

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

This glossary contains certain definitions and technical terms in this document which relate to our business and the industries and sectors that we operate in. As such, some terms and definitions may not correspond to standard industry definitions or usage of such terms.

“3G”	third generation cellular network, capable of mobile data as well as voice calls
“4G LTE”	fourth generation cellular network, faster mobile data, commonly marketed as 4G LTE
“5G”	fifth generation cellular network, being a term used for the next generation of cellular technologies
“backhaul”	the link between a remote or wireless access point to a network such as a link between cell tower and the core network
“bandwidth”	carrying capacity or amount of information transmitted over a given connection in megabits per second
“bonding”	a mechanism for joining two or more networks to share their resources
“broadband”	a high-speed connection capable of simultaneously carrying voice, video and data
“cache”	a component that stores data
“caching”	a process that uses a cache
“CCTV”	closed circuit television
“cloud”	the use of a network of remote servers and software, often accessed over the Internet, to process, store and manage data and run applications
“Community Forum”	a web based message board owned and operated by our Group
“CPU”	central processing unit
“diversified vendors” . . .	traditional router vendors that have a strong legacy in the telecommunications carrier sector as well as enterprise sector
“DSL”	digital subscriber line, being a set of technologies used to transmit data over telephone lines which can be asymmetric to give more bandwidth for downloading or symmetric to be the same in either direction
“E1”	an European copper based digital transmission system with a total transmit and receive rate of 2.048 megabit per second
“failover”	the process of seamless switching from one network to another without loss of service

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“Fibre”	optical fibre, a flexible and transparent used as a mean to transmit light between the two ends of the fibre in fibre-optics communications
“high availability”	two same-model Balance series units provide redundancy and failover in a master-slave arrangement that in the event the master unit is out of order, the slave unit becomes active
“Internet of Things (IoT)” .	the use of Internet technology to allow physical objects embedded with computing devices to communicate with any other things or person on the network
“IP”	Internet protocol, being the principal communications protocol of the Internet that provides the routing function between networks
“LAN”	local area network
“modem”	a device that converts data signals between analogue and digital systems such as wireless radio signals to packets of computer data
“modular approach”	a design approach that subdivides a system into smaller parts called modules that can be independently created and then used in different systems
“MPLS”	multi-protocol label switching, being a way of managing data traffic over a network and guaranteeing levels of performance
“router”	a device that manages the rapid movement and flow of data traffic between networks
“SD-WAN”	software defined wide area networking
“SD-WAN controllers” . .	a software that enables network administrators to view, manage and maintain SD-WAN routers remotely from SD-WAN routers
“SD-WAN routers”	SD-WAN routers usually have the ability to maintain data sessions when switching among WAN connections and four features that are different from traditional WAN routers: i. flexible choices of WAN connections: SD-WAN routers can connect multiple WAN connections regardless of what technology each connection uses ii. routing intelligence: SD-WAN routers are capable of intelligently load sharing traffic between multiple WAN connections using application-based rules iii. central management: SD-WAN routers can be managed from a centralised SD-WAN controller, reducing the effort required to monitor and maintain networks iv. security: SD-WAN routers must be able to established secured connection using encryption to carry confidential data using public WAN connections

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“SIM card”	subscriber identity module card, being a card which contains a semiconductor chip, which is used to store information for wireless communications
“specialised vendors” . . .	SD-WAN router vendors that focus on designing, developing, marketing and sale of SD-WAN routers that provide highly available connectivity through multiple WAN connections, bonding and wireless routers
“SSD”	solid-state drive, a solid-state storage device that uses integrated circuit assemblies as memory to store data persistently
“T1”	an American copper based digital transmission system with a total transmit and receive rate of 1.544 megabit per second
“USB”	universal serial bus, being a plug-and-play interface that has been used by many kinds of electronic devices
“VoIP”	voice over Internet Protocol, a methodology and group of technologies for the delivery of voice communications over Internet Protocol networks
“VPN”	virtual private network, being an extension of a private network across a public network
“VSAT”	very small aperture terminal, a two-way satellite ground station with a dish antenna to transmit and receive data
“WAN”	wide area network, being a network that links across business, regional, national or international boundaries