

1.	<b>Continuous Integration (CI):</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> The practice of automatically integrating code changes from multiple contributors into a shared repository multiple times a day.</li> </ul>
2.	<b>Continuous Deployment (CD):</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> The automated process of deploying code changes to production environments after passing automated tests in a CI/CD pipeline.</li> </ul>
3.	<b>Infrastructure as Code (IaC):</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> Managing and provisioning infrastructure through machine-readable script files, enabling automation and consistency.</li> </ul>
4.	<b>Configuration Management:</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> The process of managing and maintaining the state of infrastructure components through code or automation tools.</li> </ul>
5.	<b>Containerization:</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> Packaging an application and its dependencies into a container to ensure consistency across different environments.</li> </ul>
6.	<b>Microservices:</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> Architectural style where an application is composed of small, independent, and loosely coupled services.</li> </ul>
7.	<b>Orchestration:</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> Coordinating and managing multiple containers or services to work together seamlessly.</li> </ul>
8.	<b>DevSecOps:</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> Integrating security practices into the DevOps workflow to ensure security is prioritized throughout the development lifecycle.</li> </ul>
9.	<b>Git:</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> A distributed version control system widely used for source code management and collaboration.</li> </ul>
10.	<b>Jenkins:</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> An open-source automation server used for building, testing, and deploying code.</li> </ul>
11.	<b>Artifact Repository:</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> A centralized location for storing and managing binary artifacts generated during the software development process.</li> </ul>
12.	<b>Scalability:</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> The ability of a system to handle increased workloads or growing data without compromising performance.</li> </ul>
13.	<b>Elasticity:</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> The ability of a system to automatically scale resources up or down based on demand.</li> </ul>
14.	<b>Blue-Green Deployment:</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> A deployment strategy where two identical environments (blue and green) are alternately used for production, enabling seamless updates.</li> </ul>

15.	<b>Rollback:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> Reverting a system to a previous state or version in case of issues with a new deployment.</li> </ul>
16.	<b>Infrastructure Monitoring:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> Observing and tracking the performance and health of infrastructure components.</li> </ul>
17.	<b>Log Aggregation:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> Collecting and consolidating log data from various sources for analysis and troubleshooting.</li> </ul>
18.	<b>Kubernetes:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> An open-source container orchestration platform for automating the deployment, scaling, and management of containerized applications.</li> </ul>
19.	<b>Immutable Infrastructure:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> Treating infrastructure as unchangeable and recreating it entirely rather than modifying existing components.</li> </ul>
20.	<b>Zero Downtime Deployment:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> Deploying updates or changes without causing interruptions or downtime for end-users.</li> </ul>
21.	<b>GitLab:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> A web-based Git repository manager that provides CI/CD pipelines and other DevOps features.</li> </ul>
22.	<b>Pipeline as Code:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> Defining and managing CI/CD pipelines using code to ensure consistency and version control.</li> </ul>
23.	<b>Load Balancing:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> Distributing incoming network traffic across multiple servers to ensure even resource utilization and prevent overload.</li> </ul>
24.	<b>Docker:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> A platform for developing, shipping, and running applications in containers.</li> </ul>
25.	<b>Chef:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> A configuration management tool for automating the deployment and management of infrastructure.</li> </ul>
26.	<b>Puppet:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> An open-source configuration management and automation tool for managing infrastructure as code.</li> </ul>
27.	<b>Ansible:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> An open-source automation tool used for configuration management, application deployment, and task automation.</li> </ul>
28.	<b>Serverless Computing:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> A cloud computing model where cloud providers manage infrastructure, allowing developers to focus on writing code without managing servers.</li> </ul>
29.	<b>Monolithic Architecture:</b>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> An architecture where all components of an application are tightly integrated into a single codebase.</li> </ul>
30.	<b>Infrastructure Provisioning:</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> Automatically creating and configuring infrastructure resources using tools like Terraform or CloudFormation.</li> </ul>
31.	<b>Fault Tolerance:</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> The ability of a system to continue functioning even in the presence of failures or errors.</li> </ul>
32.	<b>Greenfield Project:</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> A new project or application built from scratch without any legacy constraints.</li> </ul>
33.	<b>Distributed Systems:</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> A system that consists of multiple independent components or services working together.</li> </ul>
34.	<b>Chaos Engineering:</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> Intentionally injecting faults or disruptions into a system to identify weaknesses and improve resilience.</li> </ul>
35.	<b>SLA (Service Level Agreement):</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> A commitment defining the expected level of service between a service provider and a customer.</li> </ul>
36.	<b>Monitoring as Code:</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> Defining and managing monitoring configurations using code for consistency and version control.</li> </ul>
37.	<b>Trunk-Based Development:</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> A development approach where developers work on a single branch (trunk), promoting continuous integration.</li> </ul>
38.	<b>Feature Toggle:</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> A development technique to enable or disable specific features in an application during runtime.</li> </ul>
39.	<b>Dark Launching:</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> Gradually rolling out new features or changes to a subset of users before full deployment.</li> </ul>
40.	<b>Infrastructure Decomposition:</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> Breaking down monolithic infrastructure into smaller, more manageable components.</li> </ul>
41.	<b>Collaborative Documentation:</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> Creating and maintaining documentation collaboratively within the development team.</li> </ul>
42.	<b>Post-Mortem Analysis:</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> A thorough review and analysis of an incident or outage to identify root causes and prevent future occurrences.</li> </ul>
43.	<b>DevOps Culture:</b>

