T-Conorm or S-Norm: a function $s$ establishing a generic model for the operation of union with fuzzy sets. These functions must comply with certain basic properties: commutative, associative, monotonicity, and border conditions ($x \circ s 0 = x$, and $x \circ s 1 = 1$). The most typical is the maximum function, but other widely accepted s-norms exist. (Galindo, 2008a)

T-Norm: a function $t$ establishing a generic model for the operation of intersection with fuzzy sets. These functions must comply with certain basic properties: commutative, associative, monotonicity, and border conditions ($x \circ t 0 = 0$, and $x \circ t 1 = x$). The most typical is the minimum function, but there exists other t-norms widely accepted. (Galindo, 2008a)

Tablet PC: a computer shaped in the form of a notebook or a slate with the capabilities of being written on through the use of digitizing tablet technology or a touch screen (Ifinedo, 2009a)

Taboo Search: a metaheuristic superimposed on another heuristic (usually local search or simulated annealing) whose aim is to avoid search cycles by forbidding or penalizing moves that take the solution to points previously visited in the solution space (Fernando Díaz Martín & Riaño Sierra, 2009)

Tabu Search: an approximation method, belonging to the class of local search techniques, that enhances the performance of a local search method by using memory structures (Tabu List) (Madureira, 2009a)

Tactical Incremental Approach: an approach for Green IT strategy in which an enterprise incorporates simple incremental measures in existing IT infrastructure and policies to achieve its greening goals (Goel, Tiwary, & Schmidt, 2011a)

Tag: 1. a component of an RFID system. The tag, a radio frequency transponder, is affixed to the product that needs to be identified and is actuated by receiving a radio wave sent to it by the reader. See also Passive Tag, Semi-Active Tag, and ActiveTag. (Tegze & Hosszú, 2009) 2. a keyword assigned to a document to describe it. Tags can be used for document retrieval. Folksonomy tags can be freely chosen by the users of a folksonomy-based system. (Weller, Peters, & Stock, 2010) 3. the HTML and XML markers that delimit semantically meaningful units in their code (Rowe, 2009b)
Tag Cloud: a list displaying the popularity of tags, either for tags assigned to one single document, or for all tags within a complete folksonomy-based platform. The bigger and broader a tag is displayed in a tag cloud, the more often it has been used. (Weller, Peters, & Stock, 2010)

Tag Distribution: the frequency of tags assigned to one document (or within a platform) counted and visualized as a tag distribution graph. Some specific forms of tag distributions are dominant within folksonomies: for example, the emergence of a ‘long tail,’ which reacts to the rules of the power law. A ‘long trunk’ may appear as well; the curve then follows an inverse-logistic distribution. (Weller, Peters, & Stock, 2010)

Tag’s Identity (ID): a unique number for each tag that is stored in silicon with an imprinting process (Trcek, 2008)

Tagged Image File Format (TIFF): an image format designed to store high resolution images. Its contents may or may not be compressed. It can contain additional information in the form of tags. (Núñez-Rodríguez, 2009)

Tagged Value: the extensions to the properties of a UML element (Ishaya, 2009)

Tagging: to provide terms to describe resources in a social bookmarking environment. Tags can be used to sort, retrieve, and find the resources by the tagger or others that use the site. Tagging is also referred to as user-generated descriptors or user-contributed content. (Abbas, 2010)

Tail Drop: a policy that admits packets into the router buffer whenever there is available space (de Araújo Espíndula Lima & Saldanha da Fonseca, 2008)

Tainted Pointer: a pointer whose value originates from input data (Belletini, 2009)

Takagi-Sugeno-Kang Fuzzy Rule-Based System: a rule based system whose antecedent is composed of linguistic variables; the consequent is represented by a function of the input variables (Ibáñez & Castro, 2009)

TAM: see Technology Acceptance Model

Tampering: a particular subset of image processing, voluntarily applied, aiming at counterfeiting the meaning of the tampered data or at least at getting something to appear different from what it really is (Caldell et al., 2010)

Tampering Location: the functionality to detect the position of the regions tampered by malicious operations. It is often required by an image hash that cannot only detect the tampering operations but also locate the tampered regions. (Lian, 2009b)

Tandem Shock Wave: a consecutive shock wave having a delay of up to several hundred microseconds, used in SWL to enhance cavitation bubble collapse and, as a result, increase fragmentation efficiency (Loske, Fernández, & Fernández, 2008)

Tangible Benefit: a benefit that can be measured in monetary terms (Ramesur, 2012)

Tangible Costs: the costs that are budgeted and foreseen by the management. They are predictable. The opposite of intangible costs. (Russo & Succi, 2009a)