rank:** A rank component that indicates the importance of an item based on the content of the item, instead of references to that item by other items. See also **authority rank**.

**query:** A formalized instruction to a data source to either extract data or perform a specified action. A query can be in the form of a query expression, a method-based query, or a combination of the two. The data source can be in different forms, such as a relational database, XML document, or in-memory object. See also **search query**.

**query component:** (1) A portion of a URL that follows a question mark (?), as described in [RFC3986].

(2) A search component that contains and manages an index partition, which contains all or a subset of the data that is collected by a crawl component. A query component can also process requests for that data.

**query context:** A component of a **promotion** that specifies the contexts in which a promotion is applied. Examples include the site where the query originates and a user's role or location.

**query expansion:** A process in which one or more tokens are added to a search query. Typically, the additional tokens are selected based on similarity to existing tokens in a search query, such as inflectional forms, synonyms, and phonetic similarity.

**query field:** An entry in a two-dimensional table that presents data from an external data source.

**query hit:** A unique item that is stored in a search index and is returned as a result for a search query.

**query independent rank:** A system that is used to rank items. It uses features that do not vary with different queries.

**query matching component:** A search component that receives requests from a query processing component, processes those requests against indexed items in an index column, and returns the results.

**query matching node:** A server computer or virtual server that is configured to run a single query matching component.

**query matching topology:** A set of query matching components that expose query matching services to query processing components.

**query processing:** In a search service application, a series of operations, such as applying synonym and stemming expansion rules to the query text, that are performed before a search query is executed against a search index.

**query processing node:** A server computer or virtual server that is configured to run **query processing** operations.

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**query processing topology:** A set of query processing components that expose pre- and post-processing services for search queries.

**query refinement:** A process that is used to drill into query results by using aggregated statistical data, such as the distribution of managed property values in query results.

**query result:** A result that is returned for a query. It contains the title and URL of the item, and can also contain other managed properties and a hit-highlighted summary.

**query server:** A server that has been assigned the task of fulfilling search queries.

**query table:** A two-dimensional table that presents data from an external data source.

**query text:** The textual, string portion of a query.

**query topology:** A configuration of index partitions, query components (2), and metadata indexes.

**query transform:** A query processing stage in which query text is examined and possibly modified to optimize query results. Examples of modifications are applying synonym settings or stemming expansion rules to the text.

**Quick Launch:** A collection of links to lists and pages in a SharePoint site. By default, it appears on the side of all pages, except site administration pages, in the site.

**quick link:** A URL that is saved by a user for later reference.

**quota template identifier:** A GUID that is used to identify a quota template.

**quota warning:** An e-mail message that is sent to site collection administrators if a quota warning level is exceeded.

**quota warning level:** The disk size that cannot be exceeded for a site collection, as determined by an administrator.

# 19  R

**R1C1:** A **reference style** in which each row and each column has a numeric heading that is numbered sequentially from top to bottom and left to right, respectively. "R" stands for row and "C" stands for column.

**R1C1 notation:** A notation that is used to specify a row and column of cells in a workbook, as described in [ECMA-376] and [ISO/IEC-29500:2008].

**ragged hierarchy:** A dimension hierarchy in which one or more levels do not contain members in one or more branches of the hierarchy. For example, the State or Province level in a Geography hierarchy contains no members for countries that do not have states or provinces.

**range:** An addressable region that is in a workbook. A range typically consists of zero or more cells and represents a single, contiguous rectangle of cells on a single sheet.

**RangeFilter:** A **FilterDescriptor** type that is used when querying a line-of-business (LOB) system. An LOB system can compare its minimum and maximum value with the value of a specific field of the set of EntityInstances and only those EntityInstances where field values that lie between the minimum and maximum are returned.

**rank:** An integer that represents the relevance of a specific item for a search query. It can be a combination of static rank and dynamic rank. See also **static rank** and **dynamic rank**.

**rank boost:** A process that increases the rank of an item in query results, based on specific rank criteria.

**rank log:** A record of how the rank of an item was calculated for a specific search query.

**rank profile:** A predefined set of parameters that specify how to apply ranking values to query results for a search query.

**ranking:** A process in which an integer that represents the relevance of a specific item for a search query is assigned to that item. It can be a combination of **static rank** and **dynamic rank**.

**ranking model:** In a search query, a set of weights and numerical parameters that are used to compute a ranking score for each item. All items share the same ranking model for a specific set of search results. See also **rank**.

**Reading Layout view:** A document view that displays a document as it will appear on a printed page and is optimized for reading a document on a computer screen. Two pages are displayed simultaneously, side-by-side.

**reading order:** The positioning of characters in words and the positioning of words in sentences. This can be left-to-right or right-to-left.

**read-only mode:** An attribute that indicates that an object cannot be changed or deleted. The object can only be accessed or displayed.

**read-only recommended:** A file sharing property that displays an alert when a file is being opened. The text of the alert recommends that the user open the file with read-only permission.

**Really Simple Syndication (RSS):** An XML-based syndication format for content, as described in [RSS 2.0].

**real-time data (RTD):** Data that is pushed into a worksheet from an **RTD server** and is updated continually. Real-time data is frequently used to track stock prices or inventory levels in real time.

**Real-Time Transport Control Protocol (RTCP):** A network transport protocol that enables monitoring of Real-Time Transport Protocol (RTP) data delivery and provides minimal control and identification functionality, as described in [RFC3550].

**Real-Time Transport Protocol (RTP):** A network transport protocol that provides end-to-end transport functions that are suitable for applications that transmit real-time data, such as audio and video, as described in [RFC3550].

**recall:** A calculated value that represents the number of relevant items that are retrieved by a search query, divided by the total number of potentially relevant items in a search index.

**record:** A group of related fields (3), which are sometimes referred to as columns, of information that are treated as a unit. Also referred to as row.

**record definition:** An XML-based definition of the schema for a type of record. It includes a list of permissible fields, the data type of each field, and optionally a default value for each field.

**record identifier:** An integer that is used to uniquely identify a specific record or item within a data set.

**rectangular gradient:** A type of gradient fill in which the color of a cell or other object gradually changes with each successive inner rectangle of pixels.

**recurrence exception:** A deviation from the recurrence pattern for a recurring event, such as a meeting.

**recurrence list:** A list that stores data for both non-recurring events and events that are part of a series of recurring events.

**recurrence rule:** An XML fragment that defines the recurrence pattern for a recurring event, such as a meeting.

**Recycle Bin:** The location where deleted files are stored until they are either restored, if they were deleted erroneously, or destroyed permanently.

**Recycle Bin item:** An item that was deleted and appears in the Recycle Bin. Items in the Recycle Bin can include a document, a version of a document, a list item, a list, a folder, a folder containing lists, an attachment to a list item, or a version of a list item.

**Recycle Bin item list:** A list of items that are in a Recycle Bin.

**refactoring task:** A single step that is performed as part of a topology activation action, such as moving all documents with a document distribution identifier in a specific range from one metadata index to another metadata index.

**refactoring task batch:** A part of a **refactoring task** for a specific set of data that is being processed. Each refactoring task batch is executed in a single transaction on the server that it is assigned to.

**reference:** (1) A link in a project to another project, a .NET Framework assembly, or a compatible Component Object Model (COM) library. Adding a reference to a project enables use of the referenced item in a project, but does not copy it to the current project folder.

(2) A means of accessing a variable, such as an element in an array or a field in a record.

(3) A means by which cells, objects, and chart elements can be referenced in a formula.

**reference style:** A system that is used in formulas to specify cells or ranges of cells. A reference style specifies a cell in a two-dimensional table by identifying the row and column that contain that cell or range of cells.

**refinement bin:** A set of data that is returned with query results and represents a statistical distribution of those results. The data is based on values of the managed property with which a refiner is associated.

**refinement modifier:** A value or numeric range that can be used to refine query results by limiting the results to only those items for which the value of a managed property matches the refinement modifier.

**refinement name:** A string that is used to represent a refinement modifier in the user interface for a set of query results.

**refinement token:** A Base-64 encoded string that represents a single refinement modifier that can be used to refine a search query. The string includes the name of the refiner, refinement name, and refinement value.

**refinement value:** A string that stores a value or numeric range that can be used to refine query results.

**refiner:** A configuration that is used for **query refinement** and is associated with one managed property.

**refresh:** A process that retrieves values from a data source and populates a workbook with those values.

**regional settings:** See **locale settings**.

**REGISTER:** A **Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)** method that is used by an SIP client to register the client address with an SIP server.

**register directive:** An element of markup in a page that defines a relationship between binary files on a server that implements Web Parts and Web controls. It also serves as the namespace of the markup in the Web Parts Page that refers to those binary files.

**regression type:** A type of calculation that is used to determine the trendline on a chart. Regression types include linear, polynomial, and logarithmic.

**relationship delete behavior:** An 8-bit integer that specifies how to delete a list item that has related child items. It can be a cascading operation, which deletes all related child items when the parent item is deleted, or a restrict operation, which indicates that a parent item can be deleted only after all related child items are deleted.

**relationship lookup field:** A lookup field in a back-end database server that defines a relationship between two SharePoint lists.

**relative path:** A path that is implied by the active working directory or is calculated based on a specified directory. If users enter a command that refers to a file and the full path is not entered, the active working directory is the relative path of the referenced file.

**relative reference:** A reference to a location on a sheet that is relative to the cell that contains the reference. A relative reference can be stored as a cell reference or as an offset.

**relative security descriptor:** A security descriptor that contains all associated security information in a contiguous block of memory.

**relay server:** A server application that provides message transmission services for **Simple Symmetric Transport Protocol (SSTP)** messages.

**relay URL:** A string of characters that uniquely identifies a relay server and conforms to the syntax of a URI, as described in [RFC3986].

**Relayed Candidate:** A **candidate** that is allocated on the Traversal Using Relay NAT (TURN) server by sending an Allocate Request to the TURN server.

**remote candidate:** A **candidate** that belongs to a remote **endpoint (5)** in a session.

**remote endpoint:** See **peer**.

**repeating field:** A field that can occur more than once in the data source for an InfoPath form. Controls such as bulleted lists, numbered lists, repeating sections, and repeating tables can be bound to repeating fields. See also **bind**.

**repeating group:** A group that can occur more than once in the data source for an InfoPath form. Controls such as repeating sections and repeating tables can be bound to repeating groups. See also **bind**.

**Replicable:** An attribute of a user profile property that helps to ensure that property values are synchronized between a user profile and a user information list.

**report:** A database object that provides a static representation of a set of data and can be used to group, sort, summarize, and aggregate data. The data in a report cannot be edited.

**report view:** An object that is used to display data in a **dashboard**. It can be coordinated with other report views by using filters. Examples of report views include analytic grids and charts, PivotTable® reports, strategy maps, trend charts, and Web pages.

**Representational State Transfer (REST):** A class of Web services that is used to transfer domain-specific data by using HTTP, without additional messaging layers or session tracking, and returns textual data, such as XML.

**request identifier:** A GUID that is used to identify a specific action or procedure that is sent to a protocol server or a protocol client.

