

**အတိုကောက်များ (Abbreviations)**

Term	Definition (အဓိပ္ပါယ်ဖွင့်ဆိုချက်)
AAA	Authentication/Authorization/Accounting
ACL	Access Control List
APM	Application Performance Monitoring
ARP	The Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) is a telecommunication protocol used for resolution of network layer addresses into link layer addresses, a critical function in multiple-access networks
ATM	It is an electrometrical machine that is used for making financial transactions from a bank account.
BGP (iBGP/eBGP)	Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) is a standardized exterior gateway protocol designed to exchange routing and reachability information between autonomous systems (AS) on the Internet.
BI	Business Intelligence refers to technologies, applications and practices for the collection, integration, analysis, and presentation of business information. The purpose of Business Intelligence is to support better business decision making. The Business Intelligence (BI) platform is a flexible and scalable solution for delivering information to end users, in multiple forms including dashboards and interactive reports, via any web application—intranet, extranet, Internet, or corporate portal.
Bpps	Billion Packets per Second
CIS	Centre for Internet Security
CRM	Customer Relation Management (CRM) is a term that refers to practices, strategies and technologies that companies use to manage and analyse customer interactions and data throughout the customer lifecycle, with the goal of improving business relationships with customers, assisting in customer retention and driving sales growth.
DoS	Denial of Service
DHCP	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) is a client/server protocol that automatically provides an Internet Protocol (IP) host with its IP address and other related configuration information such as the subnet mask and default gateway.

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e-Bank	It is an electronic payment system that enables customers of a bank or other financial institutions to conduct a range of financial transactions through the financial institution's website.
e-Money	E-Money is a digital alternative to cash. It is monetary value that is stored and transferred electronically through a variety of means-a mobile phone, tablet, contactless card (or smart card), computer hard drive or servers.
ERP	Enterprise resource planning (ERP) is a process by which a company (often a manufacturer) manages and integrates the important parts of its business. An ERP management information system integrates areas such as planning, purchasing, inventory, sales, marketing, finance and human resources
FDA	The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) was established in 1995 as one of the divisions under the Department of Health. The FDA division was upgraded to a separate department in April, 2013. The aim of the department is to ensure the safety and quality of Food, Drugs, Medical Devices and Cosmetics in the country. FDA Headquarter is located in Nay Pyi Taw, the capital city of Myanmar, with five major divisions:.
FGLLID	Factories and General Labour Laws Inspection Department is one of the departments under MOL for enforcement of labour law and provision of occupational safety and health training and advisory services.
Hyper V	Name of Microsoft's virtualization technology.
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ID Card	Identification Card for employer
IPV4/IPV6	Internet Protocol version 4/6 (IPv4/6) is the fourth/sixth version in the development of the Internet Protocol (IP) Internet, and routes most traffic on the Internet
IS	Integrated Information System (IS) is an array of multiple information sets linked together in an organized way.
LLDP	The Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) is a vendor-neutral link layer protocol in the Internet Protocol Suite used by network devices for advertising their identity, capabilities, and neighbours on an IEEE 802 local area network, principally wired Ethernet.
MLAG	Multichassis Link Aggregation (MLAG) MLAG is the ability of two and sometimes more switches to act like a single switch when forming link bundles. This allows a

