No.1, 3rd - 4th Floor, Corner of Lower Kyee Myin Daing Road & U Lu Maung Street, Kyee Myin Daing Tsp Yangon
Phone : 09 896 237358 , 09 896 237359

Licensing

Email : licensing@greenitmm.com

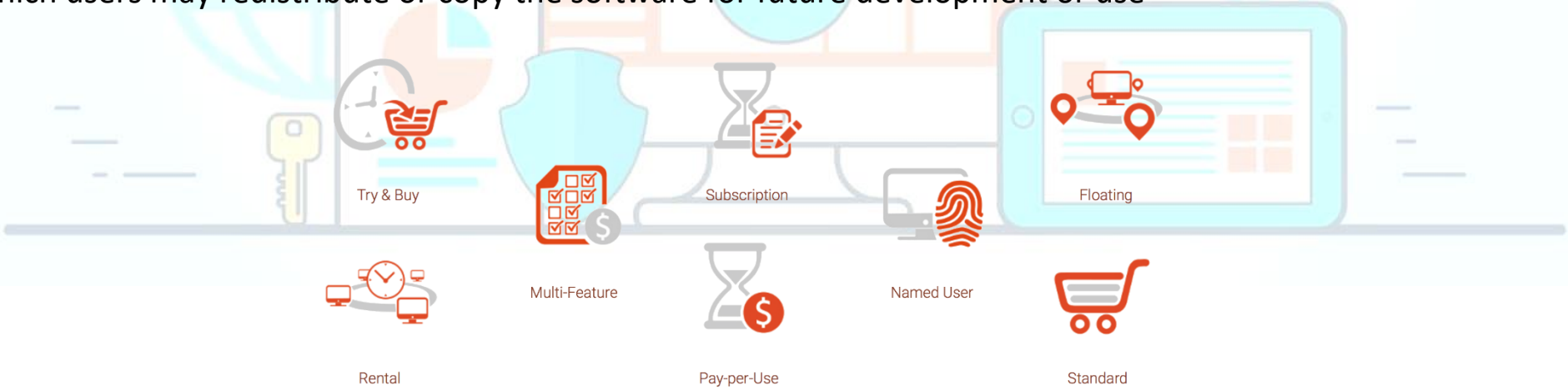
Phone : 09 880 441 215

Software license is a document that provides legally binding guidelines for the use and distribution of software.

Software licenses typically provide end users with the right to one or more copies of the software without violating copyrights. The license also defines the responsibilities of the parties entering into the license agreement and may impose restrictions on how the software can be used.