**Request-Line:** The Request-Line of an HTTP message, as described in [RFC2616].

**Request-URI:** A URI in an HTTP request message, as described in [RFC2616].

**resource folder:** A folder that contains images, templates, and other resource files for a **content type**.

**resource identifier:** A string that refers to a localized resource that is stored as a record in a content database.

**resource token:** An encoded string that refers to an entry in a localized resource file.

**restore:** The process of removing a file, record, or item from the **Recycle Bin** and reinstating it to its previous location.

**restrict behavior:** A condition that applies to delete operations for list items that have related child items. It indicates that a parent item can be deleted only after all related child items are deleted.

**Restricted security level:** A form security level that limits access to content that is stored in the form itself.

**restriction:** A set of conditions that an item meets to be included in the search results that are returned by a query server in response to a search query.

**result provider:** A component or application that serves a query to a **search provider** and translates the resulting data into a result set.

**result set:** A set of records that results from running a stored procedure or query, or applying a filter. The structure and content of the data in a result set varies according to the implementation.

**return code:** A code that is used to report the outcome of a procedure or to influence subsequent events when a routine or process terminates (returns) and passes control of the system to another routine. For example, a return code can indicate whether an operation was successful.

**ReturnTypeDescriptor:** An attribute of a **MethodInstance**. It is the TypeDescriptor that identifies the portion of a Method's return or output Parameters to extract and return as the result of executing the MethodInstance. It defines the View of the EntityInstances returned, with its child TypeDescriptors denoting the Fields of the View.

**reused term:** A **term** that has instances in more than one term set.

**revision:** A change in a document, file, or other object.

**revision history:** A list of data that describes document updates, such as when and by whom a document was modified.

**RGB (red-green-blue):** A color model that describes color information in terms of the red (R), green (G), and blue (B) intensities in a color.

**RGBA (red-green-blue-alpha):** A color model that describes color information in terms of the red (R), green (G), blue (B), and alpha (A) intensities that comprise a color.

**ribbon:** A set of controls that represents tasks or commands within an application. The tasks and commands are organized into tabs. The ribbon appears at the top of an application window and is part of the Microsoft® Office Fluent™ user interface, which replaces the previous system of layered menus, toolbars, and task panes.

**rich text:** Text that is formatted in the Rich Text Format, as described in [MS-RTF].

**rights:** Tasks that a user is permitted to perform on a computer, site, domain, or other system resource. See also **permission**.

**right-to-left:** A reading and display order that is optimized for right-to-left languages.

**role:** A symbolic name that defines a class of users for a set of components. A role defines which users can call interfaces on a component.

**role assignment:** An association between a principal or a site group and a role definition.

**role definition:** A named set of permissions for a SharePoint site. See also **permission level**.

**role identifier:** An integer that uniquely identifies a role definition within a SharePoint site.

**rollup:** A type of calculated value that is derived from the aggregated scores of child or descendant key performance indicators (KPIs) in a **scorecard**.

**root element:** The top-level element in an XML document. It contains all other elements and is not contained by any other element, as described in [XML].

**root folder:** The folder at the top of a hierarchy of folders in a list.

**root object of a security scope:** The top-level object in a subtree hierarchy that is represented by a **security scope**.

**root TypeDescriptor:** A **TypeDescriptor** that is contained by a Parameter and has no parent TypeDescriptor. A Parameter can contain only one root TypeDescriptor.

**routing slip:** Information that specifies how a document is to be distributed from a document originator and processed by one or more recipients. It also specifies subject and message body text that is associated with the document routing process and routing status or workflow information.

**row:** (1) A collection of columns that contains property values that describe a single item in a set of items that match the restriction specified in a query.

(2) A single set of data that is displayed horizontally in a worksheet or a table.

**row banding:** A table formatting option that applies background colors to alternating rows to increase legibility.

**row heading:** A gray, numbered area that appears next to each row. Users can click a row heading to select the entire row.

**row input cell:** In a data table, a cell indicating that values are substituted from a row in the table.

**row ordinal:** A zero-based index for the multiple rows that are associated with an item in a **wide list**.

**row subheading:** A subtitle that is associated with a row heading in a PivotTable® report.

**row version:** An 8-byte, T-SQL data type that exposes automatically generated, unique binary numbers within a database. It is typically used to increment and apply version stamps to records in a database.

**RSS channel:** An RSS channel, as described in [RSS 2.0].

**RSS item:** An item element in an RSS feed, as described in [RSS 2.0].

**RTCP packet:** A **Real-Time Transport Control Protocol (RTCP)** control packet that consists of a fixed header part similar to that of RTP data packets and structured elements that vary depending upon the RTCP packet type, as described in [RFC3550].

**RTD server:** A Component Object Model (COM) Automation server that is used by the real-time data (RTD) function to retrieve data in real time. The RTD server can exist as an ActiveX® DLL or as an executable (.exe) file that runs on the same local computer or on a remote server.

**RTP packet:** A formatted block of data that consists of a fixed **Real-Time Transport Protocol (RTP)** header, a list of contributing sources, and payload data, as described in [RFC3550].

**RTP payload:** The data that is transported in a packet by using Real-Time Transport Protocol (RTP), as described in [RFC3550].

**RTP profile:** A collection that contains payload type codes and mappings to payload formats, such as media encodings. It can also define extensions or modifications to the **Real-Time Transport Protocol (RTP)** that are specific to a particular class of applications. Typically, an application operates under only one profile.

**RTP session:** An association among a set of participants (2) who are communicating by using the **Real-Time Transport Protocol (RTP)**, as described in [RFC3550]. Each RTP session maintains a full, separate space of **Synchronization Source (SSRC)** identifiers.

**RTVC1:** A Microsoft® proprietary implementation of the VC1 codec for real-time transmission purposes, as described in [SMPTE-VC-1]. Microsoft extensions to VC1 are based on cached frame and SP-frame, as described in [MS-RTVPF].

**RTVideo:** A video stream that carries an **RTVC1** bit stream.

**rule:** (1) A condition or action, or a set of conditions or actions, that performs tasks automatically based on events and values.

(2) A set of qualifiers, such as enumeration values, and quantifiers, such as numeric arguments, that are specified as usage guidelines for a set of objects or data.

(3) A mapping of a file type to a location in a document repository.

**ruler:** A user interface element that enables users to adjust page margins and to measure and align objects in a document.

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**safe load:** A process of loading a file in which additional error checking is performed and various corruption patterns in the file are detected and repaired.

**sandboxed solution:** A custom solution that can be deployed to a site by a site collection administrator, without approval from the server farm administrator.

**Scalar:** A type of **MethodInstance** that can be called to return a scalar value.

**Scale Secure Real-Time Transport Protocol (SSRTP):** A Microsoft® proprietary extension to the **Secure Real-Time Transport Protocol (SRTP)**, as described in [RFC3711].

**scenario:** A named set of input values (changing cells) that can be substituted in a worksheet model.

**Scenario Manager:** A process for creating and managing different sets of input values for calculation models in a worksheet.

**schema version:** An integer value that represents the version number of the schema for a deployment package.

**SchemaVersion:** An integer value that represents the version number of the schema for replicated profile data.

**scope identifier:** A GUID that uniquely identifies a scope within a site collection.

**scope index key:** A basic scope index key or a compound scope index key that references a scope index record.

**score:** A measurement of how accurately an analysis model predicts new data. It can be used to measure the effectiveness of an analysis model by adjusting various values in the model.

**scorecard:** A report that depicts organizational and business performance by displaying a collection of key performance indicators (KPIs) with performance targets for those KPIs. Each KPI compares actual performance to goals for an area. A scorecard can be organized hierarchically and typically contains visualization tools such as trend charts and conditional formatting.

**SDP answer:** A **Session Description Protocol (SDP)** message that is sent by an answerer in response to an offer that is received from an offerer.

**SDP offer:** A **Session Description Protocol (SDP)** message that is sent by an offerer.

**sealed content type:** A named and uniquely identifiable collection of settings and fields that cannot be changed. A seal can be removed only by a site collection administrator. See also **content type**.

**search alert:** An **Internet message** that is sent to subscribers automatically for a specific query. It notifies subscribers when one or more new results exist, or an existing result was modified.

**search application:** A unique group of search settings that is associated, one-to-one, with a shared service provider.

**search catalog:** All of the crawl data that is associated with a specific search application. A search catalog provides information that is used to generate query results.

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**search clickthrough:** The process of navigating to an Internet resource from a **query hit** that represents that resource.

**search component:** A logical part of a search service application. It can be an **administration component**, a **crawl component**, or a **query component (2)**.

**search database:** A database that stores search-related information, including stored procedures and tables that are used for crawl data, document metadata, and administration information.

**search down:** A process of searching for information by ascending row and column numbers.

**search folder:** A collection of related items to be crawled by a search service.

**search index:** A set of data structures that facilitates query evaluation by a search service application. The primary part of a search index is an **inverted index** of terms.

**search provider:** A component or application that provides data in response to a query. See also **result provider**.

**search query:** A complete set of conditions that are used to generate search results, including query text, sort order, and ranking parameters.

**search row:** A set of search nodes that comprises all of the items in a search index. It consists of one search node for each index column in the search index, and is used to improve the performance of a search service application by balancing loads and providing fault tolerance.

**search scope:** A list of attributes that define a collection of items.

**search scope compilation:** The process of updating a full-text index catalog to reflect unincorporated changes to the definitions of search scopes.

**search scope compilation identifier:** An integer that identifies the version of the list of search scopes that is associated with a scopes compilation event on a search server.

**search scope consumer:** A site collection that uses a specific search scope display group.

**search scope consumer group:** A collection of search scope consumers.

**search scope display group:** An ordered set of search scopes that are defined by an administrator or programmatically, and are used to return groups of search scopes. A search scope can be in multiple search scope display groups. A search scope display group is saved for each search scope consumer.

**search scope index:** A specialized component of a full-text index catalog that is built on the values of scoped properties for optimized queries.

**search scope rule:** An attribute that specifies which items are included in a search scope.

**search scope rule value:** A user-specified string that is associated with a search scope rule. It is used to determine the membership of an item in the associated search scope.

**search scopes system:** All of the global settings of search scopes and search scope compilation.

**search security descriptor:** (1) A Windows® security descriptor.

(2) A custom security descriptor that is in an arbitrary format and is handled by alternate authentication providers in pluggable security authentication.

**search service account:** A user account under which a search service runs.

**search service application:** A shared service application that provides indexing and querying capabilities.

**search setting:** An administrative setting for a **keyword** that specifies how to transform query text that contains the keyword, before executing the query against a search index.

**search setting context:** An administrative setting that is used to specify when a search setting for a keyword is applied to a search query, based on the query context.

**search setting context expression:** A logical expression that is evaluated against a query context to determine whether a search setting for a keyword is applied to a search query.

**search setting group:** A named collection of keywords and the search settings that are associated with those keywords.

**search shared application object:** An instance of a shared application for search that holds search-specific settings.

**search up:** A process of searching for information by descending row and column numbers.

**searchable profile properties:** A collection of user profile properties whose values are used in prefix-match searches of user profiles. If the value of a searchable profile property begins with a word that is the same as a word in the query text, the corresponding user profile is returned in the result set.

