

Glossary: APIs and Data Collection

Welcome! This alphabetized glossary contains many of the terms you'll find within this course. This comprehensive glossary also includes additional industry-recognized terms not used in course videos. These terms are important for you to recognize when working in the industry, participating in user groups, and participating in other certificate programs.

| Term | Definition |
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| API Key | An API key in Python is a secure access token or code used to authenticate and authorize access to an API or web service, enabling the user to make authenticated requests. |
| APIs | APIs (Application Programming Interfaces) are a set of rules and protocols that enable different software applications to communicate and interact, facilitating the exchange of data and functionality. |
| Audio file | An audio file is a digital recording or representation of sound, often stored in formats like MP3, WAV, or FLAC, allowing playback and storage of audio content. |
| Authorize | In Python, "authorize" often means granting permission or access to a user or system to perform specific actions or access particular resources, often related to authentication and authorization mechanisms. |
| Beautiful Soup Objects | Beautiful Soup objects in Python are representations of parsed HTML or XML documents, allowing easy navigation, searching, and manipulation of the document's elements and data. |
| Bitcoin currency | Bitcoin is a decentralized digital currency that operates without a central authority, allowing peer-to-peer transactions on a blockchain network. |
| Browser | A browser is a software application that enables users to access and interact with web content, displaying websites and web applications. |
| Candlestick plot | A candlestick plot in Python visually represents stock price movements over time, using rectangles to illustrate the open, close, high, and low prices for a given period. |
| Client/Wrapper | A client or wrapper in Python is a software component that simplifies interaction with external services or APIs, encapsulating communication and providing higher-level functionality for developers. |
| CoinGecko API | The CoinGecko API is a web service that provides cryptocurrency market data and information, allowing developers to access real-time and historical data for various cryptocurrencies. |
| DELETE Method | The DELETE method in Python is an HTTP request method used to request the removal or deletion of a resource on a web server. |
| Endpoint | In Python, an "endpoint" refers to a specific URL or URI that a web service or API exposes to perform a particular function or access a resource. |
| File extension | A file extension is a suffix added to a filename to indicate the file's format or type, often used by operating systems and applications to determine how to handle the file. |
| find_all | In Python, find_all is a BeautifulSoup method used to search and extract all occurrences of a specified HTML or XML element, returning a list of matching elements. |
| GET method | The GET method in Python is an HTTP request method used to retrieve data from a web server by appending parameters to the URL. |
| HTML | HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) is the standard language for creating and structuring content on web pages, using tags to define the structure and presentation of documents. |
| HTML Anchor tags | HTML anchor tags in Python are used to create hyperlinks within web pages, linking to other web pages or resources using the <a> element with the href attribute. |
| HTML Tables | HTML tables in Python are used to organize and display data in a structured grid format on a web page, constructed with <table>, <tr>, <th>, and <td> elements. |
| HTML Tag | An HTML tag in Python is a specific code enclosed in angle brackets used to define elements within an HTML document, specifying how content should be presented or structured. |
| HTML Trees | HTML trees in Python refer to the hierarchical structure created when parsing an HTML document, representing its elements and their relationships, typically used for manipulation or extraction of data. |
| HTTP | HTTP (HyperText Transfer Protocol) is the foundation of data communication on the World Wide Web, used for transmitting and retrieving web content between clients and servers. |
| http lib | A mathematical convention is a fact, name, notation, or usage which is generally agreed upon by mathematicians. |
| Identify | In Python, "identify" usually means determining if two variables or objects refer to the same memory location, which can be checked using the is operator. |
| Instance | In Python, an "instance" typically refers to a specific occurrence of an object or class, created from a class blueprint, with its own unique set of data and attributes. |
| JSON file | A JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) file is a lightweight data interchange format that stores structured data in a human-readable text format, commonly used for configuration, data exchange, and web APIs. |
| Mean value | The mean value in Python is the average of a set of numerical values, calculated by adding all values and dividing by the total number of values. |
| Navigable string | In Python, a Navigable String is a BeautifulSoup object representing a string within an HTML or XML document, allowing for navigation and manipulation of the text content. |
| Plotly | Plotly is a Python library for creating interactive and visually appealing web-based data visualizations and dashboards. |
| PNG file | A PNG (Portable Network Graphics) file is a lossless image format in Python that is commonly used for high-quality graphics with support for transparency and compression. |
| POST method | The POST method in Python is an HTTP request method used to send data to a web server, often used for submitting form data and creating or updating resources. |
| Post request | A POST request in Python is an HTTP method used to send data to a web server for the purpose of creating or updating a resource, typically used in web applications and APIs. |
| PUT method | The PUT method in Python is an HTTP request method used to update an existing resource on a web server by replacing or modifying it. |
| Py-Coin-Gecko | Py-Coin-Gecko is a Python library that provides a convenient interface for accessing cryptocurrency data and information from the CoinGecko API. |
| Python iterable | A Python iterable is an object that can be looped over, typically used in for loops, and includes data structures like lists, tuples, and dictionaries. |
| Query string | A query string in Python is a part of a URL that contains data or parameters to be sent to a web server, typically used in HTTP GET requests to retrieve specific information. |
| rb mode | In Python, "rb" mode is used when opening a file to read it in binary mode, allowing you to read and manipulate non-text files like images or binary data. |
| Resource | In Python, a "resource" typically refers to an external entity such as a file, database connection, or network object that can be managed and manipulated within a program. |
| Rest API | A REST API in Python is a web-based interface that follows the principles of Representational State Transfer (REST), allowing communication and data exchange over HTTP using standard HTTP methods and data formats. |

| Term | Definition |
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| Service instance | In Python, a "service instance" typically refers to an instantiated object or entity representing a service, enabling interaction with that service in a program or application. |
| Timestamp | A timestamp is a representation of a specific moment in time, often expressed as a combination of date and time, used for record-keeping and data tracking. |
| Transcribe | "Transcribe" typically means converting spoken language or audio into written text, often using automatic speech recognition (ASR) technology. |
| Unix timestamp | A UNIX timestamp is a numerical value representing the number of seconds that have elapsed since January 1, 1970, 00:00:00 UTC, used for time-keeping in Unix-based systems and programming. |
| url (Uniform Resource Locator) | In Python, a URL (Uniform Resource Locator) is a web address that specifies the location of a resource on the internet, typically consisting of a protocol, domain, and path. |
| urllib | The "urllib" library in Python is used for working with URLs and making HTTP requests, including functions for fetching web content, handling cookies, and more. |
| Web service | Web services in Python are software components that allow applications to communicate over the internet by sending and receiving data in a standardized format, typically using protocols like HTTP or XML. |
| Web scraping | Web scraping in Python is the process of extracting data from websites by parsing and analyzing their HTML structure, often done with libraries like BeautifulSoup or Scrapy. |
| xlsx | An XLSX file is a file format used for storing spreadsheet data in Excel, containing worksheets, cells, and formulas in a structured manner. |
| xml | XML (Extensible Markup Language) is a text-based format for storing and structuring data using tags, often used for data interchange and configuration files. |



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