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	host to uplink to two switches for physical diversity, while still only having a single bundle interface to manage.
MOL	Ministry of Labour
MIS	Management Information System
MP-BGP	Multiprotocol BGP (MP-BGP) is an extension to BGP that enables BGP to carry routing information for multiple network layers and address families. MP-BGP can carry the unicast routes used for multicast routing separately from the routes used for unicast IP forwarding.
MPAA	Motion Picture Association of America (MPAA) has advocated for the motion picture and television industry through lobbying to protect creative content from piracy and for the removal of trade barriers. The MPAA has long worked to curb copyright infringement, including recent attempts to limit the sharing of copyrighted works via peer-to-peer file-sharing networks.
MTU	A maximum transmission unit (MTU) is the largest size packet or frame, specified in octets (eight-bit bytes), that can be sent in a packet- or frame-based network such as the Internet. The Internet's Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) uses the MTU to determine the maximum size of each packet in any transmission.
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NVGRE	Network Virtualization Generic Routing Encapsulation
NTP	Network Time Protocol (NTP) is a networking protocol for clock synchronization between computer systems over packet-switched, variable-latency data networks. In operation since before 1985, NTP is one of the oldest Internet protocols in current use.
NRC	National Registration Cards is used for national recognition which consists of identification and verification.
OSPF (OSPFv3)	Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) is a routing protocol for Internet Protocol (IP) networks. It uses a link state routing algorithm and falls into the group of interior routing protocols, operating within a single autonomous system (AS). It is defined as OSPF Version 2 in R 2328 (1998) for IPv4. The updates for IPv6 are specified as OSPF Version 3 in R 5340 (2008).
PIM-SM/PIM-SSM	Protocol-Independent Multicast (PIM) is a family of multicast routing protocols for Internet Protocol (IP) networks that provide one-to-many and many-to-many

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	<p>distribution of data over a LAN, WAN or the Internet. It is termed protocol-independent because PIM does not include its own topology discovery mechanism, but instead uses routing information supplied by other routing protocols.</p> <p>A variant, PIM Sparse Mode (PIM-SM) explicitly builds unidirectional shared trees rooted at a rendezvous point (RP) per group, and optionally creates shortest-path trees per source. PIM-SM generally scales fairly well for wide-area usage.</p> <p>Another variant PIM-SSM builds trees that are rooted in just one source, offering a more secure and scalable model for a limited amount of applications (mostly broadcasting of content). In SSM, an IP datagram is transmitted by a source S to an SSM destination address G, and receivers can receive this datagram by subscribing to channel (S, G).</p>
QoS	<p>Quality of service (QoS) is the overall performance of a telephony or computer network, particularly the performance seen by the users of the network.</p>
QSFP+/SFP	<p>The Quad Small Form-factor Pluggable (QSFP) is a compact, hot-pluggable transceiver used for data communications applications. It interfaces networking hardware to a fiber optic cable. It is an industry format jointly developed and supported by many network component vendors, allowing data rates from 4x10 Gbit/s.</p>
RFP	<p>Request for proposal</p>
SDK(Software Development Kit)	<p>It is a set of programs used by a computer programmer to write application programs.</p>
SDN	<p>Software-defined networking, an approach to computer networking that allows network administrators to manage network services through abstraction of lower level functionality.</p>
SIEM	<p>Security information and event management (SIEM) is an approach to security management that seeks to provide a holistic view of an organization's information technology (IT) security</p>
SLA	<p>Service Level Agreement</p>
SSB	<p>(Social Security Board) Provides social security programs for public employees, including members of the civil service, state boards, state corporations,</p>

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	municipal authorities and military personnel, as well as employees in limited private sector industries, including commerce, railways, ports, mines and oilfields.
SSSs	Social Security Schemes are the social security systems for enjoyment of social security benefits by the insured in accord with the stipulations
STIG	A Security Technical Implementation Guide or STIG is a methodology for standardized secure installation and maintenance of computer software and hardware.
TacACS+	Terminal Access Controller Access-Control System Plus (TacACS+) is a protocol developed by Cisco and released as an open standard beginning in 1993. Although derived from TACACS, TACACS+ is a separate protocol that handles authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) services.
Tbps	Terabits per second (Tbps) refers to a data transmission rate equivalent to 1,000 gigabytes, or 1, 000, 000, 000,000 bits per second.
TOR	(Terms of Reference) Define the purpose and structures of a project, committee, meeting, negotiation, or any similar collection of people who have agreed to work together to accomplish a shared goal.
SNMP	Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) is a popular protocol for network management. It is used for collecting information from, and configuring, network devices, such as servers, printers, hubs, switches, and routers on an Internet Protocol (IP) network.
UPS	Uninterrupted power supply (UPS) is a device that allows your computer to keep running for at least a short time.
VPC	Virtual Port Channel - the Cisco (Nexus) and Dell Networking (DNOS6.x) proprietary implementations of MC-LAG
VSS	Virtual Switching System
DCI	Data Centre Interconnect for Layer 2 extension
OTV	Overlay Transport Virtualization