

# [MS-OFSGLOS]:

## Microsoft Office Server Master Glossary

### Intellectual Property Rights Notice for Protocol and Format Documentation

- **Copyrights.** This documentation is covered by Microsoft copyrights. Regardless of any other terms that are contained in the terms of use for the Microsoft website that hosts this documentation, you may make copies of it in order to develop implementations of the protocols or formats, and may distribute portions of it in your implementations or your documentation as necessary to properly document the implementation. This permission also applies to any documents that are referenced in the protocol or format documentation.
- **No Trade Secrets.** Microsoft does not claim any trade secret rights in this documentation.
- **Patents.** Microsoft has patents that may cover your implementations of the protocols or formats. Neither this notice nor Microsoft's delivery of the documentation grants any licenses under those or any other Microsoft patents. However, the protocols and formats may be covered by Microsoft's Open Specification Promise (available here: <http://www.microsoft.com/interop/osp>). If you would prefer a written license, or if the protocols or formats are not covered by the OSP, patent licenses are available by contacting [iplg@microsoft.com](mailto:iplg@microsoft.com).
- **Trademarks.** The names of companies and products contained in this documentation may be covered by trademarks or similar intellectual property rights. This notice does not grant any licenses under those rights.

**Reservation of Rights.** All other rights are reserved, and this notice does not grant any rights other than specifically described above, whether by implication, estoppel, or otherwise.

**Tools.** This documentation is intended for use in conjunction with publicly available standard specifications and network programming art, and assumes that the reader either is familiar with the aforementioned material or has immediate access to it. A protocol or format specification does not require the use of Microsoft programming tools or programming environments in order for you to develop an implementation. If you have access to Microsoft programming tools and environments you are free to take advantage of them.

Revision Summary			
Author	Date	Version	Comments
Microsoft Corporation	April 4, 2008	0.1	Initial availability
Microsoft Corporation	June 27, 2008	1.0	Added technical content for format documentation

## Table of Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>0-9 .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>A.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>B.....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>C.....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>D.....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>E.....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>F.....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>G.....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>H.....</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>I.....</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>J.....</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>K.....</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>L.....</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>M.....</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>N.....</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>16</b>	<b>O.....</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>17</b>	<b>P.....</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>18</b>	<b>Q.....</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>19</b>	<b>R.....</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>20</b>	<b>S.....</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>21</b>	<b>T.....</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>22</b>	<b>U.....</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>23</b>	<b>V.....</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>24</b>	<b>W.....</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>25</b>	<b>X.....</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>26</b>	<b>Y.....</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>27</b>	<b>Z.....</b>	<b>83</b>

## **1 0-9**

**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.

**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).

**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.

## 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 on. Each row is numbered sequentially from the top down.

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

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

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

**account:** A collection of Microsoft® Office Groove® 2007 identities, including their shared spaces, messages, and preferences, that is protected with a password or a smart card. An account can reside on one or more client devices.

**account URL:** A unique identifier for an account, as specified 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.

**activate:** (1) The process of making a form template available on a site collection so that it can be filled out by using a Web browser or Microsoft® Office InfoPath® 2007, depending on whether users have Office InfoPath 2007 installed. After it has been activated, the form template appears in the FormServerTemplates library of that site collection.

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

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

**Active Directory account creation mode:** A mode in Windows® SharePoint® Services that uses user accounts in a specific Active Directory® 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 Active Directory® clients to access several network directory services, including Active Directory Domain Services.

**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 used for ASP pages that are written with ASP.NET.

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

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

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

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

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

**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 GUID:** A fixed GUID value in an Internet message header that identifies an Internet message as an alert.

**alert metadata:** The values contained in the X-headers of an alert.

**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.

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

**All Users:** All users who have access to a site collection, whether or not they are authenticated.

**alternate access mapping:** A mapping of URLs to Web applications. Incoming alternate access mappings are used to provide multiple URL entry points for the same set of content. Outgoing alternate access mappings are used to ensure that content is rendered in the correct URL context.

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

**Analysis Services:** The abbreviated name for Microsoft® SQL Server™ Analysis Services, which is used to create and maintain multidimensional data that is sent to clients 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 the hierarchy.

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

**Application directory:** The directory on an index server or a query server where all files are stored for the purpose of creating a full-text index catalog or performing queries on a full-text index catalog.

**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 database.

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

**Applications directory:** The directory on a query server that stores all of the files that are necessary to perform queries for all search applications that are served by that query server.

**approval line:** A sequence of approval participants in an approval workflow.

**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 the assembly to determine the set of permissions that code in the assembly is granted.

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

**Association:** A type of `MethodInstance` that enables the retrieval of `EntityInstances` of a destination Entity given `EntityInstances` of other source Entities. In addition to the attributes of the `MethodInstance`, the Association contains the list of source and destination Entity `MetadataObjectIds`.

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

**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 the audience.

**audit entry:** Recorded information about an operation that occurs 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.

**auditing policy:** A policy feature that determines which events and operations are logged for documents and list items.

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

**authority page:** A Web page that a site collection administrator has designated as more relevant than other Web pages. This is typically the URL of the home page for the intranet of an organization. The higher the authority level assigned to a page, the higher the page appears in search results. Also referred to as authoritative page.

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

**AutoShow:** A filter option that allows the user 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.

### 3 B

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

**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.

**backward signing:** A condition of a handwritten signature, in an image or .ink file, that specifies the direction of the characters in the signature, right-to-left or left-to-right.

**bare e-mail address:** A specific Internet identifier that contains a locally interpreted string followed by an at sign (@) and an Internet domain, as specified 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 specified in [\[RFC4648\]](#).

**base URL:** A URL that is specified for a Web page to convert all relative URLs on that page 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 identifier:** An integer that uniquely identifies a view definition for a list.

**basic page:** A Web Part Page that contains only one Web Part zone and, by default, a Content Editor Web Part.

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

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

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

**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.

**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.

**blank site:** A site that was created by using the "Blank" site template.

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



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

**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.

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

**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, also referred to as a Web bot, that is processed by the front-end Web server when the containing document is opened by or saved to the server.

**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 bottom N filter that matches the N smallest numerical values or the N oldest time and date values.

**bottom N filter by percent:** A 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 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.

**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 server that is running InfoPath® Forms Services.

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

**browser-enabled form template:** A form template that is published to a 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.

**bucket:** A collection of items that were requested by a search application during a search crawl. An item can be a person, a document, or any other thing that search crawls.

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

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

**Business Data Catalog:** A shared service that stores information about business application data that exists outside the server farm. This service can be used to display business data in lists, Web Parts, search, user profiles, and custom applications.

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

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

**Business Logic Module Reference:** A string of characters that identifies a particular Business Logic Module.

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

**byte order mark:** A Unicode character that is used to indicate that text is encoded in UTF-8, UTF-16, or UTF-32.

## 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.

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

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

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

**cascading style sheet (CSS):** An extension to HTML that allows authors and users of HTML documents to attach style sheets to those documents, as specified 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.

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

**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 apply various formats 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.