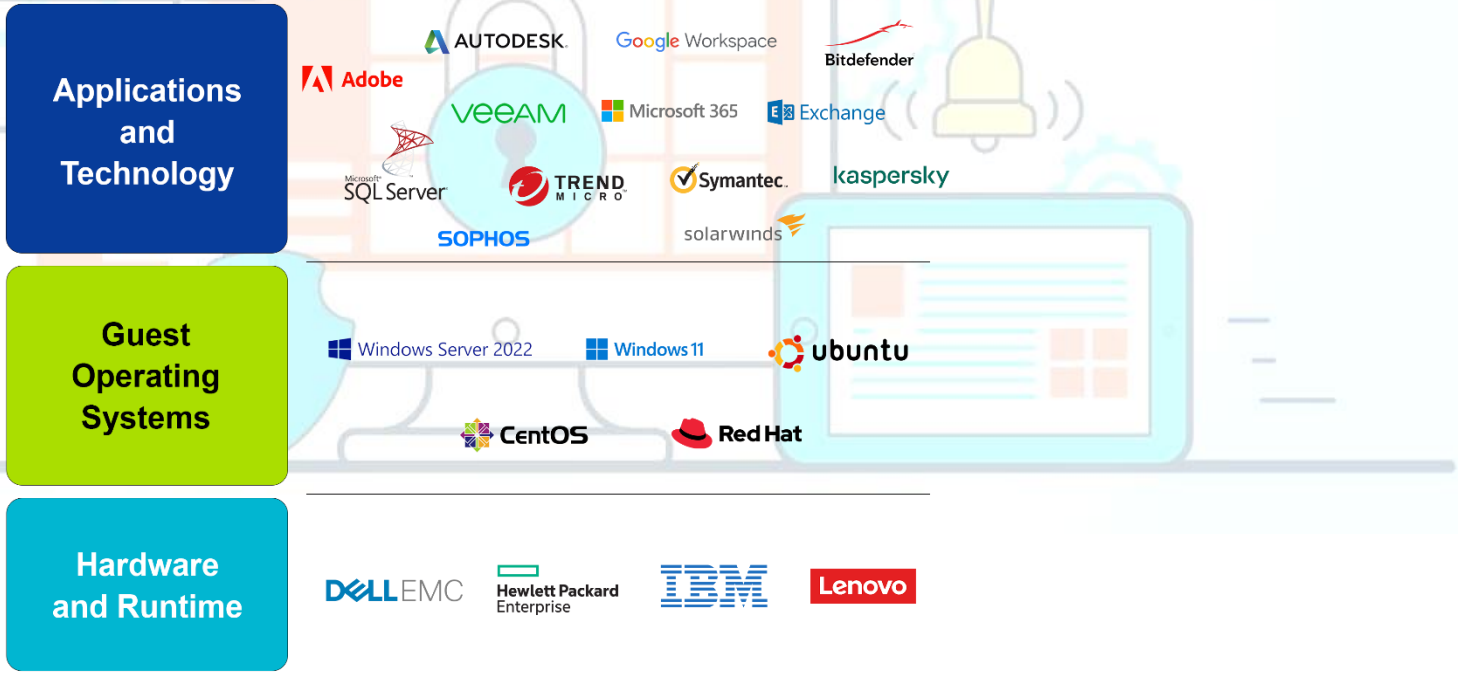
Software licensing terms and conditions usually include fair use of the software, the limitations of liability, warranties and disclaimers. They also specify protections if the software or its use infringes on the intellectual property rights of others.

Software licenses typically are proprietary, free or open source. The distinguishing feature is the terms under which users may redistribute or copy the software for future development or use

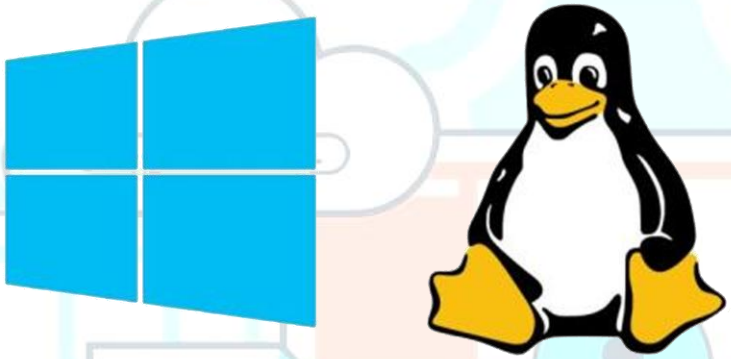


Every business uses software to manage business processes, communicate with employees, customers, and vendors, and for myriad other purposes. In most instances, software products require activating licenses or agreeing to “terms and conditions” before programs can be downloaded, installed, or accessed.

There are many types of software licenses, with different terms, support agreements, restrictions, and costs. Users need to understand the basics of software licenses, to ensure a full understanding of responsibilities and compliance with legal terms and limitations.



Operating Systems



An operating system (OS) is the program that, after being initially loaded into the computer by a boot program, manages all of the other application programs in a computer. The application programs make use of the operating system by making requests for services through a defined application program interface (API). In addition, users can interact directly with the operating system through a user interface, such as a command-line interface (CLI) or a graphical UI (GUI).

There are several types of operating systems available. Some are single tasking (performing one task at a time all the way through to completion) while others are capable of multitasking (performing more than one task at a time). The three most common operating systems for personal computers and network servers are Microsoft Windows, macOS, and Linux.