**secondary bar/pie:** A secondary chart in a bar of pie or pie of pie chart that displays the detailed data of the grouped data point in the primary pie chart. The secondary bar/pie chart takes the form of a stacked bar chart or a pie chart that is connected to the primary pie chart with series lines.

**secondary data connection:** Any auxiliary connection between an InfoPath form and a data source that stores or provides data for the form.

**secondary data source:** An XML data file, a database, or a Web service that is used to populate controls or provide values in an InfoPath form.

**secondary shortcut key:** A user-defined combination of keys that are pressed simultaneously to execute a command. See also **primary shortcut key**.

**second-stage Recycle Bin:** A container for items that were deleted from a **first-stage Recycle Bin**. Items in a second-stage Recycle Bin are visible only to site collection administrators.

**section:** (1) A collection of user profile properties that appear together on a profile site.

(2) A portion of a document that is terminated by a section break or the end of the document. A section can store unique, page-level formatting, such as page size and orientation, and other formatting features such as headers and footers.

(3) A part of a form or report, such as a header or footer, that appears at each instance of a specific level in that form or report. It can be shown or hidden independently of other sections.

**securable object:** An object that can have unique security permissions associated with it.

**secure channel:** A packet, datagram, octet stream connection, or sequence of connections that exists between two endpoints (5) and helps enable integrity and, optionally, confidentiality to the data that is exchanged over it.

**Secure Real-Time Transport Protocol (SRTP):** A profile of **Real-Time Transport Protocol (RTP)** that provides encryption, message authentication, and replay protection to the RTP data, as described in [RFC3711].

**Secure Store Service (SSS):** A service that is used to store credentials for a user or a group of users. It enables applications, typically on behalf of a user, to authenticate and gain access to resources. Users can retrieve only their own credentials from the secure store.

**Secure Store Service (SSS) action:** A logical operation that is executed against a Secure Store Service (SSS) store by an SSS user.

**Secure Store Service (SSS) store:** A persistent store that provides storage for **target application** definitions and credentials.

**Secure Store Service (SSS) ticket:** A token that contains the encrypted identity of a Secure Store Service (SSS) user in the form of a **claim (2)** and a nonce.

**Secure Store Service (SSS) user:** A **security principal (2)** that interacts with a Secure Store Service (SSS) implementation.

**secure tunnel proxy:** A network device that supports the Secure Tunnel Proxy Protocol, as described in [TCPPROXY], which defines a tunneling mechanism for TCP-based protocols through proxy servers.

**Security Account Manager (SAM):** A centrally managed service, such as AD DS, that enables a server to establish a trust relationship with other authorized servers. The SAM also maintains information about domains and security principals (2), and provides client-to-server information by using several available standards for access control lists (ACLs).

**Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML):** An XML-based language that is used to exchange authentication and authorization data, typically by using HTTP-based redirects, between security domains.

**security descriptor:** A data structure that contains the security information associated with a securable object. A security descriptor uses a security identifier (SID) to identify the owner of an object.

**security group:** A named group of principals on a SharePoint site.

**security group identifier:** An integer that is used to uniquely identify a security group, distinguishing it from all other security principals (2) and site groups within the same site collection.

**security principal:** (1) A unique entity that is identifiable through cryptographic means by at least one key. It frequently corresponds to a human user, but also can be a service that offers a resource to other security principals. Also referred to as principal.

(2) An identity that can be used to regulate access to resources. A security principal can be a user, a computer, or a group that represents a set of users.

**security principal identifier:** A value that is used to uniquely identify a **security principal (2)**. In Windows®-based systems, it is a security identifier (SID). In other types of systems,

it can be a user identifier or other type of information that is associated with a **security principal (2)**.

**security provider:** A Component Object Model (COM) object that provides methods that return custom information about the security of a site.

**security role:** A defined set of access privileges. The security role that is assigned to a user determines the tasks that a user can perform and which parts of the user interface a user can view.

**security scope:** A tree structure of objects in which every object has the same security settings as the root.

**security token service (STS):** A Web service that issues claims (2) and packages them in encrypted security tokens, as described in [WSSP1.2] and [WSTrust].

**security trimmer:** A filter that is used to limit search results to only those resources that a user can view, based on the user's permission level and the access control list (ACL) for a resource. A security trimmer helps to ensure that search results display only those resources that a user has permission to view.

**security trimming:** The process of filtering search results by checking the access control list (ACL) for a resource and displaying only those resources that a user has permission to view.

**selected:** The condition of a set of items that has focus in a workbook.

**selection:** An item or set of items, such as cells, shapes, objects, and chart elements, that has focus in a document.

**sequence header:** A set of encoding and display parameters that are placed before a group of pictures, as described in [SMPTE-VC-1]. See also **entry point header**.

**sequence number:** A numeric value that is used to define the order in which a series of events occurs in an execution sequence or transaction.

**series line:** A supplemental line on a stacked column, stacked bar, pie of pie, or bar of pie chart that connects each data point in a series with the next data point to increase legibility.

**server interface:** A set of method declarations that are implemented on a protocol server and are part of a **FAST middleware** implementation.

**server name:** The name of a server, as specified in the operating system settings for that server.

**Server Reflexive Candidate:** A candidate whose transport addresses is a network address translation (NAT) binding that is allocated on a NAT when an **endpoint (5)** sends a packet through the NAT to the server. A server reflexive candidate can be discovered by sending an allocate request to the Traversal Using Relay NAT (TURN) server or by sending a binding request to a Simple Traversal of UDP through NAT (STUN) server.

**Server Scale Secure Real-Time Transport Protocol (Server SSRTP):** A derivative of the **Scale Secure Real-Time Transport Protocol (SSRTP)** that is used by applications to receive media from multiple senders and fan-out media to multiple receivers. Typically, applications such as Multipoint Control Units (MCUs) use this mode of encryption.

**server-relative URL:** A relative URL that does not specify a scheme or host, and assumes a base URI of the root of the host, as described in [RFC3986].

**SERVICE:** A method that is defined by **Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)** extensions and is used by an SIP client to request a service from a server.

**service application:** A middle-tier application that runs without any user interface components and supports other applications by performing tasks such as retrieving or modifying data in a database.

**session:** (1) A unidirectional communication channel for a stream of messages that are addressed to one or more destinations. A destination is specified by a resource URL, an identity URL, and a device URL. More than one session can be multiplexed over a single connection.

(2) A representation of application data in system memory. It is used to maintain state for application data that is being manipulated or monitored on a protocol server by a user.

(3) A collection of multimedia senders and receivers and the data streams that flow between them. A multimedia conference is an example of a multimedia session.

**session data:** Binary, serialized data that is stored and retrieved by a stored procedure during an application session.

**Session Description Protocol (SDP):** A protocol that is used to announce sessions, manage session invitations, and perform other types of initiation tasks for multimedia sessions, as described in [RFC3264].

**session identifier:** (1) A unique string that is used to identify a specific instance of session data and is used by stored procedures as an opaque primary key.

(2) A key that enables an application to make reference to a session.

**Session Initiation Protocol (SIP):** A protocol that is used to establish multimedia communication sessions between two or more users over an IP network, as described in [RFC3261].

**Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) address:** A URI that does not include a "sip:" prefix and is used to establish multimedia communications sessions between two or more users over an IP network, as described in [RFC3261].

**session key:** A symmetric key that is derived from a master key and is used to encrypt or authenticate a specific media stream by using the **Secure Real-Time Transport Protocol (SRTP)** and **Scale Secure Real-Time Transport Protocol (SSRTP)**.

**Setting:** A partition of a **metadata store**. It is used to store Properties, localized names, and access control entries for MetadataObjects.

**setup path:** The location where supporting files for a product or technology are installed.

**SHA-1:** An algorithm that generates a 160-bit hash value from an arbitrary amount of input data, as described in [RFC3174]. SHA-1 is used with the Digital Signature Algorithm (DSA) in the Digital Signature Standard (DSS), in addition to other algorithms and standards.

**SHA-256:** An algorithm that generates a 256-bit hash value from an arbitrary amount of input data, as described in [FIPS180-2].

**shade:** A color that is mixed with black. A 10-percent shade is one part of the original color and nine parts black.

**shadow effect:** A formatting effect that makes a font or object appear to be elevated from the page or screen surface, and therefore casts a shadow.

**shallow refinement:** A type of query refinement that is based on the aggregation of managed property statistics for only some results of a search query. The number of refined results varies according to implementation. See also **deep refinement**.

**shape:** A collection of qualifiers, such as names, and quantifiers, such as coordinates, that is used to represent a geometric object. A shape can be contained in a document, file structure, run-time structure, or other medium.

**shape identifier:** An integer that corresponds to a shape object or an instantiation of a shape object.

**shared lock:** A condition in which multiple protocol clients or protocol servers can read or write data concurrently, but no transaction can acquire an **exclusive lock** on the data until all of the shared locks have been released.

**shared search scope:** An administrator-defined restriction that can be added to a query to limit query results to a collection of content. This restriction is available to multiple site collections.

**Shared Services Provider (SSP):** A logical grouping of shared service applications, and their supporting resources, that can be configured and managed from a single server and can be used by multiple server farms.

**shared space:** A set of tools that is synchronized between different endpoints (3), as described in [MS-GRVDYNM].

**shared view:** A view of a list or **Web Parts Page** that every user who has the appropriate permissions can see.

**shared workbook:** A workbook that is configured to enable multiple users on a network to view and make changes to it at the same time. Each user who saves the workbook sees the changes that are made by other users.

**sheet:** (1) A part of an Excel workbook. There are four types of sheets: **worksheet**, **macro sheet**, **dialog sheet**, and **chart sheet**. Multiple sheets are stored together within a workbook.

(2) A worksheet. The term sheet frequently refers to a worksheet because worksheets are the most common type of sheet.

**sheet stream:** See **stream (1)** and **document stream**.

**sheet tab:** A control that is used to select a sheet.

**sheet view:** A collection of display settings, such as which cells are shown, and the zoom level for a sheet window.

**shell link:** A data object that is used to access another object, such as a file or folder, in the shell namespace.

**shrink to fit:** The process of adjusting the font size of text in a cell to fit the current height and width of the cell.

**signed data block:** A set of data that is stored in an InfoPath form file and is signed by using an XML digital signature.

**Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP):** A member of the TCP/IP suite of protocols that is used to transport Internet messages, as described in [RFC5321].

**Simple Symmetric Transport Protocol (SSTP):** A protocol that enables two applications to engage in bi-directional, asynchronous communication. SSTP supports multiple application endpoints (5) over a single network connection between client nodes.

**Simple Symmetric Transport Protocol Security Protocol (SSTP) security:** An independent sub-protocol that is exchanged within defined Simple Symmetric Transport Protocol Security Protocol (SSTP) messages, and is used for mutual authentication between a relay server and a client device or an account.

**Simple Traversal of UDP through NAT (STUN):** A protocol that enables applications to discover the presence of and types of network address translations (NATs) and firewalls that exist between those applications and the Internet.