**Central Administration site:** A special SharePoint site where an administrator can manage all sites and servers in a farm that is running Microsoft® 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 the change log. A change log identifier is assigned in monotonically increasing order.

**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 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 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 long-term for exclusive editing by a particular user in a version control system.

**checksum:** A value that results from the summation of a byte stream. By comparing the checksums computed from a data item at two different times, one can quickly assess whether the data items are identical.

**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, referred to as the parent element.

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

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

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

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

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

**client device:** An entity that represents a specific system user on a specific client computer.

**client device URL:** A unique identifier for a client device, as specified in [\[RFC3986\]](#).

**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 Microsoft® SharePoint® Products and Technologies.

**collapse:** The process of closing a level in a dimension hierarchy on a PivotTable® report to hide or aggregate lower level details in the data.

**collapsed outline state:** The state in which the outline is outline collapsed.

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

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

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

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

(3) See column chart.

**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. A user can click a column heading to select an entire column.

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

**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.

**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 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 the hierarchy are displayed in a single column.

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

**compiled search scope:** A search scope that is the result of the search scope compilation process.

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

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

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

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

**confirmation:** A prompt to 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 Secure Sockets Tunneling 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.

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

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

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

**content deployment:** The act of exporting content from a source system and importing it to a destination system.

**content management system:** A system that manages the collaboration, creation, modification, archiving, restoration, and removal of objects from a formal repository on behalf of a Web server.

**content migration package:** A package of XML-formatted files that is used to migrate content between site collections, sites, and lists.

**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 list items. 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 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.

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

**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.

**control template:** A fragment of HTML and ASP.NET markup that customizes and extends the functionality of an ASP.NET control.

**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 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 to which the display URL belongs, and the level, message, time, and identifier for any errors that occur.

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

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

**crawl type:** A setting that specifies whether to evaluate all of the users and member groups in the directory service that is crawled, or only those users and member groups that were modified after the last crawl.

**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.

**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.

**CRC:** See cyclic redundancy check (CRC) in [\[MS-GLOS\]](#).

**credential field:** An atomic unit of information, such as a login name, that is used to authenticate a principal with a system.

**cryptographic service provider:** An independent software module that performs authentication, encoding, and encryption services that Windows®-based applications access through the CryptoAPI.

**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 and measures.

**culture name:** A part of a language identification tagging system, as specified 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 authenticated user during processing operations in a front-end Web server and 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 control:** A component of an InfoPath form, such as a template part or ActiveX® control, that is not included with Microsoft® Office InfoPath® by default.

**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 the string labels of data.

**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 IDs into database connection strings before accessing the session state database.

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

## 5 D

**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 .xsn manifest file or a .udcx file.

**data connection library:** A document library, located on a site running Microsoft® Office SharePoint® Server 2007 Service Pack 1, that contains a collection of universal data connection (.udcx) and Office data connection (.odc) files.

**data culture:** The language that is used to specify how data is number formatted.

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

**Data Form Web Part:** A Web Part that is used to display, edit, or view an item in a list.

**data point:** An individual value plotted in a chart and represented together with other data points by bars, columns, lines, pie or doughnut slices, dots, and various other shapes 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 source:** (1) A database, Web service, disk, file, or other collection of information from which data is queried or submitted. Supported data sources can vary based on application and the data provider that is specified.

(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 source control:** An object that can be added to an ASP.NET Web page that encapsulates the necessary logic to connect to a data source, such as a database or XML file, and that can execute queries or other data-access commands. A data source control can in turn provide data to other controls on that page.

**data 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 Web Part that is used to display items in a list.

**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.

**datetime:** A collection of date and time data from January 1, 1753, to December 31, 9999, with an accuracy of one three-hundredth of a second, or 3.33 milliseconds. Values are rounded to increments of .000, .003, or .007 milliseconds and are stored as two 4-byte integers. The first 4 bytes store the number of days before or after the base date, January 1, 1900, which is the system's reference date. Values earlier than January 1, 1753 are not permitted. The other 4 bytes store the time of day represented as the number of milliseconds after midnight. Seconds have a valid range of 0 - 59.

**declarative workflow:** A workflow that is created with XAML (Extensible Application Markup Language) files and does not require precompiled code to run.

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

**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 a user creates, edits, or displays 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 list view:** The view of a list that is defined by the owner of the list to appear when users browse to the list without specifying a view.

**default mobile list view:** The view of a list that is defined by the owner of the list to appear when users browse to the list from a mobile device 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 default color that is used for a worksheet tab.

**default view:** The layout and organization of a document or list that appears automatically when a user opens that document or displays 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.

**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 person's calendar.

**delegation:** A model of communication between server components in which the caller can make requests on behalf of a user by passing a service ticket that was retrieved for that user.

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

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

**delete flag:** A 4-byte unsigned integer bit mask that specifies whether orphaned data will be 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.

**delete transaction identifier:** A 16-byte 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 no longer available but that it can be restored. The attribute can be used to implement behaviors such as a recycle bin.

**delivery date:** A date/time variable that indicates when a work item is scheduled to be run.

**delta:** A unit of transactional consistency in an Office Groove 2007 shared space. A delta can contain one or more commands.

**dequeue:** The process of retrieving data from a queue.

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

**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 when it is hosted on a server that is running InfoPath® Forms Services, and reporting potential issues for that form template.

**destination location:** An Internationalized Resource Identifier (IRI) to which a file is copied. The file name portion of the destination location does not have to be the same as the file name portion of the source location. A file can be renamed as it is copied.

**device:** A client or server computer that uses a device URL to identify itself as an endpoint for synchronizing Office Groove 2007 account data.

**Device Presence Protocol (DPP):** A protocol that is compatible with Secure Sockets Tunneling Protocol and that delivers device presence and status information to cooperating Office Groove 2007 clients.

**device-targeted message:** A message with an intended destination to 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.

**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.

**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 particular 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 wants to base an analysis.

(2) A categorization of data in rows or columns in a Microsoft® Office Excel® 2007 worksheet.

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

**directory name:** A segment of a store-relative form 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 since the entity was last saved.

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

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

**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.

**document:** An object in a content database such as a file, folder, list, or site. Such objects are identified by a URI.

**Document Center:** A document library template that is preconfigured to store a large quantity of documents.

**document flag:** A 4-byte unsigned integer bit mask that provides metadata about the document.

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

(2) A GUID that identifies a document.

**Document Information Panel:** A pane that displays document property information for Microsoft® Office Word 2007, Office Excel 2007, and Microsoft® Office PowerPoint® 2007 files that are 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 property:** A name/value pair that serves as metadata for a document.

**document repository:** A location that is used to store documents. A document repository is typically hosted on a server and is subject to document management policies for the documents that are stored on it.

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

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

**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 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 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 gives access to a resource based on existing domain accounts.

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

**double accounting:** An underline style that places two lines beneath the formatted text. Double accounting is frequently used to indicate totals.

