GLOSSARY

AR
Augmented Reality. Also called "extended reality" or "enhanced reality," AR refers to the delivery of ICT-based information to users interacting with the real world, to enhance their experience. Unlike "virtual reality", which delivers information in a simulated world, AR provides users with necessary additional information in the real world through a synthesized display of procedures or data.

Backbone
The basic trunk line at the core of a network.

Big data
A large volume of wide-ranging data. Big data is drawing attention as a potential source for creating new value.

Cloud/Cloud computing
A platform enabling on-demand access via a network to IT resources (i.e., resources required to create an adequate computer operating environment such as servers, storage, networks, operating systems, and software) across a network.

Convergence services
Services offered by Fujitsu that create a cycle of collection, accumulation, and analysis of a vast amount of sensing data, the combination of this data with knowledge, and the provision of recommendations to people. These services can be used to solve business problems, address global issues, and help contribute to a more prosperous society.

CPU
Central Processing Unit—a device that processes or controls information in a computer. The CPU reads instructions from a memory device, performs calculations and delivers the results to an output or memory device.

Datacenter
A building or facility that has been designed and built specifically to house computer systems.

Fab-lite
A combination of the words "fab" (i.e., a semiconductor manufacturing plant) and "lite," this term refers to maintaining minimal in-house manufacturing capacity, with additional production outsourced. This approach contrasts with a fabless model, in which development and design alone are conducted in-house, with all manufacturing outsourced.

Feature phone
A general term for non-smartphone (i.e., "conventional") mobile phones.

Foundry
A type of semiconductor manufacturer that handles front-end processing of chips, using design data and processing condition specifications provided by a client. Foundries make aggressive up-front investments in order to expand business by demonstrating superior manufacturing technologies.

HDD
Hard Disk Drive—a memory system into which information is written commonly found in PCs and other computing equipment.

Hosted services
Services provided by a company that operates and maintains a datacenter, and allows customers to use its computer servers and network for a hosting fee.

Human Centric Intelligent Society
Fujitsu's vision for a society realized by using ICT, where people live more fully, enjoying a life of greater safety, peace of mind, comfort, and convenience.

Hybrid cloud
A system that seamlessly links a "public cloud" that uses services in the public environment with a conventional system, or with a "private cloud," where the system is built and operated in a dedicated environment.

IaaS
Infrastructure as a Service—a platform that provides access via networks to network lines, servers, and other infrastructure required for computer system building and operation.

LTE
Long Term Evolution—a mobile phone communication standard offering faster data communication speed than the 3G standard.

LTE-Advanced
A fourth generation (4G) mobile telecommunications standard that will succeed LTE (Long Term Evolution). LTE-Advanced will realize faster, more advanced data communication on a par with fiber-optic cable speeds while still maintaining compatibility with LTE.

Mainframe
A shorthand term used to refer to large-scale general purpose computers. In general, a mainframe computer allows multiple users to operate hundreds or even thousands of terminals. This type of computer is often used by banks, insurance companies, and other organizations as a mission-critical system where the users need to access and process centralized data.

Microcontroller
Microcontrollers (also, microcomputers) contain a CPU, memory, and I/O (input/output) interface circuits all on a single chip.

Mobile backhaul
A network covering multiple mobile base stations in different locations, responsible for transferring data traffic from mobile devices to the mobile core network.

Mobilewear
A term coined by Fujitsu that mainly refers to car audio and navigation equipment, most notably car navigation systems, but also to mobile communication and automotive electronic equipment.

Modernization
The process of changing over to a long-lasting framework that makes efficient use of existing ICT assets.

Offshoring/Nearshoring
The contracting of work to overseas subsidiaries or vendors, including operations such as systems or software development, maintenance, operation or other activities. Nearshoring involves contractors based in relatively close countries compared with offshoring.

On-demand
A method of providing ICT resources only as needed, and immediately upon request. This allows the user to make optimal use of infrastructure by using server resources in accordance with increases or decreases in business volume, rather than owning them.

