

GLOSSARY

This glossary of technical terms contains terms used in this document 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.

“5G”	the fifth generation of broadband cellular network technology standards, that conforms to various International Mobile Telecommunication Specifications, which is standard for mobile telecommunications defined by the International Telecommunication Union
“AI” or “Artificial Intelligence”	artificial intelligent, an area of computer science that focuses on mimicking human intelligence by machines
“AI computing equipment”	technological devices designed and optimised for artificial intelligence applications, which are equipped with specialised AI chips or processors that are capable of handling the complex computational requirements of AI algorithms and applications
“AI Large Model Training”	a learning process in which vast amount of data are fed to a prototype large model consisting of algorithms for it to continuously refine its algorithms and automatically enhance itself for swiftly producing accurate responses to relevant queries, such that the model would be trained for its specific application under unique context
“AIoT”	artificial intelligence of things, the combination of the connectivity from the IoT infrastructure with data-driven knowledge obtained from AI to achieve more efficient IoT operations, improve human-machine interactions and enhance data management and analytics
“Android”	a mobile operating system developed and maintained by Google LLC. used in smartphones and tablets
“augmented reality”	technology that overlays digital content and information onto the physical world
“Back-to-source rate”	the rate at which users have to request information from the source of the origin instead of the edge node due to the lack of cache at the edge node

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“BMS”	bare-metal servers, a form of cloud services in which the user uses a physical machine from a provider that is used by one user or tenant only, and they provide strong isolation, efficiency, security and flexibility compared to traditional cloud servers
“CAGR”	compound annual growth rate
“cabinet(s)”	a cabinet integrating power and connectivity systems, servers, switches routers, other telecommunications equipment and other ancillary equipment can be installed
“cabinet usage(s)”	the cabinets, for accommodating the servers provided by our clients, that are actually procured in connection with the bandwidth procurement by our client
“cache”	a hardware or software component that stores data so future requests for the same data can be served faster
“cache hit rate(s)”	the percentage of requests for data that can be served by the cache, rather than having to be retrieved from the origin server
“carrier-neutral data centre”	Data centre that is independent of network providers to offer access to multiple network service carriers which allow end-users to enjoy the flexibility and redundancy of having access to more than one carrier
“carrier-neutral service providers”	Service providers which operate carrier-neutral data centre
“CDN” or “content delivery network”	a distributed network of servers that can efficiently deliver web content to users
“ChatGPT”	an artificial intelligence (AI) chatbot developed by OpenAI and released in November 2022, which is built on top of OpenAI’s GPT-3.5 and GPT-4 foundational large language models (LLMs) and has been fine-tuned (an approach to transfer learning) using both supervised and reinforcement learning techniques
“cloud”	applications, services or resources made available to users on demand via the Internet from a cloud server with access to shared pools of configurable resources

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“cloud server”	a physical or virtual infrastructure that performs application and information processing storage.
“Edge Computing Community”	the Edge Computing Community of the PRC, a leading self-media community established in March 2018 that principally engaged in the provision of an integrated service platform in the edge computing sector of the PRC for venture capital investment, exhibition and meetings, market research and media communication
“DDoS attack(s)”	distributed denial-of-service attack, a cyberattack in which the perpetrator seeks to make a machine or network resource unavailable to its intended users by temporarily or indefinitely disrupting services of a host connected to the Internet
“DDoS solution”	the abbreviation of “distributed denial-of-service solution”, a solution against DDoS attacks. The nature of CDN is to decentralise the content origins, increasing the number of targets to be attacked and thus increasing the cost of disrupting services of hosts connected to the Internet
“DNS”	domain name server
“Edge node deployment”	determining which of our edge nodes is the most suitable for processing an user’s request by taking into account, among others, their workload, availability and distance to the user, followed by directing the user’s request to such edge node. An accurate deployment of edge nodes can shorten the processing time for delivering the information to the users
“Gbps”	Gigabits per second, which means billions of bits per second and is a measure of bandwidth on a digital data transmission medium such as optical fiber
“HTTP”	HyperText Transfer Protocol, the data exchange protocol used for the world wide web. HTTP allows for the transfer of multimedia and hyperlinked data
“ICT”	information and communication technology, which refers to all devices, networking components, applications and systems that combined to enable people and organisations to interact in the digital world and capture transmit and display data and information electronically

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“IDC solution service market”	the market of carrier-neutral service providers (including both self-built and non-self-built data centres)
“internet” or “the Internet”	an interconnected system of networks that connects compute around the world and is publicly accessible
“Internet data centre business market”	the market of both carrier-operated service providers and carrier-neutral service providers
“Internet of Things” or “IoT”	the networked interconnection of everyday objects, generally viewed as a self-configuring wireless network of sensor whose purpose would be to interconnect all things. The concept is that if all objects of daily life are equipped with radio tags, they can be identified and managed by Computers in the same way humans can. The Internet of Things should encode 50 to 100 trillion objects and follow the movement of those objects
“Internet Society of China”	a nonprofit social organisation founded in Beijing on 25 May 2001 mainly for fostering the development of the Internet industry of the PRC. It has over 1,300 members which consists of individuals such as renowned experts or distinguished scholars and organisations including Internet companies, network access carriers, Internet service providers, facility manufacturers and research institutes.
“iOS”	a mobile operating system developed by Apple Inc. exclusively for its devices.
“IP address”	internet protocol address, an identifier assigned to each computer and other device to a network that is used to locate and identity the node in communications with other nodes on the network
“ISO”	International Organisation for Standardisation
“ISO 20000”	ISO standards for information technology service management, which are primarily concerned with the management of service lifecycle, including planning, design, transition, delivery and improvement of services
“ISO 27001”	ISO standards for information security management system, which are primarily concerned with what an organisation does to ensure confidentiality integrity and availability of information to it

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“Metaverse”	the convergence of physical, augmented, and virtual reality in a shared online space
“MW”	Megawatt, a unit of power. 1MW = 1,000 kW
“MWh”	Megawatt-hour, a unit of power. 1 MWh = 1,000 kWh
“packet loss”	the situation where one or more packets of data travelling across a computer network fail to reach their destination
“sq.m.”	square metres
“Web 3.0 market”	the next generation of the Internet that is being developed to provide a more intelligent, connected and decentralised web experience. While Web 1.0 was the era of static web pages and Web 2.0 was the era of user-generated content and social media, Web 3.0 is expected to be the era of decentralised applications (dApps), blockchain technology, and data interoperability
“Wuxi Big Data Association”	a social organisation founded in Wuxi on 12 April 2019 which is devoted to serve the technology industry, the society and the government of PRC with promotion of technology development by gathering talents to facilitate academic collaborations