**simple type:** An element that can contain only text and appears as <simpleType> in an XML document or any attribute of an element. Attributes are considered simple types because they contain only text. See also **complex type**.

**single sign-on (SSO):** A process that enables users who have a domain account to log on to a network and gain access to any computer or resource in the domain without entering their credentials multiple times.

**single sign-on (SSO) ticket:** A token that contains the encrypted identity of a single sign-on (SSO) user in the form of a security identifier string and a nonce.

**single-value property:** A property that can have only one value and can be added, modified, or deleted by using a Change Type operation.

**SIP element:** An entity that understands the **Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)**.

**SIP message:** The data that is exchanged between **Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)** elements as part of the protocol. An SIP message is either a request or a response.

**SIP protocol client:** A network client that sends **Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)** requests and receives SIP responses. An SIP client does not necessarily interact directly with a human user. User agent clients and proxies are SIP clients.

**SIP registrar:** A **Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)** server that accepts REGISTER requests and places the information that it receives from those requests into the location service for the domain that it handles.

**SIP request:** A **Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)** message that is sent from a user agent client (UAC) to a user agent server (UAS) to call a specific operation.

**SIP response:** A **Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)** message that is sent from a user agent server (UAS) to a user agent client (UAC) to indicate the status of a request from the UAC to the UAS.

**SIP response code:** A three-digit code in a **Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)** message, as described in [RFC3261].

**SIP transaction:** A **Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)** exchange that occurs between a user agent client (UAC) and a user agent server (UAS). This transaction comprises all of the messages that are exchanged, including the first request from the UAC to the UAS and the

final response from the UAS to the UAC. If a request is INVITE, the SIP transaction can also include an ACK to the response.

**site:** (1) A group of related Web pages that is hosted by a server on the World Wide Web or an intranet. Each Web site has its own entry points, metadata, administration settings, and workflows. Also referred to as Web site.

(2) A group of related pages and data within a SharePoint site collection. The structure and content of a site is based on a site definition. Also referred to as SharePoint site and Web site.

**site certification:** The process of confirming that a site is being used.

**site collection:** A set of Web sites that are in the same **content database**, have the same owner, and share administration settings. A site collection can be identified by a GUID or the URL of the top-level site for the site collection. Each site collection contains a top-level site, can contain one or more subsites, and can have a shared navigational structure.

**site collection administrator:** A user who has administrative permissions for a site collection.

**site collection flag:** A 4-byte unsigned integer bit mask that specifies the properties that are global to a site collection. One or more values can be set for this bit mask.

**site collection identifier:** A GUID that identifies a site collection. In stored procedures, the identifier is typically "@SiteId" or "@WebSiteId". In databases, the identifier is typically "SiteId/tp_SiteId".

**site collection quota:** An option for a site collection that enables administrators to set levels for maximum storage allowed, maximum number of users allowed, and warnings that are associated with the maximum levels.

**site column:** A field that can be associated with a content type or list within a site or site collection.

**site content type:** A named and uniquely identifiable collection of settings and fields that store metadata for lists within individual sites.

**site definition:** A family of site definition configurations. Each site definition specifies a name and contains a list of associated site definition configurations.

**site definition configuration:** An XML-based definition of lists, features, modules, and other data that collectively define a type of SharePoint site. Site definition configurations are stored in the ONET.xml file.

**site definition version:** A zero-based integer that indicates the version number of a site definition. It is suggested that the version number be increased each time a site definition is updated.

**site description:** A description of a site as it appears to users.

**site hop:** The process of traversing from one Web site to another during a crawl. See also **page hop**.

**site identifier:** A GUID that is used to identify a site in a **site collection**.

**site membership:** The status of being a member of a site and having a defined set of user rights for accessing or managing content on that site.

**site property flag:** A 4-byte, unsigned integer bit mask that is used to track property flags that were applied to a site, as described in [MS-WSSFO2] (SharePoint Foundation 2010) and [MS-WSSFO] (Windows SharePoint Services 3.0).

**site scope:** A type of search scope that can be added to a query to limit query results to a specific site collection or site.

**site solution:** A deployable, reusable package that contains a set of features, site definitions, and assemblies that apply to sites, and can be enabled or disabled individually.

**site subscription:** A logical grouping of site collections that share a common set of features and service data.

**site subscription identifier:** A GUID that is used to identify a site subscription.

**site template:** An XML-based definition of site settings, including formatting, lists, views, and elements such as text, graphics, page layout, and styles. Site templates are stored in .stp files in the content database.

**site title:** A title of a site as it appears to users.

**site-collection relative URL:** A URL that is relative to the site collection that contains a resource, and does not begin with a leading slash (/).

**site-relative URL:** A URL that is relative to the site that contains a resource and does not begin with a leading slash (/).

**slice:** A subset of the data in a cube. It is specified by limiting one or more dimensions based on members of those dimensions.

**slicer:** A mechanism that is used to filter data in one or more PivotTable® reports or cube functions.

**slicer axis:** An axis that corresponds to a WHERE clause in a multidimensional expression (MDX) query.

**slide:** A frame that contains text, shapes, pictures, or other content. A slide is a digital equivalent to a traditional film slide.

**slide layout:** An organizational scheme, such as Title Only or Comparison, for content on a presentation slide.

**Slide Library:** A type of a document library that is optimized for storing and reusing presentation slides that conform to the format described in [ISO/IEC-29500:2008].

**slide show:** A delivery of a sequence of presentation slides, typically to an audience.

**slide show broadcast:** A delivery of a sequence of presentation slides, typically to an audience, as a single session between a protocol server and one or more protocol clients.

**smart document:** A file that is programmed to assist the user as the user creates or updates the document. Several types of files, such as forms and templates, can also function as smart documents.

**smart tag:** A feature that adds the ability to recognize and label specific data types, such as people's names, within a document and displays an action button that enables users to perform common tasks for that data type.

**smart tag actions button:** A user interface control that displays a menu of actions that are associated with a specific smart tag.

**smart tag indicator:** A triangular symbol that appears in the bottom right corner of a cell and indicates that the cell contains a smart tag.

**smart tag recognizer:** An add-in that can interpret a specific type of smart tag, such as an address or a financial symbol, in a document and display an action button that enables users to perform common tasks for that data type.

**SmartArt:** A type of graphical element, such as a diagram or image, that automatically positions and combines images with text to produce a well-formatted and well-designed graphic.

**snapshot:** A copy of a workbook that contains only values and formatting. It does not contain any formulas or data connections.

**SOAP (Simple Object Access Protocol):** An XML-based protocol for exchanging structured data and type information, as described in [SOAP1.1].

**SOAP action:** A parameter that can be used to specify a URI that identifies the intent of a SOAP message, as described in [RFC3902].

**SOAP body:** A collection of zero or more elements in a SOAP message, as described in [SOAP1.1].

**SOAP envelope:** The outermost element of a SOAP message, as described in [SOAP1.1].

**SOAP fault:** A collection of elements in a SOAP message that identify the code and cause of an error, as described in [SOAP1.1].

**SOAP fault code:** An element within a SOAP message that identifies the code for an error, as described in [SOAP1.1].

**SOAP fault detail:** An element within a SOAP message that describes the cause of an error, as described in [SOAP1.1].

**SOAP header:** A collection of elements in a SOAP message, as described in [SOAP1.1]. The SOAP header allows additional information to be sent with a SOAP request.

**SOAP header block:** An element that is used to delimit data that logically constitutes a single computational unit within a SOAP message header, as described in [SOAP1.1]. The type of a SOAP header block is identified by the expanded name of the header block element.

**SOAP message:** The data encapsulated in a SOAP envelope that flows back and forth between a protocol client and a Web service, as described in [SOAP1.1].

**SOAP MustUnderstand attribute:** An attribute in a SOAP message that is used to indicate whether the processing of a SOAP header block is mandatory, as described in [SOAP1.1].

**SOAP node:** An element in a SOAP message that identifies the node on a SOAP message path that causes a fault to occur, as described in [SOAP1.1].

**SOAP operation:** An action that can be performed by a SOAP service, as described in [SOAP1.1].

**social comment:** A user-defined string that represents a user's remarks about a Web page or item on a SharePoint site or the Internet. Individual users create these comments and, by default, share them with other users.

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**social data:** A collection of ratings, tags, and comments about Web pages and items on a SharePoint site or the Internet. Individual users create this data and, by default, share it with other users.

**social networking:** The use of Web sites and services that provide enhanced information and interaction capabilities with regard to people and resources.

**social rating:** A user-defined value that indicates the perceived quality of a Web page or item on a SharePoint site or the Internet. Individual users create these ratings and, by default, share them with other users.

**social tag:** A user-defined keyword and hyperlink to a Web page or item on a SharePoint site or the Internet. Individual users create these tags and, by default, share them with other users.

**SOCKS proxy:** A network device that routes network packets between protocol clients and protocol servers by using the SOCKS protocol and the proxy server features that are described in [RFC1928].

**solution gallery:** A **gallery (1)** that is used to store solution packages.

**solution package:** A compressed file that can be deployed to a server farm or a site. It can contain assemblies, resource files, site and feature definitions, templates, code access security policies, and Web Parts. Solution packages have a .wsp file name extension.

**sort:** A process that arranges cells in ascending or descending order, based on cell content.

**sort condition:** A condition that determines how to sort cells in a range.

**sort order:** (1) A set of rules in a search query that defines the order of relevant results. Each rule consists of a managed property, such as modified date or size, and a direction for order, such as ascending or descending. Multiple rules are applied sequentially.

(2) A specific arrangement of cells that is based on cell content. The order can be ascending or descending.

**source data:** The data that is used as the basis for charts, PivotTable® reports, and other data visualization features.

**source term:** A specific instance of a **term**, in a specific term set, that is used to define permissions for the term.

**sparkline:** A miniature chart that can be inserted into text or embedded in a cell on a worksheet to illustrate highs, lows, and trends in data.

**SpecificFinder:** A type of **MethodInstance** that can be called to return a specific EntityInstance of a specific Entity given its EntityInstanceId. SpecificFinder input is defined and ordered by the Identifiers that are associated with the Entity that is associated with the Method that is associated with the SpecificFinder.

**spell tuning:** An entity of a search service application that is used to align spelling checker dictionaries with the content in a search index.

**split pane:** A pane that consists of two or more discrete areas of a window. Each area displays content and scrolls independently from other areas of the window. See also **frozen panes**.

**SplitButtonMRUPopup control:** A type of SplitButtonPopup control whose icon changes to reflect the command that the user most recently selected from the menu that is displayed by that button.

**SplitButtonPopup control:** A type of Button control that performs an action when clicked, and can also display a menu of related commands when the user clicks a drop-down arrow that appears on the button.

**SplitDropDown control:** A type of Button control that performs a default action when clicked, and can also expand to display a list of other possible actions when the user clicks a drop-down arrow that appears on the button.

**SQL (Structured Query Language):** A database query and programming language that is widely used for accessing, querying, updating, and managing data in relational database systems.