On-premises
Refers to a mode of operating ICT resources by locating in-house, and introducing, developing or operating software as needed.

Open Data
Public information that may be used by anyone. One particular example is "linked open data," which is recommended by the Internet standards organizations as suitable for use in automated data processing, and is expected to promote innovation and new services. Fujitsu has developed technology that searches all linked open data that exists in the world and enables it to be used.

Outsourcing
The practice of entrusting specific parts of a company's operations to specialists on a contract basis. In the IT sector, it generally refers to the use of an outside contractor to handle systems management and operation. "Outsourcing" is also used to refer to the services provided.

PaaS
Platform as a Service—a platform for providing access via a network to hardware, operating systems, and other infrastructure required for application development and deployment.

POS
Point of Sales—a computer system for managing sales information at the time of sale.

Private cloud
Construction and use of an exclusive cloud environment that can only be accessed by certain individuals (as opposed to a publicly accessible "public cloud").

Processor core
The central part of a microprocessor computer. The processor core performs basic calculations and processing.

Public cloud
A platform for using servers and storage, operating systems, and other IT resources provided by service providers via a network to an unspecified number of corporations, individuals, and other users. There is no need to build an in-house system or to own or manage IT assets onsite.

RISC
Reduced Instruction Set Computing—a particular design for a processor chip which uses simplified code for instructions in order to handle pipeline processing (parallel processing of multiple instructions) more efficiently, thus enhancing performance.

Router
A device that relays the data flow from one network to another.

SaaS
Software as a Service—a platform that provides access via a network to service providers' software (application) offerings.

Self-checkout system
A system used in retail stores, such as supermarkets, that enables shoppers to scan merchandise across a bar-code reader themselves and then pay for it.

Sensing data
Any data that is collected using some type of sensor.

Smart city
A concept for a city that incorporates next-generation energy and social systems at the whole-area level. Features include use of smart grids to make efficient use of electric power, and "whole-area use" of electric power including reusing thermal and other forms of waste energy. Smart cities also include comprehensive changes in the local transportation system and the lifestyles of residents to make the city more efficient.

Smart phone
Mobile phones offering voice calling and email that also enable users to customize functions by individually adding new software.

Social data
Information obtained from social networking services.

Social Networking Services (SNS)
A community-type website or social network built on a communications network such as the Internet. SNS sites facilitate social interaction by encouraging people to connect and communicate.

Software Defined Network (SDN)
A technology for virtualizing networks by means of a system that uses software to dynamically define and control a network configuration

Standardization
Unification of the structure or format of physical and virtual products and systems supplied by different vendors. This allows greater efficiency to be achieved by using uniform procedures and processes.

Supercomputer
Large computers with extremely advanced processing and calculation capabilities, relative to the "standard" computers of the era. Supercomputers are mainly used by research organizations and companies to handle difficult, large-scale and intricate calculations at high speeds.

Tier
A standard for evaluating datacenters, created by The Uptime Institute, a private sector organization in the U.S. The standard evaluates datacenter quality, such as redundancy of peripheral facilities, etc., and assigns a rating. The evaluation levels range from Tier 1 (most basic) to Tier 4 (most advanced).

UNIX Server
A type of server that uses the UNIX operating system developed by AT&T Bell Laboratories in the US, in 1968. UNIX servers use RISC processors to enhance processing performance. Fujitsu provides various technologies for UNIX servers to minimize hardware-based system flaws or errors that might interrupt customers' operations.

Virtualization
Refers to the flexible separation or integration of computer systems independently of actual physical components such as processors, memory units, disks, and communication circuits (and their combinations). One example of virtualization is "server virtualization" where a single server is logically partitioned to simulate many separate computers, each running its own operating system and software applications. Another example is "storage virtualization" where multiple disks are treated as a single disk, thus making it possible to store a large volume of data in a single location with greater fault tolerance.

x86 Server
A server with the same basic design as a PC. Specifically, the term is often used to refer to a server with an x86 processor, though not necessarily an entry server. Since x86 servers use many of the same components as mass-market PCs, they tend to be inexpensive relative to performance.