
GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

In this document, unless the context otherwise requires, explanations and definitions of certain terms used in this document in connection with our Group and our business shall have the meanings set out below. The terms and their meanings may not correspond to standard industry meaning or usage of these terms.

“AI”	artificial intelligence
“AI Agent”	a system or program that utilizes AI to perceive its environment, make decisions, and perform tasks autonomously on behalf of a user or another system, without requiring step-by-step human instruction
“Algorithm”	a defined set of rules or procedures for solving a problem or performing a computation, commonly used in data processing, automated reasoning, and machine learning
“Anti-virus Software”	a program designed to detect, prevent, and remove malicious software (malware) from computer systems
“B-end”	a term referring to the business or enterprise side of a platform, as distinguished from the consumer side (C-end)
“Big Data Analytics”	the process of examining large and varied datasets to uncover patterns, correlations, and insights that support decision-making and predictive modeling
“Bilateral Network Effects”	a phenomenon in platform economics whereby the value of a platform increases for one group of users as the number of users in another group grows, creating a self-reinforcing cycle of adoption
“C-end”	a term referring to the consumer or individual user side of a platform, as distinguished from the business side (B-end)
“Closed-loop”	a system design in which output data feeds back into the input, creating a self-contained cycle that enables continuous monitoring, verification, and optimization of processes
“Cloud Computing”	a model of delivering computing services — including storage, processing power, and software — over the internet, enabling on-demand access without the need for direct management of local infrastructure
“Cloud Server”	a virtual or physical server hosted on cloud infrastructure managed by a third-party provider, used for data storage, application hosting, and computing tasks
“Computer Vision”	a field of AI that enables machines to interpret and understand visual information from the real world, such as images and videos, including object recognition and scene analysis
“Data Masking”	a data security technique that obscures specific data within a database so that sensitive information is not exposed to unauthorized users while retaining its usability for permitted purposes

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“Data Silo”	an isolated repository of data that is not easily accessible to or integrated with other systems within an organization or across organizations, resulting in fragmentation of information
“Digital Profile”	a structured, electronically maintained record of an individual’s attributes, behaviors, qualifications, and performance history, typically updated dynamically through ongoing data collection
“E-signature”	electronic signature, a digital means of indicating agreement or approval on electronic documents, serving as a legally recognized substitute for a handwritten signature
“Encryption”	the process of converting data into a coded format to prevent unauthorized access, ensuring that only parties with the correct decryption key can read the information
“Facial Recognition”	a biometric technology that identifies or verifies a person by analyzing and comparing patterns based on the person’s facial features captured in digital images or video
“Fulfillment Rate”	a metric that measures the percentage of demand or orders that are successfully completed or filled within a given period
“Functional Module”	a self-contained, reusable software component designed to perform a specific set of functions, which can be independently developed, deployed, and integrated into a larger system
“Intrusion Detection”	a cybersecurity process or system that monitors network or system activities for malicious actions or policy violations and reports them to administrators
“IT” or “Information Technology”	the use of computers, networks, storage, and other infrastructure and processes to create, process, store, secure, and exchange electronic data
“Large Language Model”	a type of AI model trained on massive text datasets that can understand, generate, and reason about natural language, typically based on deep learning architectures with billions of parameters
“Mini-program”	a lightweight application that runs within a host super-app without requiring separate installation, providing specific functionalities to users
“Multimodal”	relating to AI systems capable of processing and integrating multiple types of input data — such as text, audio, images, and video — simultaneously to perform analysis or generate outputs
“Natural Language”	language as naturally spoken or written by humans in everyday communication, as opposed to formal or programming languages
“OCR”	a technology that converts different types of documents — such as scanned paper documents, images, or PDFs — into editable and searchable machine-encoded text

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“Open-source”	software whose source code is made freely available for use, modification, and distribution, typically developed collaboratively by a public community
“Push Notification”	a message automatically sent from a server to a user’s device without the user actively requesting it, used to deliver real-time alerts and updates
“Vulnerability Scanning”	an automated process of proactively identifying security weaknesses, misconfigurations, and known vulnerabilities in a computer system, network, or application