**SQL authentication:** One of two mechanisms for validating attempts to connect to instances of SQL Server™. In SQL authentication, users specify a SQL Server login name and password when they connect. The SQL Server instance ensures that the login name and password combination are valid before permitting the connection to succeed.

**SQL collation name:** A string that specifies the collation name for a SQL Server™ collation.

**SQL statement:** A complete phrase in SQL that begins with a keyword and completely describes an action to be taken on data.

**sRGB:** A standard color space that enables various devices, including cameras, scanners, displays, and printers, to produce colors that are reasonably identical, as described in [IEC-RGB].

**SsoTicketFilter:** A **FilterDescriptor** type that is used in conjunction with a single sign-on (SSO) system to transmit an SSO ticket to a line-of-business (LOB) system.

**Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML):** The international standard for organizing and tagging elements and data in a document. SGML itself does not define any specific formatting; rather, it defines the rules for tagging elements. Tags can then be interpreted to format elements in different ways.

**start address:** A URL that identifies a point at which to start a crawl. Administrators specify start addresses when they create or edit a content source.

**start URI:** A URI that identifies a point at which to start a crawl.

**startup directory:** The directory from which an application opens data files when the application starts.

**state changing:** A type of operation that changes the state of a session.

**static analysis:** The process of examining the source or object code of an application without executing the code. Typically, the analysis is designed to detect errors.

**static page:** A Web page that is prepared before a request is received for it and is sent to the protocol client upon request. A static page neither takes nor requires any special processing when it is requested.

**static rank:** The component of a rank that does not depend on a search query. It represents the perceived importance of an item and can be related to the origin of the item, and relationships between the item and other items or business rules that are defined in the search application. See also **dynamic rank**.

**Status-Code:** A 3-digit integer result code in an HTTP response message, as described in [RFC2616].

**Status-Line:** The first line of an HTTP response message, as described in [RFC2616].

**stemming:** A type of query expansion that factors relationships between words by reducing inflected words to their stem form or expanding stems to their inflected forms. For example, the words "swimming" and "swam" can be associated with the stem "swim."

**stemming by expansion:** A process that is used to index a word in an item, both as it appears in the item and with all grammatical variants of that word, at the same index position in a search index.

**stemming by reduction:** A process that is used to index a word in an item, both as it appears in the item and with the grammatical base form of that word, at the same index position in a search index.

**stock chart:** A custom chart type that is designed to display stock market data on multiple series; for example, high, low, close, and volume.

**stop word:** A language-specific token that is not indexed and is ignored in a query. It typically has low semantic content and is used only for grammatical purposes, for example "a" and "and" in the English language.

**stop-word threshold:** The maximum number of items that can be evaluated and ranked for a specified query term. See also **drilling**.

**storage:** An element of a compound file that is a unit of containment for one or more storages and streams, analogous to directories in a file system, as described in [MS-CFB].

**storage cell:** The smallest unit of storage for the content of a file. Each storage cell can be manipulated independently by a protocol client.

**stored procedure:** A precompiled collection of SQL statements and, optionally, control-of-flow statements that are stored under a name and processed as a unit. They are stored in a SQL database and can be run with one call from an application. Stored procedures return an integer return code and can additionally return one or more result sets. Also referred to as sproc.

**store-relative form:** See **store-relative URL**.

**store-relative URL:** A URL that consists only of a **path segment** and does not include the leading and trailing slash.

**stream:** (1) An element of a compound file, as described in [MS-CFB]. A stream contains a sequence of bytes that can be read from or written to by an application, and they can exist only in storages.

(2) A flow of data from one host to another host, or the data that flows between two hosts.

**stream cipher:** A cryptographic algorithm that transforms plaintext bits into cipher text one bit or byte at a time. When the process is reversed, cipher text is transformed into plaintext one bit or byte at a time. See also **block cipher**.

**StreamAccessor:** A type of **MethodInstance** that can be called to retrieve a Field (4) of an EntityInstance in the form of a data stream of bytes.

**strikethrough formatting:** A formatting option in which characters are crossed out by horizontal line.

**string SID:** A string that represents a security identifier (SID), as described in [MS-DTYP].

**stripe:** An integer that is used to indicate the number of files to which data is distributed.

**stripe band:** One or more adjacent columns or rows that are in a table and have the same stripe formatting.

**stroke:** A single, continuous motion of the hand while drawing a character in some East Asian alphabets. An individual character can contain one or more strokes. Stroke count is used by some sorting methods.

**stroke order:** A sort order that arranges items in a sort range according to the number of strokes that is used to write each glyph. Stroke order is used when sorting text that is written in some East Asian languages.

**strong name:** A name that consists of the simple text name, version number, and culture information of an assembly, strengthened by a public key and a digital signature that is generated over the assembly.

**style:** A set of formatting options that is applied to text, tables, charts, and other objects in a document.

**subdomain:** A DNS domain that is located directly beneath another domain name, referred to as the parent domain, in a namespace tree. For example, example.microsoft.com is a subdomain of the microsoft.com domain.

**submit:** The process of sending data to an external data source such as a Web service, database, Internet message, or SharePoint site.

**SUBSCRIBE:** A **Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)** method that is used to request asynchronous notification of an event or a set of events at a later time.

**subscriber:** A **Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)** client that is making a SUBSCRIBE request.

**subscription:** The result of a SUBSCRIBE request from a **Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)** element.

**subsite:** A complete Web site that is stored in a named subdirectory of another Web site. The parent Web site can be the top-level site of a site collection or another subsite. Also referred to as subweb.

**substring search:** An item and query processing operation that can be applied to text that is considered difficult to tokenize based on word dictionaries or grammatical rules.

**substring tokenization:** A process that is used to parse text into n-grams of UTF-8 characters before it is indexed. The process can be applied to text in an item or to query text.

**subtotal row:** A row that uses a summary or subtotal function to display the total of detail items in a PivotTable® field.

**summary:** The orientation of **outline expand** and **outline collapse** symbols in relation to the data that is outlined.

**summary class:** A set of document summaries that are associated with an item in a search index.

**Super P-frame (SP-frame):** A special P-frame that uses the previous cached frame instead of the previous P-frame or I-frame as a reference frame.

**surface chart:** A chart that shows a three-dimensional surface that connects a set of data points. It can be used to determine the optimum combination between two sets of data.

**survey list:** A list that is preconfigured and optimized for conducting surveys and compiling survey results into graphical views.

**survivable mode:** A mode that enables a protocol client to access basic voice services if some server or network resources are unavailable.

**symbol file:** A file that contains information about an executable image, including the names and addresses of functions and variables.

**Synchronization Source (SSRC):** A 32-bit identifier that uniquely identifies a media **stream (2)** in a **Real-Time Transport Protocol (RTP)** session. An SSRC value is part of an **RTP packet** header, as described in [RFC3550].

**synthetic context catalog:** See **context catalog**.

**system alert:** An alert notification that is sent by a protocol server to the user to whom a task or issue is assigned.

**system palette:** An itemization of all of the colors that can be displayed by the operating system for a device.

**SystemID:** A binary identifier that is used to uniquely identify a **security principal (2)**. For Windows® integrated authentication, it is a security identifier (SID). For an ASP.NET Forms Authentication provider, it is the binary representation that is derived from a combination of the provider name and the user login name.

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# 21 T

**table:** A **list (2)** that is defined in a workbook.

**table header:** The top row of a table, where the column names are displayed.

**target:** An actor to which a task is assigned.

**target application:** A logical entity that represents a software system for which credentials are maintained. It consists of metadata including the number and type of credentials that are required by the software system and a set of claims (2) that identify the administrators who can update, read, and delete the entity.

**target application field:** A name of a credential field and its associated credential type.

**target instance:** A mechanism that maps a specific job instance to a specific resource. It is used to determine which resources have been processed by a job instance.

**task:** (1) An act to be executed by all query servers, and any requisite information for those query servers to execute that act correctly.

(2) A component of an action that defines the work that actors need to do within a workflow system. An action can have zero or more tasks that are each assigned to different targets. There is a one-to-one correlation between tasks and targets.

**TCP/IP:** A set of networking protocols that is widely used on the Internet and provides communications across interconnected networks of computers with diverse hardware architectures and various operating systems. It includes standards for how computers communicate and conventions for connecting networks and routing traffic.

**telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD):** A device that enables the transmission of typed messages over phone lines. These devices typically include keyboards for typing messages to send and printers to receive messages from one device to another.

**telespace:** See **shared space**.

**template:** A file that contains pre-defined formatting including layout, text and graphics. It serves as the basis for new documents that have a similar look or purpose. See also **form template** (Microsoft® InfoPath®) and **site template** (SharePoint® Products and Technologies).

**template part:** A portion of an InfoPath form template that can be saved for reuse in multiple form templates. A template part typically consists of controls and a data source, and can also include features such as data connections, data validation, and rules.

**tenant:** A protocol client or protocol server that consumes a partition in a shared service database.

**term:** A concept or an idea that is stored and can be used as metadata.

**term frequency:** An integer that indicates the number of times that a query term occurs in an item.

**term label:** A string that is used as the display value for a term. Each term label is associated with a specific language.

**term set:** A collection of terms that are arranged into and stored as a hierarchy or a flat list.

**term set group:** A collection of term sets.

**term store:** A database in which managed metadata is stored in the form of term sets and terms.

**text box story:** An element that contains a set of text that is associated with one or more shapes.

**text payload:** A vendor-defined string that can be used by a work item process during the execution of a work item.

**text run:** A string of characters that represent a discrete section of text with the same formatting properties.

**texture:** A formatting effect that applies a textured appearance to a cell or object.

**theme:** A set of unified design elements, such as colors, fonts, graphics, and styles, that define the appearance of a Web site or document.

**thicket:** A means of storing a complex HTML document with its related files. It consists of a thicket main file and a hidden thicket folder that contains a thicket manifest and a set of thicket supporting files that, together, store the referenced content of the document.

**thicket main file:** The core file of a complex HTML document. It references contained elements such as graphics, pictures, or other media that are stored as thicket supporting files in a thicket folder. The thicket main file is the target that is used by a protocol client to access the content of the document.

**thicket manifest:** An XML file that contains a list of the set of thicket supporting files that, together, store the referenced content of a thicket main file. By convention, it is named filelist.xml and it resides in the thicket folder.

**throttle configuration setting:** A set of configuration information that supports algorithms that are implementation-specific and enforce time and space limits when executing operations against a **line-of-business (LOB) system**. Examples are: limiting the number of concurrent operations against the LOB system, stopping an operation after a specific amount of time, and rejecting operations that read or write more than a specific quantity of data.

**throttled fetch:** A method of data retrieval that limits the number of requests that can be made on a system.

**thumbnail:** A miniature version of an image that is typically used to browse multiple images quickly.

**tick mark:** A small line of measurement, similar to a division line on a ruler, that intersects an axis in a chart.

**TIFF:** A high-resolution, tag-based graphics format. TIFF is used for the universal interchange of digital graphics.

**time hierarchy:** A specialized Online Analytical Processing (OLAP) hierarchy that can be organized into lower and higher levels of detail, such as Year, Quarter, Month, and Day.

