1. SQL
   1. SQL stands for Structured Query Language
   2. SQL lets you access and manipulate databases
   3. SQL became a standard of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) in 1986, and of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in 1987
2. MySQL
   1. an [open-source](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open-source) [relational database management system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Relational_database_management_system) (RDBMS).[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MySQL#cite_note-6) Its name is a combination of "My", the name of co-founder [Michael Widenius](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael_Widenius)'s daughter,[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MySQL#cite_note-7) and "[SQL](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SQL)", the abbreviation for [Structured Query Language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Structured_Query_Language). The MySQL development project has made its [source code](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Source_code) available under the terms of the [GNU General Public License](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GNU_General_Public_License), as well as under a variety of [proprietary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Proprietary_software) agreements. MySQL was owned and sponsored by a single [for-profit](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Business) firm, the [Swedish](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sweden) company [MySQL AB](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MySQL_AB), now owned by [Oracle Corporation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oracle_Corporation).[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MySQL#cite_note-sunacquire-8) For proprietary use, several paid editions are available, and offer additional functionality.

So what’s the difference between SQL and MySQL?

SQL is Structured Query Language. MySQL is a relational database management system. You can submit SQL queries to the MySQL database to store, retrieve, modify or delete data.

1. jQuery
   1. jQuery is a fast, small, and feature-rich JavaScript library. It makes things like HTML document traversal and manipulation, event handling, animation, and Ajax much simpler with an easy-to-use API that works across a multitude of browsers. With a combination of versatility and extensibility, jQuery has changed the way that millions of people write JavaScript.
2. React.js
   1. In computing, React is a JavaScript library for building user interfaces. It is maintained by Facebook, Instagram and a community of individual developers and corporations.
3. Node.js
   1. Node.js is a JavaScript runtime environment that achieves low latency and high throughput by taking a “non-blocking” approach to serving requests. In other words, Node.js wastes no time or resources on waiting for I/O requests to return.
   2. In the traditional approach to creating web servers, for each incoming request or connection the server *spawns* a new [*thread of execution*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thread_(computing)) or even *forks* a new [*process*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Process_(computing)) to handle the request and send a response. Conceptually, this makes perfect sense, but in practice it incurs a great deal of overhead.
   3. While spawning *threads* incurs less memory and CPU overhead than forking *processes*, it can still be inefficient. The presence of a large number of threads can cause a heavily loaded system to spend precious cycles on thread scheduling and context switching, which adds latency and imposes limits on scalability and throughput.
   4. Node.js takes a different approach. It runs a single-threaded event loop registered with the system to handle connections, and each new connection causes a JavaScript *callback function* to fire. The callback function can handle requests with non-blocking I/O calls, and if necessary can spawn threads from a pool to execute blocking or CPU-intensive operations and to load-balance across CPU cores. Node’s approach to scaling with callback functions requires less memory to handle more connections than most competitive architectures that scale with threads, including Apache HTTP Server, the various Java application servers, IIS and ASP.NET, and Ruby on Rails.
4. Mongo db
   1. [MongoDB](https://www.mongodb.com/) is a popular open-source document-oriented database developed by 10gen, later called the MongoDB Inc. In this case, documents are created and stored in BSON files, Binary JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) format, so all JS types of data are supported. That being the case, MongoDB is often applied for Node.js projects. Besides of that, JSON enables transferring data between servers and web apps with the use of the human-readable format. It is also a better option, when it comes to storage capacity and speed, as it offers greater efficiency and reliability.
5. Vue
   1. Vue (pronounced /vjuː/, like view) is a progressive framework for building user interfaces. Unlike other monolithic frameworks, Vue is designed from the ground up to be incrementally adoptable. The core library is focused on the view layer only, and is easy to pick up and integrate with other libraries or existing projects. On the other hand, Vue is also perfectly capable of powering sophisticated Single-Page Applications when used in combination with [modern tooling](https://vuejs.org/v2/guide/single-file-components.html) and [supporting libraries](https://github.com/vuejs/awesome-vue#components--libraries).
6. Python
   1. Python is an [interpreted](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interpreted_language) [high-level programming language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/High-level_programming_language) for [general-purpose programming](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General-purpose_programming_language). Created by [Guido van Rossum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guido_van_Rossum) and first released in 1991, Python has a design philosophy that emphasizes [code readability](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Code_readability), notably using [significant whitespace](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Significant_whitespace). It provides constructs that enable clear programming on both small and large scales.[[26]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Python_(programming_language)#cite_note-AutoNT-7-26)
   2. Python features a [dynamic type](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dynamic_type) system and automatic [memory management](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Memory_management). It supports multiple [programming paradigms](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Programming_paradigm), including [object-oriented](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Object-oriented_programming), [imperative](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imperative_programming), [functional](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Functional_programming) and [procedural](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Procedural_programming), and has a large and comprehensive [standard library](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Standard_library).
7. Handlebars
   1. Handlebars.js is a popular templating engine that is powerful, simple to use and has a large community. It is based on the Mustache template language, but improves it in several important ways. WithHandlebars, you can separate the generation of HTML from the rest of your JavaScript and write cleaner code
8. Heroku
   1. Heroku is a cloud [platform as a service](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Platform_as_a_service) (PaaS) supporting several [programming languages](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Programming_language) that is used as a web application deployment model. Heroku, one of the first [cloud platforms](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cloud_computing), has been in development since June 2007, when it supported only the [Ruby](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ruby_(programming_language)) programming language, but now supports [Java](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Java_(programming_language)), [Node.js](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Node.js), [Scala](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scala_(programming_language)), [Clojure](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clojure), [Python](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Python_(programming_language)), [PHP](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PHP), and [Go](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Go_(programming_language)).[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heroku#cite_note-1)[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heroku#cite_note-2) For this reason, Heroku is said to be a [polyglot platform](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polyglot_(computing)) as it lets the developer build, run and scale applications in a similar manner across all the languages. Heroku was acquired by [Salesforce.com](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salesforce.com) in 2010 for $212 million.