Smartagrifood – Glossary

Abiotic stress:	Nonliving environmental factors (such as drought, extreme cold or heat, high winds) that can have harmful effects on plants. http://www.plantetp.org/
Agent technology:	In economics, an **agent** is an actor and decision maker in a model. Typically, every agent makes decisions by solving a well or ill defined optimization/choice problem. The term *agent* can also be seen as equivalent to *player* in game theory. From a technical perspective, software - agents will enable companies to automate a whole new set of tasks that currently require human action [Murch, Johnson; Intelligent Software Agents. Prentice Hall, 1999]. Agents from technological perspective are also classified as rule driven, user driven and volunteer agents while those are characterised as task oriented and information/service oriented. Furthermore, they are characterised as collaborative, interface, mobile, information, reactive, hybrid or heterogeneous. [Paolucci, Sacile; Agent-based manufacturing and control systems. CRC press, 2004]
Agribusiness:	Agriculture-related industries http://www.plantetp.org/
Agri-food sector:	The sector of the economy that produces agricultural and food products http://www.plantetp.org/
Agro-food industry:	Industries related to agriculture and food. http://etp.ciaa.be/asp/about_etp/index.asp?doc_id=642
Agro-food sector:	The sector of the economy that produces agricultural and food products. http://etp.ciaa.be/asp/about_etp/index.asp?doc_id=642
AIM:	Alternative Investment Market, a relatively lightly regulated market operated by the London Stock Exchange AIM Investment Management, an Australian financial planning company Artificial Intelligence Marketing, a type of marketing activity Asian Institute of Management (Makati City, Philippines) http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/AIM
AmI	**Ambient Intelligence** - CEC; DG Information Society // [Collaboration@Work – The 2005 Report on new working environments and practices]: It allows Information Society services to be available to anyone, anywhere, using a variety of devices. The vision is an Information Society which is much more user-friendly, more efficient, empowers users and supports human interactions. People will be surrounded by easy-to-use interfaces embedded into all kinds of objects and by an everyday environment that is capable of recognising and responding to individuals in a seamless, unobtrusive and invisible way. A key feature of AmI is the ability for seamless movement between different spaces: people on the move will become networks on the move as the devices they carry network together and connect with the different networks around them. An AmI system will therefore: • 'know' itself, its environment and the context surrounding its use and act accordingly. • be dynamic - able to configure and reconfigure under varying, and even unpredictable, conditions. • find and generate its own rules on how best to interact with neighbouring systems, while always looking to optimise its own workings and its own relations with the environment. • be resilient and able to recover from routine and extraordinary events that might cause some of their parts to malfunction. • be trustworthy, able to handle issues of safety, security and privacy.
API:	Application programming interface (API) is a particular set of rules and specifications that a software program can follow to access and make use of the services and resources provided by another particular software program that implements that API. It serves as an interface between different software programs and facilitates their in-

	teraction, similar to the way the user interface facilitates interaction between humans and computers. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Application_programming_interface
Architectural requirements:	Architectural requirements are a subset of the system requirements, determined by architectural relevance. The business objectives for the system, and the architecture in particular, are important to ensure that the architecture is aligned with the business agenda. The system context helps determine what is in scope and what is out of scope, what the system interface is, and what factors impinge on the architecture. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Technical_architecture
Architecture	TOGAF Version 9 includes the following definition: 1. A formal description of a system, or a detailed plan of the system at component level, to guide its implementation (source: ISO/IEC 42010:2007). 2. The structure of components, their inter-relationships, and the principles and guidelines governing their design and evolution over time. http://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/
Architecture (Internet architecture):	Internet Architecture is organized into several planes. The data plane represents how data is actually forwarded between routers. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet_topology
Architecture Framework	A foundational structure, or set of structures, which can be used for developing a broad range of different architectures. It should contain a method for designing an information system in terms of a set of building blocks, and for showing how the building blocks fit together. It should contain a set of tools and provide a common vocabulary. It should also include a list of recommended standards and compliant products that can be used to implement the building blocks. [TOGAF 9]
Asynchronous communication:	In telecommunications, asynchronous communication is transmission of data without the use of an external clock signal. Any timing required to recover data from the communication symbols is encoded within the symbols. The most significant aspect of asynchronous communications is variable bit rate, or that the transmitter and receiver clock generators do not have to be exactly synchronized. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asynchronous_communication
Authentication:	Authentication (from Greek: αυθεντικός ; real or genuine, from authentes; author) is the act of establishing or confirming something (or someone) as authentic, that is, that claims made by or about the subject are true ("authentification" is a French language variant of this word). This might involve confirming the identity of a person, tracing the origins of an artefact, ensuring that a product is what its packaging and labelling claims to be, or assuring that a computer program is a trusted one. http://www.dictionary30.com/meaning/Authenticate
Authorisation:	Authorization (also spelt Authorisation) is the function of specifying access rights to resources, which is related to information security and computer security in general and to access control in particular. More formally, "to authorize" is to define access policy. For example, human resources staffs are normally authorized to access employee records, and this policy is usually formalized as access control rules in a computer system. During operation, the system uses the access control rules to decide whether access requests from (authenticated) consumers shall be approved (granted) or disapproved (rejected). Resources include individual files' or items' data, computer programs, computer devices and functionality provided by computer applications. Examples of consumers are computer users, computer programs and other devices on the computer.