**time node:** A record or parent node that stores the information that is necessary to cause a time- or action-based effect to occur. Each time node has a corresponding object to which an effect is applied. It can be used randomly, simultaneously, or sequentially, and it can be used

to specify certain time-based effects between objects that are being animated. Effects include visual and media behaviors.

**time stamp authority:** A service acknowledging that a datum existed before a specific time. The service is typically a trusted third party.

**time zone:** A geographical area that observes the same local time. The local time has a positive, zero, or negative offset from Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). The offset can be different during standard time and daylight saving time.

**time zone bias:** The positive, zero, or negative offset in minutes from Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). For example, Middle European Time (MET, GMT+01:00) has a time zone bias of "-60" because it is one hour ahead of UTC. Pacific Standard Time (PST, GMT-08:00) has a time zone bias of "+480" because it is eight hours behind UTC.

**time zone daylight bias:** The positive, zero, or negative offset in minutes that is added to the time zone bias during daylight saving time. For example, daylight saving time advances the clock by one hour. The time zone daylight bias is set to "-60".

**time zone daylight date:** The date and time when the change from standard time to daylight saving time occurs.

**time zone standard bias:** A positive, zero, or negative offset in minutes that is added to the time zone bias outside daylight saving time.

**time zone standard date:** The date and time when the change from daylight saving time to standard time occurs.

**timer job:** A built-in SharePoint object that can perform various tasks within the environment on a scheduled or one-time event basis.

**timer service:** A service that runs on every protocol client and is used to run timer jobs.

**timestamp:** A condition of a digital signature that indicates whether the signature was created with a valid certificate that has expired or was created with a certificate that had expired already. If the certificate expired after the signature was created, the signature can be trusted. If it expired before the signature was created, it cannot be trusted.

**TimeStampFilter:** A **FilterDescriptor** type that is used when querying a line-of-business (LOB) system. Its value can be a timestamp that specifies the earliest update to return, if the LOB system can return data that was updated after a specified time.

**title master slide:** A slide that defines the formatting and content that can be used by presentation slides that have a title slide layout. If a slide uses formatting and content from a title master slide, it is referred to as following a title master slide.

**token:** A word in an item or a search query that translates into a meaningful word or number in written text. A token is the smallest textual unit that can be matched in a search query. Examples include "cat", "AB14", or "42".

**token ordinal number:** An integer that defines the value of a token identifier for a token in a file page, relative to the value of the token identifier for the first token in the same file page. For example, the token ordinal number for the first token in a file page is "1". The token ordinal number for the second token in a file page is "2", and so forth.

**tokenization:** A process that parses query text into individual sequences of characters, which are referred to as tokens. Each sequence of characters is treated as a single query term.

**tool:** An application that is located within a **shared space** and contains engines for synchronizing data.

**toolbar:** A row, column, or block of controls that represent tasks or commands within an application. A toolbar can be either a menu toolbar, which provides access to menu commands, or a basic toolbar, which contains buttons that provide shortcuts to tasks that are frequently accessed from menus.

**toolbar control:** An object that appears on a toolbar and enables user interaction or input, typically to initiate an action, display information, or set values.

**toolbar control identifier (TCID):** An integer that identifies a specific control on a toolbar.

**toolbar delta:** A file component that stores a modification that a user made to a built-in toolbar. Stored modifications include adding, changing, or removing a control from a built-in toolbar.

**toolbar view:** A visual state of a toolbar that depends on the current state of the application. Valid toolbar views are docked, floating, and not visible.

**ToolTip:** A small pop-up window that provides brief context-sensitive help when users point to an item. Also referred to as ScreenTip.

**top N filter:** A filter that matches the top or bottom N items or N% of items in a specified column.

**top N filter by count:** A type of top N filter that matches the N largest numerical values or the N newest time and date values.

**top N filter by percent:** A type of top N filter that matches the N percent largest numerical values or the N percent newest time and date values.

**top N filter by sum:** A type of top N filter that matches the largest numerical values or the newest time and date values whose sum is equal to or greater than N.

**top-level site:** The first site in a site collection. All other sites within a site collection are child sites of the top-level site. The URL of the top-level site is also the URL of the site collection.

**total row:** A row in a **list (2)** or table that provides a selection of aggregate functions that are useful for working with numerical data.

**transaction:** (1) An object that stores the state and metadata for an item during a crawl.

   (2) A single unit of work. If a transaction is successful, all data modifications that were made during the transaction are committed and become a permanent part of the database. If a transaction encounters an error and is canceled or rolled back, all data modifications are erased.

**transaction application lock:** A mechanism that prevents users from changing a **site (2)** for a specified amount of time because one or more operations are being performed on fields that have relationships with other fields.

**transaction identifier:** A 16-byte identifier that encapsulates an operation on an object.

**transfer protocol:** A protocol that governs the transfer of files, Internet messages, and Web pages between networked computers. On the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) Basic Reference Model, these are application layer protocols. Examples of transfer protocols are Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP), Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP), and File Transfer Protocol (FTP).

**transform:** An operation that is performed on data to change it from one form to another. Two examples of transforms are compression and encryption.

**transition formula entry:** A worksheet option that enables users to enter formulas that use IBM Lotus 1-2-3 syntax.

**transition formula evaluation:** A setting that enables formulas in a worksheet to be calculated in a manner that is consistent with IBM Lotus 1-2-3.

**transport address:** A 3-tuple that consists of a port, an IPv4 address, and a transport protocol of User Datagram Protocol (UDP) or Transmission Control Protocol (TCP).

**Transport Layer Security (TLS):** A protocol that provides a method to help client and server applications communicate more securely, as described in [RFC4346].

**Traversal Using Relay NAT (TURN):** A protocol that is used to allocate a public IP address and port on a globally reachable server for the purpose of relaying media from one **endpoint (5)** to another **endpoint (5)**.

**trendline:** A line that is added to a chart to show the trend of multiple data points in a series. A trendline is used to facilitate regression analysis.

**trusted authentication:** A mechanism that enables a user account or a process account to be used to perform operations on behalf of the current user.

**trusted location:** (1) A directory with properties that indicate how an application processes documents.

(2) A directory from which files can be opened without being checked by the security features of a Microsoft® Office application.

**trusted subsystem:** A method of communication in which two-way trust is established between two server components. Each server component communicates with the other component by using an account that is authorized to perform privileged actions such as retrieving files and settings.

**T-SQL (Transact-Structured Query Language):** A language that contains the commands that are used to manage instances of Microsoft® SQL Server™, create and manage all objects in an instance of SQL Server, and to insert, retrieve, modify, and delete all data in SQL Server tables. Transact-SQL is an extension of the language that is defined in the SQL standards that are published by the International Standards Organization (ISO) and the American National Standards Institute (ANSI).

**tuple:** An ordered collection of members from different dimensions. A single member is a special case of a tuple; it can be used as an expression.

**TURN candidate:** A **candidate** whose transport addresses are TURN-derived transport addresses. See also **Traversal Using Relay NAT (TURN)**.

**TURN client:** An **endpoint (5)** that generates Traversal Using Relay NAT (TURN) request messages. See also **Traversal Using Relay NAT (TURN)**.

**TURN server:** An **endpoint (5)** that receives Traversal Using Relay NAT (TURN) request messages and sends TURN response messages. The protocol server acts as a data relay, receiving data on the public address that is allocated to a protocol client and forwarding that data to the client. See also **Traversal Using Relay NAT (TURN)**.

**twiddled type library:** A modified automation type library in which all controls are marked as extensible. A twiddled type library is generated automatically by the Visual Basic Editor when a user adds one or more controls to a document.

**twip:** A unit of measurement that is used in typesetting and desktop publishing. It equals one-twentieth of a printer's point, or 1/1440 of an inch.

**two-variable data table:** A data table that consists of two input cells, a row input cell and a column input cell.

**two-way synonym:** A search setting for a **keyword** that is used to return items that contain either the keyword or the specified synonym. Query text that contains only the synonym also returns items that contain the keyword. See also **one-way synonym**.

**type information:** A collection of information that describes the characteristics and capabilities of an object, including the properties, events, and methods for the object.

**type library:** A binary file that describes the methods, properties, and data structure of a component.

**TypeDescriptor:** A type of **MetadataObject** that describes a subset of the structure of a Parameter of a Method of the native API of a line-of-business (LOB) system. A TypeDescriptor can contain TypeDescriptors to form hierarchies that describe Parameters representing complex types, where the leaf TypeDescriptors describe simple or primitive types. A root TypeDescriptor, together with DefaultValues for leaf TypeDescriptors can be used to instantiate an instance of a Parameter value to send to a LOB system to execute a Method.

**TypeReflector:** A unit of business logic that converts data structures between the type system of the protocol client and the native type system of a line-of-business (LOB) system.

# 22 U

**UI culture:** The language that is used to display strings and graphical elements in a user interface.

**unauthenticated user:** A user who has not received a **Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)** 200 OK response from a protocol server during registration. With the exception of federated users, all users are unauthenticated initially and are authenticated only after providing the appropriate credentials to the server.

**unbind:** The process of disconnecting a control from a field or group in a data source. If a control is not bound to a field or group in a data source, data that is entered into that control is not saved.

**UNC volume:** A storage device that is accessible by network protocols and addressed in the standard Universal Naming Convention format, for example, "\\Server Name\Share Name".

**uncustomized:** A condition of a document whose content is stored in a location other than the content database. If a document is ghosted, the front-end Web server determines the location of the content by using the SetupPath value for the document. Also referred to as ghosted.

**unghosted:** (1) See **customized (1)**.

  (2) See **customized (2)**.

**Unicode Basic Multilingual Plane:** A code point plane that contains all of the characters from "0x0000" through "0xffff".

**Unified Modeling Language (UML):** A language that can be used to specify, build, and document software and other systems, such as business models.

**Universal Data Connection (.udc, .udcx) file:** An XML file that has a .udc or .udcx file name extension that contains user credentials and other authentication information that is used to connect to a data source.

**Universal Description, Discovery, and Integration (UDDI):** A specification for publishing and locating information about Web services. It defines a standards-based way to store and retrieve information about services, service providers, binding information, and technical interface definitions, all classified by using a set of standard or custom classification schemes.

**Universal Input Method (UIM):** An application or service that provides multilingual support and delivers text services such as keyboard processors, handwriting recognition, and speech recognition

**Updater:** A type of **MethodInstance** that can be called to update an EntityInstance identified by a specified EntityInstanceId. The set of Fields (4) that is required to update the EntityInstance is referred to as the Updater View.

**up-down bar:** A vertical bar that highlights the difference between data points in a line chart that contains more than one data series.

**URI (Uniform Resource Identifier):** A sequence of characters that identifies an abstract or physical resource, as described in [RFC3986].

**URI fragment:** The portion of a URI that allows indirect identification of a secondary resource by reference to a primary resource and additional identifying information, as described in

[RFC3986]. A fragment component is indicated by a number sign (#) and is terminated by the end of the URI.

**URI query:** The portion of a URI that, in conjunction with the data in the path component, identifies a resource within the scope of a URI's scheme and naming authority, if any, as described in [RFC3986]. A query component is indicated by the first question mark (?) character and is terminated by a number sign (#) or the end of the URI.