- **Meaning:** A cultural shift emphasizing collaboration, communication, and shared responsibility between development and operations teams.

#### 44. **Change Management:**

- **Meaning:** The process of controlling and managing changes to infrastructure or code to prevent disruptions.

#### 45. **Immutable Deployment:**

- **Meaning:** Deploying updates by replacing existing instances rather than modifying them.

#### 46. **Secrets Management:**

- **Meaning:** Securely storing, managing, and distributing sensitive information such as passwords and API keys.

#### 47. **GitFlow:**

- **Meaning:** A branching model for Git that defines a set of rules for managing branches in a project.

#### 48. **Swagger/OpenAPI:**

- **Meaning:** A specification for building APIs, allowing both humans and computers to understand the capabilities of a service.

#### 49. **Technical Debt:**

- **Meaning:** The metaphorical concept of accumulated work that needs to be done later due to shortcuts or quick solutions taken during development.

#### 50. **Observability:**

- **Meaning:** The ability to understand and measure the internal state of a system by analyzing its outputs.

#### 51. **Docker:**

- **Meaning:** An open-source platform for containerization that simplifies the deployment and scaling of applications.

#### 52. **Kubernetes:**

- **Meaning:** An open-source container orchestration platform for automating the deployment, scaling, and management of containerized applications.

#### 53. **Scalability:**

- **Meaning:** The ability of a system to handle increased loads by adding resources or optimizing performance.

#### 54. **Load Balancing:**

- **Meaning:** Distributing incoming network traffic across multiple servers to ensure optimal resource utilization and prevent overload.

#### 55. **Version Control:**

- **Meaning:** Managing changes to source code or other documents, allowing collaboration, tracking modifications, and maintaining a version history.

#### 56. **Git:**

- **Meaning:** A distributed version control system widely used for source code management.

57.	<b>Jenkins:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> An open-source automation server used for building, testing, and deploying code.</li> </ul>
58.	<b>Artifact:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> A deployable unit generated during the build process, such as a JAR or WAR file.</li> </ul>
59.	<b>Pipeline:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> A series of automated steps that code changes go through, typically including building, testing, and deployment.</li> </ul>
60.	<b>Blue-Green Deployment:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> A deployment strategy where two identical environments, "blue" and "green," are used to minimize downtime during updates.</li> </ul>
61.	<b>Immutable Infrastructure:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> Treating infrastructure as unchangeable, with updates achieved by replacing existing instances rather than modifying them.</li> </ul>
62.	<b>Orchestration:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> Coordinating and managing multiple automated tasks to achieve a specific outcome, often used in the context of container orchestration.</li> </ul>
63.	<b>Monitoring:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> Observing and collecting data about the performance and health of systems, applications, and infrastructure.</li> </ul>
64.	<b>Alerting:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> Notifying relevant parties when specific conditions or thresholds are met, helping to address issues promptly.</li> </ul>
65.	<b>Incident Response:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> A set of processes and activities to detect, respond to, and recover from incidents or outages.</li> </ul>
66.	<b>Post-Mortem:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> A retrospective analysis of an incident, focusing on identifying root causes and preventive measures.</li> </ul>
67.	<b>Capacity Planning:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> Forecasting and managing computing resources to meet current and future demands.</li> </ul>
68.	<b>HAProxy:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> An open-source load balancer and proxy server that distributes incoming traffic across multiple servers.</li> </ul>
69.	<b>Firewall:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> A network security device that monitors and controls incoming and outgoing traffic based on predetermined security rules.</li> </ul>
70.	<b>Secrets Management:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> Securely storing, managing, and distributing sensitive information such as API keys and passwords.</li> </ul>

