Glossary of Terms

DataCanopy

BACKUPS

Backup is a service in which the data and applications on a business's servers are backed up and stored on a remote server. Backups are the simplest form of protection for data loss. Recovery from backup may take 72 hours or more. All environments are recommended to have backups.

BANDWIDTH

In computing, bandwidth is the maximum rate of data transfer across a given path. Bandwidth may be characterized as network bandwidth, data bandwidth, or digital bandwidth..

BARE METAL AS A SERVICE

A bare metal server is a physical computer specifically designed to run dedicated services from pre-configured settings. It is highly stable, durable, and reliable.

CLOUD

Cloud computing is the on-demand availability of computer system resources, especially data storage and computing power, without direct active management by the user. The term is generally used to describe data centers available to many users over the Internet.

COLOCATION

A colocation center or "carrier hotel", is a type of data center where equipment, space, and bandwidth are available for rental to retail customers.

CROSS CONNECT

A digital cross-connect system is a piece of circuit-switched network equipment, used in telecommunications networks, that allows connectivity via specified carriers.

DISASTER RECOVERY

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.

EGRESS FEES

Most leading cloud providers allow their customers to input data into the cloud for free. However, when that data is retrieved from the cloud, these providers will then charge large fees; this is what's known as a data egress.

GIGABYTE

The gigabyte is a multiple of the unit byte for digital information. The prefix giga means 10^9 in the International System of Units. Therefore, one gigabyte is one billion bytes. The unit symbol for the gigabyte is GB.

HDD

A non-volatile data storage device. It is usually installed internally in a computer, attached directly to the disk controller of the computer's motherboard.

HYBRID CLOUD

The hybrid cloud is a solution that combines private cloud or physical infrastructure with one or more public cloud services. A hybrid cloud strategy provides businesses with greater flexibility by moving workloads between cloud solutions as needs and costs fluctuate.

HYPERSCALER

The Hyperscaler is a public cloud service, such as AWS or Azure, that enables the ability of an architecture to scale appropriately as increased demand is added to the system.

HYPERVISOR

Also known as a virtual machine monitor or VMM. A hypervisor is software that creates and runs virtual machines (VMs). A hypervisor allows one host computer to support multiple guest VMs by virtually sharing its resources, such as memory and processing.

IaaS

Infrastructure as a service are online services that provide high-level APIs used to dereference various low-level details of underlying network infrastructure like physical computing resources, location, data partitioning, scaling, security, backup etc.

IP ADDRESS

An Internet Protocol address is a numerical label assigned to each device connected to a computer network that uses the Internet Protocol for communication. An IP address serves two main functions: host or network interface identification and location addressing.

KILOWATT

Kilowatt is a unit of power, equal to 1000 watts. Abbreviation KW

MEGABYTE

The megabyte is a multiple of the unit byte for digital information. Its recommended unit symbol is MB. The unit prefix mega is a multiplier of 1000000 in the International System of Units. Therefore, one megabyte is one million bytes of information.

MULTI CLOUD

Multi cloud is the use of multiple cloud computing and storage services in a single heterogeneous architecture. This also refers to the distribution of cloud assets, software, applications, etc. across several cloud-hosting environments.

POP

Point of presence is an artificial demarcation point or interface point between communicating entities. A common example is an ISP point of presence, the local access point that allows users to connect to the Internet with their Internet service provider.

PRIVATE CLOUD

Private Cloud is a computing model that offers a proprietary environment for virtual resources. As with other types of cloud computing environments, private cloud provides extended, virtualized computing resources via physical components stored on-premises or at a vendor's data center.

PUBLIC CLOUD

A public cloud is a type of computing in which a service provider makes resources available to the public via the internet.

RAM

Random access memory (RAM) is a computer's short-term memory. None of your programs, files, or Netflix streams would work without RAM, which is your computer's working space.

RPO

Recovery Point Objective (RPO) generally refers to the amount of data that can be lost within a period most relevant to a business, before significant harm occurs, from the point of a critical event to the most preceding backup.

RTO

The recovery time objective (RTO) is the maximum tolerable length of time that a computer, system, network, or application can be down after a failure or disaster occurs. An RTO is measured in seconds, minutes, hours, or days and is an important consideration in disaster recovery planning (DRP).

STORAGE

Cloud storage is a model of computer data storage in which the digital data is stored in logical pools, said to be on "the cloud". The physical storage spans multiple servers, and the physical environment is typically owned and managed by a hosting company.

TIER III ENHANCED FACILITY

Tier III Enhanced Facility is a data center that meets and exceeds the high security and architectural standards outlined by the Uptime Institute for Tier III facilities. Badge and bio readers, mantrap entries, smoke detection, and guarded entrances, are all hallmarks of a Tier III enhanced facility.

VCPU

vCPU stands for virtual central processing unit. One or more vCPUs are assigned to every Virtual Machine (VM) within a cloud environment. Each vCPU is seen as a single physical CPU core by the VM's operating system.

VIRTUAL MACHINES

In computing, a virtual machine is the virtualization/emulation of a computer system. Virtual machines are based on computer architectures and provide functionality of a physical computer.

VPS

A virtual private server is a virtual machine sold as a service by an Internet hosting service. The virtual dedicated server also has a similar meaning.