C Activity: a conditional activity (Marzouk, 2010)

C Band: the original frequency allocation for communications satellites. C-Band uses 3.7-4.2GHz for downlink and 5.925-6.425 GHz for uplink. (Elangbam & Naorem, 2011)

C++ Library Organizing Uncertainty in Database Systems (CLOUDS): a library and user interface that act as a fuzzy front-end to a relational database management system (Xexêo & Braga, 2008)

C-2000: the new digital communications network in the Netherlands designed for all the emergency services (Wolbers, Groenewegen, & Wagenaar, 2009)

C-Commerce: see Collaborative Commerce

C-Print: a speech-to-text system developed for individuals who are hard of hearing or deaf in the educational environments (Lee, 2010b)

C2C: see Consumer-to-Consumer

CA: see Certificate Authority (Adibi & Agnew, 2008a)

Cable Modem: a device enabling cable operators to provide broadband using the same coaxial cables that deliver television pictures and sound (Cleary, 2009)

Cable Networking: the 1975 HBO commitment to advance satellite distribution of programming to cable operating systems, which ushered in a whole new era of specialized television programs, including WTBS, 1976; ESPN, 1979; CNN, 1980; and MTV, 1981. Thus, was born the principle of cable networking; that is, television programming designed exclusively for cable operating systems and later direct broadcast satellite systems. (Gershon, 2009)

Cable TV Networks: a system of transmitting and distributing broadcast signals to TV households using a network of fixed cables (Wei & Zhao, 2009)

Cache: a collection of data duplicating original values stored elsewhere or computed earlier, where the original data is expensive (usually in terms of access time) to fetch or compute relative to reading the cache. Caches have proven extremely effective in improving performance of Web servers because access patterns in typical Web applications
show locality of reference. Many Internet service providers use proxy caches to save bandwidth on frequently-accessed Web pages. (Pouzols et al., 2008a)

**Cache Busting**: the techniques used to prevent browsers or proxy servers from serving content from their cache, in order to force the browser or proxy server to fetch a fresh copy for each user request. Cache busting is used to provide a more accurate count of the number of requests from users. (Ferrini & Mohr, 2009a)

**Cache Coherence**: the integrity of the data stored in local caches of a shared resource (Liu et al., 2010)

**Cache Coherency**: a method of managing conflicts and maintaining consistency between cache and memory (Yi et al., 2010)

**Cache Hit Ratio**: a ratio of buffer cache hits to total of requests, that is, the probability that a data block will be in memory on a subsequent block re-read (Nunes, de Souza Baptista, & Sampaio, 2009)

**Cache Invalidation**: the process of making cached data consistent by discarding cached data in case of updates (Höpfner, 2009)

**Cache Maintenance**: the process of making cached data consistent by patching cached data (Höpfner, 2009)

**Cache Miss Ratio**: a ratio of the number of times a DBMS cannot find a given data in the memory (Nunes, de Souza Baptista, & Sampaio, 2009)

**Cached Files**: the files that are saved and retrieved by browsers or proxy servers to save network resources (Woong Yun, 2009)

**Caching**: a classical technique to increase distributed systems performance. A cache (proxy) server is often positioned at or adjacent to the client and is used to cache the responses to the requests issued by the client. If a future request asking for the same object that has already been cached, the cached object will be returned immediately to the client without the need to send the request to the origin server. One of the main concerns of caching is cache consistency. (Zhao, 2009)

**Caching 2-Levels Forwarding Pointers (C2LFP)**: a solution proposed to minimize the cost of location management for large-scale roaming inside PCS network (Zaki & Ramadan, 2009)

**CAD**: see Computer-Aided Design

**CAD-Based Interface Management**: the CAD-applications in construction projects for management purposes in interfaces (Lin, 2010)

**CAD-Based Mapping**: the mapping that schematically and graphically represents relationships between interfaces and attributes of 2D and 3D CAD presentation (Lin, 2010)

**CADD Algorithm**: a clustering algorithm based on the concepts of Density and Density-reachable (Song & Meng, 2009)

**CAF**: Co-Array Fortran (Jost & Koniges, 2012)

**CAHN**: Cellular Assisted Heterogeneous Networking (Papapanagiotou & Paschos, 2009)

**Calculus I**: a first year Economics Faculty course with a syllabus that includes linear algebra and elements of basic analysis such as one or two variable functions and differential and integral calculus (Torriero & Scancarello, 2009)
Related Content

How Do Institution-Based Trust and Interpersonal Trust Affect Interdepartmental Knowledge Sharing?
www.igi-global.com/article/how-do-institution-based-trust-and-interpersonal-trust-affect-interdepartmental-knowledge-sharing/143166?camid=4v1a

Adaptive Mobile Applications
www.igi-global.com/chapter/adaptive-mobile-applications/13543?camid=4v1a

Factors Influencing Successful Implementation of Computer Based Technologies in Knowledge-Intensive Activities
www.igi-global.com/article/factors-influencing-successful-implementation-computer/51016?camid=4v1a

An Information Management Environment Based on the Model of Object Primitives
www.igi-global.com/chapter/information-management-environment-based-model/22989?camid=4v1a