**1. Front-end**

The part of an application or website with which the user interacts directly.

**2. Back-end**

The part of an application or website with which the user cannot see or interact with directly.

**3. Full-stack**

The entirety of an application or website, comprising both the front end and the back end.

**4. DOM**

The Document Object Model (DOM) is a programming interface for web documents. It represents the page so that programs can change the document structure, style, and content.

**5. API**

API stands for: Application Programming Interface. It's purpose is to provide a way for programs to easily access and exchange data.

**6. Encryption**

The process of converting information or data into a code, especially to prevent unauthorized access.

**7. Decryption**

While encryption converts information into a code, the purpose of decryption is to convert the same information's code back to it's original form.

**8. HTTP**

Hypertext Transport (or Transfer) Protocol, the data transfer protocol used on the World Wide Web.

**9. HTTPS**

Basically the same as HTTP, but uses encryption methods to secure the data passed to and from webpages.

**10. CI/CD**

CI/CD stands for: Continuous Integration, Continuous Delivery,

and the purpose of CI/CD systems is to deliver code changes to an application or website more frequently and reliably.

**11. UI**

UI stands for: User Interface. UI developers try to make a website's interface easy to use and navigate.

**12. UX**

UX stands for: User Experience. UX developers focus on making a website's design more appealing to it's visitors.

**13. Serverless**

As written on the cloudflare blog: Serverless computing is a method of providing backend services on an as-used basis. A serverless provider allows users to write and deploy code without the hassle of worrying about the underlying infrastructure. A company that gets backend services from a serverless vendor is charged based on their computation and do not have to reserve and pay for a fixed amount of bandwidth or number of servers, as the service is auto-scaling. Note that despite the name serverless, physical servers are still used but developers do not need to be aware of them.

**14. Backend operations**

These are operations that are performed in the backend because they're either too time or memory intensive for the front-end, or these operations simply cannot be performed in the frontend because they require libraries or frameworks that only work on the backend.

**15. Request/Response**

The way the frontend and backend communicate with each other is with requests and responses. A frontend script can request data from the backend, and a script in the backend can then send that data as a response.

**16. Cache**

The cache is where data can be temporarily stored on a browser or computer in order to save time loading the same data over and over again every time it is required.

**17. Command-line**

The command-line is an interface for typing commands directly to a computer's operating system. This is the most direct and fastest way to perform operations on a computer's operating system like launching a PHP server, creating directory, executing scripts, changing file permissions and much more...

**18. Virtual machine**

A virtual machine is a computer system that emulates a physical, remote machine in order to perform operations on that machine like hosting a website, or storing data.

**19. AWS**

AWS, which stands for: Amazon Web Services, is currently the biggest provider of these virtual machines, plus many other services like file storage.

**20. Database**

A database is a structured collection of data, most of the time databases are needed for storing high volumes of user data.