

Glossary

12 hive Location of all virtual server supporting files, located at C:\Program Files\Common Files\Microsoft Shared\Web server extensions\12\. The 12 hive exists on each server in the farm, regardless of what role(s) the server is assigned.

Active Directory An LDAP-compliant directory service that manages user accounts and resources within a Windows domain. Office SharePoint Server 2007 connects to Active Directory to import user profiles to its user profile database and uses Active Directory user accounts to secure resources in the SharePoint farm.

Active Directory Schema Attributes that are used to describe different object types in Active Directory.

Address Book A directory lookup tool for finding users, groups, and distribution lists in Active Directory.

Administrative Tasks In Central Administration, a method to assign a job to an Administrator and, if required, define a time frame for starting and finishing the task. Tasks can be weighted for importance within the task list.

ADO.NET Provides a set of providers to access data sources.

alerts (1) Counters configured in the Performance tool so that when a certain threshold is reached, a message is sent to any number of users in multiple possible formats. (2) Messages sent by Microsoft Operations Manager 2005 to operators or administrators in response to events or issues. (3) In SharePoint, the rules that are created by the user to inform the system when a notification should be generated, such as a rule that would send a notification when new or modified content becomes available.

announcements A type of list that lets you share news, project status, and other short bits of information.

API Acronym for application programming interface. An API is the interface that a computer system, library, or application provides to allow requests for services to be made of it by other computer programs, to allow data to be exchanged between them, or both.

AppDomain Object A new .NET Framework 2.0 programming construct. Think of it as a box designed to hold many of an application's functional properties while the application is running. For instance, security settings affecting the entire application are accessible programmatically through the AppDomain Object.

application definition file (ADF) An XML file used to define the business data (metadata) that you want to expose on an Office SharePoint Server 2007 Web application. It's also known as a metadata package.

application domain The fundamental scope for execution of code and ownership of resources in .NET.

Application Management page The page in Central Administration for managing Web applications and associated configurations.

Application Pool Runs in Internet Information Services and has its own server resources, such as memory, allocated to it. The Application Pool is used to isolate SharePoint sites that run on it from other Application Pools by running them inside their own memory space and giving them their own security context in which to run.

archived document A document that is no longer classified as a record but is retained in a long-term storage location for historical purposes.

- area** Part of SharePoint Portal Server 2003 that is based on Microsoft-provided custom site definitions. It is used to organize and classify content.
- ASP.NET** A set of Web development technologies that can be used to build Web applications and XML Web services.
- assembly** A partially compiled code library for use in deployment, versioning, and security.
- associations** The means to connect a Web application to a specific Shared Services Provider (SSP). A Web application can be associated with only one SSP.
- asynchronous** In SharePoint, an asynchronous event occurs after the event, for example, sending off an e-mail after a file has been uploaded to a document library.
- audience compilation** The point at which audiences are rebuilt. Can be scheduled or manually started.
- audience rules** Determines the membership of the audience, such as Audience A being equal to all users who are members of the Active Directory IT group.
- Audiences** A method of crafting the view of a page or list of items. Audiences can be used to determine the visibility of content in lists or Web Parts on a Web Part page in a SharePoint site.
- auditing** A policy feature that logs events and operations performed on documents and list items.
- authentication provider** The method used to validate an access request to the Web application, such as Kerberos or NTLM.
- barcode** A unique 10-digit identifier generated by SharePoint Server 2007 that is rendered as an image.
- baselining** Determining the normal operating condition of a system during peak and off-peak times.
- blog** A Web space for users to journal their interests or areas of expertise.
- Business Data Catalog** A SharePoint Server 2007 feature that provides connectivity to backend business systems for configuring search and data presentation through the SharePoint interface.
- CAB files** Also known as cabinet files. CAB files contain several files compressed into one file and are used to bundle installation files that get deployed to users' systems.
- CAML** Collaborative Application Markup Language. An XML-based programming language that is used to build and customize SharePoint sites.
- card sorting** Used in designing Web site navigation, or categorization. Helps to better determine how users find things.
- CAS** See code access security.
- cascading style sheets** A style-sheet language used to describe the presentation of a document written in a markup language.
- catastrophic backup** Using stsadm.exe with the -o <backup | restore> -directory option.
- Central Administration** Administrative site for farm configuration and management including servers, Web applications, application roles, and Shared Service Providers.
- change control** The policies and methods employed to control when and how change occurs on a network or server.
- chrome** A term that refers to the Web Part frame elements.
- code access security** The Microsoft solution for preventing untrusted code from performing privileged actions.
- code group** Associates a piece of evidence with a named permission set.