71.	<b>Ansible:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> An open-source automation tool used for configuration management, application deployment, and task automation.</li> </ul>
72.	<b>Chef:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> A configuration management tool that automates the deployment and management of infrastructure.</li> </ul>
73.	<b>Puppet:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> An open-source configuration management tool for automating the provisioning and management of infrastructure.</li> </ul>
74.	<b>Terraform:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> An open-source IaC tool used for provisioning and managing infrastructure as code.</li> </ul>
75.	<b>Serverless Computing:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> A cloud computing model where cloud providers automatically manage the infrastructure, allowing developers to focus on writing code.</li> </ul>
76.	<b>Elasticsearch:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> An open-source search and analytics engine commonly used for logging and data analysis.</li> </ul>
77.	<b>Log Aggregation:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> Collecting and centralizing logs from multiple sources for analysis and troubleshooting.</li> </ul>
78.	<b>Prometheus:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> An open-source monitoring and alerting toolkit designed for reliability and scalability.</li> </ul>
79.	<b>Grafana:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> An open-source analytics and monitoring platform used to visualize and analyze data.</li> </ul>
80.	<b>Load Testing:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> Evaluating a system's performance under expected load conditions to identify bottlenecks and ensure scalability.</li> </ul>
81.	<b>Failover:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> Automatically redirecting traffic to a standby server or system in case of a failure.</li> </ul>
82.	<b>Latency:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> The time delay between the initiation of a request and the receipt of the response.</li> </ul>
83.	<b>API Gateway:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> A server that acts as an API front-end, receiving requests, enforcing throttling, and routing them to the appropriate Microservices.</li> </ul>
84.	<b>Secret Rotation:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> Periodically updating sensitive information, such as passwords or encryption keys, to enhance security.</li> </ul>

85.	<b>Chaos Engineering:</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> Testing the resilience of a system by intentionally introducing disruptions to identify weaknesses and improve overall reliability.</li> </ul>
86.	<b>Dependency Management:</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> Managing and tracking dependencies between different components or libraries in a software project.</li> </ul>
87.	<b>Immutable Deployment:</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> Deploying applications by replacing the entire infrastructure, ensuring consistency and reliability.</li> </ul>
88.	<b>Pod:</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> The smallest deployable unit in a containerized environment like Kubernetes, containing one or more containers.</li> </ul>
89.	<b>Secret Store:</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> A secure repository for storing and retrieving sensitive information, often used for secrets management.</li> </ul>
90.	<b>Infrastructure Scaling:</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> Adjusting the capacity of computing resources based on demand to ensure optimal performance.</li> </ul>
91.	<b>Versioning:</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> Assigning unique identifiers or numbers to different versions of software or infrastructure configurations.</li> </ul>
92.	<b>Rollback:</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> Reverting to a previous version of an application or infrastructure configuration in case of issues with the latest update.</li> </ul>
93.	<b>Patch Management:</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> The process of updating and managing software patches to address security vulnerabilities and improve performance.</li> </ul>
94.	<b>Podcast:</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> A digital audio or video file available for streaming or downloading, often used for sharing insights and discussions in the tech community.</li> </ul>
95.	<b>Community of Practice:</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meaning:</b> A group of professionals with a shared interest or expertise who collaborate to learn and improve their skills.</li> </ul>
96.	<b>Continuous Integration (CI):</b> Automated process of integrating code changes into a shared repository multiple times a day.
97.	<b>Continuous Deployment (CD):</b> Automated process of deploying code changes to production after passing CI tests.
98.	<b>Pipeline:</b> An automated set of steps that code goes through from development to deployment.
99.	<b>Infrastructure as Code (IaC):</b> Managing and provisioning infrastructure through code rather than physical hardware configuration.

