\[ L = P + Q \]

AL is based on the radical concept that significant learning (L) only results when based on “routine knowledge in use” (P) and “questioning insight” (Q) brought together through a process of personal and communal reflection that integrates research on what is best practice or obscure with practical action to resolve a problem. (Smith, 2006a)

**LAAS:** See *Local Area Augmentation System.*

**Label**
A short, fixed-length, physically contiguous, locally significant identifier used to identify a stream. (Gutiérrez & Ting, 2005)

**Label Swapping**
A forwarding paradigm allowing streamlined forwarding of data by using labels to identify streams of data to be forwarded. (Gutiérrez & Ting, 2005)

**Labeled Data**
A sequence of training instances with corresponding class labels, where the class label is the value to be predicted by the hypothesis. (Scheffer, 2005)

**Laboratory for Innovative Technology and Engineering Education (LITEE)**
National Science Foundation-sponsored research group at Auburn University that develops award-winning multimedia instructional materials that bring theory, practice, and design together for the purpose of bringing real-world issues into engineering and business classrooms. (Bradley et al., 2005)

**LabVIEW**
The graphical development environment for creating flexible and scalable test, measurement, and control applications. With LabVIEW, users can interface with real-world signals, analyze data for meaningful information, and share results and applications. (Chu & Lam, 2006)

**LAD:** See *Logical Analysis of Data.*

**Laity**
The condition or state of a layman, the body of the people not in orders; as opposed to the clergy. (Rogers & Howell, 2005)

**LAN:** See *Local Area Network.*

**Land Information System (LIS)**
A GIS specially designed for use with land information. Land rights, ownership, boundaries, utility, land cover, and zoning data are common layers and attributes in an LIS. (Velibeyoglu, 2005)

**Landed Cost**
The cost of an order including the price of goods, shipping charges, insurance, duties/customs, value added tax (VAT), and any import or export fees. (D. Brandon, Jr., 2005b)

**Landmark Knowledge**
A type of spatial knowledge dealing with information about visual features of landmarks. (Sadeghian et al., 2006)

**Language**
A means of verbal and non-verbal communication of thoughts and ways of speaking. (Sharma & Mishra, 2005)

**Language Divide**
The inability to understand, communicate, receive, or transfer information in a recognized language of the person's state or community. (Arthur-Gray & Campbell, 2005)

**Language of Temporal Ordering Specifications (LOTOS)**
A formal specification language for specifying concurrent and distributed systems. LOTOS syntax and semantics is defined by ISO standard 8807:1989. LOTOS has
been used, for example, to specify the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) architecture (ISO 7498). (Campos & Harrison, 2006)

**Languages for Special Purposes (LSP)**
The languages used for particular and restricted types of communication (e.g., for medical reports, scientific writing, air-traffic control). They are semi-autonomous, complex semiotic systems based on and derived from general language; their use presupposes special education and is restricted to communication among specialists in the same or closely related field. (Ahmad & Al-Sayed, 2006)

**Laptop**
A portable personal computer small enough to use on your lap with a QWERTY keyboard and display screen. It usually has an A4-sized footprint in a clamshell configuration and may incorporate a variety of peripheral devices (e.g., trackball, CD-ROM, wireless network card, etc.). (Garrett, 2006b)

**Laptop University**
A university in which all students and faculty are required to have a laptop computer, and in which much of the instruction is carried out using computer technologies. (Reynolds, 2005)

**Large Dataset**
A dataset that does not fit in the main memory of a machine, so it is stored on a disk and is read into the memory based on need. Note that disk access is more time consuming than memory access. (Murthy & Diday, 2005)

**Laser Disc (Videodisc)**
An analog optical storage device first commercialized as a distribution medium for motion pictures in a 1980 joint venture, DiscoVision Associates, between IBM and MCA. Laser discs provided the foundational technologies for Philips’ and Sony’s CD formats that have evolved into CD-ROMs, CD-Rs, CD-RWs, and DVDs (digital videodiscs). (Reisman, 2006)

**Last Mile**
Informally refers to the part of the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) that extends from the Customer Premise Equipment (CPE) to the first network’s switching center (the central office, also called local or switching exchange). In plain English, it is the physical connection—generally made of a pair of copper wires— between the subscriber’s location and the nearest telephone exchange. The last mile, which is also called “line” or “subscriber line,” coincides with the most restrictive definition of local loop. (Arbore, 2005)

**Last-Mile Capabilities**
A new category of e-fulfillment capabilities which involves all aspects of delivering to customers’ workplaces or homes. Quality, cost-effectiveness, and flexibility of such deliveries is critical to the success of online retailers but includes a host of problems that must be overcome. Issues such as payments, security, extended delivery times, returns, customer presence, and handling of different-temperature and perishable deliveries have catalyzed the development of new capabilities such as locked boxes, wireless payment devices, and innovative courier networks. (Alexander & Burn, 2006)

**LATA:** See **Local Access Transport Area.**

**Late Majority Adopter**
A member of a group within a social structure that constitutes people who have delayed the adoption of ideas, innovations, or technology. (Weber & Lim, 2005)

**Latency of Feedback/Feedback Latency**
The amount of time elapsed between a learner’s response to a prompt or question and the instructor’s or system’s evaluative response to the student. (Hantula, 2005)

**Latent Semantic Indexing**
A dimension-reduction technique used in information retrieval. During the analysis of natural-language text, each word is usually used for the semantic representation. As a result, a large number of words describe a text. Latent semantic indexing combines many features and finds a smaller set of dimensions for the representation that describes approximately the same content. (Mandl, 2006)

**LAV:** See **Local-As-View.**

**Layer**
A set of practices that characterizes activities of a community. These practices are not homogenous, although they share common features. (Córdoba & Robson, 2006)