- code-identity—based security** Allows security settings based on code identity.
- Colleague Tracker Web Part** Displays your list of colleagues and recent changes to their profiles or memberships.
- colleagues** Part of social networking within My Sites. Users can add colleagues, or other users, throughout the organization to their My Sites, then track those colleagues as a means of keeping in touch. Users can also surface specific information to colleagues added to their My Sites.
- COM Code—Based Solutions** Common Object Model (COM). A standard designed to allow many different programs to access and work with each other by adhering to a specific compiled coding standard. The COM technology was the most prevalent standard preceding the .NET platform used in Microsoft Windows programming for allowing programs to interoperate with each other. All newer Microsoft programs are heavily, if not completely, weighted toward the newer .NET technologies.
- common language runtime (CLR)** An execution environment for program code.
- Contact Details** Displays information about the contact person for a page or site.
- Contacts** An object in Active Directory that has an external or internal e-mail address. Used by SharePoint for a mail-enabled document library or list. Contacts cannot be used for authentication, whereas user accounts can be used for authentication.
- Content database** The Microsoft SQL Server, Microsoft Desktop Engine (MSDE), or Microsoft SQL Server 2000 Desktop Engine (Windows) (WMSDE) database that contains the content for one or more SharePoint site collections.
- Content Editor** A free-form editor for text, tables, images, hyperlinks, and custom-formatted text.
- content item** An individual piece of content, such as a document or Web page, that can be referred to as a single entity.
- content recovery** Recovery of occasionally deleted or corrupted list items, such as documents.
- Content Repository** A SQL Server database that contains all Content Management Server objects such as content, site structure, and topology; resources, such as images and documents; and security objects, such as users and groups.
- content source** The rules used to make basic configurations on how the crawler should crawl a content source. Also used to refer to the target server hosting the content that needs to be indexed.
- content store** The index files that hold the content of the index. These files are propagated to the query server(s) from the index server(s) using the Continuous Propagation methods. Only the copy of the index on the index server(s) can be updated by a crawl action. Updated indexes on the index server are copied to the query server(s). The query servers never copy the index back to the index server. There is only one index per Shared Services Provider.
- content type** A content item plus a specified set of metadata that is used to describe the content item.
- content-based evidence** Evidence based on the content of an assembly, such as the publisher identity.
- counter** An item exposed to the user by Windows that shows specific data concerning software or hardware.
- counter logs** Log files in either text, binary, or database form collected by the Performance tool to be examined at a later time.

- crawl** The act of reading and copying a document's content and metadata for the purposes of placing the content in the content store and the metadata in the property store so that users can query the index and find the documents by executing a query.
- crawl rules** Additional rules used to implement additional configurations on how the crawler should crawl a content source.
- crawler** The code within mssearch.exe that goes out and extracts content from a content source. In previous versions of Search, this was called the Gatherer Service.
- crawler impact rules** Global rules used to implement additional configurations at the farm level on how the crawler should crawl a content source.
- custom business logic** InfoPath forms may contain programming code that works with the various controls present on a form. For example, purchase orders and invoices are common in business. As the different line items are added to the form, custom code on the form may automatically total these items. Many other business rules can be addressed using custom business logic in these forms.
- customized Web Part page** A Web Part page previously known as unghosted Web Part Pages in Windows SharePoint Services 2.0, where you used FrontPage 2003. There were significant performance implications in using them. These implications have mostly been removed in Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 with the native use of ASP.NET 2.0, Master pages, and features. Web Part pages are customized by using SharePoint Designer or FrontPage 2003.
- data connection library** A library for storing, sharing, and managing data connection files.
- Data Form Web Part (DFWP)** A Web Part that provides an XSLT transformation on XML data retrieved from a data source. In Windows SharePoint Services 2.0, this was known as the Data View Web Part.
- Data View Web Part** Created using FrontPage 2003 with the ability to provide an XSLT transformation on XML data retrieved from a data source such as a SharePoint list, an SQL Server database, or a Web service. In Windows SharePoint Services 3.0, the Data View Web Part is succeeded by the Data Form Web Part.
- data migration upgrade** An upgrade process that allows you to move content from a Windows SharePoint Services 2.0 or SharePoint Portal Server 2003 Web to a new farm or new hardware, running either Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 or SharePoint Server 2007.
- DDF** Diamond Directive File. Contains information to compress files into a CAB (cabinet) file.
- default content access account** The farm-level account used to specify the security context in which the crawler will crawl a content source. Individual content access accounts for specific content sources can be specified using a crawl rule.
- digital signature** A cryptographically strong method of identifying an individual or organization by attaching additional encrypted identification information to a file. In its strictest sense, it tells you only who signed a file but not whether the file has been tampered with. An extended use of a digital signature is to add information to the file that will allow you to detect actual tampering. This extended meaning is the sense in which InfoPath uses and implements digital signatures.
- Directory Management Service** The service responsible for communicating from SharePoint to a Directory, such as the Active Directory. This service is most commonly used to create a mail-enabled