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

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

**duplicate:** A search result that is identified as having identical or near identical content.

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

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

**dynamic rank:** A component of the rank that depends on the query text.

**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.

## 6 E

**edit form:** A form that allows for the editing of a list item.

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

**ElGamal encryption:** A public-key encryption scheme, as specified in [\[CRYPTO\]](#).

**e-mail address:** A string that identifies a user so that the user can receive Internet messages.

**e-mail alias:** A string that is the local-part of a mailbox, as specified in [\[RFC2821\]](#).

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

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

**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:** A participant that uses the Microsoft® Office Groove® Dynamics Protocol 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.

**engine:** An Office Groove 2007 component that creates and executes commands, and uses the Groove Dynamics Protocol 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 values that have a unique identity that represents a particular instance of an Entity, and are stored in a line-of-business (LOB) system.

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

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

(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, list, list item, workflow, feature, or content type that hosts an event receiver.

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

**event receiver source:** The mechanism by which an event receiver is registered in the 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 allows built-in or user-defined classes to act on documents in document libraries whenever specific triggering actions occur. Event sinks are a deprecated, implementation-specific capability of Windows® SharePoint® Services 2.0. In Windows® SharePoint® Services 3.0, they are replaced by the capabilities of event receivers.

**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.

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

**expiration policy:** A policy that is used to dispose of content in a consistent way that can be tracked and managed.

**expire:** The process of an object, such as an external data connection, to become 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 access 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.

**export server:** A server that serves as the source of a data export operation.

**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 specified 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.

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

**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 Active Directory® domain group or a role managed by a role provider in ASP.NET.

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

## 7 F

**failure response:** An HTTP response where the value of the Status-Code element is 4xx or 5xx, as specified 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 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.

**Farm Administrators group:** A group of users that has permission to manage all of the servers in a server farm. Members of the Farm Administrators group can perform command-line operations and all of the administrative tasks in Central Administration for the server or server farm.

**feature:** A package of Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 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 particular scope.

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

**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.

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

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

**field group:** A named collection of related fields.

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

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

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

**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 is an FTP client and the other 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 alignment:** A setting that repeats a cell value to fill the horizontal space of a cell. If the cell value exceeds the horizontal width of the cell, the value is truncated.

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

**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 a subset of entries that match some logical criteria.

**filter date value:** Any one of a set of possible date values that can be used to define the filter criteria for an AutoFilter.

**filter value:** Any one of a set of possible values that can be used to define the filter criteria for an AutoFilter.

**FilterDescriptor:** A type of MetadataObject that describes a normalized way of gathering input from a user. FilterDescriptors are defined by their type and the Method that contains them.

**filtering control:** A user interface element that is used to access 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.

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

**first unique ancestor:** The root securable object of the security scope that a securable object belongs to.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**font face color:** A property of a cell that specifies the color that is used to render a font.

**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.

**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 an InfoPath form are bound to groups and fields in the data source of the form. See also *bind*.

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

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

**form digest validation:** A security validation that helps prevent an attack wherein a user is tricked into posting data to the server.

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

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

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

**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.

**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.

**friendly name:** A name for a user or object that can be easily read and understood 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.

**full crawl:** A crawl process that indexes all items in a given content source whether or not the item was modified.

**Full Trust security level:** A 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 index keys that are extracted from a set of items.

**full-text index propagation:** The process of propagating of one full-text index component.

**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 the protocol scheme name, a host name, optionally a port number, a path, optionally a search part, and optionally a fragment identifier, as specified in [\[RFC2616\]](#).

## 8 G

**gallery:** A library that is used to store a collection of site resources, such as Web Parts, list templates, or site templates.

**generic list:** A list whose base type is Generic List.

**GenericInvoker:** A type of MethodInfo 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:** The 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.

**global assembly cache (GAC):** A computer-wide code cache that stores .NET Framework assemblies that were specifically installed to be shared by many applications on a computer. Applications installed in the global assembly cache have a strong name, consisting of an assembly identity, strengthened by a public key and a digital signature.

**gradient fill:** A type of fill that applies gradient formatting to the background of a cell or an object.

**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 allows 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 for use as a visual aid to distinguish one cell from another.

**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.

(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) The process of combining like elements into a set in accordance with logical criteria. This is frequently used to combine sets of data from Online Analytical Processing (OLAP) databases or PivotTable® reports.

**grow:** The process of increasing the number of rows and/or columns in a PivotTable® report.

**GUID:** See globally unique identifier (GUID) in [\[MS-GLOS\]](#).

**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

**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 there is a change in the input data, the hash changes. The hash can be used in many operations, including authentication and digital signing.

**Help topic identifier:** A unique identifier for an article that contains Help content.

**hidden:** A condition of an object that prevents it from being displayed in the 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.

**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.

**high confidence property:** A managed property from the metadata index that the administrator identifies 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.

**historical version:** Any version of a document that is not one of the current versions. Depending on configuration settings, historical versions can be retained in the back-end database server, and might not be visible to particular 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. This summary contains an excerpt from the item where the query text is present and highlighted.

**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.

**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 data language:** The data culture of a site.

**host header:** An Internet host and port number that identifies a network resource.

**host header site identifier:** An Internet host and port number that is used to identify a site collection.

**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 specified 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 specified in [\[HTML\]](#).

**HTML encoded:** The process of converting HTML content from one code to another in order to use that content without affecting the structure or validity of the HTML document.

**HTML translate cache:** A special subsystem that is used to store HTML versions of documents.

**HTTP connection:** A connection that is made using HTTP.

**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 given URL, as specified in [\[RFC2616\]](#).

**HTTP GET:** An HTTP method for retrieving a resource, as specified in [\[RFC2616\]](#).

**HTTP HEAD:** An HTTP method for retrieving header information for a resource, as specified 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 specified in [\[RFC2616\]](#).

**HTTP POST:** An HTTP method, as specified 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 specified in [\[RFC2616\]](#).

**HTTP/1.1 (Hypertext Transfer Protocol 1.1):** Version 1.1 of the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP), as specified in [\[RFC2068\]](#).

**hyperlink:** A relationship between two anchors, as specified in [\[RFC1866\]](#).

## 10 I

**iCalendar:** A standard content type for capturing calendar event information, as specified in [\[RFC2445\]](#).

**Identifier:** The Field or Fields 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 specified in [\[RFC3986\]](#).

**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 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.

**import job:** A timer job that is used to import data from a content migration package to a remote server.

**incremental crawl:** A crawl process that includes logic to index only a subset of the items in the content source that is crawled based on item modifications.

**index identifier:** An integer that uniquely identifies a full-text index component within a full-text index catalog.

**index server:** A server that has been assigned the task of crawling.

**indexed field:** A field that stores values in a separate indexed table.

**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 in order to consume the protected files, according to the rights, or business rules, set by the content owner.

**inheritable navigation structure:** The navigation structure of a site that can be inherited by a subsite.

**initialization vector:** A data block that some modes of operation require as an additional initial input for some block and stream ciphers.

**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 specified 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 specified 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.

**IRM:** See Information Rights Management (IRM).

**item:** A unit of content in a search catalog. An item can be a Web page, a document, a database record, or a Portable Document Format (.pdf) file.

**item identifier:** An integer that uniquely identifies an item in a SharePoint list.

**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

**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.

## 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. Inactive connections are considered idle and are likely to be closed by either endpoint 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. A keyword provides a way to display best bets and definitions on a search results page.

**keyword synonym:** An alternate phrasing of a particular keyword. When a user types a keyword synonym, search returns the same best bet result as the keyword.

## 13 L

**labeling policy:** A policy that allows labels to be added 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.

**language-detection module:** A module that determines the language code identifier (LCID) of text.

**LastIdFilter:** A FilterDescriptor type that is used while 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.

**LCID:** See language code identifier (LCID) in [\[MS-GLOS\]](#).

**leaf control:** A control that does not contain any controls.

**leaf name:** The part of a store-relative URL that follows the last slash. If the resource is a directory, the leaf name can be an empty string.

**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:** A key in a chart that identifies the colors and the names of the data series or categories that are used in the chart.

**legend entry:** An item in a chart legend that identifies a single series or category.

**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.

**LimitFilter:** A FilterDescriptor type that is used while querying a line-of-business (LOB) system and the value of which can be interpreted as a limit on the number of EntityInstances that are returned when the Method that it belongs to is called.

**line chart:** A type of chart in which data points in a series are connected by a line.

**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.

**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 fixup:** A process that helps to ensure consistent paths to linked components.

**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 flag:** An 8-byte unsigned integer bit mask that provides metadata about a list.

**list folder:** A folder that is contained within a SharePoint list. A list folder can contain documents or list items, and it retains the characteristics of other items in the list, such as a customizable schema.

**list form:** A page that allows users to create, view, or edit an item in a list.

**List Form Web Part:** A Web Part that is used to display, edit, or view an item in a list.

**list identifier:** A GUID that is used to identify a list in a SharePoint 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 contained within a list item that is stored in a folder in the list with the segment "Attachments."

**list item identifier:** See item identifier.

**list of occurrences:** For each token, a list of items in the full-text index catalog that contain the token.

**list of postings:** The position of the token in each item in the list of postings.

**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 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.

**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 creates them; and Public, which can be used by all users who have access to the site.

**list view page:** A Web Part Page that displays a view of a list.

**List View Web Part:** A reusable component that generates HTML-based views of items in a SharePoint list. See also Web Part.

**LobSystem:** A type of MetadataObject that represents a specific version of a line-of business (LOB) system. A 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.

**locale:** A collection of rules and data that are specific to a language and a geographical area. A locale can include information on 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 on 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.

**localizable:** The condition of a data value or element that allows it to be modified, translated, or output for different languages or regional formats.

**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.

**localize:** 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.

**lock age:** The number of seconds since a lock was placed on an instance of session data. Protocol clients refer to the lock age to determine whether a lock is valid for a specific instance of session data.

**locked:** The condition of a cell, worksheet, or other object that restricts user edits or modifications.

**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."

**lookup field:** A field of the Lookup type that allows a user to select an item from another data source.

**lookup field definition:** A field definition that specifies a field of the Lookup type.



## 14 M

**mailto URI:** A scheme that is used to designate the Internet mailing address of an individual or service, as specified in [\[RFC2368\]](#).

**main data connection:** The primary connection between an InfoPath form and a data source 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 and groups that store data for an InfoPath form.

**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 since the previous major version. For an item on a SharePoint site, the minor version is always zero for a major version.

**managed client:** A protocol client or a member of an Office Groove 2007 shared space that belongs to a management domain that is associated with a management server.

**managed code:** Code that is executed by the .NET Framework common language runtime environment rather than directly by the operating system. Managed code applications gain common language runtime services such as automatic garbage collection, runtime type checking, and security support, which 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 in the Metadata Schema that can be made available for queries from the user experience.

**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 Office Groove 2007 identities and services.

**manual filter:** A filter that lets a user 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 account:** The primary account for a user who has two accounts in different domains within the same forest.

**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 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.

**MDX:** See multidimensional expression (MDX).

**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 generally from the same fact table.

**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 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 an Office Groove 2007 shared space.

(3) See OLAP member.

**member group:** A group of users that is specific to the 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 the list of members.

**member group source:** A qualified domain name, such as domain.corp.microsoft.com, that identifies the source of a member group.

**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).

**membership group record identifier:** A unique identifier for a member group record.

**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.

**message body:** The content within an HTTP message, as specified in [\[RFC2616\]](#).

**message sequence:** A command sequence "message/data... data...data/endmessage" that comprises a data transmission during a Simple Symmetric Transport Protocol (SSTP) session.

**metadata index:** A data structure on a back-end database server that stores properties that are associated with each item, and 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 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.

**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.

**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.

**MethodInstance:** A type of MetadataObject that associates a normalized or stereotypical semantic with a Method, and identifies what part of the data that is returned by a Method is relevant for a particular semantic. 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 specified in [\[ECMA-335\]](#) Partition I section 8.5.2.

**Microsoft Business Logic Module Type Reference:** A reference to a user-defined type name, as specified in [\[ECMA-335\]](#) Partition II section 7.3.

**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.

**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 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 zero.

**minor version control:** A type of version control in which minor versioning is enabled. See also minor version.

**mobile device:** A small computing device that is easily portable and can be used in various environments.

**moderated object:** An object for which a moderator reviews and either approves or rejects additions or changes to 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 of an item in a list.

**Modified Alleged Rivest Cipher 4 (MARC4) algorithm:** A variable, key-length, symmetric encryption algorithm that discards the first 256 bytes of a keystream.

**moving average:** A type of trendline that is calculated based on the most recent period of data points in a series.

**multidimensional expression (MDX):** A syntax that is used for defining multidimensional objects, and for querying and manipulating multidimensional data.

**multi-drop fanout:** A type of message fanout in which a client sends a message, addressed to multiple recipients, to a common recipient relay server.

**multivalue property:** A property that can contain multiple values of the same variant type.

## 15 N

**named object:** A list, 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.

**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 navigation structure of a site. The element is a link, or 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 navigation structure of a site.

**navigation operation:** An operation that changes a Web page when a user uses the navigation controls in a Web browser.

**navigation structure:** A hierarchical organization of links between related content, such as lists within a site.

**navigational parent site:** The site from which the current site inherits its navigational structure.

**network share:** A directory or folder that is made available to users over a network.

**new form:** A form that allows for the creation of a list item.

**noise word:** A functional token that carries no meaning by itself, like "and", "or", "for", or "a." A noise word is usually short, and varies from language to language.

**notify:** The process of sharing presence information with subscribed client devices by using Wide Area Network Device Presence Protocol (WANDPP).

**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.

## 16 O

**obfuscation key:** A secret shared key combined with a cryptographic hash function that is intended to prevent a reversal of an encoding process. See also XOR obfuscation.

**object model:** A collection of object-oriented APIs that represent data structures and are designed to promote software interoperability.

**Office SharePoint Server Search service:** The 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 member:** An item in an Online Analytical Processing (OLAP) level. For example, a Canada member in a Country level of a Geography hierarchy.

**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.

**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 Item permission:** An authorization that allows a user to retrieve an entire file.

