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1. Jquery-

A cross- platform (can be used on many platforms such as MACos/Linux/Windows) JavaScript library that is designed to simplify client side scripting by using a simpler syntax, which means it can consolidate many lines of code into a single line. Client side scripting allows for a dynamic webpage by creating responsiveness to user’s actions by manipulating and displaying content returned from the server. JQuery is the most widely used JavaScript library, or resource of pre written JavaScript, and is free and open source. Jquery is a DOM, or Document Object Model, library which uses a tree structure to show visible changes displayed in a document. JQuery simplifies finding and manipulating DOM elements and allows for separation of JavaScript and HTML. Jquery can be used with many browsers which elimates cross browser incompatibilities, has chainable functions and shorthand function names, and

2. External APIS-

APIs are the foundation that the new digital economy is built on. External APIs allow secure connection and content sharing outside an enterprise, creating engaging customer experiences. Internal APIs create a secure platform for sharing data between teams and breaking down traditional data silos. This new era of networking driven by APIs and apps is creating internal and external agility, and flexible networking configurations. API management helps your enterprise solve both use cases with speed and agility.

3. Package managers such as APM, Nuget and Bower-

A package manager keeps track of what software is installed on your computer, and allows you to easily install new software, upgrade software to newer versions, or remove software that you previously installed. As the name suggests, package managers deal with packages: collections of files that are bundled together and can be installed and removed as a group. Package management is very important in Linux, and knowing how to use multiple package managers can proof life saving for a power user, since downloading or installing software from repositories, plus updating, handling dependencies and uninstalling software is very vital and a critical section in Linux system Administration.

4. Apache Web Server-

Apache is the most frequently used http server. It’s popularity stems from it being both free and open source; providing high security levels, it works across multiple platforms, it can be highly customized to meet the needs of many different environments by using extensions and modules and is actively developed by a group of dedicated programmers.

5. Cordova-

Cordova ,formerly called as Phone Gap is a platform to build Native Mobile Applicatons using HTML5, CSS and Java Script. In other words it acts a container for running a web application written in HTML, CSS,JS Typically Web applications cannot use the native device functionality like Camera, GPS, Accelerometer , Contacts etc. . With Cordova we can very much achieve this and package the web application in the devices installer format.

6. Node.js-

Node.js is a very powerful JavaScript-based framework/platform built on Google Chrome's JavaScript V8 Engine. It is used to develop I/O intensive web applications like video streaming sites, single-page applications, and other web applications. Node.js is open source, completely free, and used by thousands of developers around the world.

7. UI/ UX designs-

UX designers are primarily concerned with how the product feels. A given design problem has no single right answer. UX designers explore many different approaches to solving a specific user problem. The broad responsibility of a UX designer is to ensure that the product logically flows from one step to the next. One way that a UX designer might do this is by conducting in-person user tests to observe one’s behavior. By identifying verbal and non-verbal stumbling blocks, they refine and iterate to create the “best” user experience. Unlike UX designers who are concerned with the overall feel of the product, user interface designers are particular about how the product is laid out. They are in charge of designing each screen or page with which a user interacts and ensuring that the UI visually communicates the path that a UX designer has laid out. For example, a UI designer creating an analytics dashboard might front load the most important content at the top, or decide whether a slider or a control knob makes the most intuitive sense to adjust a graph. UI designers are also typically responsible for creating a cohesive style guide and ensuring that a consistent design language is applied across the product. Maintaining consistency in visual elements and defining behavior such as how to display error or warning states fall under the purview of a UI designer.

8. PKI initiatives-

PKI(Public Key Infrastructure) A framework for creating a secure method for exchanging information based on public key cryptography. The foundation of a PKI is the certificate authority (CA), which issues digital certificates that authenticate the identity of organizations and individuals over a public system such as the Internet. The certificates are also used to sign messages (see code signing), which ensures that messages have not been tampered with. For more on how certificates and public keys are used, see digital certificate.

9. GULP-

The official website says it's the streaming build system which are just fancy words for what is essentially a task manager. And by tasks I mean anything you need to do manually that could be automated (except for writing code that is, you can't avoid that). Some of the most common tasks you do when you're building a WordPress theme:

compile sass into CSS (if you use it)

compile Coffeescript into JavaScript (if you use it)

minify, concatenate, or lint (linting is a process of checking the code for poor coding practices) CSS and JavaScript

optimize images

create, delete, or zip files and folders

watch files for changes and…

refresh the browser if a file is changed - a task most commonly known as livereload. Bye-bye CMD + R.

From a more technical perspective, Gulp is a NPM package (that supports plugins), which means it needs Node.js to run.

10. Angular/Angular JS-AngularJS (commonly referred to as "Angular.js" or "AngularJS 1.X") is a JavaScript-based open-source front-end web application framework mainly maintained by Google and by a community of individuals and corporations to address many of the challenges encountered in developing single-page applications. The JavaScript components complement Apache Cordova, the framework used for developing cross-platform mobile apps. It aims to simplify both the development and the testing of such applications by providing a framework for client-side model–view–controller (MVC) and model–view–viewmodel (MVVM) architectures, along with components commonly used in rich Internet applications. In 2014, the original AngularJS team began working on Angular (Application Platform). The AngularJS framework works by first reading the HTML page, which has embedded into it additional custom tag attributes. Angular interprets those attributes as directives to bind input or output parts of the page to a model that is represented by standard JavaScript variables. The values of those JavaScript variables can be manually set within the code, or retrieved from static or dynamic JSON resources.