
GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

The following is a glossary of certain terms used in this Document in connection with us and/or our business. As such, these terms and their meanings may not correspond to standard industry meanings or usage of these terms.

“AI”	artificial intelligence
“API”	application programming interface, a set of clearly defined methods of communication between various software components
“application”	application software designed to run on mobile devices
“architecture”	the structure under which an information system’s hardware, software, data and communication capabilities are put together
“availability”	accessibility to products or services
“bare metal server”	a physical computer server that is only used by one consumer or tenant
“BGP”	border gateway protocol, a standardized exterior gateway protocol designed to exchange routing and reachability information among autonomous systems on the internet
“big data”	large and diverse data sets able to uncover hidden patterns, unknown correlations, market trends, customer preferences and other useful information assets under new processing model for greater decision-making power, insight and processing optimization capabilities
“CAGR”	compound annual growth rate
“cloud-based”	applications, services or resources made available to users on demand via the Internet from a cloud computing provider’s servers with access to shared pools of configurable resources
“CDN”	content delivery network, a system of distributed servers (network) that deliver pages and other web content to a user, based on the geographic locations of the user, the origin of the webpage and the content delivery server

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“cloud-native”	an approach to building and running applications that exploits the advantages of cloud computing, where each part of the application is packaged in its own container, dynamically orchestrated so each part is actively scheduled and managed to optimize resource utilization, and micro services-oriented to increase the overall agility and maintainability of applications. Cloud native technologies empower organizations to build and run scalable applications in modern, dynamic environments such as public, private, and hybrid clouds
“concurrency”	the ability of different parts or units of a program, algorithm, or problem to be executed out-of-order or in partial order, without affecting the final outcome
“COVID-19”	coronavirus disease 2019, a disease caused by a novel virus designated as severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2
“data lake”	a centralized repository designed to store, process, and secure large amounts of structured, semistructured, and unstructured data. It can store data in its native format and process any variety of it, ignoring size limits
“DataOps”	a set of practices, processes and technologies that combines an integrated and process-oriented perspective on data with automation and methods from agile software engineering to improve quality, speed, and collaboration and promote a culture of continuous improvement in the area of data analytics
“decoding”	the conversion of an encoded format back into the original sequence of characters

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“deep learning”	a subset of AI and machine learning that mimics the working of biological neural systems such as human brains and uses multi-layered neural networks to deliver state-of-the-art accuracy in tasks such as object detection and recognition, speech recognition and natural language processing. Deep learning differs from traditional machine learning techniques in that it can automatically learn representations from data such as images, video or text, without introducing hand-coded rules or human domain knowledge. Its highly flexible architecture can learn directly from raw data and can increase its predictive accuracy when provided with some data
“DevOps”	a set of practices that combines software development and IT operations. It intends to reduce the time between committing a change to a system and the change being placed into normal production, while ensuring high quality
“disaster recovery”	involves a set of policies, tools, and procedures to enable the recovery or continuation of vital technology infrastructure and systems following a natural or human-induced disaster
“distributed denial of service” or “DDoS”	Distributed denial of service (DDoS) attacks are a subclass of denial of service (DoS) attacks. In a distributed denial-of-service attack (DDoS attack), the incoming traffic flooding the victim originates from many different sources. More sophisticated strategies are required to mitigate against this type of attack, as simply attempting to block a single source is insufficient
“EB”	exabyte, which equals to 1,000,000,000 gigabytes
“edge computing”	a distributed computing paradigm that brings computation and data storage closer to the sources of data. Compared with cloud computing, edge computing is expected to improve response times and save bandwidth
“elastic block storage” or “EBS”	elastic block storage provides a range of options for storage performance and cost and raw block-level storage that can be attached to elastic compute cloud instances

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“elastic compute” or “elastic computing”	the ability to quickly expand or decrease computer processing, memory, and storage resources to meet changing demands without worrying about capacity planning and engineering for peak usage
“encoding”	the process of putting a sequence of characters (letters, numbers, punctuation, and certain symbols) into a specialized format for efficient transmission or storage
“failure recovery”	a procedure that allows for restart of a failed system in a way that either eliminates or minimizes the amount of incorrect system results
“GPU”	graphics processing unit
“IaaS”	infrastructure as a service, a category of cloud services that provides high-level application programming interface used to dereference various low-level details of underlying network infrastructure like physical computing resources, location, data partitioning, scaling, security, backup, etc.
“independent cloud service providers”	cloud service providers that are not belonging to any large-scale conglomerates that are involved in a wide range of businesses where they could potentially compete with their customers
“InfluxDB”	the Time Series Data Platform where developers build IoT, analytics, and cloud applications
“IoT”	Internet of things, the extension of internet connectivity into physical devices and everyday objects
“IT”	information technology
“key-value storage”	a type of nonrelational database that uses a simple key-value method to store data
“Kubernetes”	an open-source container orchestration system for automating software deployment, scaling, and management
“latency”	physically a consequence of the limited velocity at which any physical interaction can propagate

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“live patching”	a way of updating a running system without stopping it
“Micro-services”	an architectural and organizational approach to software development where software is composed of small independent services that communicate over well-defined application programming interface (API)
“MongoDB”	a source-available cross-platform document-oriented database program
“net dollar retention rate of Public Cloud Service Premium Customers”	is calculated by dividing the revenues from our Public Cloud Service Premium Customers, who were also our Public Cloud Service Premium Customers in the previous year, in the indicated period by the revenues from all of our Public Cloud Service Premium Customers in the previous corresponding period
“NoSQL”	“non-SQL” or “non-relational”. A NoSQL database provides a mechanism for storage and retrieval of data that is modeled in means other than the tabular relations used in relational databases
“OA”	office automation
“PaaS”	platform as a service, a category of cloud services that provides a platform allowing customers to develop, run, and manage applications without the complexity of building and maintaining the infrastructure typically associated with developing and launching an app
“PB”	petabyte, which equals to 1,000,000 gigabytes
“Premium Customer”	for a historical year, a customer with annual revenues of over RMB700,000
“R&D”	research and development
“Redis”	an in-memory data structure store, used as a distributed, in-memory key-value database, cache and message broker, with optional durability

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“SaaS”	software as a service, a category of cloud services that provides a software licensing and delivery model in which software is licensed on a subscription basis and is centrally hosted
“SDK”	software development kit, a set of software development tools that can be used to create and develop applications
“server load balancing” or “SLB”	efficiently distributing incoming network traffic across a group of backend servers, also known as a server farm or server pool
“software-defined network”	an approach to network management that enables dynamic, programmatically efficient network configuration in order to improve network performance and monitoring, making it more like cloud computing than traditional network management
“TB”	terabit, which equals to 1,000 gigabytes
“transcoding”	the process of converting an audio or video file from one encoding format to another in order to increase the number of compatible target devices a media file can be played on
“VPN”	virtual private network, an encrypted connection to establish a protected network connection when using public network