GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

This glossary contains certain terms and definitions used in this document in connection with the Group and/or its business. The terms and their meanings may not correspond to standard industry meanings or usage of those terms.

"Anti-DDos" . . . . a solution to prevent attacks from multiple computers and internet connections by flooding the target system with data traffic

"Applications" . . . . computer programs designed to perform a group of coordinated functions, tasks or activities for the benefit of users

"ATCA" . . . . Advanced Telecommunications Computing Architecture design with specifications incorporates the latest trends in high speed interconnect technologies, next-generation processors, and improved Reliability, Availability and Serviceability

"bandwidth" . . . . carrying capacity or amount of information transmitted over a given connection in gigabits per second

"C", "C++" . . . . a programming language

"caching" . . . . the process of storing data in a cache

"cache" . . . . a hardware or software component that stores data so future requests for the same data can be served faster

"CGN" . . . . carrier grade NAT, large scale network address system which permit the sharing of small pools of IP addresses among many users

"cloud" . . . . an internet-based computing in which large groups of remote servers are networked to allow centralised data storage, and online access to computer services or resources; and usually in three different forms, namely public cloud, private cloud and hybrid cloud

"collector" . . . . a computer networking device that is used to collect or replicate network data as the network data pass through towards its destination

"core engine" . . . . a framework composed of series of instructions or algorithms used to deliver certain output that passed expected performance, accuracy, stability and scalability

"DPI" . . . . deep packet inspection is a form of computer network packet filtering that examines the data part of a packet as it passes an inspection point, searching for protocol non-compliance, viruses, spam, intrusions, or defined criteria to decide whether the packet may pass or if it needs to be routed to a different destination, or, for the purpose of collecting statistical information that functions at the application layer of the OSI model

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"electromagnetic shield" . . . . . . a barrier which guards against incoming or outgoing emissions of electromagnetic frequencies

"email" . . . . electronic mail

"firewall" . . . . a network security system that monitors and controls the incoming and outgoing network traffic based on predetermined security rules

"hardware" . . . . physical aspect of computers, telecommunications, and other devices

"ICT" . . . . information and communications technology

"integration" . . . . the process of bringing together the component subsystems into one system

"internet" . . . . the global system of interconnected computer networks

"IP address" . . . . internet protocol address, a numerical label assigned to each device participating in a computer network that uses internet protocol for communication

"IPAM" . . . . IP address management

"IRGO" . . . . Intelligent Reconstruction Gear Operating System, an operating system developed by the Group

"ISO" . . . . the International Organisation for Standardisation, a non-governmental organisation which sets the ISO standards, which are worldwide industrial and commercial standards

"ISP" . . . . internet service provider

"IT" . . . . information technology

"J2EE" . . . . Java 2 Platform, Enterprise Edition, an enterprise computing platform

"load balancer" . . . . a system that distribute workloads across multiple computers

"Linux" . . . . a type of operating system

"MTBF" . . . . mean time between failures is the predicted elapsed time between inherent failures of a system during operation, a measure of how reliable a IT hardware product or component is

"network" . . . . the linking of a number of devices, such as personal computers, printers and servers into a network (system) for the purpose of sharing resources and information

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"network infrastructure" . . . . the hardware and/or software resources of an entire network that enable network connectivity, communication, operations and management of an enterprise network. Network infrastructure provides the communication path and services between users, processes, applications, services and external networks/the internet

"operating system" or "OS" . . . . a master control programme that manages and coordinates a computer's internal functions and provides a means of control to a computer's operations and file system

"OSI" . . . . The Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) model is a conceptual model that characterises and standardises the communication functions of a telecommunication or computing system without regard to their underlying internal structure and technology

"PCT" . . . . Patent Cooperation Treaty, an international patent law treaty

"proof of concept" . . . . a demonstration, the purpose of which is to verify that certain concepts or theories have the potential for real-world application. It is therefore a prototype that is designed to determine feasibility, but does not represent deliverables

"protocol" . . . . well-defined formats for exchanging messages in a communication system

"router" . . . . a computer networking device that forwards data packets between computer networks. Routers perform traffic directing functions on the internet. A data packet is typically forwarded from one router to another router through the networks that constitute the internetwork until it reaches its destination node

"routing" . . . . the process of selecting best paths in a network

"RTPR" . . . . Real Time Packet Reconstruction, a technology developed by the Group

"server" . . . . a computer with software designed to perform a specific "serving" function to other computers

"software" . . . . any set of machine-readable instructions that directs a computer's processor to perform specific operations

"SSL" . . . . the standard security technology for establishing an encrypted link between a web server and a browser which ensures that all data passed between the web server and browsers remain private and integral

"storage" . . . . a physical device where data is stored. It is logically mounted or managed by servers

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"switch" . . . . a computer networking device that connects devices together on a computer network, by using packet switching to receive, process and forward data to the destination device

"UAV" . . . . unmanned aerial vehicle — commonly known as a drone, as an unmanned aircraft system (UAS), or by several other names, is an aircraft without a human pilot aboard

"UTM" . . . . unified threat management, one system able to perform multiple security functions in the network

"VPN" . . . . virtual private network, being an extension of a private network across a public network