100. **Docker:** Containerization platform for packaging, distributing, and running applications.
101. **Kubernetes:** Container orchestration platform for automating the deployment, scaling, and management of containerized applications.
102. **Microservices:** Architectural style that structures an application as a collection of small, independent services.
103. **Serverless:** Cloud computing model where cloud providers automatically manage the infrastructure, and developers focus on writing code.
104. **Scalability:** The ability of a system to handle increased load by adding resources or nodes.
105. **Monitoring:** Observing and tracking system performance, errors, and other metrics.
106. **Logging:** Recording events and activities within a system to aid in troubleshooting and analysis.
107. **Alerting:** Notification system that informs stakeholders about predefined events or issues.
108. **Version Control:** System for tracking and managing changes to source code.
109. **Git:** Distributed version control system widely used in software development.
110. **Repository:** Centralized location where version-controlled code is stored.
111. **Artifact:** A compiled or packaged piece of code or software.
112. **Binary Repository:** Storage for compiled binaries and artifacts.
113. **Jenkins:** Open-source automation server for building, testing, and deploying code.
114. **Ansible:** Automation tool for configuration management, application deployment, and task automation.
115. **Chef:** Configuration management tool for defining infrastructure as code.
116. **Puppet:** Configuration management tool for automating the provisioning and management of infrastructure.
117. **Terraform:** IaC tool for building, changing, and versioning infrastructure efficiently.
118. **Blue-Green Deployment:** A deployment strategy that reduces downtime by switching between two identical environments.
119. **Canary Release:** A deployment strategy that gradually rolls out a new version to a subset of users.
120. **Feature Toggle:** A technique to toggle features in an application on or off during runtime.



121. **Immutable Infrastructure:** An approach where once deployed, infrastructure components are never modified.
122. **Rollback:** Reverting a system to a previous state after a failed deployment.
123. **Zero Downtime:** A deployment strategy that ensures continuous availability during updates or changes.
124. **Dark Launch:** Introducing new features in a live environment but not exposing them to users.
125. **Failover:** The automatic switching to a backup system in case of a primary system failure.
126. **Load Balancer:** A device or service that distributes network traffic across multiple servers.
127. **Latency:** The time delay between the initiation of a request and the response.
128. **ChatOps:** Integrating chat tools into the DevOps workflow for collaboration and automation.
129. **Elasticity:** The ability of a system to automatically scale resources based on demand.
130. **Distributed System:** A system composed of multiple independent components that communicate and coordinate.
131. **Orchestration:** Coordinating and managing multiple automated tasks to achieve a specific outcome.
132. **Patch Management:** The process of keeping software and systems up-to-date with the latest patches.
133. **SLA (Service Level Agreement):** A formal commitment regarding the performance and availability of a service.
134. **SLO (Service Level Objective):** A target level of performance or reliability for a service.
135. **SLI (Service Level Indicator):** A measure of a specific aspect of a service's performance.
136. **Root Cause Analysis (RCA):** Investigating and identifying the primary cause of an incident or issue.
137. **Incident Response:** The process of managing and resolving incidents in a timely manner.
138. **CI/CD Pipeline:** A set of automated steps for continuous integration and continuous deployment.
139. **DevSecOps:** Integrating security practices into the DevOps process.
140. **Shift-Left Testing:** Performing testing earlier in the software development lifecycle.