Auto-identification and coding of products:	Automatic Identification refers to the methods of automatically identifying objects. Product code is a unique identifier, assigned to each finished/manufactured product which is ready, to be marketed or for sale. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Authorization
Bio-based economy:	The sector of the economy that produces products derived from living organisms http://www.plantetp.org/

Bio-economy:	All industries and economic sectors that produce, manage and otherwise exploit biological resources (and related services, supply or consumer industries), such as agriculture, food, fisheries, forestry, etc. http://etp.ciaa.be/asp/about_etp/index.asp?doc_id=642
Biofuels:	Fuels derived from living organisms, as opposed to fossil fuels. http://www.plantetp.org/
Biomaterials:	Materials derived from living organisms, as opposed to synthetic materials http://www.plantetp.org/
Biotechnology:	Technologies for cultivating, modifying or deriving products from living organisms http://www.plantetp.org/
Biotic stress:	Living environmental factors (such as viruses, bacteria, fungi, insects etc.) that can have harmful effects on plants. http://www.plantetp.org/
Broad band:	The term broadband refers to a telecommunications signal of greater bandwidth, in some sense, than another standard or usual signal (and the broader the band, the greater the capacity for traffic). http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Broadband
Certificate	Certificates are digital documents attesting to the binding of a public key to an individual or other entity. They allow verification of the claim that a specific public key does in fact belong to a specific individual. Certificates help prevent someone from using a phony key to impersonate someone else. In some cases it may be necessary to create a chain of certificates, each one certifying the previous one until the parties involved are confident in the identity in question. http://www.rsa.com/rsalabs/node.asp?id=2277
Certificate Authority	A trusted third party that certifies that other entities—users, databases, administrators, clients, servers—are who they say they are. When it certifies a user, the certificate authority first seeks verification that the user is not on the certificate revocation list (CRL), then verifies the user's identity and grants a certificate, signing it with the certificate authority's private key. The certificate authority has its own certificate and public key which it publishes. Servers and clients use these to verify signatures the certificate authority has made. A certificate authority might be an external company that offers certificate services, or an internal organization such as a corporate MIS department. http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/A97630_01/network.920/a96573/glossary.htm
Certification:	Certification refers to the confirmation of certain characteristics of an object, person, or organization. This confirmation is often, but not always, provided by some form of external review, education, or assessment. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Certification
Claims management infrastructure:	With the growing emergence of third party administrators and managed claims programs, it became apparent to the company that it needed to enter the information age and find an efficient way to connect its Members to the insurance industry and other clients with which it wanted to do business. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Disaster_Kleenup_International
Classification of data:	Classification of data using machine learning algorithms, see classification (machine learning) In the field of data management, data classification as a part of Information Lifecycle Management (ILM) process can be defined as tool for categorization of data to enable/help organization to effectively answer following questions: What data types are available? Where are certain data located? What access levels are implemented? What protection level is implemented and does it adhere to compliance regulations? http://wn.com/Data_classification_%28data_management%29
Cloud comput-	Cloud computing refers to the provision of computational resources on demand via a computer network.

ing:	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cloud_computing
Co-existence:	The cultivating of conventional, organic and genetically modified crops in the same area without them affecting one another. http://www.plantetp.org/
Cognitive decision:	A person's decision making process depends to a significant degree on their cognitive style. Myers developed a set of four bi-polar dimensions, called the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI). The terminal points on these dimensions are: thinking and feeling; extroversion and introversion; judgment and perception; and sensing and intuition. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Decision_making
Communication architecture:	Intel's Communication Streaming Architecture (CSA) was a mechanism used in the Intel Hub Architecture to increase the bandwidth available between a network card and the CPU. It consists of connecting directly the network controller to the Memory Controller Hub (northbridge), instead of to the I/O Controller Hub (southbridge) through the PCI bus, which was the common practice until that point. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intel_Communication_Streaming_Architecture
Communication protocol:	A set of rules defining the way information will flow in a system. In all forms of communication, a protocol must be observed to ensure that the sender and receiver interact properly, The protocol may include rules on the structure of commands and responses, and the order in which they can occur. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communications_protocol
Conditioning:	The storage of a material specimen under specified temperature, humidity for a specified time prior to testing. http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/conditioning
Connectivity:	Timely and error free exchange of the information about (lot of) products and logistic resources with other organisations and additional services in order to enable quick response.
Connectivity mechanism:	The Basic Connectivity (BC) mechanism enables plug and play IP connectivity between attaching peers, either devices or networks. http://paginas.fe.up.pt/~mricardo/doc/conferences/icc09/rcampos-icc09.pdf
Context awareness:	Context awareness is defined complementary to location awareness. Whereas location may serve as a determinant for resident processes, context may be applied more flexibly with mobile computing with any moving entities, especially with bearers of smart communicators. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Context_awareness Context-awareness is the ability of a program or device to sense various states of its environment and itself. [J. Pascoe, "Adding generic contextual capabilities to wearable computers", *Proc. Of The Second International Symposium on Wearable Computers*, 1998, pp 92-99.]
Contextual information:	Knowledge transfer by contextual information: Whereas the previous two groups of knowledge transfer work in one-shot learning relied on the similarity between new object classes and the previously learned classes on which they were based, transfer by contextual information instead appeals to global knowledge of the scene in which the object is placed. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/One-shot_learning
Data backbone:	The Internet backbone refers to the principal data routes between large, strategically interconnected networks and core routers in the Internet. These data routes are hosted by commercial, government, academic and other high-capacity network centers, the Internet exchange points and network access points, that interchange Internet traffic between the countries, continents and across the oceans of the world. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet_backbone
Data directory:	The user data directory contains data specific to a given user. Some examples of this type of data are: history, bookmarks, and cookies. Note that in Windows, the profile name is included in the directory hierarchy. http://www.chromium.org/user-

	experience/user-data-directory
Data warehousing:	Observing, collecting, organising, streaming of large amount of data. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_warehouse
Decoupling:	In economics, decoupling is often used in the context of economic production and environmental quality. In this context, it refers to the ability of an economy to grow without corresponding increases in environmental pressure. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Decoupling
Domain sub-system:	A domain name consists of one or more parts, technically called labels that are conventionally concatenated, and delimited by dots. The hierarchy of domains descends from right to left; each label to the left specifies a subdivision, or subdomain of the domain to the right. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Domain_Name_System
Domain-specific capabilities:	
Domain-specific sub-system:	
Decision Support System (DSS):	Software designed to help a manager carry out strategic planning. It does this by interacting with a database of past and current data. It allows the manager to identify trends, project into the future and examine the likely outcome of various courses of action. Some DSS even suggest courses of action for consideration by the manager. http://www.nou.edu.ng/noun/NOUN_OCL/pdf/pdf2/MBA%20757.pdf
E2E value chain:	Texas Instruments launched its E2E Community, a place for engineers from all over the world an opportunity to discuss and find support for their electronic design projects. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Texas_Instruments
ECM:	Enterprise Content Management (ECM) is a formalized means of organizing and storing an organization's documents, and other content, that relate to the organization's processes. The term encompasses strategies, methods, and tools used throughout the lifecycle of the content. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Enterprise_content_management
Entity self-describing:	In computer programming, self-documenting (or self-describing) is a common descriptor for source code that follows certain loosely-defined conventions for naming and structure. These conventions are intended to enable developers, users and maintainers of a system to use it effectively without requiring previous knowledge of its specification, design, or behaviour. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Self-documenting
FCAP functions:	FCAPS is the ISO Telecommunications Management Network model and framework for network management. FCAPS is an acronym for Fault, Configuration, Accounting, Performance, Security, the management categories into which the ISO model defines network management tasks. In non-billing organizations Accounting is sometimes replaced with Administration. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/FCAPS
FI:	Future Internet http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Future_Internet
Food chain:	Interaction of all participants responsible for production, processing, refining, trading and consuming of an (agricultural) product. http://etp.ciaa.be/asp/about_etp/index.asp?doc_id=642
FOODforce:	Food forum for optimising research cooperation in Europe. http://etp.ciaa.be/asp/about_etp/index.asp?doc_id=642
Food product profile:	PROFILE® is a comprehensive database of product information for food industry products. It contains valuable marketing and specification information on a vast array of products, including: serving suggestions, nutritional information, ingredient statements, packaging and storage information, preparation and more. http://www.profileshowcase.com/WEB-AFSProfile/Share/frmHomePage.aspx
Forestry:	The cultivation of trees and the management of forests and woodland.

	Related sectors include paper and pulp industry. http://www.plantetp.org/
Future Internet	The vision of Future Internet based on standard communication protocols considers the merging of computer networks, Internet of Media (IoM), Internet of Services (IoS), and Internet of Things (IoT) into a common global IT platform of seamless networks and networked "things". [CERP-IoT- SRA – in "Vision and Challenges for Realising the Internet of Things" http://docbox.etsi.org/tispan/open/IoT/CERP-IOT_Clusterbook_2009.pdf]
Fuzzy logic:	Fuzzy logic is a form of many-valued logic derived from fuzzy set theory to deal with reasoning that is fluid or approximate rather than fixed and exact. In contrast with "crisp logic", where binary sets have two-valued logic, fuzzy logic variables may have a truth value that ranges in degree between 0 and 1. Put more simply, fuzzy logic is a superset of conventional (boolean) logic that has been extended to handle the concept of partial truth, where the truth value may range between completely true and completely false. Furthermore, when linguistic variables are used, these degrees may be managed by specific functions. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fuzzy_logic
Generic en-abler:	The necessary computing, communication or software resources, functionalities and support services or a meaningful combination thereof. http://initiative.future-internet.eu/fileadmin/news/EFII_Draft_Discussion_Paper-Architecture-May2010.pdf
Genetics:	Science and technology of hereditary factors http://www.plantetp.org/
Genetic modifi-cation:	Scientific technique for altering the genetic make up of living organisms which re-sults in genetically modified organisms (GMOs). http://www.plantetp.org/
High latency based commu-nication:	Latency is a measure of time delay experienced in a system, the precise definition of which depends on the system and the time being measured. Latencies may have different meaning in different contexts. 1 Communication latency 1.1 Packet-switched networks 1.2 Satellite transmission http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latency_%28engineering%29
Infrastructure:	Infrastructure is the basic physical and organizational structures needed for the op-eration of a society or enterprise,[1] or the services and facilities necessary for an economy to function.[2] The term typically refers to the technical structures that sup-port a society, such as roads, water supply, sewers, electrical grids, telecommunica-tions, and so forth. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Infrastructure
Instantiation:	Instance (computer science) can refer generally to any running process, or specifi-cally to an object, as in an instance of a class. The process of creating a new object (or instance of a class) is often referred to as instantiation. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Instantiation
Interagency data sensor harmonisation:	
Internet based service capa-bilities:	One of the most common applications of load balancing is to provide a single Inter-net service from multiple servers, sometimes known as a server farm. Commonly, load-balanced systems include popular web sites, large Internet Relay Chat net-works, high-bandwidth File Transfer Protocol sites, Network News Transfer Protocol (NNTP) servers and Domain Name System (DNS) servers. Lately, some load balan-cers evolved to support databases, these are called database load balancers. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Load_balancing_%28computing%29
Internet of Things	The Internet of Things will create a dynamic network of billions or trillions of wireless identifiable "things" communicating with one another and integrating the develop-ments from concepts like Pervasive Computing, Ubiquitous Computing and Ambient Intelligence. Internet of Things hosts the vision of ubiquitous computing and ambient

	intelligence enhancing them by requiring a full communication and a complete computing capability among things and integrating the elements of continuous communication, identification and interaction. The Internet of Things fuses the digital world and the physical world by bringing different concepts and technical components together: pervasive networks, miniaturization of devices, mobile communication, and new models for business processes. [...]
	The Internet of Things allows people and things to be connected Anytime, Anyplace, with Anything and Anyone, ideally using Any path/network and Any service. This implies addressing elements such as Convergence, Content, Collections (Repositories), Computing, Communication, and Connectivity in the context where there is seamless interconnection between people and things and/or between things and things so the A and C elements are present and addressed. The Internet of Things allows people and things to be connected Anytime, Anyplace, with Anything and Anyone, ideally using Any path/network and Any service. This implies addressing elements such as Convergence, Content, Collections (Repositories), Computing, Communication, and Connectivity in the context where there is seamless interconnection between people and things and/or between things and things so the A(ny) and C elements are present and addressed.
	[CERP-IoT- SRA – in "Vision and Challenges for Realising the Internet of Things" http://docbox.etsi.org/tispan/open/IoT/CERP-IOT_Clusterbook_2009.pdf]
Interoperability of data:	Interoperability contends with the software- and implementation details of interoperations, including exchange of data elements based on a common data interpretation, etc. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conceptual_interoperability
Knowledge-based bio-economy (KBBE):	The knowledge-based approach to all industries and sectors of the economy which produce, utilise or manage biological resources. http://www.plantetp.org/
M2M architecture:	Community for machine-to-machine, embedded wireless, and connected consumer devices development. http://m2m.com/tags?tags=sms&recursive=true
Mark-up language:	A mark-up language is a modern system for annotating a text in a way that is syntactically distinguishable from that text. The idea and terminology evolved from the "marking up" of manuscripts, i.e. the revision instructions by editors, traditionally written with a blue pencil on authors' manuscripts. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Markup_language
Mechanisms for aggregation of data:	Data aggregation is any process in which information is gathered and expressed in a summary form, for purposes such as statistical analysis. A common aggregation purpose is to get more information about particular groups based on specific variables such as age, profession, or income. The information about such groups can then be used for Web site personalization to choose content and advertising likely to appeal to an individual belonging to one or more groups for which data has been collected. For example, a site that sells music CDs might advertise certain CDs based on the age of the user and the data aggregate for their age group. Online analytic processing (OLAP) is a simple type of data aggregation in which the marketer uses an online reporting mechanism to process the information.
	Data aggregation can be user-based: personal data aggregation services offer the user a single point for collection of their personal information from other Web sites. The customer uses a single master personal identification number (PIN) to give them access to their various accounts (such as those for
	financial institutions, airlines, book and music clubs, and so on).
	Performing this type of data aggregation is sometimes referred to as "screen scraping."
