N-Dimensional Cube
A group of k-dimensional ($k \leq n$) cuboids arranged by the dimension of the data. (Abdulghani, 2005a)

N-Safe Design
Replication method where all n copies are consistent and up-to-date. (Frank, 2005a)

Naive Bayes
An extremely simple classification algorithm based on the use of the posterior probability as the defining criterion to choose among a set of hypotheses (classes). The Naive Bayes classifier simplifies calculations by assuming conditional independence among the dataset attributes, given the class. (Lauria, 2005)

Named Entity
Lexical phrase that falls into one of the three semantic categories: TIMEX, NUMEX, and ENAMEX. TIMEX includes temporal expressions, for example, March 1st, noon EST. NUMEX consists of numeric expressions, for example, 7.5%. ENAMEX includes: proper names, for example, Peter the Great; locations, for example, St. Petersburg; and organizations, for example, Russian Orthodox Church. (Kulyukin & Nicholson, 2005)

Namespace
A simple mechanism for creating globally unique names in domain-specific vocabularies. It is used to distinguish identical names in different markup languages, allowing domain-specific names to be mixed together without ambiguity. Each namespace is identified by a URI reference and easily can be used in XML documents. (Pereira & Freire, 2005)

Narrative
A social exchange, within an organizational context, in which events, either actual or imagined, unfold over time. (Connell, 2006)

Narrative Convention
One of the standard ways and techniques of telling stories expected by readers, viewers, and computer users. (Berg, 2005e)

Narrative Document or “Narrative”
Multimedia document (very often an unstructured, natural language documents like a memo, policy statement, report, minutes, news story, normative and legal text, etc.) that constitutes a huge underutilized component of corporate knowledge. In such “narratives,” the main part of the information content consists of the description of “events” that relate the real or intended behavior of some “actors” (characters, personages, etc.); these try to attain a specific result, experience particular situations, manipulate some (concrete or abstract) materials, send or receive messages, buy, sell, deliver, and so forth. “Classical” ontologies are inadequate for representing and exploiting narrative knowledge in a non-trivial way. (Zarri, 2006c)

Narrative Engineering
The deliberate use of stories and storytelling to bring about some organizational outcome. (Connell, 2006)

Narrative Inquiry
An approach to documenting a research participant’s story about an area of interest. (Hunter, 2006a)

Narrative Knowledge Representation Language (NKRL)
“Classical” ontologies are largely sufficient to provide a static, a priori definition of the concepts and of their properties. This is no more true when we consider the dynamic behavior of the concepts—that is, we want to describe their mutual relationships when they take part in some concrete action, situation, and so forth (“events”). NKRL deals with this problem by adding to the usual ontology of concept and “ontology of events,” a new sort of hierarchical organization where the nodes,
called “templates,” represent general classes of events like “move a physical object,” “be present in a place,” “produce a service,” “send/receive a message,” and so forth. (Zarri, 2005a)

Narrative Reasoning
Specific, context-dependent reasoning that is open to subjective interpretation, and potentially leads to multiple conclusions. (Artz, 2005a)

Narrowband
A transmission path that is capable of 64 kbps transmission and voice-grade service. (Kelie, 2005)

Narrowband Speech Signal
Speech signal with a frequency band equal to that of the telephone channel—that is, with a bandwidth of 300 to 3300 kHz. (Perez-Meana & Nakano-Miyatake, 2005)

Narrowcasting
Sending data to a specific list of recipients as opposed to, for example, network TV, which uses a broadcast model in which the signals are transmitted everywhere and anyone with an antenna can receive them. Most Web sites use a broadcast model since anyone with Internet access can view the sites. However, sites that require login before viewing content are based more on the narrowcast model. (Papagiannidis et al., 2005)

NASSCOM
National Association of Software and Service Companies. (Raisinghani & Rahman, 2005)

National Competition Policy
A policy introduced by the Australian Commonwealth Government in 1995 with the aim of promoting competitive service provision in Australia. It did this through restructuring of public utility monopolies, allowing for private businesses to gain access to certain state-owned infrastructure facilities, and the implementation of “competitive neutrality” between government businesses and private-sector competitors. (Cameron, 2005)

National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education (NCATE)
A coalition of 33 specialty professional associations of teachers, teacher educators, content specialists, and local and state policymakers. All are committed to quality teaching, and together, the coalition represents over three million individuals. The U.S. Department of Education and the Council for Higher Education Accreditation recognize NCATE as a professional accrediting body for teacher preparation. (Rhoten, 2006b)

National Crime Information Center (NCIC)
A national center housed at the FBI that provides 24-hour-a-day, seven-day-a-week, real-time access to law enforcement for warrants, stolen vehicles, and other articles. (Holland, 2005)

National Digital Government Strategy
A plan for digital government development at the national level which may include infrastructure, training, security and privacy, digital divide, service provision, access, and publication initiatives. Examples include UK Online, e-Japan, and e-Korea. (Knepper & Chen, 2006)

National E-Government Infrastructure (NeI)
Refers to the basic foundation, in both hardware and software, on which an e-government system can be built and developed. It generally consists of “4N factors”: network access, network learning, network economy, and network policy. (Huang et al., 2006)

National Grid for Learning (NGfL)
An environment created to integrate information and communications technology. (Signoret, 2006)

National Information Infrastructure (NII)
A futuristic network of high-speed data communications links that eventually will connect virtually every facet of our society. (Inoue & Bell, 2005)

National Information Policy
The aggregate of basic trends and methods of the state activities, involving information collection, storage, usage, and dissemination. (Molodtsov, 2005)

National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)
A federal government standards-setting body housed in the U.S. Department of Commerce. (Holland, 2005)

National Information Technology Policy
One of several technology policies that influence the development and diffusion of information systems in a country. (Petter et al., 2005)
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