**open table method:** A method on an API that returns the table specified by a CommandText parameter.

**operator account:** The account of the user who is managing the import process for a deployment package.

**organization:** A security group that contains additional fields for describing hierarchical relationships between organizations.

**organization identifier:** An integer that uniquely identifies an organization.

**orphaned object:** A content database object that lacks a requisite relationship to a corresponding object.

**outline:** A nested grouping of rows or columns in a worksheet.

**outline collapse:** A process in which rows or columns of an outline are made invisible.

**outline expand:** A process in which rows or columns of an outline are made visible.

**outline state:** A setting that specifies whether an outline is currently outline expanded or outline collapsed.

**Outlook synchronization URL:** A URL that conforms to the Microsoft® Office Outlook® 2007 synchronization URL syntax.

**owner:** A security principal who has the requisite permissions to a security group.

## 17 P

**page:** A file consisting of HTML that can include references to graphics, scripts, or dynamic content such as Web Parts.

**page content dependency:** A directed relationship between two pages, such that changes to content in one page are automatically reflected 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 upon processing.

**page hop:** A process of traversing from one item to another during a crawl.

**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 dependency.

**page type:** An integer that specifies the type of a page.

**page usage analysis dependency:** A dependency 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 up large sets of data into smaller sets for increased performance and manageability.

**Parameter:** A type of MetadataObject that represents the formal parameters of a piece of business logic 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 list:** A list 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.

**PasswordCredentialFilter:** A FilterDescriptor type that is used while querying a line-of-business (LOB) system and can hold the password of an account that is defined in that system. When used in conjunction with a UsernameCredentialFilter, a FilterDescriptor that stores a user name, the 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 specified in [\[RFC3986\]](#).

**path segment:** A portion of a URI, as specified in [\[RFC3986\]](#). See also path component.



**pattern color:** The color of the background pattern 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.

**peer client:** Any one of several client devices on a network.

**permission:** A rule that is associated with an object to regulate which users can gain access to the object and in what manner.

**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.

**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 Part Page and that 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, as well as by individual users.

**personalized Web Part Page:** A Web Part Page that has been modified by a user for personal use. The view of the Web Part Page is unavailable to other users.

**picture library:** A type of document library that is optimized for storing digital pictures or graphics.

**pinned link:** A link that a user can permanently attach to the top link bar of a personal site.

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

**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 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.

**pixel:** A discrete unit of display on a computer display device.

**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.

**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 site:** A type of SharePoint site that can act as an umbrella to other sites and that can be used by a large organization.

**postback:** A process in which a Web page sends data back to the server that hosts the page.

**pre-authentication token:** A unique identifier that is supplied by a management server to both a relay server and a protocol client, and that helps to ensure that only pre-authorized clients can register with the relay server.

**presence:** (1) A status indicator on a client device that is transmitted by using Wide Area Network Device Presence Protocol (WANDPP).

(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 server:** A protocol server that uses Wide Area Network Device Presence Protocol (WANDPP) to communicate presence information for client devices and to process both publish and subscribe messages from client devices.

**privacy level:** A setting that specifies the category of users who are allowed to view the personal information of other users, such as user profile properties, colleagues, or memberships.

**Private Documents library:** A document library that is included by default in a personal site for private use of the user.

**profile data type:** A data type that is mapped to one or more profile properties and one SQL Server™ data type.

**profile import buffer table:** A table that is used to temporarily store profile data during user profile import.

**profile site:** A page that can display detailed information about a user by using a URL prefix that can be concatenated with login name, e-mail address, or a GUID identifying the user.

**Project Workspace site:** A site that can be used to manage a project.

**propagation share:** A share that is located on a query server and whose purpose is to allow files to be copied to it by an indexer.

**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:** 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.

**property identifier:** A unique integer that is used to identify specific properties.

**property oriented rank:** A system to rank items that 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 a folder name in Office Outlook 2007.

**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 a user from accidentally or deliberately changing, moving, or deleting important 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).

**provision:** The process of creating and deploying an object, and in some cases, populating an object with default data and settings.

**provisioned:** A condition of an object that was created and deployed successfully.

**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 representing all internal computers, the proxy protects network identities while still providing access to the Internet.

**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® Office InfoPath® or a Web browser.

(2) The process of posting presence information from a client device to a presence server by using the Wide Area Network Device Presence Protocol (WANDPP).

**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 in a workbook that is published.

**published items snapshot:** A snapshot that contains only the published items or published sheets from a workbook. When no published items are defined, the snapshot contains the entire workbook.

**published range:** A specific type of published item that represents a range of cells.

**published sheet:** A sheet 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 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

**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:** A portion of a URL that follows a question mark (?), as specified in [\[RFC3986\]](#).

**query independent rank:** A system to rank items that uses features that do not vary with different queries.

**query result:** A result for a given query, which 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. Frequently, a user enters query text, but it can be programmatically amended and is not guaranteed to be exactly what the user typed.

**quick link:** A URL that is saved by a user for future reference.

**quota template:** A group of default quotas that can be applied to a site collection. A quota template is stored in the configuration database.

**quota template identifier:** A GUID that is used to uniquely 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 for a site collection that cannot be exceeded, as determined by an administrator.

## 19 R

**R1C1:** A reference style where each row and each column has a numeric heading that is numbered sequentially from the top down 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 specified in [\[ECMA-376\]](#).

**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 in a workbook. Typically a range consists of zero or more cells, usually representing a single, contiguous rectangle of cells on a single sheet.

**RangeFilter:** A FilterDescriptor type that is used while 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 value that represents the relevance of a particular item for a query.

**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.

**recalculate:** The process of computing a value in a workbook by initiating a calculation repeatedly.

**record:** A group of related fields, sometimes referred to as columns, of information that are treated as a unit. Also referred to as row, in a relational database.

**Recycle Bin:** The location where deleted files are stored until they are either restored if they are deleted erroneously or destroyed permanently.

**Recycle Bin item:** An item that is 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.

**reference style:** A system for specifying cells or ranges of cells used in formulas. A reference style is used to specify a specific cell in a two-dimensional table by identifying the row and column that contain that cell or range of cells.

**refresh:** A process that retrieves values from a data source and populates a workbook with those values.

**regional settings:** See locale settings.

**register directive:** An element of markup in a page that defines a relationship between binary files on the server that implement Web Parts and Web controls. The register directive also serves as the namespace of the markup in the Web Part Page that will refer to those binary files.

**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 Symmetrical Transport Protocol Security Protocol (SSTP) messages.

**relay URL:** A string of characters that uniquely identifies a relay server and conforms to the syntax of a URI, as specified in [RFC3986](#).

**relevant result:** A search result that is relevant to a query term based on rank. By default, the higher the rank, the higher the item appears in the query results.

**rendering URL:** The URL that is used to render an InfoPath form in a Web browser if the form cannot be opened in Microsoft® Office InfoPath®.

**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.

**replay attack:** An attempt to circumvent an authentication protocol by copying authentication messages from a legitimate protocol client and then resending them during an authentication to the protocol server.

**Replicable:** An attribute of a user profile property that helps to ensure that the property values are synchronized between the user profile in Office SharePoint Server 2007 SP1 and the user information list in Windows SharePoint Services 3.0.