- contact object in Active Directory from an e-mail enabled library or list in SharePoint.
- discussion board** A list that allows users to conduct newsgroup-style discussions.
- disk cache** The local cache on a SharePoint Web front-end server where static content is persisted from the database, thus reducing database calls and improving performance.
- distribution group** A group of users who have been grouped into a common mail-enabled list. When an e-mail gets sent to a distribution list, all members receive the mail. It is not used for configuring security rights.
- document converter** An assembly that processes an uploaded document and creates or updates a new or existing HTML page, storing it in a specified site's Pages library.
- document library** A Web Part where a collection of files is stored and where the files frequently use the same template.
- Domain Account** An account that exists in the Active Directory that can be used to allocate permissions in SharePoint and as a SharePoint service account for connectivity across the domain to other servers, such as the SQL database server.
- Dynamic Link Library (DLL)** Shared program library. For example, when you create a solution for SharePoint in Visual Studio.NET 2005, which includes several class or program files, and then build that solution, Visual Studio will generate a filename with the extension .dll.
- element** Relates to Features in SharePoint. Includes the attributes that define the actions of a Feature, such as defining custom links on menus within SharePoint sites.
- entity** A real-life object, such as customers, employees, or orders. In database terms, you could liken this to a table.
- entity instance** A specific instance of an entity, such as a customer, employee, or order. In database terms, you could liken this to a row in a table.
- European Computer Manufacturers Association** ECMA International, formerly known as the European Computer Manufacturers Association. ECMA is an international membership-based standards organization for information and communication systems.
- event handler** A program that executes in response to an event or action. For example, when a user clicks Delete, an event handler will respond and stop the file from being deleted.
- Excel Calculation Service Proxy** A feature responsible for coordinating requests for calculations from the Excel Web Access and Excel Web Services components to the Excel Calculation Services component.
- Excel Calculation Services** The data-processing engine responsible for loading workbooks from Trusted File Locations, executing the calculations in the worksheet cells, and refreshing references to external data sources.
- Excel Services** A SharePoint Server 2007 feature that provides server-side processing of Excel 2007 workbooks, including spreadsheet calculation, rendering as HTML in a Web browser, and Web services interfaces for integration with other applications.
- Excel Web Access** The feature set that allows Excel 2007 workbooks to be rendered as HTML in a Web browser.
- Excel Web Services** The component of Excel Services that supports programmatic access to Excel 2007 workbooks stored on the server.
- expiration** A policy feature that specifies how long a document is retained in a Records Repository and what happens to it at the end of its life cycle.

- Expression Web Designer** A tool for designing dynamic, standard-based Web sites.
- farm** More than one SharePoint Server sharing a common configuration database.
- farm topology** Defines a role that a Server provides in the SharePoint farm such as the Search Server, Mail Server, or Excel Calculation Server. The topology can be extended and changed at any time.
- Feature** Allows you to activate/deactivate functionality in a site, site collection, Web application or farm.
- Feature scope** The scope where the Feature will be made available, as in Farm, Web Application, Site, or Web.
- field control** An ASP.NET 2.0 control used in page layouts to display data in two modes in a SharePoint Server 2007 Publishing site: one at rendering time and one at edit time. Content authors use field controls to enter and manage content on a page.
- file plan** A written document or set of documents that list all of the types of information an organization receives or produces and describes how it should be classified and handled.
- Filter Web Parts** Used to connect data sources with each other. They are configured to display a dynamic filtered set of data.
- Finder method** A method that returns one or more instances of an entity.
- Fixed Format Rendition** When InfoPath Forms utilizing the Microsoft Forms Server are saved, archived, and then re-displayed using a fixed, non-dynamic file format, such as .jpg or .bmp format.
- form conversion** A policy feature that generates an image of a completed form for permanent archiving.
- form library** A collection of XML-based business forms.
- Forms Server** Part of the Microsoft SharePoint Office Servers 2007 collection that is designed to allow InfoPath forms to be filled in using a browser such as Microsoft Internet Explorer, Foxfire, or Appel's Safari Web browsers. The Forms Server is one of the "Enterprise Features" of Microsoft SharePoint Office Servers 2007.
- Geo-deployed** In Web publishing, a design that places content in various languages on servers deployed around the world so that the content in a particular language is physically located close to the largest user base for that language.
- ghosted** The same as uncustomized, but referred to as ghosted in SharePoint Portal Server 2003 and Windows SharePoint Services 2.0. See also unghosted.
- ghosted Web Part page** See Uncustomized Web Part pages.
- Global Assembly Cache (GAC)** Central repository for .NET assemblies.
- global content type** Those content types created at the root site of a site collection.
- Globally Unique Identifier (GUID)** A unique 128-bit number generated by Windows to identify a component, such as a file, or an application. In the context of a Feature, Windows generates a GUID to uniquely identify each Feature deployed to a SharePoint server.
- gradual upgrade** A process that installs Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 side by side with Windows SharePoint Services 2.0 on the same hardware. With a gradual upgrade, you can upgrade a site collection or a group of site collections one at a time.
- hash code** A short string of random-looking letters and numbers.
- hold order** A policy lock on a type of document in a Records Repository that prevents the document from expiring or being deleted.

