I Picture: a picture coded without motion compensation (Rivas, Barreiro, & Gulías, 2009b)

I-Voting: to cast a vote via an electronic means over the Internet (Stuart & Hooper, 2009)

I/O Cost: the number of disk page reads or writes (Villegas, Ruano, & Herrera, 2009)

IBM-PC: the personal computer that appeared in the 1980s. Initially projected with open architecture and operational system, it continues in development and expansion, however much more complex. (Welfer, 2009)

IBSS: see Independent Basic Service Set

IC: see Independent Component

ICA: see Independent Component Analysis

ICB3: the International Competence Baseline version 3.0 as published by the International Project Management Association in June 2006. The ICB3 provides an overview of project management competences. (Gilbert Silvius, 2009)

Inter-Cultural Competence (ICC): the ability to successfully communicate with people from other cultures. ICC refers to a person’s capacity to capture and understand culture-specific concepts in perception, thinking, feeling and acting. (Möllering & Ritter, 2008)

Iceberg Distance Join: a set of two spatial datasets, a distance threshold d, and a cardinality threshold K (K=1). The answer is a set of pairs of objects from the two input datasets that are within distance d from each other, provided that the first object appears at least K times in the join result. (Corral & Vassilakopoulos, 2009)

iChat: a consumer Internet video conferencing software, which enables two or more people to talk to and see each other in real time as though face to face, written for Macintosh computers (Kinoshita, 2008)

Icon: the small pictures that represent commands, files, objects, or windows (D’Ulizia, Ferri, & Grifoni, 2009)

ICQ: an online, synchronous collaboration tool that allows individuals to chat. It provides subscribers with notification when those on their subscription list are online and available to chat. (Price, 2008)
ICT: see Information and Communication Technology

ICT Adoption Factors: the factors affecting teachers’ perceptions of ICT in education, divided into four categories: personal factors, technical barriers, school factors, and pedagogical factors (Jimoyiannis, 2009b)

ICT Benefits Realization Process: one of the approaches that are used to ensure that benefits expected in the ICT investments by organizations are achieved (Lin & Huang, 2009)

ICT Competency: the use of an online catalogue to identify and locate resources for a specific information need, keyword search strategies to refine operational situations, browser and search engines to locate and retrieve appropriate information, and other ICT instructional materials that aid teaching and learning situations (Ololube & Ubogu, 2009)

ICT Component: an information and communication technology component, like microprocessor, software technology, communications, and the Internet (Bates, 2011)

ICT Contemporaries: the makeup of the security network environment, i.e., the human and infrastructure (Emiri & Omede, 2011)

ICT Embedment: the term used to describe how information technologies do not operate in a vacuum or in isolation of their context. Instead, information technologies affect and are affected by organizational structures and processes, as well as institutional arrangements. (Puron-Cid & Gil-Garcia, 2008)

ICT Empowerment: the process by means of which the ICT is a fundamental instrument to fight against the social inequalities and to favor the participation of all the citizens in democratic societies (Mínguez & Ballesteros, 2008b)

ICT Functionality Group (ICT FG): the granular clusters of technical services that belong together from a functional and business-driven perspective and are considered more suitable than business applications such as content or document management systems. They allow for ICT impact measurement as they bridge the gap between the wide range of differing functionalities per vendor within a certain application type and the wide range of similar functionalities in different application types. (Baacke et al., 2009)

ICT Greening: the effective and efficient development, designing, using, and disposing of environmentally friendly and sustainable information and communication technologies that contribute to the reduction of carbon emissions (Gasmelseid, 2011b)

ICT in Education: the various aspects of computers, networks (including the Internet), software, and other environments that act as a tool for teachers and students by supporting learning and instruction. ICT implementation in education is a complex and multifaceted process and, till now, many difficulties have been encountered in integrating ICT in school practices. (Jimoyiannis, 2009b)

ICT Industry: the convergence of the telecommunications industry with the computing and broadcasting industries, resulting in a broader definition of Information and Communications Technologies (ICT) (Laanti, McDougall, & Baume, 2009)

ICT Infrastructure: the devices, networks, protocols, and procedures that are employed in the telecoms or information technology fields to foster interaction amongst differ-