**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-Line:** The Request-Line of an HTTP message, as specified in [RFC2616](#).

**Request-URI:** A URI in an HTTP request message, as specified in [RFC2616](#).

**resource folder:** A folder that contains images, templates, and other resource files for a content type.

**restore:** The process of removing a file, record, or item from the Recycle Bin and reinstating it to its previous location.

**Restricted security level:** A security level for an InfoPath form 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 the query server in response to a search query.

**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 return or output Parameters to extract and return to the user executing the MethodInstance. It defines the View of the EntityInstances returned.

**rich text:** Text that is formatted in the Rich Text Format, as specified in [\[ECMA-376\]](#).

**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 are allowed to invoke 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 site.

**role type:** A predefined role definition. Typical role type values include: Guest, Reader, and Administrator.

**root element:** The top-level element in an XML document that contains all other elements and is not contained by any other element, as specified in [\[XML\]](#).

**root folder:** The folder at the top of the hierarchy of folders in a list.

**root node:** The highest-ranking or uppermost node in a hierarchically organized set of information.

**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.

**row:** (1) A collection of columns that contains the property values that describe a single item from the set of items that match the restriction specified in the search query that was submitted to the query server.



(2) A single set of data that is displayed horizontally in a worksheet.

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

**row ordinal:** A zero-based index for the multiple rows that are associated with an item in a wide list.

**RSS channel:** An RSS channel, as specified in [\[RSS 2.0\]](#).

**RSS item:** The item element in an RSS feed, as specified in [\[RSS 2.0\]](#).

**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/or quantifiers, such as numeric arguments, 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.

## 20 S

**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.

**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.

**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 given search application. A search catalog provides information that is used to generate query results.

**search database:** A database that stores search-related information, including stored procedures and tables that are used for crawler data, document metadata, and administration information.

**search down:** The process of searching by ascending row and column numbers.

**search folder:** A collection of related items to be crawled by a search service.

**search query:** A complete set of conditions that are used to generate search results, including query text, sort order, and ranking parameters.

**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 particular search scope display group.

**search scope consumer group:** A collection of scope consumers.

**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 given 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 handled by alternate authentication providers that are used in pluggable security authentication.

**search service account:** A user account under which the search service runs.

**search shared application object:** An instance of a shared application for search that holds search-specific settings.

**search up:** The process of searching by descending row and column numbers.

**secondary data connection:** Any auxiliary connection between an InfoPath form and a data source that stores or provides data for a 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.

**second-stage Recycle Bin:** A container for items that have been 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 the 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.

**securable object:** An object that can have unique security permissions associated with it.

**Security Account Manager (SAM):** A centrally managed service, such as Active Directory® Domain Services, that enables a server to establish a trust relationship with other authorized servers. The SAM also maintains domain and security principal information, and provides client-to-server information by using several available standards for access control lists (ACLs).

**security group:** A named group of principals on a SharePoint site.

**security group identifier:** An integer that uniquely identifies a security group from all other security principals 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:** See user identifier.

**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.

**selected:** The condition of a set of items that has focus in a workbook.

**sequence:** A unique identifier for a delta that includes the user identifier for the endpoint that created the delta.

**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 name:** The name of a server as specified in its operating system settings.

**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 specified in [\[RFC3986\]](#).

**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 a workbook in system memory. It is used to maintain state for workbooks that are being manipulated on a protocol server by a user.

**session data:** Binary, serialized data that is stored and retrieved by a stored procedure during an application session.

**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 allows an application to make reference to a session.

**Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) address:** A URI that does not include a "sip:" prefix and that is used to establish multimedia communications sessions between two or more users over an Internet Protocol (IP) network, as specified in [\[RFC3261\]](#).

**session state:** In ASP.NET, a variable store on a server for storing and retrieving values for a user while the user navigates ASP.NET pages in a Web application. Session state is typically used to store user-specific information between postbacks. Each user maintains a separate session state on the server.

**session view:** The rendering of the contents of a workbook that are associated with a particular session.

**setup path:** The location where supporting files for a product or technology are installed.

**Shared Documents library:** A document library that is included by default in the Team Site site template.

**shared service application:** A logical grouping of service components that can be consumed by remote server farms.

**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 Services Provider (SSP) database:** A database that stores service-specific data, such as user information, site usage statistics, business intelligence methods, and calculated audiences.

**shared space:** A set of tools that is synchronized between different endpoints by using the Microsoft® Office Groove® Dynamics Protocol.

**shared view:** A view of a list or Web Part Page that every user who has the appropriate permissions can see.

**sheet:** A part of a Microsoft® Office 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. Because worksheets are the most common type of sheet, the term sheet frequently refers to a worksheet.

**sheet tab:** A control that is used to select a sheet.

**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.

**sibling navigation node:** A navigation node that shares a common parent navigation node with another specified navigation node.

**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 Symmetric Transport Protocol (SSTP):** A protocol that is used to enable two applications to engage in bi-directional, asynchronous communication. SSTP supports multiple application endpoints 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 type:** An element that can only contain text and appears as <simpleType> in XML documents, or any attribute of an element. Attributes are considered simple types because they contain only text. See also complex type.

**single accounting:** An underline style that places one line beneath the text. Single accounting can be used to indicate subtotals.

**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) administrator:** A security principal who is authorized to change a single sign-on (SSO) configuration and obtain master secrets from a master secret server.

**single sign-on (SSO) identifier:** A string that represents the definition of user credentials that allow a user to access a network. See also single sign-on (SSO).

**single sign-on (SSO) system:** A software-based implementation that enables users to gain access to multiple resources 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-hop fanout:** A form of message fanout, where a client sends a single message with multiple recipients to the sender's relay server. The sender's relay server then groups copies of the message according to recipient relays and distributes the message to those target relay servers.

**single-value property:** A property that can have only one value and can be added, modified, or deleted by using a Change Type operation.

**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 navigation 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 on a site collection that allows 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 the site definition configurations. See also site definition configuration.

**site definition configuration:** An XML-based definition of lists, features, modules, and other data, that collectively define a type of SharePoint site. Site definition configuration files are stored in the ONET.xml file.

**site definition version:** A zero-based integer that indicates the version number of the site definition. Every time a site definition is updated, it is suggested that the version number be increased.

**site description:** The description of a site as it appears to a user.

**site flag:** A 4-byte unsigned integer bit mask that specifies properties that are unique to a site.

**site identifier:** A GUID that is used to identify a site in a SharePoint 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:** A name/value pair of strings that serves as metadata for a site, such as the title or default language.

**site solution:** A deployable, reusable package that contains a set of features, site definitions, and assemblies that apply to sites, and that can be enabled or disabled individually.

**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:** The title of a site as it appears to the user.

**site-relative URL:** A URL that is relative to a site that contains a resource and does not start with a leading slash (/).

**slicer axis:** An axis that corresponds to a WHERE clause in a multidimensional expression (MDX) query.

**Slide Library:** A type of a document library that is optimized for storing and reusing Office PowerPoint 2007 slides.

**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 on the World Wide Web, as specified in [\[SOAP1.1\]](#).

**SOAP action:** A parameter that can be used to specify a URI that identifies the intent of a SOAP message, as specified in [\[RFC3902\]](#).

