# Glossary: Course 7, Module 1 – Automate Cybersecurity Tasks with Python

**Programming:** A process used to create a specific set of instructions for a computer to execute tasks.

**Automation:** The use of technology to reduce human and manual effort to perform common and repetitive tasks.

**Interpreter:** A computer program that translates Python code into runnable instructions line by line.

**Variable:** A container that stores data.

**Comment:** A note programmers make about the intention behind their code.

**Conditional statement:** A statement that evaluates code to determine if it meets a specified set of conditions.

**Iterative statement:** Code that repeatedly executes a set of instructions.

**Loop variable:** A variable used to control the iterations of a loop.

**Command-line interface (CLI):** A text-based user interface that uses commands to interact with the computer.

**Integrated development environment (IDE):** A software application for writing code that provides editing assistance and error correction tools.

**Notebook:** An online interface for writing, storing, and running code.

**Data type:** A category for a particular type of data item.

**String data:** Data consisting of an ordered sequence of characters.

**Integer data:** Data consisting of a number that does not include a decimal point.

**Float data:** Data consisting of a number with a decimal point.

**Boolean data:** Data that can only be one of two values: either True or False.

**List data:** A data structure consisting of a collection of data in sequential form.

**Tuple data:** A data structure that consists of a collection of data that cannot be changed.

**Dictionary data:** Data that consists of one or more key-value pairs.

**Set data:** Data that consists of an unordered collection of unique values.

**Syntax:** The rules that determine what is correctly structured in a computing language.

**Type error:** An error that results from using the wrong data type.