**Facebook’s Tech Stack**

**Frontend Development**

**ReactJS:** A JavaScript library is used for building user interfaces. It allows developers to build complex UI components with reusable code, making creating and maintaining large-scale web applications easier.

**React Native:** It is used in the Facebook tech stack to build native mobile apps using ReactJS. This allows developers to write code once and run it on multiple platforms, including iOS and Android, without maintaining separate codebases.

**GraphQL:** It is a query language and runtime for APIs that Facebook developed. It provides a more efficient and flexible alternative to traditional REST APIs, allowing for better performance and more efficient use of resources.

**Backend Development**

**Hack Language:** It is programming language for the HipHop Virtual Machine (HHVM) that Facebook developed. It is a dynamically typed language designed to be both easy to learn and highly performant.

**PHP:** PHP is a server-side scripting language widely used for web development. It is known for its ease of use and has a large community of developers contributing to its development and growth.

**Cassandra Database:** The Facebook tech stack uses NoSQL database designed for high scalability and availability. Facebook uses it to store large amounts of data and support the company’s fast-growing user base. The database is designed to handle high traffic levels and provide quick data access.

**Infrastructure**

**Facebook’s Datacenter:** The company operates its own data centres to ensure maximum control and efficiency. Facebook’s data centres are designed to be highly energy-efficient, reducing the company’s carbon footprint and operating costs.

**Open Compute Project:** It is an initiative launched by Facebook to share innovative data centre technologies with the industry. The project’s goal is to create more efficient and sustainable data centres, and many other companies in the technology industry have since adopted it.

**Networking Technologies:** Facebook’s tech stack includes a custom-built networking equipment and software to build highly efficient and scalable networks. The company’s networking technologies allow it to quickly and easily handle the massive amounts of traffic its users generate. Networking technologies also help ensure the security and privacy of user data.

Adobe

[Cloud Infrastructure](https://experienceleague.adobe.com/docs/commerce-cloud-service/user-guide/architecture/pro-architecture.html?lang=en): Choose either Amazon Web Services (AWS) or Microsoft Azure as your Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) foundation for your Adobe Commerce on cloud infrastructure Pro projects.  
Adobe routinely analyzes your virtual compute resource (vCPU) usage and automatically allocates resources to optimize your long-term usage and mitigate the risk of exceeding your maximum annual vCPU day allowance. If you expect increased site traffic for specific time periods, you must continue to open a Support ticket to [request a temporary upsize](https://experienceleague.adobe.com/docs/commerce-knowledge-base/kb/how-to/how-to-request-temporary-magento-upsize.html?lang=en).

[Platform as a Service](https://experienceleague.adobe.com/docs/commerce-cloud-service/user-guide/architecture/cloud-architecture.html?lang=en): Each Adobe Commerce on cloud infrastructure project provides a Platform as a Service (PaaS) Integration environment for developing, testing, and integrating services.

[Adobe Commerce](https://experienceleague.adobe.com/docs/commerce-cloud-service/user-guide/project/overview.html?lang=en): Adobe Commerce on cloud infrastructure provides a pre-provisioned infrastructure that includes PHP, MySQL (MariaDB), Redis, RabbitMQ, and supported search engine technologies.

[Performance Tools](https://experienceleague.adobe.com/docs/commerce-cloud-service/user-guide/monitor/new-relic/new-relic-service.html?lang=en): New Relic performance tools enable you to debug, monitor, and manage your applications and infrastructure by collecting, analyzing, and displaying data from your Adobe Commerce on cloud infrastructure projects.

[Content Delivery Network (CDN), Web Application Firewall (WAF) and Image Optimization (IO)](https://experienceleague.adobe.com/docs/commerce-cloud-service/user-guide/cdn/fastly.html?lang=en):

[Fastly CDN](https://experienceleague.adobe.com/docs/commerce-cloud-service/user-guide/cdn/fastly.html?lang=en#ddos-protection)—Provides secure CDN services with built-in protection from Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attacks like Ping of Death, Smurf attacks, and other Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) based flood attacks.

[Web Application Firewall (WAF)](https://experienceleague.adobe.com/docs/commerce-cloud-service/user-guide/cdn/fastly-waf-service.html?lang=en)—WAF services ensure PCI compliance for Adobe Commerce storefronts in Production environments and WAF policies that protect your Adobe Commerce web applications from injection attacks, malicious input, cross-site scripting, data exfiltration, HTTP protocol violations, and other [OWASP Top Ten security threats](https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Top_Ten).

Salesforce Tech Stack

Salesforce, as a comprehensive cloud-based customer relationship management (CRM) platform, is built on a sophisticated tech stack that enables its various functionalities and services. Here’s an overview of the key components of Salesforce’s tech stack:

1. Programming Languages:
   * Apex: A proprietary programming language developed by Salesforce. It’s used for creating custom logic, triggers, and business processes within the Salesforce platform.
   * JavaScript: Often used for front-end development in Visualforce pages and Lightning components.
2. Database:
   * Multi-Tenant Database: Salesforce uses a multi-tenant architecture with a shared database structure. It allows multiple organizations to share the same infrastructure while maintaining data isolation and security.
3. User Interface:
   * Lightning: Salesforce Lightning is the modern UI framework used for building responsive and dynamic user interfaces. It includes Lightning Components, App Builder, and more.
4. APIs and Integrations:
   * REST API: Used for building integrations and interacting with Salesforce data using standard HTTP methods.
   * SOAP API: Used for more complex integrations requiring web services.
   * Bulk API: Designed for handling large data volumes and bulk data loading.
5. Middleware and Integration Tools:
   * MuleSoft: Salesforce acquired MuleSoft to enhance its integration capabilities. MuleSoft’s Anypoint Platform enables connecting various systems and APIs.
6. Infrastructure and Cloud Services:
   * Salesforce Platform: The foundation for building and deploying applications on the Salesforce cloud infrastructure.
   * Salesforce App Cloud: Provides tools for building, deploying, and managing applications on the Salesforce Platform.
   * Salesforce Heroku: A cloud platform that supports various programming languages for building applications.