**SOAP body:** A collection of zero or more elements in a SOAP message, as specified in [\[SOAP1.1\]](#).

**SOAP envelope:** The outermost element of a SOAP message, as specified in [\[SOAP1.1\]](#).

**SOAP fault:** A collection of elements in a SOAP message that identify the code and cause of an error, as specified in [\[SOAP1.1\]](#).

**SOAP fault code:** An element within a SOAP message that identifies the code for an error, as specified in [\[SOAP1.1\]](#).

**SOAP fault detail:** An element within a SOAP message that describes the cause of an error, as specified in [\[SOAP1.1\]](#).

**SOAP header:** A collection of elements in a SOAP message, as specified 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 specified 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 specified 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 specified 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 specified in [\[SOAP1.1\]](#).

**SOAP operation:** An action that can be performed by a SOAP service, as specified in [\[SOAP1.1\]](#).

**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.

**sort range:** A range of cells that will be or have been sorted.

**source files:** A collection of files that are used to implement an InfoPath form. File types can include HTML, XML, XSD, XSLT, and script.

**source location:** A server, disk, file, document, or other collection of information from which a file or data is copied or moved.



**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.

**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™. Users specify a SQL Server login ID and password when they connect. The SQL Server instance ensures the login ID and password combination are valid before allowing the connection to succeed. Windows® authentication is the preferred authentication mechanism.

**SQL datetime:** A data type that is used to store date and time information from January 1, 1753, to December 31, 9999, with an accuracy of one three-hundredths of a second, or 3.33 milliseconds. Values are rounded to increments of .000, .003, or .007 milliseconds. Datetime values are stored as two 4-byte integers. The first four bytes store the number of days before or after the base date, January 1, 1900, which is the reference date of the system. Values that are earlier than January 1, 1753, are not permitted. The remaining four bytes store the time of day, represented as the number of milliseconds after midnight. Seconds have a valid range of 0 - 59.

**SQL statement:** A complete phrase in SQL that begins with a keyword and completely describes an action to be taken on data.

**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 specify any particular formatting; rather, it specifies 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.

**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 Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4) address:** An Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4) address that is manually assigned by an administrator.

**static page:** A Web page that is prepared in advance of a request 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.

**Status-Code:** A 3-digit integer result code in an HTTP response message, as specified in [\[RFC2616\]](#).

**Status-Line:** The first line of an HTTP response message, as specified in [\[RFC2616\]](#).

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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:** The process of registering to receive updates about presence information for client devices. The updates are delivered by using Wide Area Network Device Presence Protocol (WANDPP).

**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.

**summary:** The orientation of outline expand and outline collapse user interface symbols with respect to the data outlined.

**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.

**system resources:** The physical resources of a server computer, such as memory, disk space, CPU, and network bandwidth.

**SystemID:** A binary identifier that is used to uniquely identify a security principal. 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.

## 21 T

**table:** A list that is defined in a workbook.

**table header:** The top row of a table, where the column names are displayed.

**tag prefix:** In ASP.NET markup, an identifier that appears before the name of a control and specifies the assembly that contains the control. A tag prefix is assigned on a per-page or per-site basis.

**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.

**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 display and/or printers to receive messages from one device to another.

**telespace:** See shared space.

**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 folder:** A hidden folder that contains a thicket manifest and a set of thicket supporting files that, together, store the referenced content of a complex HTML document.

**thicket main file:** The core file of a complex HTML document. It references contained elements such as graphics, pictures, or other media stored as thicket supporting files in a thicket folder. The thicket main file is the target used by the 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.

**thicket supporting file:** A file that contains a graphic element, a picture, or other media that is referenced by the thicket main file and is stored in the thicket folder.

**throttled fetch:** A method of data retrieval that limits the number of requests that can be made on a system.

**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 Windows® SharePoint® Services object that can perform various tasks within the environment on a scheduled or one-time event basis.

**token:** A word or number in a crawled item or a search query. A token translates into a meaningful word, such as a linguistic unit, because the definition differs between languages. Examples include cat, AB14, or 42, but do not include white space.

**tool:** An application that is located within an Office Groove 2007 shared space and contains engines for synchronizing data.

**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 top N filter that matches the N largest numerical values or the N newest time and date values.

**top N filter by percent:** A 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 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 children of the top-level site. The URL of the top-level site is also the URL of the site collection.

**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 identifier:** A 16-byte identifier that encapsulates an operation on an object.

**transfer protocol:** A protocol that governs the transfer of files, e-mail 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 HTTP, FTP, and SMTP.

**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 administer 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.

**twip:** A unit of measurement that is used in typesetting and desktop publishing. It equals one-twentieth of a printer's point, or 1/1440th of an inch.

**TypeDescriptor:** A type of MetadataObject that describes a subset of the structure of a Parameter to be used as a piece of business logic in a line-of-business (LOB) system. TypeDescriptors can contain other TypeDescriptors.

**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 other graphical elements in a user interface.

**unhosted:** (1) A document that has its content stored in the content database instead of the front-end file system.

(2) A column or content type for which the schema is stored in the database instead of the front-end file system.

**Unicode Basic Multilingual Plane:** A code point plane that contains all of the characters between and inclusive of 0x0000 and 0xffff.

**Unicode code point:** Any value in the Unicode codespace, which is a range of integers from 0 to 10FFFF16. Each code point is a unique positive integer that maps to a specific character.

**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.

**URI (Uniform Resource Identifier):** A sequence of characters that identifies an abstract or physical resource, as specified in [\[RFC3986\]](#).

**URL (Uniform Resource Locator):** A string of characters in a standardized format that identifies a document or resource on the World Wide Web.

**URL encode:** The process of encoding characters that have reserved meanings for URLs, as specified in [\[RFC1738\]](#).

**URL space:** A list of URLs that contains information about the links from each URL to other URLs.

**URN (Uniform Resource Name):** A string that identifies a persistent Internet resource, as specified in [\[RFC2141\]](#). A URN can provide a mechanism for locating and retrieving a schema file that defines a particular namespace. Although a URL can provide similar functionality, a URN can refer to more than one URL and is not location-dependent. See also URL (Uniform Resource Locator).

**usage data:** Information about the use of a site. It allows an administrator to learn how people access and use a site.

**usage detailed-history period:** The number of consecutive days that a protocol server stores detailed usage data.

**usage master data store:** The location where usage information is stored.

**usage shadow data store:** The location where usage information can be placed temporarily before it is summarized and moved into a usage master data store.

**usage summary-history period:** The number of days that a protocol server stores aggregate usage data.

**user account directory path:** A string representation of the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) distinguished name for an Active Directory® container. It defines a set of users, as specified in [\[RFC4514\]](#).

**user activity status:** A one (1) or zero (0) indicator that shows whether a user is active or inactive. 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 display name:** A user profile property that can contain the preferred name of a user. See also display name.

**user form template:** A browser-enabled form template that has been published by using Office InfoPath 2007 and does not need to be uploaded by an administrator to a server that runs InfoPath® Forms Services.

