
GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

This glossary of technical terms contains terms used in this prospectus as they relate to our business. As such, these terms and their meanings may not always correspond to standard industry meaning or usage of these terms.

“4G”	The fourth-generation of mobile telecommunications technology, applied in amended mobile web access, IP telephony, gaming services, high-definition mobile TV, video conferencing, 3D television and cloud computing
“5G”	The proposed fifth-generation of mobile telecommunications technology which has higher speeds and capacity and lower latency than 4G
“advanced analytics technical”	The autonomous or semi-autonomous examination of data or content using sophisticated techniques and tools, typically beyond those of traditional business intelligence, to discover deeper insights, make predictions, or generate recommendations
“AI” or “artificial intelligence”	An area of computer science that emphasizes the creation of intelligence machines that work and react like humans
“Apache Hadoop”	An open-source software framework written in Java for distributed storage and distributed processing of very large data sets on computer clusters built from commodity hardware
“application” or “application software”	A computer program designed to perform a group of coordinated functions, tasks or activities for the benefit of the user
“big data”	Data sets that are so big and complex that traditional data-processing application software are inadequate to deal with them
“BSS”	Business support systems, used for the management of customer information, customer business and service processes and customer related service materials and resources, often used together with OSS to form end-to-end comprehensive business and operation management systems for the telecom industry
“cloud computing”	Internet-based computing where shared resources, data and information are provided to computers and other devices on-demand
“CMMI Level 5”	International standard for measurement of Software Capability Maturity Model (SW-CMM), CMMI Level 5 represents the highest level

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“CRM”	Customer relationship management software used to manage a company’s interaction with current and further customers
“Deep learning”	Part of a broader family of machine learning methods based on learning data representations, as opposed to task-specific algorithms. Learning can be supervised, semi-supervised or unsupervised
“enterprise software products and services”	software products and services targeting enterprises across all industries (as opposed to those for individual consumer use), which include (i) telecom software products and services and (ii) non-telecom enterprise software products and services
“IaaS-PaaS-SaaS”	Infrastructure-as-a-service, Platform-as-a-service and Software-as-a-service, the three different layers of cloud computing which sit on top of one another
“IoT” or “Internet of Things”	The network of physical objects—devices, vehicles, buildings and other items—embedded with electronics, software, sensors and network connectivity that enables these objects to collect and exchange data
“Internet of Vehicles”	The network of vehicles embedded with electronics, software, sensors and network connectivity that enables them to collect and exchange data
“ISO 27001”	The most commonly accepted international standards for information security management systems, which demonstrates that we have established a comprehensive information security management system
“ISO9001: 2015”	Internationally and domestically accepted quality management system standards. An organization needs to demonstrate its ability to consistently provide products that meets customer and applicable statutory and regulatory requirements and aims to enhance customer satisfaction through the effective application of that system, including processes for continual improvement of the system and the assurance of conformity to customer and applicable statutory and regulatory requirements
“IT”	Information technology, the application of computers and telecommunications equipment to store, retrieve, transmit and manipulate data
“Large enterprise”	enterprises with annual revenue of RMB1 billion or above

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“machine learning”	A subset of artificial intelligence in the field of computer science that often uses statistical techniques to gives computers the ability to “learn” with data, without being explicitly programmed
“microservices”	A software architecture style in which complex applications are composed of small, independent processes, which facilitates a modular approach to system building
“middleware”	Computer software that provides services to application software beyond those available from the operating system
“mobile virtual network operator” or “MVNO”	A wireless communications service provider that does not own the wireless network infrastructure over which it provides services to its customers
“NFV”	Network functions virtualization, a network architecture concept that uses the technologies of IT virtualization to virtualize entire classes of network node functions into building blocks that may connect, or chain together, to create communication services
“non-telecom enterprise software products and services”	enterprise software products and services targeting enterprises in non-telecom industries
“on-premise delivery model”	A software delivery model where the software is installed and operated on computers on the customer’s premises
“open source”	A development model that promotes universal access via a free license to a product’s design or blueprint, and universal redistribution of that design or blueprint, including subsequent improvement to it by anyone
“OSS”	Operations support systems, a collective term for the software solutions telecom operators use to support their network operations, often used together with BSS to support various end-to-end telecommunications services
“pay-as-a-result-model”	a business model under which payments are contingent on the results of the products provided and/or services rendered
“platform” or “software platform”	A basic software (such as an operating system) used as base on which application software can be run
“SaaS”	Software as a service, a software licensing and delivery model in which software is licensed on a subscription basis and is centrally hosted

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“SDN”	Software-defined networking, an approach to computer networking that allows network administrators to programmatically initialize, control, change and manage network behavior dynamically via open interfaces and provide abstraction of lower-level functionality
“small- and medium-sized enterprises”	enterprises with annual revenue of less than RMB1 billion
“telecom software products and services”	enterprise software products and services targeting telecom operators
“TM forum”	A global industry association that drives collaboration and collective problem-solving to maximize the business success of communication and digital service providers and their ecosystem of suppliers
“VoIP”	Voice over Internet Protocol