141. **Infrastructure Monitoring:** Observing the performance and health of infrastructure components.
142. **Chaos Engineering:** Introducing controlled disruptions to a system to test its resilience.
143. **Automated Testing:** Using automation tools to execute tests and validate software.
144. **Test Driven Development (TDD):** Writing tests before writing the actual code.
145. **Container Registry:** A repository for storing and managing container images.
146. **Ephemeral:** Short-lived or temporary, often used to describe resources in cloud environments.
147. **Secret Management:** Securely storing and managing sensitive information such as passwords and API keys.
148. **Zero Trust Security Model:** A security model that assumes no trust and verifies each request.
149. **JWT (JSON Web Token):** A compact, URL-safe means of representing claims between two parties.
150. **OAuth:** An open standard for access delegation commonly used for authentication.
151. **Single Sign-On (SSO):** Allowing users to access multiple services with a single set of credentials.
152. **Capacity Planning:** Estimating the resources needed to support current and future workloads.
153. **Backlog:** A prioritized list of tasks or features yet to be addressed in a project.
154. **Burndown Chart:** A visual representation of completed and remaining work in a sprint or project.
155. **Agile:** A project management and product development approach that prioritizes flexibility and collaboration.
156. **Scrum:** An Agile framework for managing work with an emphasis on iterative and incremental development.
157. **Kanban:** A visual project management method for visualizing work, limiting work-in-progress, and maximizing flow.
158. **Velocity:** A metric in Agile development measuring the amount of work completed in a sprint.
159. **Story Points:** A measure used in Agile development to estimate the difficulty of implementing a user story.

- 160. **Retrospective:** A meeting held at the end of a sprint to review and improve the team's processes.
- 161. **Burnout:** A state of chronic physical and emotional exhaustion, often caused by prolonged stress.
- 162. **Pair Programming:** A development technique where two programmers work together at one workstation.
- 163. **Code Review:** A systematic examination of source code to find and fix errors.
- 164. **Technical Debt:** The cost of additional work required when code shortcuts are taken.
- 165. **Back-End:** The server-side of an application responsible for data processing and storage.
- 166. **Front-End:** The client-side of an application responsible for user interaction and presentation.
- 167. **Full Stack Developer:** A developer proficient in both front-end and back-end technologies.
- 168. **CI/CD Server:** A server responsible for managing and executing the CI/CD pipeline.
- 169. **Master Branch:** The main branch in a version control system where the source code is kept.
- 170. **Feature Branch:** A branch created to develop a new feature or enhancement.
- 171. **Artifact Repository:** A system for storing and managing artifacts produced by the CI/CD pipeline.
- 172. **Versioning:** Assigning unique identifiers to different versions of software or code.
- 173. **Rolling Deployment:** Gradual deployment of changes across a set of servers or instances.
- 174. **On-Premises:** Software or infrastructure hosted within an organization's physical location.
- 175. **Cloud Computing:** The delivery of computing services over the internet, often provided by third-party providers.
- 176. **Hybrid Cloud:** A combination of on-premises and cloud-based services.
- 177. **Public Cloud:** Cloud resources and services offered to the general public.
- 178. **Private Cloud:** Cloud resources and services dedicated to a single organization.
- 179. **Multi-Cloud:** The use of multiple cloud providers for different services or applications.

- 180. **Failover Cluster:** A group of servers that work together to maintain high availability.
- 181. **Bare Metal Server:** A physical server dedicated to a single customer, providing full control over hardware.
- 182. **Cold Start:** The initial startup of a serverless function.
- 183. **Warm Start:** The reuse of a pre-initialized serverless function.
- 184. **Hot Start:** The immediate execution of a serverless function without startup delay.
- 185. **Capacity Management:** Planning and managing the resources needed to meet demand.
- 186. **HAProxy:** An open-source load balancer and proxy server.
- 187. **Nginx:** A web server and reverse proxy server.
- 188. **SSL/TLS:** Protocols for securing data transmission over the internet.
- 189. **VPN (Virtual Private Network):** A secure network connection over the internet.
- 190. **CDN (Content Delivery Network):** A network of distributed servers to deliver web content.
- 191. **Distributed Tracing:** Monitoring and tracing the path of requests through a distributed system.
- 192. **Log Aggregation:** Collecting and centralizing log data from various sources.
- 193. **Compliance:** Adhering to legal and regulatory requirements in software development.
- 194. **Bastion Host:** A server that provides access to a private network from an external network.
- 195. **Dark Data:** Unused or unanalyzed data within an organization.