- Host Header** Allows you to host multiple Web sites to a single IP address and assign a user-friendly name to a Web application.
- HyperText Markup Language (HTML)** A markup language designed for the creation of Web pages with hypertext and other information to be displayed in a Web browser.
- IDEnumerator method** A method that returns a list of unique keys (identifiers) for each entity that should be searchable. It's used in the two-phase Business Data Catalog search protocol. First an entity's IDEnumerator is called and then, for each instance, the SpecificFinder method is called to retrieve details.
- iFilter** The instructions used to tell the crawler what kind of content will be indexed once a connection is made to a content source.
- IISRESET** A command line switch to restart the IIS Web service. This command disconnects all sessions currently on the IIS server.
- Index Server** The server responsible to crawl content and place the content in the content store and metadata in the property store
- indexer performance settings** Settings that help configure how many threads the crawler will use during the crawl process.
- Information Bridge Framework (IBF)** A set of tools and technologies that enables organizations to connect Microsoft Office System applications to line-of-business application systems.
- information management policy** A set of rules governing the automated management of documents, such as how long a file should be retained or which actions on the file should be audited.
- information security policy** One or more explicit statements that formulate what to do or not do in a given situation concerning a company's information.
- in-place upgrade** A process used to upgrade all Windows SharePoint Services and SharePoint Portal Server 2003 Servers in the same set of administrative tasks. Once started, it is an irreversible process.
- Input Method Editor** A program that allows computer users to enter complex characters and symbols, such as Japanese characters, using a standard keyboard.
- IntelliSense** A feature popularized by the Microsoft Visual Studio Integrated Development Environment. It is a form of automated autocompletion and documentation for variable names, functions, and methods using metadata reflection.
- Inter-Farm Shared Services (IFSS)** A feature in SharePoint Services 2007 that allows one farm to provide its services, such as Search and Profiles, to remote farms through a single Shared Services Provider (SSP).
- Internet Information Services (IIS)** The Web hosting service installed on the server that hosts the SharePoint Web applications.
- iView Web Part** Displays iViews from SAP portal servers.
- Kerberos** A computer network authentication protocol that allows individuals communicating over an insecure network to prove their identity to one another in a secure manner.
- Key Performance Indicators (KPI)** Scorecard values that provide visual information to enable users to communicate progress toward goals or standards.
- Knowledge Network** An extension to the core social networking in Office SharePoint Server 2007, offering further integration with user information to disseminate user expertise through an

- organization, such as searching a user's e-mail inbox for project-related keywords.
- labeling** A policy feature that generates searchable text areas that are based on a formula that can include static text and document metadata.
- LCID** Locale Culture Identifier. For example, 1033 is the LCID for US English.
- Line-of-Business (LOB) application** A critical business application that is vital to running an enterprise.
- list columns** Containers for metadata on document libraries and lists.
- list content type** A content type that is inherited from a parent, or site, content type and used in a document library or list.
- list definition** A Schema.xml file and .aspx pages that define the fields and views of a list.
- load-balanced URL** A URL name that users will type to access the Web application.
- locale** The collection of usages in the user's environment that is defined by language, country/region, and cultural practices. The locale determines the defaults such as sort order; keyboard layout; and date, time, number, and currency formats. A locale usually provides more information about presentation of information than about languages.
- logging** When enabled, creates log text files of SharePoint activity for the specific application that logging is enabled for, such as Site User Traffic or Search trends.
- managed code—based solutions** The Microsoft .NET platform that can be anything from a PDA to an Exchange server that .NET languages and their resultant programs can run on. .NET languages have a component called the Common Language Runtime (CLR) that directs and orchestrates the loading and running of all .NET programs. Any and all code directly run and completely under the watchful eye of the CLR is termed “managed code” because it is managed by the CLR.
- managed path** Used for specifying URL namespaces for Site collections. A managed path is defined in RFC 1630 and is used to specify that portion of the URL that represents the path to the Web site. You can think of a managed path as representing the hierarchy in which the Web site is found.
- management group** Collective name for an instance of Microsoft Operations Manager 2005, including components such as the user interfaces and the computers being managed.
- Management Pack** A collection of rules and knowledge that defines how Microsoft Operations Manager 2005 should monitor a specific type of managed computer or application.
- master page** A master page is a page that defines the layout and contains common controls (such as navigation and site branding) for a set of pages.
- membership condition** Determines whether a certain assembly matches a code group by looking at content-based or origin-based evidence related to a .NET assembly.
- metadata** Data that describes the content item. Used for building search queries throughout SharePoint sites.
- MethodInstance** Used to describe a method and the default values for any parameters used by the method.
- Microsoft Operations Manager 2005 (MOM)** A Microsoft server product that provides service management capabilities, such as health and audit monitoring for other products.
- Microsoft SQL Server 2000 Database Engine (MSDE)** A data store based on Microsoft SQL Server technology, but designed and optimized for use on smaller computer

