**B Method:** an approach for rigorous or formal development of software using the notion of abstract machines to specify and design software systems (Laibinis et al., 2012)

**B Picture:** a picture coded with motion compensation. B pictures may depend on one picture from the past, from one picture from the future, or both. (Rivas, Barreiro, & Gulías, 2009b)

**B Value:** a variable expressing the amount of diffusion-weighting on a diffusion MRI experiment (Karampinos et al., 2009)

**B-Format:** a multi-channel audio recording format associated with the Ambisonic technique (Neff & Pitt, 2011)

**B-Learning:** see *Blended Learning*

**B-Splines:** the parametrical curves described by the following formula:

\[ C(u) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} N_{i,p}(u)P_{A,i}, \quad 0 \leq u \leq 1, \ 4.10 \]

where, \( u \) is B-spline’s \( C(u) \) knot vector, \( N_{i,p}(u) \) is B-spline’s basis functions and \( P_{A,i} \) is the sum of the control points that have been used to approximate spline’s morphology (Bourantas et al., 2009)

**B2B:** see *Business-to-Business*

**B2B Exchange:** an exchange to establish an intermediary company to match buyers to suppliers to reduce the cost of trading for partners. Now many B2B exchanges do procurement services, goods for resale, data synchronization, forecasting, and replenishments. (Eom, 2008)

**B2B Integration Technology:** a software system that provides business-to-business integration functionality by sending and receiving messages and retrieving and storing them in back end application systems (Bussler, 2009b)

**B2BEC:** see *Business-to-Business Electronic Commerce*

**B2C:** see *Business-to-Consumer*

**Ba:** a real, virtual, or mental space for knowledge creation and relationship-building (Song et al., 2008a)
**BaBar Import/Export Tools**: the event reconstruction, the simulation production, and the physics data analysis. Despite the fact that each duty needs to access a different data type and database metadata information, only one import/export software suite is shared between all the site managers. (Andreotti, Fella, & Luppi, 2009)

**BaBar Software**: a self-contained piece of software intended to perform a well defined task. Some packages may not be usable on their own, requiring integration with others. A software release consists of a coherent set of packages together with the libraries and binaries created for various machine architectures. (Andreotti, Fella, & Luppi, 2009)

**Back Channel**: a private, one to one alternative means of communicating between online community members, additional to the main community forum, often a synchronous text chat facility (Lang, 2011)

**Back Door**: a hole deliberately left in place by designers or maintainers. It may be intended for use by service technicians. However, it is more commonly used now a days to refer to software, which has been maliciously loaded by persons remotely in order to allow them to enter the system through a ‘back door’ at an opportune time. (Curran et al., 2008a)

**Back End Application System**: a software system that manages business domain specific data for businesses like Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) systems (Bussler, 2009b)

**Back Office**: the heart of the organisation where, invisible to the outside world, the primary (data distributing) processes are performed (Kuiper & van Dijk, 2009)

**Back Office System**: the data distributing functionality and is used in this way by a mid office (Kuiper & van Dijk, 2009)

**Back-Channel**: a means of communication between users and content providers. A simple type of back-channel is an Internet connection using a modem. Viewers and listeners can use a back-channel to provide feedback, request additional information, and purchase goods and services. (Cuccu, 2009a)

**Back-Propagation**: the training algorithm for the feed-forward, multi-layer perceptron networks which works by propagating errors back through a network and adjusting weights in the direction opposite to the largest local gradient (Yang, 2009b)

**Back-Propagation Algorithm**: a learning algorithm of ANNs, based on minimizing the error obtained from the comparison between the outputs that the network gives after the application of a set of network inputs and the outputs it should give (the desired outputs) (Khashman, Buruncuk, & Jabr, 2009)

**Back-Propagation Learning**: a learning rule based on gradient descent. The connection weights between different layers are initialized with pseudo-random values and are changed in a direction that will reduce the error. When a learning pattern is clamped, the activation values are propagated to the output units, and the actual network output is compared with the desired output values. (Rene et al., 2012a)

**Back-Propagation through Time**: an algorithm for recurrent neural networks that uses the gradient descent method. It attempts to train a recurrent neural network by unfolding it into a multilayer feedforward network that grows