S-Commerce: See Silent Commerce.

S-Problem
Where the relevance of a particular input variable depends on the values of other input variables. Back-propagation neural networks will require inordinate amounts of learning time for these types of problems, so they are unsuitable for S-problems. (Wilson et al., 2006a)

S-Tree
A height-balanced multi-way tree. Each internal node corresponds to a page, which contains a set of signatures, and each leaf node contains a set of entries of the form <s, oid>, where the object is accessed by the oid and s is its signature. (Chen & Shi, 2005)

S/MIME: See Secure Multi-Purpose Internet Mail Extension.

Saccade
An eye movement occurring between fixations, typically lasting for 20 to 35 milliseconds. The purpose of most saccades is to move the eyes to the next viewing position. Visual processing is automatically suppressed during saccades to avoid blurring of the visual image. (Poole & Ball, 2006)

SAD: See Systems Analysis and Design Course.

Safe Enclave
A social area or community that shelters individuals from organizational social-political pressures to encourage knowledge sharing. They sometimes alter the organizational climate to provide a safe or desirable forum to share knowledge. Often they encompass shared electronic and non-electronic social spaces that allow for underlying or contrary views to be expressed. (Paquette, 2006a)

Safety
1: Protecting the user from dangerous conditions and undesirable situations. It can mean safety of users, safety of data, or both. (Yong, 2005) 2: Quality, state, or condition of being prevented of and/or protected against danger, risk, or injury, caused by accidental and unintentional effects or actions. Safety further includes the recovery from such accidental and unintentional effects or actions. (Oermann & Dittmann, 2006)

Sales and Operations Planning
The process that facilitates integrated demand and supply management among internal departments such as sales, marketing, and manufacturing through effective and efficient sharing of information across the supply chain to enhance business performance. (Khan et al., 2006)

Sales/Revenue
Receipt of income for the exchange of goods or services. (Hunter, 2005)

Sales Tax
An excise tax imposed on the transfer of goods, typically at retail. States vary as to whether the tax is imposed on the seller of goods or on the buyer; however, sales taxes are almost universally collected from the purchaser at the time of sale. (Raisinghani & Petty, 2005)

Salience
Occurs when the particular activity becomes the most important activity in the person’s life and dominates their thinking (preoccupations and cognitive distortions), feelings (cravings), and behavior (deterioration of socialized behavior). For instance, even if the person is not actually engaged in the behavior, they will be thinking about the next time they will be. (Griffiths, 2005)
**Salient Object**
Interesting or significant object in an image (sun, mountain, boat, etc.). Its computing changes in function of the application domain. (Chbeir, 2005)

**Salient Variable**
One of the real players among the many apparently involved in the true core of a complex business. (Liberati, 2005)

**Sametime**
An IBM Lotus instant messaging client now known as IBM Lotus Instant Messaging. (Panton, 2005)

**SAML:** See Security-Assertion Markup Language.

**Sample**
A set of elements drawn from a population. (Hou, Guo, et al., 2005)

**Sampling**
1: A procedure that draws a sample, $S$, by a random process in which each $S_i$ receives its appropriate probability, $P_i$, of being selected. (Liu & Yu, 2005) 2: A technique for selecting units from a population so that by studying the sample, you may fairly generalize your results back to the population. (Thomasian, 2005b) 3: Part of the data selected to represent the whole population. (Kumar, 2005) 4: The generation of a discrete-time signal $x(n)$ from a continuous signal $x_c(t)$ is called sampling, where $x(n) = x_c(nT)$. $T$ is called the sampling period, and its inverse $1/T$ is the sampling frequency or the sampling rate. (Jovanovic-Dolecek, 2005b)

**Sampling Distribution**
The distribution of values obtained by applying a function to random data. (Mukherjee, 2005)

**SAN:** See Storage-Area Network.

**Sanctioning**
Punishment adopted upon violation detection. The form of sanctioning can vary on the basis of the community type and the type of violation committed by the guilty member. (Bertino et al., 2006)

**SAP**
Software company based in Walldorf, Germany; market leader in ERP software worldwide. SAP is an abbreviation of the company’s German name “Systeme, Anwendungen, Produkte in der Datenverarbeitung” (systems, applications, products in data processing). (Kurbel, 2005)

**Sarbanes-Oxley Act**
Requires compliance with a comprehensive reform of accounting procedures for publicly held corporations to promote and improve the quality and transparency of financial reporting by both internal and external independent auditors. (Saha, 2005)

**Satellite Communication**
The amplification and transmission of signals between ground stations and satellites to permit communication between any two points in the world. (Luppicini, 2006)

**Satisfaction Constructs for Distance Education**
Five constructs identified that seem to help identify satisfaction in distance education programs. (Martz & Reddy, 2005)

**Satisfiability**
Standard reasoning service provided by digital libraries. It checks the consistency of an expression w.r.t. the knowledge elicited for a given domain. More formally, given a TBox T and a concept C, C is satisfiable w.r.t. T if there exists at least one interpretation satisfying inclusions and definitions of T in which the set of individuals belonging to C may be non-empty. (Colucci et al., 2006)

**SBC:** See Akaike Information Criterion and Schwartz Bayesian Criterion.

**SBC Filter Bank:** See Subband Coding Filter Bank.

**SBL:** See Scenario-Based Learning.

**SCADA:** See Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition.

**Scaffolding**
1: A pedagogical structure designed to facilitate the increase in knowledge and understanding by students in an educational experience. (Woods & Baker, 2005) 2: A teaching method that provides the learner with supports or assistance (e.g., hinting, elaborating, nudging, commenting, simplifying, suggesting, etc.) to complete a task or problem when needed, and then removing that support as the learner takes more control over the learning event or situation. (Bonk et al., 2005) 3: An instructional...
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