systems, such as a developer's computer or a small workgroup server. The data store can be no bigger than 2 GB and can support only five concurrent jobs.

Microsoft SQL Server 2000 Desktop Engine (Windows) (WMSDE 2000) A version of Microsoft Desktop Engine (MSDE) 2000 specially designed for Windows SharePoint Services 2.0 that is different from the standard MSDE database, which limited the number of possible concurrent connections to five and the size of the database to 2 GB. The WMSDE has neither of those limitations built in, but you cannot use it on a remote server, in a server farm scenario, or in a clustered environment.

migration profile Contains information about the source Content Management Server 2002 Content Repository, the target SharePoint site collection to import the content to, and security and notification information to execute a migration of a Content Management Server 2002 Web site to SharePoint Server 2007.

mobile device Any physical computing device that you can carry, other than a laptop, in which you can host data. Most mobile devices have the ability to wirelessly communicate with other mobile devices and infrastructure components, such as cell towers and servers.

multilingual The capability of supporting more than one language without requiring individual instances for each language.

My Home The My Site user's private page for including personal documents, integrating with Outlook to include their Inbox and calendar, and tracking colleagues.

My Profile The My Site user's public page where information about the user can be viewed by other users visiting that user's My Site. Includes user details such as Name, Title, E-mail, Department, Skills, and Interests and may include custom

details. Privacy controls on the page enable the My Site user to lock down views of details and target them to different users visiting the site.

My Site A user's personal space within Office SharePoint Server 2007 for storing and sharing user details, sharing documents, social networking, and centrally tracking documents and tasks throughout SharePoint sites.

named permission set A permission set predefined by .NET.

network load balance A Windows configuration that allows network cards across multiple servers to share a common IP address. When servers are joined by a load-balanced cluster, incoming traffic will be passed to the servers in equal amounts. If one of the servers was to crash, then incoming traffic would be routed to the one server that is still taking requests.

NTLM New Technology LAN Manager. The traditional way of authenticating a user using the challenge/response architecture to compare the user name/password combination the user enters into the authentication dialog box with the user's user name/password combination in Active Directory.

Office Data Connection (ODC) A means of storing the connection information needed by Excel to access back-end databases.

Office Web Components (OWC) A collection of Web Parts, Web Part page solutions, templates, and data-retrieval services that work closely with Microsoft Office 2003 and Microsoft Windows SharePoint Services 2.0.

origin-based evidence The .NET common language runtime (CLR) examines the location where the assembly is coming from, such as, the global assembly cache.

- orphan** An entry in one SQL database table that points to a nonexistent entry in another SQL database table. The most common orphan is when there is an entry for a site in the Sites table of the configuration database but no corresponding site entry in the Sites table of the content database.
- page layout** A design feature that implements the content portion of a page and contains field controls and Web Parts; used in conjunction with master pages to create the layout for a Web page.
- page output cache** The in-memory store of compiled and rendered pages.
- parent site** A site within a site collection, where there is a hierarchy of parent and child sites. Site A is the parent site, and Site B is the child site of Site A.
- performance tool** A Windows Server tool, previously called Performance Monitor or PerfMon, used to measure system performance counters. This is a standard tool on every instance of Microsoft Windows Server.
- permission** Allows code to perform a specific operation and is the most fine-grained element of code access security.
- permission level** A collection of granular permissions that can be assigned to a SharePoint group for purposes of authorization.
- personal use** The use of company computers by the employee for the exclusive benefit of the employee's own interests, ideas, objectives, and/or goals. These interests, ideas, objectives, and/or goals are not job related nor are they part of the enumerated interests, ideas, objectives, and/or goals of the company.
- personalization** How you can effectively target information to the right users throughout your sites, configure My Sites, for users, and integrate SharePoint Server 2007 with directory sources, such as Active Directory.
- personalization links** Special links that can be included by the administrator in users' My Sites as an additional tab in the My Site navigation. Personalization links can be targeted to all users or specific groups of users. For example, a personalization link to details of an up-and-coming IT conference may only be targeted to all users who are part of the IT department.
- picture library** A collection of graphics and images only that is similar to a document library.
- placeholder control** An ASP.NET control used in Content Management Server 2002 templates to display data in two modes in a Web site: one at rendering time and one at edit time. Content authors use placeholder controls to enter and manage content on a page.
- policy feature** An individual rule in an information management policy.
- privacy controls** Custom controls on My Sites that allow My Site owners to determine which profile details are exposed to other users visiting their My Site.
- product key** A unique alphanumeric value that authenticates the installation of a product and, with Office SharePoint Server 2007, identifies the installation as Standard or Enterprise edition.
- profile import** The synchronization between Office SharePoint Server 2007 and directory services, such as Active Directory, to fetch existing user profiles, or details, and import those user profiles into the SharePoint profile database. Eliminates manually creating user profiles in SharePoint.