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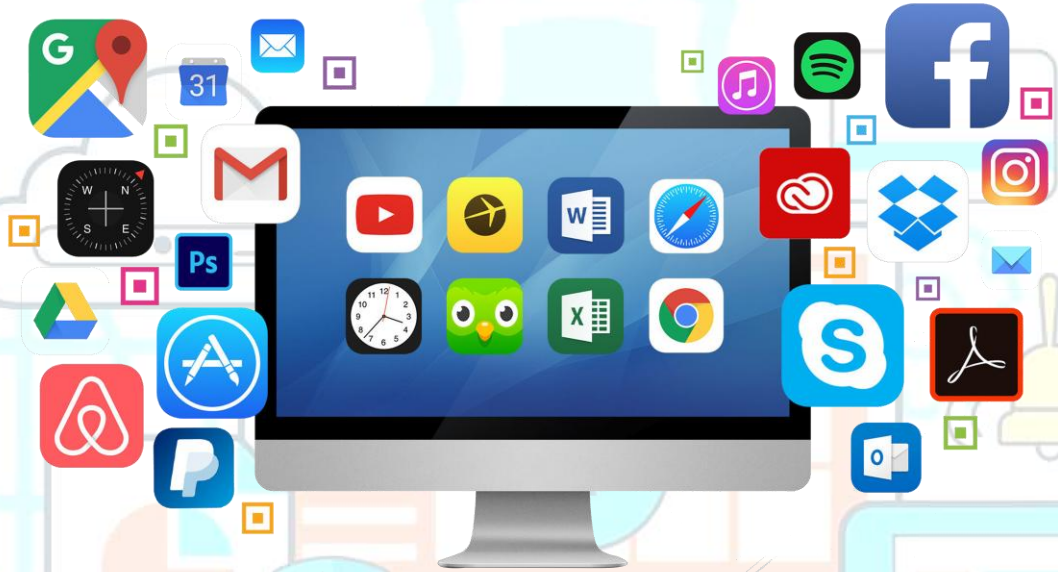
We provide all types of Windows OS and Red Hat OS.

Application Software



Application software is a type of computer program that performs a specific personal, educational, and business function. Each application is designed to assist end-users in accomplishing a variety of tasks, which may be related to productivity, creativity, or communication.

The most common software application platforms are used by millions of people every day. They're designed to help with specific tasks, simplify workflows, and improve communication across teams.

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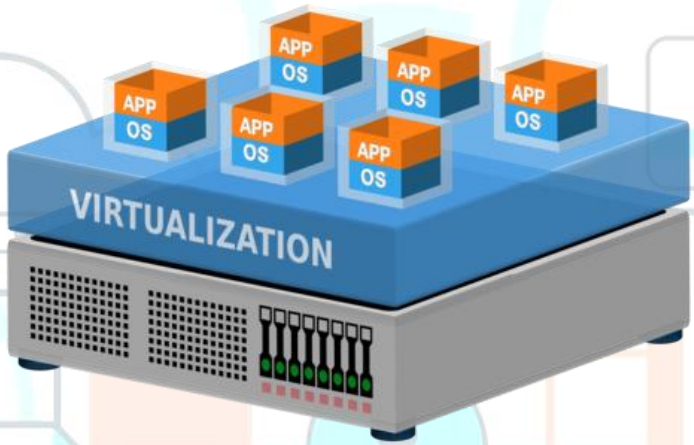
We are authorized by different vendors to resell many kinds of software licensing.

