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L-QC Binding: a scenario in which two I-QCs from two neighboring domains are bound together once the two providers have agreed to transfer traffic from one I-QC to the other (Boucadair, Levis, & Morand, 2009)

L-QC Thread: the chain of neighboring bound I-QCs (Boucadair, Levis, & Morand, 2009)

Lab Evaluation: the evaluation of a mobile application that takes place in a laboratory. The advantages of such evaluations include ease of controlling the environment and data capture. Disadvantages include difficulties in creating an appropriately realistic evaluation setting (Crease & Lumsden, 2008)

Label Edge Router (LER): an ingress router of a MPLS controlled network (Medeiros & Correia, 2008)

Label Switch Path (LSP): a specific traffic path between source node and the egress node through an MPLS network (Scalabrino et al., 2008; Medeiros & Correia, 2008)

Label Switched Router (LSR): a core router of a MPLS controlled network (Medeiros & Correia, 2008)

Label Switching: a technique used in protocols whereby a short identifier (label) is carried in signaling messages and/or data packets in order to allow for easy and efficient classification of or access to a given data structure or state information. Along the path, labels may be kept intact, exchanged, or stacked according to the protocol. (Prior & Sargento, 2008a)

Labeled Set: the set of item-label pairs. The item consists of an actual example that can be classified, and the label is the classification. In a supervised learning paradigm, this set is sometimes referred to as the “training set.” (Taksa, Zelikovitz, & Spink, 2009)

Labeled Transition System: an oriented labeled graph (infinite maybe). Nodes of the graph are called states or worlds; some of them are marked by propositional symbols that are interpreted to be valid in these nodes. Edges of the graph are marked by relational symbols that are interpreted by these edges (also Kripke Model). (Shilov & Garanina, 2009)

Ladder Logic: the logic made from relays. Ladder Logic is still useful in the manufacturing arena because engineers and technicians

can understand and use it without much additional training. (Marik, Vrba, & Obitko, 2009)

Ladder of Investment: a dynamic regulatory policy aimed at favoring access to existing network infrastructures in the first place and then inducing entrants to invest in their own access networks (climb the ladder) through an appropriate micro-management of the access terms (Distaso, Lupi, & Manenti, 2009)

Ladder of Investment Principle: a regulatory principle with the objective of encouraging investment by both incumbents and new entrants, ultimately promoting network competition. It is based on the idea that investments by new entrants are gradual as their customer base increases, but until this happens, several complementary services (provided by incumbents) are needed. (Gonçalves & Nascimento, 2009)

Lambda-Grid: the collection of distributed resources that appears as an integrated virtual computing system to the end-user (Kemper Littman, 2009)

LAMP Framework: a structure and business strategy that supports the combined use of four OSS packages in Web development, namely the Linux operating system, the Apache Web server, the MySQL database, and either the PHP, Perl, or Python scripting language (Udoh, 2009)

LAMP Web Server: a combination of the free software tools of an Apache Web server, a database server and a scripting programming platform on a Linux operating environment (Encheva & Tumin, 2009a)

LAN Party: an emergent form of social interaction where online gamers meet each other in real life, connecting their computers to

a local area (wired) network. LAN parties may be as small as a handful of participants, but can also involve up to several thousand gamers meeting in one place (“Giga-LANs”). While the history of LAN parties reaches back to the 1980s, the phenomenon became widely recognized in the late 1990s when multi-player shooters such as Counter Strike and Quake hit the mass market. (Fromme, Jörissen, & Unger, 2009)

Landscape: a function plot showing the state as the “location” and the objective function value as the “elevation” (Deng, 2009a)

Language for Specific Purposes/Language for Special Purposes (LSP/ESP): a well-established and distinctive part of foreign language teaching and learning based on identifying the specific language features and skills of target groups, and teaching the practices that recognize the learner’s particular subject-matter expertise. Because the focus of research and curriculum development has been upon English, as it is widely used in international science, technology, and trade, ESP is used more extensively (business English, scientific English, English for medical professionals, English for waiters) (Mamakou, 2009)

Language Independent Methodology: an approach which is not based on metrics specific to a particular language. The low-level information used for classification could be applied to any language. (Frantzeskou, MacDonell, & Stamatatos, 2010a)

LAP Approach: an approach for designing and analyzing information systems with a presupposition that the role of information systems is to support communication among people to help them perform actions together (Umaphy, 2009)

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