- profile mapping** The linkage between user profiles stored on directory services, such as Active Directory, and user profiles within the SharePoint profile database where user profile properties, such as Department, are mapped directly from Active Directory. For example, the user profile property in the SharePoint profile database, Department, is mapped to the user property in Active Directory, department.
- profile properties** Details about a user, such as Name, E-mail, Title, and Department, or custom properties, such as skills and interests.
- profile replication** A process that allows user profile information to be copied between multiple SharePoint servers and farms.
- profiles database** Stored in the Shared Services Provider (SSP) database, it keeps individual user information, such as address and department, provided in both SharePoint and an LDAP directory. The directory is normally Active Directory, but it can be any LDAP-compliant directory source.
- project tasks list** Allows the graphical viewing of a group of work items that you or your team needs to complete.
- Property Store** The Shared Services Provider's Search database that is held in SQL Server. There is only one content store per Shared Services Provider. The property store holds the metadata for the content that is in the content store.
- Protocol handler** The instructions used to tell the crawler over which protocol a connection should be made to a content source.
- public key token** Uniquely identifies assemblies in the Global Assembly Cache (GAC).
- Publishing API (PAPI)** The application programming interface developers use to write custom code that interfaces with Content Management Server 2002.
- publishing site** An Office SharePoint Server 2007 site that has the Publishing feature activated.
- query** One or more terms that are entered into either the Simple or Advanced search boxes in an effort to obtain a result set of content items that contain the query terms.
- query server** The server that receives queries that users execute in the search Web Parts. The query server will also build the result set, ensuring the result set is security trimmed, and pass the result set back to the user who executed the query.
- quiesce** Allows an administrator to stop any new sessions to the SharePoint farm in a controlled manner. By stopping the sessions on a farm, the administrator can perform necessary maintenance work.
- quotas** Used to limit the amount of data that can be stored in a site collection.
- record** A physical or electronic document, an e-mail, or some other form of digital information (such as an Instant Message transcript) that serves as evidence of an activity or transaction performed by the organization.
- records management** The process by which an organization defines what type of information it needs to classify as a record, how long it needs to retain the information, and how it will manage the information throughout its life cycle.
- recycle bin** A storage container for deleted documents throughout SharePoint document libraries and lists. You can undo, or retrieve, documents sent to the recycle bin.
- registry** The database local to a Windows operating system that contains the hardware, software, and user configurations used by the operating system.

- registry key** Used to store configuration information about a program or application.
- reports library** A library designed to communicate metrics, goals, and business intelligence information mainly by using key performance indicators.
- restore SSP** To re-create the Shared Services Provider (SSP) and associate it with a restored database and Web application.
- result set** The set of content items returned as a result of a query executed by an end user.
- root certificate authority** The root server in the certificate hierarchy chain that issues the root certificate for that domain name.
- root site** Top-most site of a site collection.
- RSS** Really Simple Syndication. A method of receiving various types of data from assorted types of data sources, but all in a standard, easily digestible format.
- SAN** Storage Area Network. Not to be confused with the disk storage itself (array or frame).
- Sarbanes-Oxley Act** Legislation that holds CEOs, CIOs, CFOs and other top-level executives criminally liable/fraudulent for certain financial and accounting practices.
- schema** An XML definition that defines the structure and content of a file.
- SD³+C** A formula that represents a set of strategies for creating trustworthy software that can be summarized as “secure by design, secure by default, secure in deployment and communications.”
- search scope** A more granular way of defining search patterns throughout SharePoint sites, such as a scope that searches specifically on documents relating to content-type Project Meetings.
- Secure Sockets Layer** A method to secure the traffic between client and server. Also known as Transport Layer Security.
- self-service site management** Allows users that are not administrators to create new site collections.
- server roles** A collection of SharePoint Server Services specific to the needs of a role, such as a Web Server role or Search role. Choosing a role allows an administrator to define the services that should be running on that server.
- Server Services** Specifies what services a server provides to users and other servers in the farm. These services include Search, Document Conversion, Web Applications, and Excel Calculation services.
- service principle name** The name by which a client uniquely identifies a service.
- Shared Services Provider (SSP)** A set of services that are managed and offered from a single Web application to other Web applications in the farm.
- SharePoint Designer 2007** A tool for creating and customizing SharePoint Web sites and building workflow-enabled applications in Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007.
- SharePoint Products and Technologies Configuration Wizard** Launched to configure the initial server farm and define server roles and topology. Creates the required farm databases and can be re-run to repair a failed configuration
- Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP)** Used to send outgoing and incoming mail for SharePoint user alerts, notifications, and e-mails to lists and libraries on SharePoint sites.
- single sign-on** The method used to validate users' credentials that exist on another system outside of SharePoint, such as a bespoke HR system. SharePoint stores the users' credentials encrypted in an SQL database and then passes them on if a page on SharePoint requests access.

- site** One or more Web pages that operate under a common URL namespace.
- Site Aggregator** Similar to a window through which to view Web sites. The tabs at the top of the Web Part allow fast switching between sites.
- site collection** One or more Web sites that operate under a common URL namespace.
- site column** Container for metadata specific to sites as opposed to metadata specific to lists within sites.
- site content type** A content type created at the site level that can then be inherited by document libraries and lists within that site.
- Site Content Type Gallery** The administrative user interface for presenting existing content types and the point from which to create new site content types.
- site definition** Forms the basis from which to create SharePoint sites. For example, the default Team Site template in SharePoint is created from the default STS site definition.
- site template** A template that can be selected when provisioning a new SharePoint site. Also includes custom templates, such as those templates created in SharePoint Designer 2007.
- Social Networking** The way users find other users and tap into user expertise throughout SharePoint sites, including My Sites.
- solution package** Used to package and deploy Features, site definitions, Web Parts, template files, assemblies, and Code Access Security (CAS) policies to SharePoint Web front-end servers.
- SpecificFinder method** A method that returns exactly one entity instance.
- SSP rights** The permissions a user has when accessing sites associated with a Shared Services Provider (SSP).
- SSP Service Account** The Domain account used to authenticate and run the Shared Services Provider (SSP) services with the database server.
- strong name** A name uniquely identifying the developer of software.
- stsadm.exe** Often used command line tool located in <Install Drive>\Program Files\Common Files\Microsoft Shared\Web server extensions\12\BIN.
- synchronous** Specifically refers to events in SharePoint. A synchronous event occurs before the event, such as, the ability to trap an item before it is deleted and stop users from deleting items in a list or document library.
- System Monitor** The default view of the Performance tool. It is the graphical representation of performance data being monitored via counters in real time.
- tacit knowledge** Process of knowing, know-how, or institutional knowledge.
- target audiences** Audiences can be SharePoint groups, distribution lists, security groups, or global audiences.
- targeting** Determines which information to show users, such as whether users in one group can view Web part A and users in another group can view Web part B, but not Web part A.
- taxonomy** The science of how things are structured and categorized. In terms of Web sites, navigational style and models.
- The Windows Presentation Foundation** A component for building user interfaces.
- trace logs** Low-level logging, somewhat like a dump file, used to monitor events within Windows.
- translation management library** A library for translating documents in several languages.
- Uncustomized Web Part page** A Web Part page that references files on the server's

- file system. In Windows SharePoint Services 2.0, these were known as ghosted Web Part Pages. From a technical standpoint, ghosted pages are rows in a document's table that have null values for the Content column and a non-null value for the SetupPath column, which points to a file on the file system itself. The referenced file essentially serves as a template and content source.
- unghosted** The same as customized, but referred to as unghosted in SharePoint Portal Server 2003 and Windows SharePoint Services 2.0. See also ghosted.
- Unghosted Web Part page** See Customized Web Part page.
- Universal Modeling Language (UML)** Typically used to design systems, including Web sites, by way of creating scenarios and placing actors in those scenarios to better determine how people will interact with a system or Web site.
- Usage Analysis** A SharePoint Server 2007 tool that enables reports to be created for analyzing site usage and statistics.
- user profile** Information contained in the Office SharePoint Server 2007 profile database about a user. Typically imported from a directory service, such as Active Directory, which includes Name, E-mail, Title, and Department, but can also be extended to include additional custom properties. Used as the basis to build security and auditing throughout SharePoint sites.
- User-Defined Function Assembly** A code assembly used to call scalable middle-tier code libraries, which can contain complex calculations and are callable by Excel 2007 spreadsheets from within Excel Services.
- user-identity-based security** A security paradigm in which authorization is based on the identity of a user.
- variation** A publishing feature that maintains a hierarchy of Web sites where the publishing content of the source site is pushed to target sites that vary in the presentation of the content, sometimes varying in language / locale and other times in presentation for different devices. Also used to indicate one member of the variation hierarchy.
- variation hierarchy** The organization of sites within a site collection that participate in the variation feature of that site collection and the relationship defined between the sites by the variation label.
- variation label** The settings that define the language / locale of a site, the relationship between source and target sites in a variation hierarchy, and the content management instructions for the variation process.
- virtual directory** A pointer in an IIS Web site to a folder on a file system containing Web files.
- Web application** Previously referred to as a virtual server, a Web application provides services to clients over http or https protocol. The clients may be browsers or other servers.
- Web application policies** Controls the rights of the user on the Web application based on which zone the user is accessing the Web application from.
- Web applications** Internet Information Services (IIS) Web sites extended with SharePoint features.
- Web Document Authoring and Versioning (WebDAV)** A protocol that allows a Windows client to connect to a SharePoint site and navigate its contents in the same way that it does with local folders.

- Web front-end** A server with a Web application that is hosting a Web site or sites accessible by .http clients as opposed to a Web application server that is providing services to other servers in the farm.
- Web garden** Term given to an Application Pool with multiple worker processes.
- Web Part** Re-usable code that can be added to a page to provide customized content such as a document library, contacts list, or a report on sales figures.
- Web Part connections** Web Parts on a site can be connected to each other so that, when an action is executed in one Web Part, it changes the displayed information in the Web Part that it is connected to.
- Web Part galleries** Groups of Web Parts that are helpful in locating a specific Web Part.
- Web Part page** A Web page made up mainly of modular units, referred to as Web Parts.
- Web Part tool pane** A tool pane that displays on the right side of the screen when adding or modifying Web Parts.
- Web Part toolbar** A toolbar that can be accessed by clicking the Edit button when a Web Part is in edit mode.
- Web Part zone** A storage unit used to accommodate and organize Web Parts on a Web Part page.
- Web Server** A Server role that is the connection point for users. Usually has fewer services running on it in order to provide more server resources to requests being made by the users.
- Web service** A remote server component that can be called using industry-standard protocols that receives a set of parameters in XML format and returns a result in XML format.
- Web Service Definition Language (WSDL)**
A method of describing a Web service.
- Once a Web Service is defined in a WSDL document, this can be used to indicate how to interact with that service.
- Windows CardSpace** A component that helps to manage digital identities.
- Windows Communication Foundation**
A component for building Service-Oriented Architecture (SOA)—based applications.
- Windows Workflow Foundation**
A Microsoft technology for defining, executing, and managing workflows. This technology is part of .NET Framework 3.0 and will be available natively in the Windows Vista operating system. The technology will also be back-ported to the Windows XP and Windows 2003 Server operating systems. The .NET Framework 3.0 “workflow runtime” provides common facilities for running and managing the workflows and can be hosted in any common language runtime (CLR) application domain.
- WinFX** Code name for the Microsoft .NET Framework 3.0.
- WMSDE** See Microsoft SQL Server 2000 Desktop Engine (Windows).
- worker process** Created to add further server resources and resilience to an Application Pool.
- workflow** A way of structuring tasks through a work process.
- workflow configuration file** Contains general workflow configuration information. Workflow configuration files have the `xoml.wfconfig.xml` file extension.
- workflow markup file** Describes the activities included in a workflow. Workflow markup files have the `.xoml` file extension.
- workflow rules file** Contains workflow logic. Workflow rule files have the `xoml.rules` file extension.

- WSP file** A solution package that gets deployed to the SharePoint solution store.
- WSRP Consumer** Web Services for Remote Portlets. This Web Part enables integration with other WSRP-compliant portal solutions.
- XAML** Acronym for Extensible Application Markup Language (pronounced “zammel”). XAML is the user interface markup language for the Windows Presentation Foundation.
- XHTML** Extensible HyperText Markup Language. A markup language that has the same expressive possibilities as HTML but a stricter syntax. Whereas HTML is an application of SGML (Standard Generalized Markup Language), a very flexible markup language, XHTML is an application of XML, a more restrictive subset of SGML. XHTML documents need to be well-formed (syntactically correct).
- XML** Extensible Markup Language.
- XOML** Object Markup Language. XOML is a serialization format for Windows Workflow Foundation workflow objects.
- XSD** XML Schema Definition.
- Zero Footprint Form Fill-in** Refers to the ability to not have the InfoPath rich client installed on your machine, but instead use a Web browser to fill in the form. The “Zero FootPrint” part means that there is no space regarding the presence of the rich client part of InfoPath. This is implemented by using the Microsoft Office Forms Server 2007.
- zone** Defines the location from where the user has accessed the Web application such as the intranet, Internet, or extranet.