**Artificial Intelligence (AI)/Generative AI (GenAI)**: A type of AI that can generate new content, such as text, music, speech, and audio, by leveraging neural networks that replicate patterns found in existing data, known as training data, using an unsupervised learning process

**Cloud Governance**: The rules, policies, or procedures set by an organization that guides the use and management of cloud technologies

**CloudOps**: Cloud Operations manages and optimizes workloads running in a cloud environment to ensure maximum efficiency and minimize downtime

**Community Cloud**: A cloud deployment model providing core computing and storage services to a known group of users and organizations

**Container**: A software development and deployment approach where the software behavior and data are encapsulated within a software domain, allowing them to function in isolation from the host platform

**Software Development and Deployment**: The ability to build software systems using programming code and platform deployment tools, allowing the software to function

**Container Orchestration**: The ability to operate several containers simultaneously, allowing them to interact to support a more extensive system

**Database as a Service (DaaS)**: A database delivered over the open internet as a utility service, allowing the database to be shared among managed users, who consume the database service as if they had exclusive use

**DevOps**: Development and operations, meaning that the processes of developing and operating a system are combined into a single set of functions by the same team of people

**DevSecOps**: Development, Security, and Operations, building on the term DevOps, where security development, testing, and deployment are added to the DevOps processes (see DevOps)

**Edge Computing**: The ability to run processes and store data outside the central computing and storage systems, often a cloud computing service

**Elastic Computing**: The availability to scale up or down, as needed, to support varying workloads or data storage requirements

**FinOps**: Financial operations for cloud computing, providing the ability to monitor, account for, govern, and optimize cloud computing services over a long period

**Hybrid Cloud**:A premises system, such as a private or legacy system, paired with a public cloud provider

**Identity and Access Management (IAM)**:A system that can track the identities of machines, humans, applications, data, or other relevant components so that they can be managed in terms of authentication for security

**Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)**: A type of cloud computing service where resources typically found in an enterprise data center, such as storage, computing, networking, etc., are delivered as a cloud service, where they are leveraged on-demand and through a pay-as-you-go model

**Internet of Things (IoT)**: A type of computing where core systems are run on smaller devices–such such as smart thermostats and automatic watering systems–that are typically connected to larger systems

**Load Balancing**: The ability to balance computing and storage loads among many physical or virtual services, allowing them to share the processing and storage load more efficiently

**Machine Learning (ML)**: A transactionally focused AI type that uses data and algorithms in pragmatic business use cases, usually to aid in automated decision-making

**Multicloud**: The use of more than one public cloud provider to offer the best of all the services provided across the cloud providers, which generally also works with traditional systems and private clouds

**On-Premises (On-Prem)**: Systems that reside in data centers or other private computing facilities that are under the direct control of the users

**Pay-as-You-Go**: The ability to only pay for the cloud services you leverage, such as storage and computing, as you use them

**Platform as a Service (PaaS)**: Cloud-based application development, deployment, and operating platforms provided over the open internet

**Private Cloud**: A cloud deployment model where a single user or organization owns and operates the core hardware and software platforms

**Public Cloud**: A cloud deployment model where the core systems are publicly available for anyone to use and paid for as they go

**Serverless**: A type of application development and deployment technology where the core resources, such as processing and storage, are dynamically allocated as needed to support the application

**Software as a Service (SaaS)**: A public or private cloud computing system where static applications, such as ERP and CRM systems, are provided to any number of users

**Virtual Machine (VM)**: A technological approach to deploying virtual and isolated platforms, or other media, for better sharing resources

**Virtual Private Network (VPN)**: Providing the ability to simulate a private network over a public network, such as the internet, using encryption technology to hide private data moving over the network