Definitions:

ArcIMS – ESRI software that allows for centrally hosting and serving GIS maps, data, and mapping applications as Web services. (ESRI 2006)

ArcSDE – Software technology in ArcGIS that provides a gateway for storing, managing, and using spatial data in commercial database management systems. (ESRI 2006)

ArcXML – XML (eXtensible Markup Language) specific to ArcIMS. ArcXML is the protocol for communicating with the ArcIMS Spatial Server. An ArcIMS Spatial Server is the backbone of ArcIMS and provides the functional capabilities for accessing and bundling maps and data into the appropriate format before sending the data back to a client. (ESRI 2007a, ESRI 2007b)

eXtensible Markup Language – XML. Developed by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), XML is a standard for designing text formats that facilitates the interchange of data between computer applications (e.g. across the Web.) (ESRI 2006)

Internet Mapping Framework – IMF. A consistent interface, a reusable set of tools and routines, and a supportable infrastructure for web mapping applications. (Moxi Media 2007)

Keyhole Markup Language – KML. A file format used to display geographic data in an Earth browser, such as Google Earth, Google Maps, and Google Maps for mobile. KML uses a tag-based structure with nested elements and attributes and is based on the XML standard. (Google Earth, 2007)

RDBMS – Relational database management system. A type of database in which the data is organized across several tables. Tables are associated with each other through common fields. (ESRI 2006)

References:


