

Software Infrastructure (DevOps)

DevOps	Development + Operations. Software development method that emphasizes communication, collaboration, integration and automation. The method acknowledges the interdependence of software development, QA , and IT operations, and aims to help an organization rapidly produce software products and services and to improve operations performance.
AIX	Advanced Interactive eXecutive (AIX) is an enterprise-class UNIX operating system for the POWER and PowerPC IBM processor architecture and also IBM Servers: pSeries, System P and Power Systems.
Amazon S3	Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) is object cloud storage that used for storage and retrieving data in the internet. The storage is secured, always available for the client from any point on the earth via internet and it is limitless (the bigger your storage, the more client has to pay a month rent).
AMQP	Advanced Message Queuing Protocol is an open protocol for transferring messages between system components with low latency and at high speed. AMQP has three basic concepts: exchange, queue, routing key.
Ansible	Configuration management system, used to automate the configuration and deployment of software. Typically used to manage Linux nodes, but Windows is also supported. It is often used for management resources of the IT infrastructures.
Apache	Cross-platform (can be used on most of operating systems) web-server software. Apache provides the ability to work in a web browser via the HTTP .
AppFabric	A set of middleware technologies for Windows Server that provide enhanced hosting, management, caching capabilities for web applications and middle-tier services.
AS2	Applicability Statement 2 is an encrypted protocol for transporting data securely and reliably over the internet. It focuses on encrypting data rather than the transport channel, providing end-to-end to ensure security.
Bash	Bourne-Again SHell is the most popular command shell in unix-like systems, especially in GNU / Linux . BASH is not only a command shell, it is also an excellent scripting programming language.
BGP	Stands for Border Gateway Protocol. An application layer protocol for exchanging information between autonomous systems. Basically, it is the protocol that routes traffic and makes the Internet work. BGP makes routing decisions based on network rules and policies, as well as on the path.
BMC Portal	Management control portal made in a web-based browser, used for monitoring and minimizing implementation and maintenance across client consoles for all BMC products. The Portal also offers a common workflow and usage experience across BMC products for sign-on, navigation, reporting, data manipulation.
Cacti	A web application that collects statistical data for certain time intervals and allows to display them in a graphical form. Primarily used are standard templates for displaying statistics on CPU usage, allocating RAM, the number of running processes, and the use of incoming / outgoing traffic.
CDN	A tool used for faster delivery of content. The Content Delivery Network technology using intermediate storage points in data centers located closer to the users for the most popular content. This allows you to load web pages, according to the most frequent requests, much faster than without using this technology.
CentOS	A Unix based operating system (Linux distribution) that was created for powerful servers of the enterprise level, but can also run on usual computers. A command line is used to work in this OS, but also a graphical module can be installed for users that don't work with command line.
CFEngine	A configuration management tool that provides automated configuration and maintenance of large-scale computer systems, used for scheduling, local user/process-management, security hardening, etc.
Chef	A software tool for managing configurations, as well as simplifying the configuration and maintenance of IT infrastructure companies. Can be integrated into cloud platforms. The client part of the program is written in Ruby and the server part is written in Erlang .
CM tools	Puppet / MCollective , Chef , Ansible , CFEngine , SaltStack , RANCID , Ubuntu Juju , Kubernetes .
Common Lisp	A dialect of the Lisp programming language that is flexible for OOP and it has fast prototyping capabilities. Lisp provides a rich hierarchy of numeric types that are well integrated with the rest of the language (often used to create programs with precise arithmetic).
Configuration Management (CM)	A set of methods aimed at the systematic recording of changes. In general, the configuration management answers the question: "Someone has already done something, how can we reproduce this?"
CORBA	Common Object Request Broker Architecture is a mechanism that allows programs written in different programming languages working in different nodes of a network to interact with each other is as simple as if they were in the address space of one process.
CPU	A central processing unit, or simply processor, is the part of a computer that performs calculations, actions, and runs programs.

[Debian](#)

A [Unix](#) based operating system ([Linux](#) distribution) that can run both on servers or usual computers. A command line is used to work in this OS, but also a graphical module can be installed for users that don't work with command line.

[DHCP](#)

Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol is network protocol that automatically assigns a unique IP address to each device that connects to a network. This protocol works on the "client-server" model. For automatic configuration, the client computer accesses the so-called DHCP server and receives the necessary parameters from it.

[Deployment](#)

The process of getting program, software system available for use, it encompasses all the processes involved in running software properly in its environment, including installation, configuration, running, testing, etc.

[DNS](#)

Domain Name System is a technology standard for managing names of public websites and other Internet domains. It is most often used to obtain an IP address by the domain name of the resource.

[1](#) [2](#) [3](#) ... [6](#)

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