**URI scheme:** The portion of a URI that refers to a specification for assigning identifiers within the URI, as described in [RFC3986].

**URL (Uniform Resource Locator):** A string of characters in a standardized format that identifies a document or resource on the Internet.

**URL encode:** The process of encoding characters that have reserved meanings for URLs, as described in [RFC1738].

**URL space:** A list of URLs that contains information about the links from each URL to other URLs.

**URL zone:** A specific base URL that can be used to access a resource within a **Web application**. A Web application can have multiple URL zones.

**URN (Uniform Resource Name):** A string that identifies a persistent Internet resource, as described in [RFC2141]. A URN can provide a mechanism for locating and retrieving a schema file that defines a specific namespace. Although a URL can provide similar functionality, a URN can refer to more than one URL and is not location-dependent.

**usage data:** Information about the use of a site. It enables an administrator to determine how people access and use a site.

**user account directory path:** A string representation of the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) distinguished name for an AD DS container. It defines a set of users, as described in [RFC4514].

**user activity status:** A "1" (one) or "0" (zero) indicator that indicates whether a user is active. If a user modifies a list item, "1" indicates that the user is active. If a user never modifies a list item, "0" indicates that the user is inactive.

**user agent client (UAC):** A logical entity that creates a new request, and then uses the client transaction state machinery to send it. The role of UAC lasts only for the duration of that transaction. If a process initiates a request, it acts as a UAC for that transaction. If a process receives a request later, it assumes the role of a user agent server (UAS) for that transaction.

**user agent server (UAS):** A logical entity that generates a response to a **Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)** request. The response either accepts, rejects, or redirects the request. The role of the UAS lasts only for the duration of that transaction. If a process responds to a request, it acts as a UAS for that transaction. If it initiates a request later, it assumes the role of a user agent client (UAC) for that transaction.

**user code:** Managed code that can be uploaded to a site by a site collection administrator, without approval from the server farm administrator. It cannot access code or data on other site collections.

**user display name:** A **user profile** property that contains the preferred name of a user. See also **display name**.

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**user form template:** A browser-enabled form template that has been published by using InfoPath 2010 or Office InfoPath 2007 and does not need to be uploaded by an administrator to a protocol server that is running InfoPath Forms Services.

**user identifier:** An integer that uniquely identifies a **security principal (2)** as distinct from all other security principals (2) and site groups within the same site collection.

**user information list:** A list that contains items, each of which represents a **security principal (2)** in a site collection. Each site collection has only one such list and it resides in the top-level site of the site collection.

**user interface (UI) version:** A single 4-byte integer that stores the version number that appears as a document version number in the user interface. The lower 9 bits correspond to the minor version number of the displayed version. The remaining 23 bits correspond to the major version number of the displayed version. See also **displayed version**.

**user name:** A unique name that identifies a specific user account. The user name of an account is unique among the other group names and user names within its own domain or workgroup.

**user profile:** A collection of properties that pertain to a specific person or entity within a portal site.

**user profile change entry log:** A repository that logs all of the changes that occur in a user profile.

**user profile change event:** An event that occurs when a property of a user profile is changed.

**user profile import:** The process of importing records from a directory service to a user profile store.

**user profile privacy policy:** A set of rules that governs all interactions with user profiles.

**user profile record identifier:** An integer that uniquely identifies a user profile record.

**User Profile Service:** A data source that stores, provides, and applies information about users.

**user profile store:** A database that stores information about each user profile.

**user security filter:** A string that describes the logic to be used when limiting the results of a search query to only those items that a user can access.

**user store:** A repository that contains a logical grouping of users, user groups, and permissions for a system.

**user store identifier:** A three-character, alphanumeric string that uniquely identifies a user store.

**user-agent string:** A string that identifies the protocol client that is initiating a request, as described in [RFC2616].

**UserContextFilter:** A **FilterDescriptor** type that is used when querying a line-of-business (LOB) system. Its value can be set automatically by a protocol client to the identity of the user who is calling the LOB system. This value can then be used by the LOB system to authorize and filter the results that are returned.

**UserCultureFilter:** A **FilterDescriptor** type that is used when querying a line-of-business (LOB) system. Its value specifies the locale that is used by the application initiating the call.

**user-defined function (UDF):** A function that is coded in a VBA module, macro sheet, add-in, or XLL (Excel Linked Library). A UDF can be used in formulas to return values to a worksheet, similar to built-in functions.

**UsernameCredentialFilter:** A **FilterDescriptor** type that is used when querying a line-of-business (LOB) system and can hold the user name of an account that is defined in that system. When used in conjunction with PasswordCredentialFilter, the LOB system can use its value to restrict access to data.

**UserProfileFilter:** A **FilterDescriptor** type that is used when querying a line-of-business (LOB) system and whose value can be obtained by examining the current user's profile. The LOB system can use its value to filter the results that are returned.

# 23 V

**variant type:** (1) A data type that can represent any other data type, such as integer, floating-point, single- and double-precision, and object, except fixed-length string type.

(2) An unsigned 16-bit integer that indicates the data type of a variant, as described in [MS-OAUT].

**VBA:** See **Visual Basic for Applications (VBA)**.

**VBA environment:** An execution context that can host multiple VBA projects simultaneously and can be used to run those projects and source code, and track code dependencies.

**VBA host application:** An application that supports a VBA interpreter and can therefore run macros that are written in the VBA language.

**VBA identifier:** A VBA language token that is used to identify the name of an entity, such as a class, module, project, property, field, or variable.

**VBA project:** A collection of the modules, class modules, and user forms that are needed to create an application. Modules, class modules, and user forms can be imported into and exported from a project.

**VBA recording:** A VBA macro that captures and stores the keystrokes and actions a user performs in the user interface of an application.

**vCard:** A format for storing and exchanging electronic business cards, as described in [RFC2426].

**vector clock:** An integer or long value that is used to detect the order in which messages are sent over a connection.

**vector configuration property:** A **configuration property** that has multiple values.

**Vector Markup Language (VML):** A system of marking up or tagging two-dimensional vector graphics for publication on the World Wide Web. VML graphics are scalable and editable, and typically require less disk space and less time to download.

**Venn diagram:** A type of diagram that is used to show areas of overlap between and among elements.

**version:** See **displayed version**, **historical version**, **major version**, and **minor version**.

**version control:** The establishment and maintenance of baselines for documents or list items, and the identification of changes to those baselines. Version control makes it possible to return to a previous baseline. See also **major version** and **minor version**.

**version stamp:** A monotonically increasing integer that serves as the version of a configuration object.

**vertical alignment:** A formatting setting that specifies how content is positioned within the vertical space of a cell, object, or page. Content can be aligned along the top or bottom edge, or distributed evenly across the vertical space.

**vertical indent:** An indent that is used in a cell to adjust cell content vertically.

**vertical text:** Text that is rendered vertically in a cell.

**video frame:** A single still image that is shown as part of a quick succession of images in a video.

**view:** See **form view** (Microsoft® InfoPath®), **list view** (SharePoint® Products and Technologies), or **View** (Microsoft Business Connectivity Services).

**View:** A set of Fields (4) of an **Entity**, or the schema of an Entity. An Entity can have several Views, each consisting of a different set of Fields, but all containing Identifier Fields. Views are associated with MethodInstances and define the shape of a MethodInstance's input or output.

**view flag:** A 4-byte integer bit mask that corresponds to the properties of a view.

**view form:** A form that is used to display the content of a list item.

**view identifier:** A GUID that is used to uniquely identify a view.

**view session:** A **session (2)** that is based on a workbook file and during which the file can be viewed by one or more users. Any changes to the file, such as sorting or filtering data, are not persisted to that file.

**ViewAccessor:** A type of **MethodInstance** that can be called to return a different View for a given EntityInstance of a specific Entity, without changing the EntityInstanceId of the EntityInstance.

**view-only mode:** A display mode in which data in a workbook can only be viewed, sorted, and filtered by users. Users cannot change any of the data in the workbook and any changes to the display of the data are not persisted to the workbook file.

**virtual directory:** An HTTP URL that represents the root of a location where content can be published administratively.

**virus scanner:** Software that is used to search for and remove computer viruses, worms, and Trojan horses.

**visible:** A condition of an object that allows it to be displayed in rendered output.

**Visual Basic for Applications (VBA):** A macro-based programming language that derives from Visual Basic and can be used to customize and extend an application. Unlike Visual Basic, VBA code and macros can be run only from within a host application that supports VBA.

**visual best bet:** A URL that specifies the address of an image and is assigned to a keyword by a site collection administrator as being relevant for that keyword. See also **best bet**.

**visual upgrade:** A feature that enables a protocol server to display an earlier version of a user interface to support backward compatibility with existing solutions.

**visualization:** The rendering and editing of a federated location by providing the properties, transformations, and sample data for the federation Web Part.

**VML:** See **Vector Markup Language (VML)**.

**volatile:** A condition of a formula in which the formula is calculated every time the workbook is calculated. This is unlike a non-volatile formula, which is calculated only when dependent values are changed.

**wall:** An extension of the background of a 3-D chart to create a three-dimensional effect. See also **floor**.

**watched cell:** A cell whose value is monitored in a separate window while formulas that are associated with the cell are calculated.

**watcher:** An entity that requests presence information about a **presentity** from a presence service.

**waveform (WAV):** A file format in which Windows® stores sounds as waveforms. Depending on the sampling frequency, whether the sound is monaural or stereo, and whether 8 or 16 bits are used for each sample, one minute of sound can occupy as little as 644 kilobytes or as much as 27 megabytes of storage. Waveform files have a .wav file name extension.

**Web analyzer:** An entity that is part of a search service application and is used to assess the relevancy of anchor text in an item.

**Web analyzer view:** A set of crawl collections that is subject to link analysis and anchor text aggregation. A crawl collection can be a member of more than one Web analyzer view.

**Web application:** (1) A container in a configuration database that stores administrative settings and entry-point URLs for site collections.

(2) A software application that uses HTTP as its core communication protocol and delivers information to the user by using Web-based languages such as HTML and XML.

**Web application identifier:** A GUID that identifies a Web application.

**Web bot:** See **bot**.

**Web control:** A server-side component that encapsulates user interface and related functionality.

**Web crawler:** A search component that traverses Web sites, downloads content from those sites, and submits that content for indexing.

**Web discussion:** A component and add-in that enables users to enter comments about documents and pages without modifying the actual content of those documents or pages.

**Web discussion comment:** An individual comment that is added to a Web discussion.

**Web log:** See **blog (1)**.

**Web Part:** A reusable component that contains or generates Web-based content such as XML, HTML, and scripting code. It has a standard property schema and displays that content in a cohesive unit on a Web page. See also **Web Parts Page**.

**Web Part cache:** A hash table of key/value pairs that is used to cache and locate internal information for Web Parts.

**Web Part chrome state:** The condition of a Web Part and the Web Part chrome surrounding it. Possible values are "0" (zero) for normal state or "1" (one) for minimized state.