**user identifier:** An integer that uniquely identifies a security principal as distinct from all other security principals and site groups within the same site collection.

**user information list:** A list that contains items, each of which represents a security principal 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 nine 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 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 take place in a user profile.

**user profile change event:** An event that occurs when a property of any user profile is changed.

**user profile import:** The process of importing records from a directory service to the user profile store.

**user profile policy:** A subset of the user profile privacy policy that governs interactions with user profiles.

**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 session:** The Internet activity of a unique user on one Web site or across successive Web sites within a specified time frame.

**user-agent string:** A string that identifies the protocol client that is initiating a request, as specified in [RFC2616](#).

**UserContextFilter:** A FilterDescriptor type that is used while 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 then filter the results returned.

**UsernameCredentialFilter:** A FilterDescriptor type that is used while 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 while 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 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 specified in [\[MS-OAUT\]](#).

**vector configuration property:** A configuration property that has multiple values.

**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.

**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.

**view:** See form view (Microsoft® Office InfoPath®) or list view (Microsoft SharePoint® Products and Technologies).

**View:** A set of Fields of an Entity. An Entity can have several Views, each consisting of a different set of Fields, but all containing Identifier Fields.

**view flag:** A 4-byte integer bit mask that corresponds to the properties of a view.

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

**ViewAccessor:** A type of MethodInstance that can be called to return a different View for a given EntityInstance of a particular Entity, without changing the EntityInstanceId of the EntityInstance.

**virtual lock:** A condition in which an instance of session data is reserved for exclusive access by a single protocol client. An implementation of a virtual lock does not require the use of physical lock semantics on a protocol server.

**virus scanner:** The software that is used to scan for and eradicate computer viruses, worms, and Trojan horses.

**visible:** The condition of an object that allows it to be displayed in rendered output.

**Visitors group:** A default group of users on a SharePoint site. By default, the Visitors group is assigned the Read permission level.

**vocabulary identifier:** A string that specifies a database operation for a property in a user profile record. Valid vocabulary identifiers are Add, Rename, and Delete.

**vocabulary value:** The value portion of a name/value pair. The value can be associated with one or more documents in a workspace, and can include property values, document profile

terms, categories, and/or other keywords that are used for the purpose of applying categorized tags to documents.

**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.

## 24 W

**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 discussion:** A component and add-in that allow users to enter comments about documents and pages without modifying actual content.

**Web discussion comment:** An individual comment that is added within a Web discussion.

**Web identifier:** See site identifier.

**Web log:** See blog (1).

**Web log posting:** A message that is submitted to a Web log.

**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.

**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:** The common user interface elements that frame a Web Part within a given zone. The Web Part chrome includes a border, a title bar, and the icons, title text, and verbs menu that appear within the title bar.

**Web Part chrome state:** The condition of a Web Part and the Web Part chrome surrounding it. Possible values are zero (0) for normal state or one (1) for minimized state.

**Web Part connection:** An element in a Web Part Page that defines a provider-consumer data relationship between two Web Parts. When a Web Part 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 the information that they want to display.

**Web Part property:** A configurable characteristic of a Web Part that determines the behavior of the Web Part.

**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 Part 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 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 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 that can be invoked 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.

(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.

**WebDAV (Web Distributed Authoring and Versioning Protocol):** A Web Distributed Authoring and Versioning Protocol, as specified in [\[RFC2518\]](#).

**WebDAV client:** A computer that uses the WebDAV protocol, as specified in [\[RFC2518\]](#), to retrieve data from a WebDAV server.

**WebDAV server:** A computer that supports the WebDAV protocol, as specified in [\[RFC2518\]](#), 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 a user browses 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.

**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 while 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 of the set of EntityInstances. The LOB system returns only those EntityInstances whose Field values match the specified pattern.

**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 executable program 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 Live ID:** A Web-based service that enables participating sites to authenticate a user who uses a single set of credentials.

**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 tracked by a work item.

**work item process:** A process that runs a work item.

**work item processing identifier:** A GUID that is used to identify a work item process.

**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 throttling:** A mechanism for limiting the number of work items that can be run at a given time.

**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.

**workbook file:** A file that contains a byte stream representation of a workbook.

**workbook parameter:** A single cell that is designated to receive input from a user.

**workflow:** (1) The automation of business processes, where business documents and tasks are passed automatically from one user to another for action, according to a set 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 configuration file:** An implementation-specific file that is a part of a workflow. The workflow configuration file contains information that is necessary to create a workflow template from the specified workflow markup and rules files, and to associate it to a specific list.

**workflow history item:** A list item that stores information about the current status of, and past actions for, a document or item that is associated with a workflow.

**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 markup file:** A file that contains markup to specify the functional behavior of a workflow.

**workflow rules file:** A file that contains markup to specify the rules and conditions that will be evaluated during the execution of the workflow.

**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 particular 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.

**WSDL (Web Services Description Language):** An extensible XML format that describes network services as collections of communication endpoints, as specified in [\[WSDL\]](#).

**WSDL message:** An abstract, typed definition of the data that is communicated during a WSDL operation, as specified in [\[WSDL\]](#).

**WSDL operation:** An abstract description of an action that is supported by a WSDL service, as specified in [\[WSDL\]](#).

**WSDL port type:** A named set of abstract operations that is supported by one or more endpoints, as specified in [\[WSDL\]](#).

## 25 X

**X-header:** A user-defined field in an Internet message header, as specified in [\[RFC822\]](#).

**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 strings enclosed in quotation marks.

**XML decode:** The process of converting encoded XML content to its original form. See also XML encode.

**XML digital signature:** A digital signature that is designed for use in XML operations.

**XML document:** A document object that is well formed, as specified 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 the tags. Elements can have attributes and can contain other elements.

**XML encode:** The process of converting XML content from one code to another in order to use that content without affecting the structure or validity of the XML document. See also XML decode.

**XML fragment:** The lines of text that adhere to XML tag rules, as specified 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 specified 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 Path Language (XPath):** A language that is used to address parts of an XML document, as specified in [\[XPath\]](#). XPath provides basic facilities for manipulation of strings, numbers, and Boolean values.

**XML Schema:** (1) The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) standard language that is used for creating XML schema definitions. An XML schema definition that is written in XML Schema



contains two parts: a set of predefined types (for example, string, dateTime, decimal), and an XML language for defining new types (for example, complexType, minOccurs, element).

(2) 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, beyond the basic syntax constraints that are imposed by XML itself. An XML schema provides a view of the document type at a relatively high level of abstraction.

**XML schema document:** See XML Schema (2).

**XmlFormView control:** An ASP.NET control that is installed with InfoPath® Forms Services and renders browser-enabled forms as custom Web pages.

**XOR obfuscation:** A type of file encryption in which private data is protected 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 through an XML document and can extract and manipulate data in elements or attributes within that document.

**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

**yomigana:** The phonetic rendering of Japanese kanji characters.

## **27 Z**

**zero-based index:** An index in which the first item has an index of zero.

**z-order:** The rendering order of an object on a z axis.