Virtualization

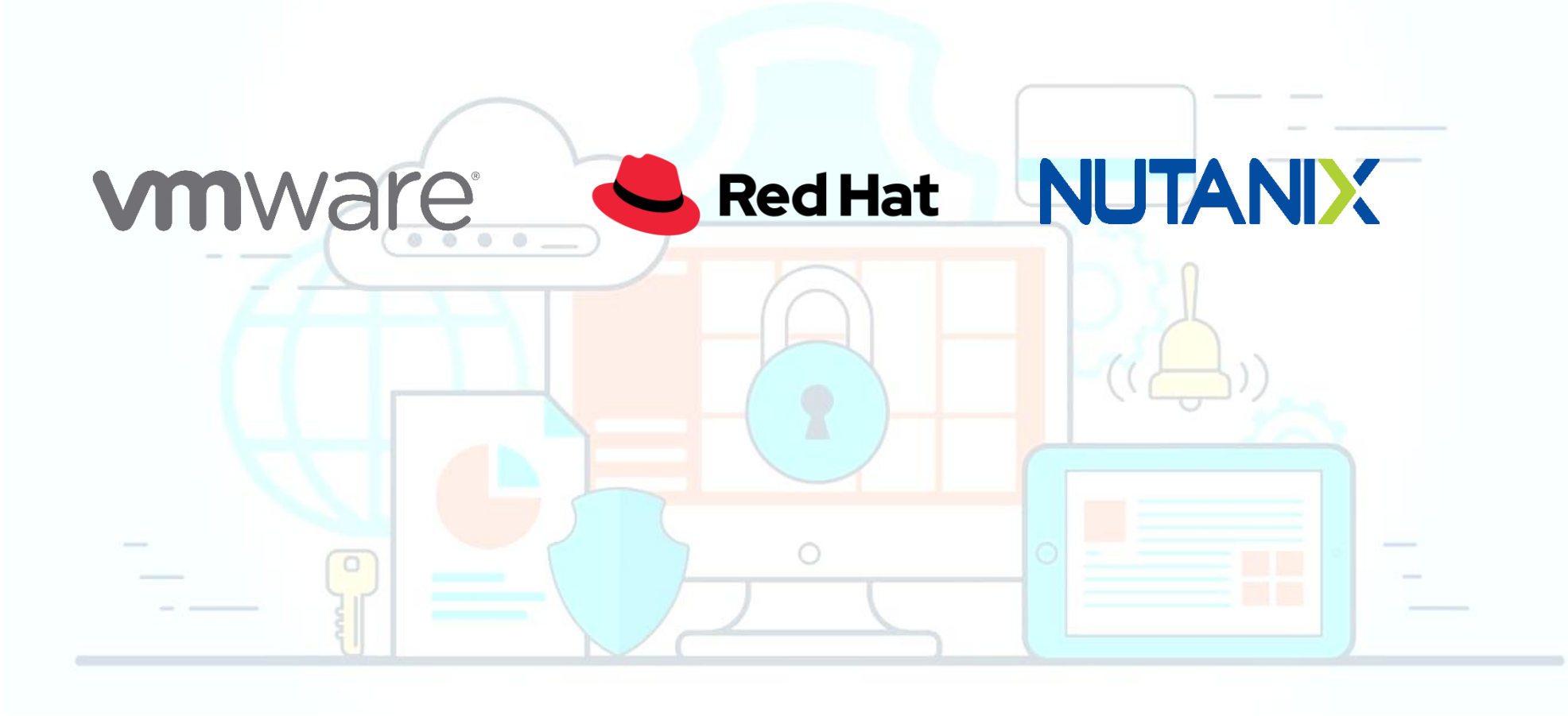


Virtualization is the creation of a virtual rather than actual version of something, such as an operating system (OS), a server, a storage device or network resources.