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**Web Part connection:** An element in a Web Parts Page that defines a provider-consumer data relationship between two Web Parts. When a Web Parts Page is rendered, data provided by one Web Part can affect how and what is rendered by the other Web Part.

**Web Part identifier:** A GUID that identifies a Web Part.

**Web Part Page:** An ASP.NET Web page that includes Web Part controls that enable users to customize the page, such as specifying which information to display. Referred to as Web Parts Page in SharePoint Foundation 2010.

**Web Part property:** A configurable characteristic of a Web Part that determines the behavior of the Web Part.

**Web Part transformer:** An ASP.NET class that can be used to translate data between Web Parts that provide or consume data through different interfaces.

**Web Part type identifier:** A unique 16-byte value that is assigned to each Web Part type.

**Web Part zone:** A structured HTML section of a Web Parts Page that contains zero or more Web Parts and can be configured to control the organization and format of those Web Parts.

**Web Part zone identifier:** A string that identifies a Web Part zone on a Web Parts Page.

**Web Part zone index:** An integer that specifies the relative position of a Web Part in a Web Part zone. Web Parts are positioned from the smallest to the largest zone index. If two or more Web Parts have the same zone index they are positioned adjacent to each other in an undefined order.

**Web Parts Page:** An ASP.NET Web page that includes Web Part controls that enable users to customize the page, such as specifying which information to display. Referred to as Web Part Page in Windows SharePoint Services 3.0.

**Web query:** An external data connection that retrieves a table from a Web site and inserts table data into a workbook.

**Web server:** A server computer that hosts Web sites and responds to requests from applications.

**Web service:** A unit of application logic that provides data and services to other applications and can be called by using standard Internet transport protocols such as HTTP, Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP), or File Transfer Protocol (FTP). Web services can perform functions that range from simple requests to complicated business processes.

**Web service method:** A procedure that is exposed to Web service clients as an operation that can be called on the Web service. Also referred to as Web method.

**Web site:** (1) A group of related Web pages that is hosted by a server on the World Wide Web or an intranet. Each Web site has its own entry points, metadata, administration settings, and workflows. Also referred to as site.

(2) A group of related pages and data within a SharePoint site collection. The structure and content of a site is based on a site definition. Also referred to as SharePoint site and site.

**WebDAV (Web Distributed Authoring and Versioning Protocol):** The Web Distributed Authoring and Versioning Protocol, as described in [RFC2518] or [RFC4918].

**WebDAV client:** A computer that uses the WebDAV protocol, as described in [RFC2518] or [RFC4918], to retrieve data from a WebDAV server.

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**WebDAV server:** A computer that supports the WebDAV protocol, as described in [RFC2518] or [RFC4918], and responds to requests from WebDAV clients.

**Welcome page:** A page, such as default.aspx, that can be specified as the default redirect target when users browse to a URL without specifying a **leaf name**.

**white space:** A character that represents a blank space in typography and is not rendered on a screen.

**whitespace:** A character that can be found between words, including a space (" "), a carriage return in combination with a line feed (newline), and a tab character.

**wide list:** A list in the AllUserData table that has more than one row assigned to each item in the list.

**WildcardFilter:** A **FilterDescriptor** type that is used when querying a line-of-business (LOB) system. Its value represents a pattern of regular and wildcard characters that is matched against the value of a particular Field (4) of the set of EntityInstances. The LOB system returns only those EntityInstances whose Field values match the specified pattern.

**windowed solution resource usage log:** A collection of data that reports use of resources, such as memory and CPU, for a specified time period by code that was deployed to a server.

**Windows code page:** A table that relates the character codes (code point values) that are used by an application to keys on a keyboard or to characters on a display. This provides support for character sets and keyboard layouts for different countries or regions. Also referred to as character set or charset.

**Windows collation name:** A string identifier that follows the format of the T-SQL COLLATE clause.

**Windows GDI:** An application that processes graphical function calls from a Windows®-based application and passes those calls to the appropriate device driver, which performs the hardware-specific functions that generate output.

**Windows Metafile Format (WMF):** A vector graphics format for Windows®-compatible computers. Windows Metafile Format is used primarily as a clip-art format in word-processing documents.

**WMF:** See **Windows Metafile Format (WMF)**.

**word stacking:** A process that is used to index multiple grammatical variants of a word at the same index position and for the same item.

**Word97 compatibility mode:** An application mode that prevents users from applying formatting and other document features and settings that are not supported in Word 97 or earlier versions of Word.

**work item:** An object that represents an operation that is scheduled to run at or after a specific time.

**work item batch:** A set of work items that are retrieved and run.

**work item batch identifier:** A GUID that is used to identify a batch of work items in a back-end database server.

**work item identifier:** A GUID that identifies a work item.

**work item parent identifier:** A GUID that identifies the parent of the object being tracked by a work item.

**work item process:** A process that runs a work item.

**work item subtype:** A named definition that supplements a work item type and further specifies what a work item does.

**work item subtype identifier:** A GUID that is used to identify a work item subtype.

**work item type:** A named definition that indicates what a work item does.

**work item type identifier:** A GUID that is used to identify a work item type.

**workbook:** A container for a collection of sheets (1).

**workbook file:** A file that contains a byte stream representation of a workbook.

**workbook object:** An object that is associated with a workbook.

**workbook parameter:** A single cell that is designated to receive input from users.

**workbook stream:** See **stream (1)** and **document stream**.

**workflow:** (1) An automation of business processes that passes business documents and tasks automatically from one user to another for action, according to a defined sequence.

(2) A structured modular component that enables the automated movement of documents or items through a specific sequence of actions or tasks that are related to built-in or user-defined business processes.

**workflow association:** An association of a workflow template to a specific list or content type.

**workflow condition:** A logical "if-then" statement that defines a specific situation in a workflow and any actions to be taken when that situation occurs.

**workflow history list:** A list that stores the history of actions or tasks for a business process.

**workflow identifier:** A GUID that is used to identify a workflow.

**workflow instance:** An instance of a workflow association that performs on a list item the process that is defined in a workflow template.

**workflow task:** An action or task in a sequence that is related to a built-in or user-defined business process.

**workflow task list:** A list that stores the sequence of actions or tasks for a business process.

**workflow template:** A definition of operations, the sequence of operations, constraints, and timing for a specific process.

**worksheet:** A single logical container for a set of tabular data and other objects in a workbook.

**worksheet header:** The row and column headings of a worksheet.

**worksheet image:** A chart image that is embedded in a worksheet or chart sheet.

**worksheet object:** An object that is associated with a worksheet.

**write lock:** A condition in which data can be read and not written to a site collection.

**write reservation:** A field or condition that is set on a document, workbook, or presentation to help prevent users from modifying it.

**write-reservation password:** A sequence of characters that need to be entered to modify a document.

**WSDL (Web Services Description Language):** An extensible XML format that describes network services as collections of communication endpoints (4), as described in [WSDL].

**WSDL message:** An abstract, typed definition of the data that is communicated during a WSDL operation, as described in [WSDL].

**WSDL operation:** An abstract description of an action that is supported by a WSDL service, as described in [WSDL].

**WSDL port type:** A named set of abstract operations that is supported by one or more endpoints (4), as described in [WSDL].

# 25 X

**x axis:** A horizontal reference line on a chart.

**X-header:** A user-defined field in an Internet message header, as described in [RFC822].

**XLL (Excel Linked Library):** A DLL that is authored to function as an add-in for Microsoft Excel.

**XLM (Excel macro):** A programming language that provides development capability in Microsoft® Excel®. XLM was superseded by VBA.

**XML attribute:** A name/value pair, separated by an equal sign (=) and included in a tagged element, that modifies features of an element. All XML attribute values are stored as strings enclosed in quotation marks.

**XML digital signature:** A digital signature that is designed for use in XML operations.

**XML document:** A document object that is well formed, as described in [XML], and might be valid. An XML document has a logical structure that is composed of declarations, elements, comments, character references, and processing instructions. It also has a physical structure that is composed of entities, starting with the root, or document, entity.

**XML element:** An XML structure that typically consists of a start tag, an end tag, and the information between those tags. Elements can have attributes and can contain other elements.

**XML fragment:** Lines of text that adhere to XML tag rules, as described in [XML], but do not have a Document Type Definition (DTD) or schema, processing instructions, or any other header information.

**XML map:** A feature that is used to import data from databases and applications and to map XML elements and attributes from the associated XML schema to cells in a worksheet. The revised XML data can then be exported for interaction with other databases and applications.

**XML namespace:** A collection of names that is identified by a URI reference that uniquely identifies a group of XML tags that belong to a logical category. Namespaces are used in XML documents as element types and attribute names that group related elements to ensure that element names are unique and to facilitate element discovery.

**XML namespace prefix:** An abbreviated form of an XML namespace, as described in [XML].

**XML node:** The smallest unit of a valid, complete structure in an XML document. For example, a node can represent an element, an attribute, or a text string.

**XML Paper Specification (XPS):** A Microsoft® specification that describes the architecture of the XPS Document file format, which is a fixed-layout format that is based on XML, preserves document formatting, and enables file sharing.

**XML Path Language (XPath):** A language that is used to address parts of an XML document, as described in [XPATH]. XPath provides basic facilities for manipulation of strings, numbers, and Boolean values.

**XML principal aliaser:** A component that uses data in an XML file to associate a **security principal identifier** in one user store with an equivalent identifier in another user store.

**XML schema:** A description of a type of XML document that is typically expressed in terms of constraints on the structure and content of documents of that type, in addition to the basic

syntax constraints that are imposed by XML itself. An XML schema provides a view of a document type at a relatively high level of abstraction. See also **XML Schema**.

**XML Schema:** The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) standard language that is used for creating XML schema definitions. An XML schema definition that is written in the XML Schema language contains two parts: a set of predefined types, for example, string, dateTime, and decimal; and an XML language for defining new types, for example, complexType, minOccurs, and element.

**XML schema document:** See **XML schema**.

**XmlFormView control:** An ASP.NET control that is installed with InfoPath Forms Services and renders browser-enabled forms on custom Web pages.

**XOR obfuscation:** A type of file encryption that helps protect private data by using an exclusive or bitwise operation. This is done by adding a mathematical expression that prevents a simple reverse-engineering process.

**XPath expression:** An expression that searches an XML document and can extract and manipulate data in elements or attributes within that document.

**XSD:** See **XML schema**.

**XSL:** See **Extensible Stylesheet Language (XSL)**.

**XSL Transformation (XSLT):** A declarative, XML-based language that is used to present or transform XML data. It is designed for use as part of the Extensible Stylesheet Language (XSL).

# 26 Y

**y axis:** A vertical reference line on a chart.

# 27  Z

**z axis:** The third axis in a three-dimensional chart. It is used to represent depth.

**zero-based index:** An index in which the first item has an index of "0" (zero).

**zoom level:** The degree to which a portion of an image, document, or other screen object is made to appear closer or farther away relative to its default appearance. This value is usually expressed as a percentage of the default appearance.

**z-order:** The rendering order of an object on a z axis.

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## 28 Change Tracking

No table of changes is available. The document is either new or has had no changes since its last release.