

Most Important DevOps Terms You Should Know

Agile

A methodology that promotes continuous iteration of development and testing throughout the software development lifecycle.

Artifact

A byproduct produced during software development, such as documentation, executable files, or libraries.

Automation

The use of technology to perform tasks without human intervention, essential in DevOps for CI/CD.

Blue-Green Deployment

A technique for deploying applications by switching between two identical environments.

Build

The process of converting source code into executable code.

CI/CD

Continuous Integration and Continuous Deployment/Delivery, practices to automatically build, test, and deploy code.

Cloud Computing

Delivery of computing services over the internet, providing scalability and flexibility.

Configuration Management

The process of handling changes systematically so that a system maintains its integrity over time.

Container

A lightweight, stand-alone, and executable package that includes everything needed to run a piece of software.

Docker

A popular platform for developing, shipping, and running applications inside containers.

Infrastructure as Code (IaC)

The management of infrastructure through code rather than through manual processes.

Jenkins

An open-source automation server used for continuous integration and continuous delivery.

Kubernetes

An open-source platform for automating deployment, scaling, and operations of application containers.

Load Balancer

A device that distributes network or application traffic across a number of servers.

Microservices

An architectural style that structures an application as a collection of small, autonomous services modeled around a business domain.

Monitoring

The process of collecting, analyzing, and using information to track the performance and availability of applications and infrastructure.

Orchestration

The automated arrangement, coordination, and management of complex software systems and services.

Pipeline

A set of automated processes that allow DevOps professionals to compile, build, and deploy code to production environments.

Provisioning

The process of setting up IT infrastructure.

Repository

A central place where data is stored and managed.

Rollback

The process of reverting to a previous version of the application after a failed deployment.

Scaling

The process of increasing or decreasing the capacity of the IT resources to meet changing demands.

Serverless

A cloud-computing execution model where the cloud provider dynamically manages the allocation of machine resources.

Service Mesh

A dedicated infrastructure layer for handling service-to-service communication.

SLA (Service Level Agreement)

A contract between a service provider and a customer that specifies performance standards.

Source Control

The practice of tracking and managing changes to code.

Terraform

An open-source IaC software tool created by HashiCorp.

Version Control

A system that records changes to a file or set of files over time so that you can recall specific versions later.

Virtual Machine (VM)

A software computer that, like a physical computer, runs an operating system and applications.

YAML

A human-readable data serialization standard that can be used in conjunction with all programming languages.