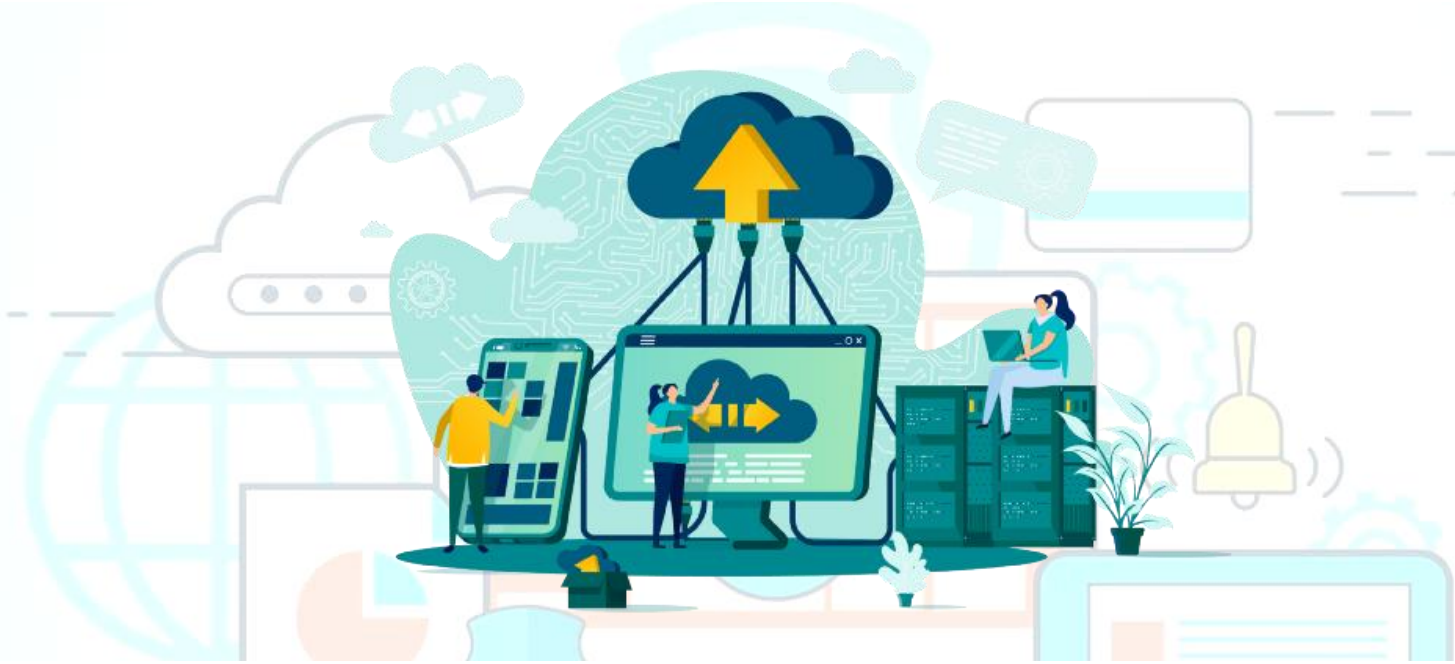
Virtualization uses software that simulates hardware functionality to create a virtual system. This practice allows IT organizations to operate multiple operating systems, more than one virtual system and various applications on a single server. The benefits of virtualization include greater efficiencies and economies of scale.

OS virtualization is the use of software to allow a piece of hardware to run multiple operating system images at the same time. The technology got its start on mainframes decades ago, allowing administrators to avoid wasting expensive processing power.

We provide VMware, Red Hat and Nutanix.



