V Model
1: A modified system development lifecycle which emphasizes quality assurance. (Steinbach & Knight, 2005)
2: A model for training that aligns the business context and needs with the evaluation strategy. (Waddington et al., 2005)

V-CARD
A metadata format that enables a person to be described. This is used extensively in commercial e-mail systems and can be thought of as an electronic business card. (Verhaart & Kinshuk 2006)

VA: See Vulnerability Assessment.

Vague/Fluid/Permeable Boundary
As a continuation of flexibility, the virtual organization is characterized by vague boundaries as to the extent of its use and purpose. Since small tweaks can easily and largely affect the overall organization, it is quite possible to extend the boundaries of an organization so that they encompass new purpose, people, or control. (J. Lee, 2005)

VAI: See Value Activity Interaction.

Valence
The strength of an experienced emotion. (Byl & Toleman, 2005)

Valence Model
Model showing that the overall attractiveness of an application to a user is the summation of the products of the attractiveness of those outcomes associated with the application and the probability that the application will produce those outcomes. (Chen & Lou, 2005)

Valid Scope
The area within which the data instance is the only answer with respect to a location-dependent query. (Xu, 2006)

Valid Scope Distribution
The collective set of valid scopes for a data item. (Xu, 2006)

Valid Time
1: Designates when data values become valid. (Tansel, 2005)
2: The time when a fact (i.e., a statement with an associated truth value) is true in the modeled reality. (Rodríguez-Tastets, 2005b)

Valid XML Document
To be valid, an XML document additionally must conform (at least) to an explicitly associated document schema definition. (Nayak, 2005b)

Valid-Time Temporal Document Database
Every document that is stored is explicitly given a time period in which it is valid. The start and end timestamps of this period can be in the past, present, or future. (Nørvåg, 2005)

Validation
1: The process of determining whether an expert system to be used in an administrative process is correct. This involves a combination of methods of which the most important are: letting domain experts verify the knowledge in the knowledge base, using automated procedures to check the system for consistency, and applying the system to a larger number of test cases. (Svensson, 2005)
2: The process of showing the correspondence between the physical system and the simulated system is within acceptable tolerances of output performance. Validation relies on statistical confirmation of the simulated output to fit the behavior exhibited by a target, physical system. (Vitolo & Coulston, 2005)
3: Ensuring that the assumptions used in developing the model are reasonable in that, if correctly implemented, the model would produce results close to that observed in real systems. Model validation consists of validating assumptions, input parameters and distributions, and output values and conclusions. (Al-Hanbali & Sadoun, 2006)

Validation Tool
One of the tools available for semi-automatic validation of Web site accessibility. Such tools test only the code syntax and style sheets, without considering semantic aspects where the human control is needed. (Costagliola, Di Martino, Ferrucci, et al., 2006)
Validity
1: A measure for assessing usability inspection methods. Determined by dividing the number of real problems found by the Usability Inspection Method (UIM) by the number of problems predicted by the UIM. (Woolrych & Hindmarch, 2006) 2: An assessment is valid if it measures what is intended to be measured. (Diamadis & Polyzos, 2005) 3: Extent to which a measure correctly represents the desired concept. (Witta & Lee, 2005)

Validity Time
A time interval within which the message remains valid, available, and useful to its recipients. After the validity time of a message, the message becomes useless and may be discarded. The notion of validity time is important in multimedia communication. (Yang et al., 2005b)

Value
1: A fair return or equivalent in goods, services, or money for something exchanged. (Ryan, 2005) 2: The amount a “buyer” is willing to “pay” for a product or service. A business can add value by being low-cost providing, meaning providing a unique or differentiated product or service or filling a niche market. (Darbyshire & Burgess, 2005) 3: The benefits that stakeholders derive from experiencing an enterprise’s products, services, experiences, and knowledge. Perceptions of value are shaped by: (1) outcomes, (2) experiences, and (3) cost. (Norris, 2005) 4: The beliefs that people carry, formed of identity, national culture, behavior, and understanding that translate into organizational values at the corporate level, formed of common understanding at work. (Huq et al., 2006) 5: Defined as desirable states, objects, goals, or behaviors transcending specific situations and applied as normative standards to judge and to choose among alternative modes of behavior. (Zakaria & Yusof, 2005)

Value Activity
A physically and technologically distinct activity that the company performs and which adds value to a product or service. (Jeffcoate, 2005)

Value Activity Interaction (VAI)
Interaction between two value activities performed by partners in a value chain. (Jeffcoate, 2005)

Value Chain (VC)
1: A collection of activities that are performed by a company to design, produce, market, deliver, and support its product. (Jeffcoate, 2005) 2: A chain of activities in a group of collaborators who are designed to meet market demand. They are vendors involved in value chains across purchasing, procurement, manufacturing, warehousing, distribution, and sales of components, equipment, raw materials, and so forth to manage a series of resource and information flow. (D. Kim, 2005) 3: A string of diverse companies working together to create or satisfy market demand for a particular product or a bundle of products. (Braun, 2005a) 4: The sequence of business processes and functions through which value (utility) is added to products and services. It can be useful to consider such value chains to understand how they work, and how they can be improved and dis-intermediated. (Gordon & Lin, 2005) 5: Refers to the way value is added to a product or service along the supply chain, from inbound logistics, through operations (manufacturing), outbound logistics, marketing, and sales and service. (Marshall & Gregor, 2005) 6: The activities of a corporation such as procurement, production, marketing and sales, and customer support. (Scupola, 2005) 7: The fundamental organizational processes that add value to the product or service that is produced by a company. (Mendonca, 2005) 8: The interconnection of business processes via resources that flow between them, with value being added to the resources as they flow from one process to the next. (Dunn & Grabski, 2005) 9: The visualization of an organization as a sequential array of processes or activities that convert unfinished inputs into finished outputs. (Bahn, 2006)

Value Chain Analysis (VCA)
A tool for mapping business processes that are either primary to the business operations or serve as support processes. Variants of the model are produced for service and manufacturing sectors. (Clegg & Tan, 2006)

Value Chain Model
Identifies nine generic, distinct categories of activity that an organization performs in the course of doing business, which—if performed better than competitors—can yield a competitive advantage for the organization. (Holsapple & Jones, 2006)

Value Chain Network
A structured network of N organizations engaged in the manufacture/distribution/retail sales of a product (e.g., GM and its suppliers). This network type is characterized by a centralized structure, limited (vertical) competition, and uncommon scope of operations among members. (Priestley, 2006)

Value Creation Way
Knowledge creates value when it is incorporated into products and services by, for example, applying it to old products or by developing new products and services. Knowledge in this context does not merely imply know-what, know-why, and know-how; it more importantly
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