	http://www.ucertify.com/article/what-is-data-aggregation.html
Network infrastructure:	In information technology and on the Internet, infrastructure is the physical hardware used to interconnect computers and users. Infrastructure includes the transmission media, including telephone lines, cable television lines, and satellites and antennas, and also the routers, aggregators, repeaters, and other devices that control trans-

	mission paths. Infrastructure also includes the software used to send, receive, and manage the signals that are transmitted. http://searchdatacenter.techtarget.com/definition/infrastructure
Ontology:	Ontology, in analytic philosophy, concerns the determining of whether some categories of being are fundamental and asks in what sense the items in those categories can be said to "be". It is the inquiry into being in so much as it is being, or into beings insofar as they exist—and not insofar as, for instance, particular facts obtained about them or particular properties related to them. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ontology
Open interface:	A public standard for connecting hardware to hardware and software to software. With regard to hardware, it implies that there is more than one brand of product that can be hooked up to the device with the open interface. http://www.pcmag.com/encyclopedia_term/0,2542,t=open+interface&i=55656,00.asp
Plant genomics:	The science and technology of the genetic make up of plants. http://www.plantetp.org/
Primary sector:	Production of agricultural raw materials (= primary products) for other industries. The primary sector involves the changing process of natural resources into primary products. http://etp.ciaa.be/asp/about_etp/index.asp?doc_id=642
Privacy issues:	The right to privacy is our right to keep a domain around us, which includes all those things that are part of us, such as our body, home, thoughts, feelings, secrets and identity. The right to privacy gives us the ability to choose which parts in this domain can be accessed by others, and to control the extent, manner and timing of the use of those parts we choose to disclose. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Privacy
Private repository:	Repository commonly refers to a location for storage, often for safety or preservation. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Repository
Profiling data:	Data profiling is the process of examining the data available in an existing data source (e.g. a database or a file) and collecting statistics and information about that data. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_profiling
Propagation of information:	The distribution of free information in a manner explicitly permitted under the applicable license. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Propagation
Proprietary platforms:	
Protocol:	A communications protocol is a formal description of digital message formats and the rules for exchanging those messages in or between computing systems and in telecommunications. Protocols may include signalling, authentication and error detection and correction capabilities. A protocol describes the syntax, semantics, and synchronization of communication and may be implemented in hardware or software, or both. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communications_protocol
Protocol compatibility:	Interoperability between WebLogic Servers http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/E13203_01/tuxedo/tux80/ovrview/interop.htm
Public repository:	This is a new way of managing your public information / data in the form of folders, files and documents on the cloud. Imaging, you have lots of information that public will have interest in it and you don't have a better self-manageable way of publishing it to the public. http://www.proinfocus.com/Services.aspx
Real time virtualisation:	Decoupling of the physical flows of products and logistic resources (object) and the information flow for planning, con…….. and organisation / orchestration. The geographical disposed physical objects continuously update a visual representation of the objects, agri-food products and logistic resources. This by logging their identity, location and state and communicate this object-information real-time via the internet. They can also receive information and perform corrective and preventative action on

	the physical object (smart object).
Real-data mash-up:	The term mash-up refers to a generic web service which combines content and functionality from disparate sources; mash-ups reflect a separation of information and presentation. Mash-ups are increasingly being used in commercial and government applications as well as in the public domain. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Distributed_GIS
Real-time logging:	
Resilience	Resilience is the ability of the network to provide and maintain an acceptable level of service in the face of various faults and challenges to normal operation. Resilient networks aim to provide acceptable service to applications: • ability for users and applications to access information when needed […], • maintenance of end-to-end communication association […], • operation of distributed processing and networked storage […]. https://wiki.ittc.ku.edu/resilinets_wiki/index.php/Definitions
Resilvinee:	
Rest vs WS:	Representational State Transfer (REST) is a style of software architecture for distributed hypermedia systems such as the World Wide Web. Web service is a method of communication between two electronic devices over a network. http://www.absoluteastronomy.com/topics/Mashup_%28web_application_hybrid%29
Run time explorability:	Run-time explorability: Every entity in the Future Internet must be self-describing. This is essential to allow the exploration of entities at run-time – not only at design time. http://initiative.future-internet.eu/fileadmin/news/EFII_Draft_Discussion_Paper-Architecture-May2010.pdf
Scalability indicators:	
Scenario characterisation:	
Selected subset of the standard bodies:	
Self-describing of data:	
Self-organising technologies (SoT):	
Sensor data injections:	
Sensor Web:	
Service	A service represents a function that is well defined, self-contained and does not depend on the context or state of other services [Barry, Douglas; Getting Ready for a Service-Oriented Enterprise Architecture. Distributed Enterprise Architecture Advisory Service, Executive Report, Vol. 5, No.8, 2002.]
Service architecture:	
Service cloud:	Cloud computing can be compared to the supply of electricity and gas, or the provision of telephone, television and postal services. All of these services are presented to the users in a simple way that is easy to understand without the users needing to

	know how the services are provided. This simplified view is called an abstraction. Similarly, cloud computing offers computer application developers and users an abstract view of services that simplifies and ignores much of the details and inner workings. A provider's offering of abstracted Internet services is often called "The Cloud". http://www.google.com/baraza/en/thread?tid=5042b9302f655735
Service Delivery Platforms (SDP):	The term Service Delivery Platform (SDP) usually refers to a set of components that provide services delivery architecture (such as service creation, session control & protocols) for a type of service. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Service_delivery_platform
Service oriented architecture (SOA):	Service-oriented architecture (SOA) is a flexible set of design principles used during the phases of systems development and integration in computing. A system based on a SOA will package functionality as a suite of interoperable services that can be used within multiple, separate systems from several business domains. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Service-oriented_architecture
Service repository:	A kind of service repository was presented by the UDDI registry. UDDI was hosted by the UDDI consortium; now housed at OASIS. http://www.w3.org/2003/Talks/0818-msm-ws/slide23-0.html The "UDDI Version 2.04 API Specification" (19.07.2002) defines UDDI as follows: "Universal Description, Discovery and Integration, or UDDI, is the name of a group of web-based registries that expose information about a business or other entity and its technical interfaces (or API's). These registries are run by multiple Operator Sites, and can be used by anyone who wants to make information available about one or more businesses or entities, as well as anyone that wants to find that information. There is no charge for using the basic services of these operator sites. By accessing any of the public UDDI Operator Sites, anyone can search for information about web services that are made available by or on behalf of a business. The benefit of having access to this information is to provide a mechanism that allows others to discover what technical programming interfaces are provided for interacting with a business for such purposes as electronic commerce, etc. The benefit to the individual business is increased exposure in an electronic commerce enabled world. The information that a business can register includes several kinds of simple data that help others determine the answers to the questions "who, what, where and how". Simple information about a business – information such as name, business identifiers (D&B D-U-N-S Number®, etc.), and contact information answers the question "Who?" "What?" involves classification information that includes industry codes and product classifications, as well as descriptive information about the services that the business makes available. Answering the question "Where?" involves registering information about the URL or email address (or other address) through which each type of service is accessed[5]. Finally, the question "How?" is answered by registering references to information about interfaces and other properties of a given service. These service properties describe how a particular software package or technical interface functions. These references are called tModels in the UDDI documentation. http://uddi.org/pubs/ProgrammersAPI-V2.04-Published-20020719.htm
Space based technology:	
Subroutine:	A sequence of instructions within a program that can be called up and repeated as and when necessary.
Sustainability:	An environmentally sound, economically viable and socially acceptable development. http://etp.ciaa.be/asp/about_etp/index.asp?doc_id=642
Syntax:	The rules governing the structure of a natural or programming language. http://www.answers.com/topic/syntax
Thing	In the context of "Internet of Things" a "thing" could be defined as a real/physical or digital/virtual entity that exists and move in space and time and is capable of being identified. Things are commonly identified either by assigned identification numbers,

	names and/or location addresses. [CERP-IoT- SRA – in "Vision and Challenges for Realising the Internet of Things" http://docbox.etsi.org/tispan/open/IoT/CERP-IOT_Clusterbook_2009.pdf]
Trigger events:	
Trust / identity capability:	
Trusted certificate	A trusted certificate, sometimes called a root key certificate, is a third party identity that is qualified with a level of trust. The trusted certificate is used when an identity is being validated as the entity it claims to be. Typically, the certificate authorities you trust are called trusted certificates. If there are several levels of trusted certificates, a trusted certificate at a lower level in the certificate chain does not need to have all its higher level certificates reverified. http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/A97630_01/network.920/a96573/glossary.htm
Vocabulary:	
Web-oriented architecture:	Web Oriented Architecture (WOA) is a style of software architecture that extends service-oriented architecture (SOA) to web based applications, and is sometimes considered to be a light-weight version of SOA. WOA is also aimed at maximizing the browser and server interactions by use of technologies such as REST and POX. The axioms of Web Architecture describe the basic building blocks of the Web (URIs) and how they can be combined into a wider system. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web-oriented_architecture
WSN network:	A Wireless Sensor Network (WSN) consists of spatially distributed autonomous sensors to monitor physical or environmental conditions, such as temperature, sound, vibration, pressure, motion or pollutants, and to cooperatively pass their data through the network to a main location. The more modern networks are bi-directional, enabling also to control the activity of the sensors. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wireless_sensor_network
XML standard:	Extensible Markup Language (XML) is a set of rules for encoding documents in machine-readable form. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/XML