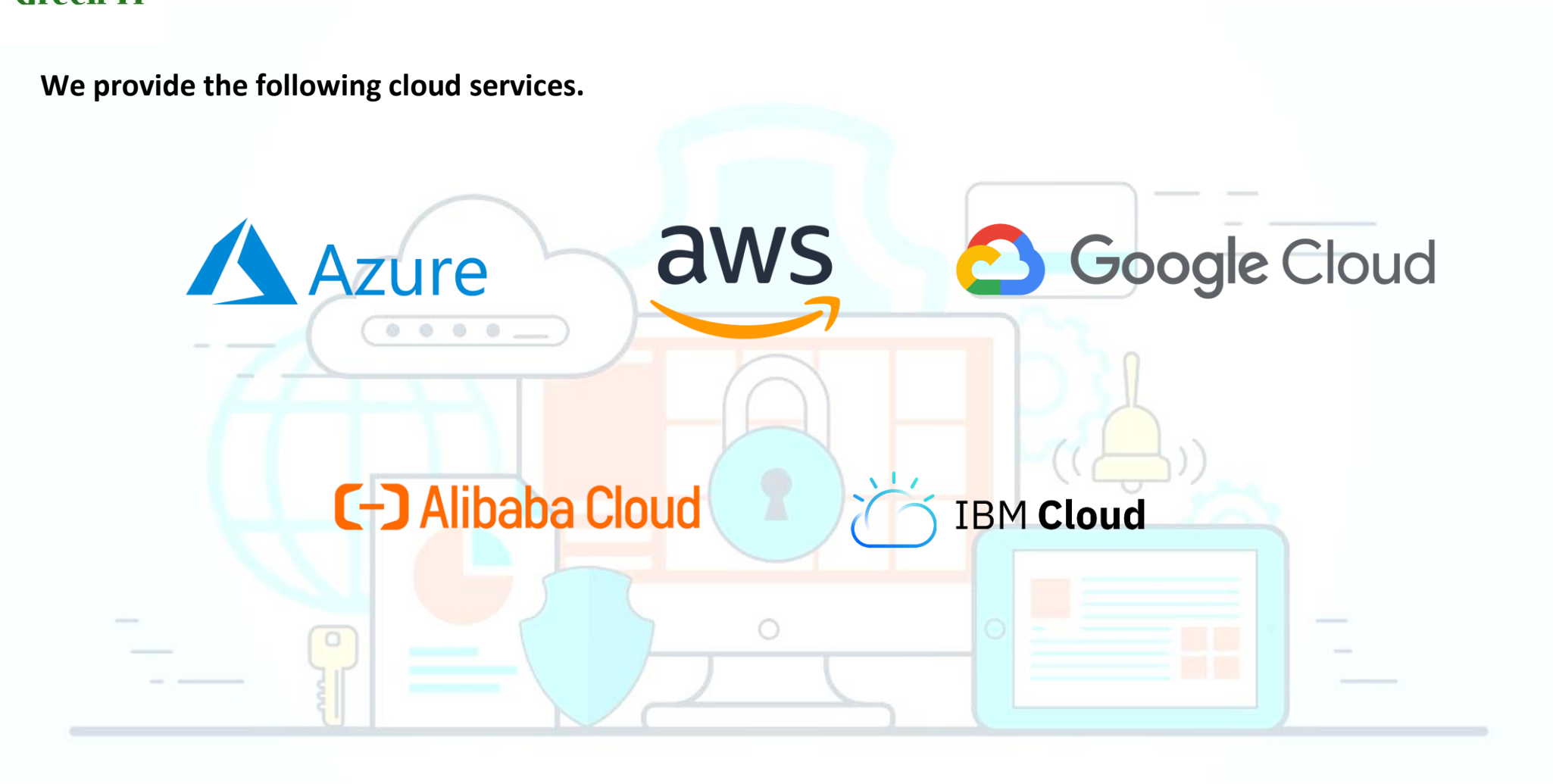
Cloud Services



Cloud services are infrastructure, platforms, or software that are hosted by third-party providers and made available to users through the internet.

Cloud services facilitate the flow of user data from front-end clients (e.g., users' servers, tablets, desktops, laptops—anything on the users' ends), through the internet, to the provider's systems, and back. Cloud services promote the building of cloud-native applications and the flexibility of working in the cloud. Users can access cloud services with nothing more than a computer, operating system, and internet connectivity.

We provide the following cloud services.



Endpoint Security

Endpoint security refers to securing endpoints, or end-user devices like desktops, laptops, and mobile devices. Endpoints serve as points of access to an enterprise network and create points of entry that can be exploited by malicious actors.

Endpoint security software protects these points of entry from risky activity and malicious attack. When companies can ensure endpoint compliance with data security standards, they can maintain greater control over the growing number and type of access points to the network.

We provide the following Endpoint Security Products and Solutions: