
GLOSSARY

This glossary contains explanations of certain terms used in this document in connection with the Company and its business. These terminologies and their given meanings may not correspond to those standard meanings and usage adopted in the industry.

“AIX”	Advanced Interactive eXecutive, an open, standard-based operating system developed by IBM that conforms to the UNIX specification and supports for 32-bit and 64-bit applications
“bit”	a basic unit of information storage and communication
“business intelligence”	a technology and practice of applying information to make decisions
“CPU” or “processor”	central processing unit, a chip that functions as the brain of a computer, interpreting and executing instructions
“database”	a structured and organized collection of information and data stored in computer systems that can be easily accessed, managed and updated
“database management”	using systems to store and delete, organize, search, retrieve, and manage access to data in a database
“enterprise IT products”	the IT products for corporate use
“hardware”	mechanical devices, such as the CPU, monitor, modem, printers, disk drives that comprise a computer system and are capable of performing communication, computation and control functions
“ISO”	International Organization for Standardization, a non-governmental organization that develops and publishes international standards
“ISO 9001:2000”	one of the management standards and guidelines of ISO which states the requirement for quality management systems and covers the following management principles — customer focus, leadership, involvement of people, process approach, system approach management, continual improvement, factual approach to decision making and mutually beneficial supplier relationship
“ISU”	incomplete system unit
“IT”	information technology
“Linux”	a free and open-source UNIX-type operating system

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“middleware”	software layer that facilitates exchange of information between the operating system and the applications on the system
“NAS”	Network Attached Storage, a file-level data storage connected to a computer network providing data access to other devices on the network
“network”	the linking of a number of devices, such as computers, workstations and printers, into a network (system) for the purpose of sharing resources and information
“Non-x86”	hardware architecture comprised of CPU(s) other than the x86-based CPU(s)
“operating system”	a master control program that manages and coordinates a computer’s internal functions and provides a means of control to a computer’s operations and file system
“port(s)”	attachment point(s) for connection of different computer hardware for communication and exchange of information
“Power Systems server”	includes System p server and System i server from IBM
“processing”	the manipulation of data by a computer in accordance with its instructions or programming
“router”	a system that controls message distribution between multiple optional paths in a network, which uses routing protocols to gain information about the network, routing metrics and algorithms to select the “best route”
“routing”	a process of delivering a message across a network or networks
“SAN”	Storage Area Network, a network infrastructure of shared multi-host storage, linking all storage devices as well as interconnecting remote sites
“SDI Program”	Solution Delivery Integration Program (formerly known as Authorized Assembler Program), an program commissioned by IBM which authorizes its hardware distributors or resellers to assemble and test approved products and as a distributor to market approved products to IBM’s resellers or as a solution provider to market approved products to end-users
“server”	a network device that provides service to the network user by managing shared resources

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“SMP”	Symmetric Multi-Processing, a computer configuration where many CPUs, being the main processing chip of a computer, share a common operating system, main memory and disks
“software”	computer program that instructs the operation of computer hardware
“storage”	an electronic memory device
“switch”	a device that responds to originator signals and dynamically connects the caller to the desired communication destination, which is normally used to connect two networks
“system integrator” or “SI”	a company that offers engineering design, connection, implementation and management services for diverse network resources and wireless systems
“System i server”	formerly known as AS/400 or iSeries server from IBM, includes a range of servers running on IBM i (formerly known as OS/400) operating system
“System p server”	formerly known as RS/6000 or pSeries server from IBM, includes a range of 64-bit high performance servers with large memory capabilities and running on UNIX (including AIX or Linux) operating system
“System x server”	formerly known as eServer xSeries server from IBM, includes a range of servers based on Intel’s processors running on Windows or Linux operating system
“UNIX”	a computer operating system developed by Bell Laboratories, which is a single stable specification to be used to develop portable applications that run on systems conforming to the single UNIX specification
“user acceptance testing”	formal testing conducted to determine whether or not a system meets the requirements specified in the contract or by the user
“Windows”	an operating system developed by Microsoft Corporation, a US-based multinational computer technology corporation
“x86”	hardware architecture comprised of x86-based CPU(s)