Glossary of Terms

**3G**  Refers to the third-generation of mobile phone standards and technology. The technology has been an enhancement over previous wireless technologies, such as providing high-speed transmission, advanced multimedia access, and global roaming. 3G is mostly used with mobile phones and handsets as a means to connect the phone to the Internet.

**Alarm** An electronic sound or signal that that serves to notify the user of an event or warning.

**Application** Refers to any smartphone application, or simply “app”, which is a small program that can be downloaded from a website, such as iTunes, and run on a personal smartphone or tablet.

**Appointment** An arrangement to do something or to meet an individual or group of individuals at a particular time and place.

**Auto-lock** A function that automatically locks the keypad on your mobile phone so that no input can be given without un-locking.

**Cloud** Refers to the delivery of a cloud computing service, whereby shared resources, software, and information are provided to computers and other devices as a [utility](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Utility_computing) (like an [electricity grid](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electrical_grid)) over a [network](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_network) (typically the [Internet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet)). End users access cloud based [applications](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Application_software) through a [web browser](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_browser) or a light weight desktop or [mobile app](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mobile_app) while the [software](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software) and data are stored on [servers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Server_%28computing%29) at a remote location. Cloud application providers strive to give the same or better service and performance than if the software programs were installed locally on end-user computers.

 **Note:** The Schedule 360 application will employ the Software as a Service (SAAS) service model and a Public Cloud deployment model.

**Computing Devices** A computer or mobile computer that allows people to connect to the internet. A mobile device provides wireless data transmission to access information in a portable environment.

(Note: Definition also applies to Communicable Devices)

**Electronic Calendar** Refers to calendaring software, which is software that, at a minimum, provides users with an electronic version of a calendar. Additionally, the software may provide an appointment book, address book, and/or contact list. Examples of electronic calendars include Microsoft Outlook, Google, Yahoo, and Lotus Notes.

**Error Handling** Refers to exception handling, which is the process of responding to the occurrence, during computation, of exceptions. Exceptions are anomalous or exceptional situations requiring special processing- often changing the normal flow of [program](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_program) [execution](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Execution_%28computing%29). In general, an exception is handled (resolved) by saving the current state of execution in a predefined place and switching the execution to a specific [subroutine](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subroutine) known as an exception handler.

**Filesize** File size measures the size of a computer file. Typically it is measured in bytes, denoted with a prefix. The actual amount of disk space consumed by the file depends on the file system.

**GUI** A GUI, pronounced “gooey”, is an acronym for “Graphical User Interface”. It is a type of user interface in computing that allows the user to interact with images rather than text commands.

**iPad** The iPad is a touchscreen tablet computer developed by Apple Inc. (see also: Tablet)

**iPhone** The iPhone is a touchscreen smartphone developed by Apple Inc. (see also: Smartphone)

**iPhone App Store** A digital marketplace to download software applications for the iPhone.

**Password** A secret character string that must be supplied by a user in order to gain access to a multiuser computer system or its data resources.

**Scheduling Operations** Refers to all functional software operations for creating or modifying a calendar appointment.

**Search Function** Capability within the software program to gather and report information from within the application database that contains a keyword or phrase.

**Server** A computer that manages centralized data storage or network communications resources. A server provides and organizes access to these resources for other computers linked to it.

**Smartphone** A smartphone is a mobile phone with computer-like features that includes functionality such as email, high-speed internet connectivity, an internet browser, media players, a portable camera(s), a personal organizer, and a touch screen and/or a keyboard. Smartphones may also have compatibility with third-party smartphone applications and software.

**Software Fault** A mistake in the software code that leads to an error or unexpected result.

**Synchronize** Synchronizing, or “synching”, across multiple devices will typically update the devices with the most recent information. This is also referred to as "merging" the data. Most syncing programs also remove entries that have been [deleted](http://www.techterms.com/definition/delete) on either device since the last sync.

**Tablet** A "tablet computer", or simply "tablet", is a computer contained entirely within a flat touch screen interface. The user typically uses a stylus, digital pen, or fingertip as the primary input device instead of a keyboard or mouse.

**Username** An identification used by a person with access to a computer network. Also commonly referred to as a login [name](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/name), logon name, sign-in name, or sign-on name.

**Wireless Connection** A type of Internet access that does not require a physical connection. Allows users to access the Internet while traveling outside of their home or office. Often a password is required to connect to a wireless network.