```
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')

import agate
```

Let's add some data.

```
salaries = agate.Table.from_csv('Data/nusalaries1718.csv')
```

```
print(salaries)
```

column	data_type
Employee	Text
Position	Text
Campus	Text
Department	Text
Budgeted Annual Salary	Number
Salary from State Aided Funds	Number
Salary from Other Funds	Number

Now we just want UNL, so we need to filter those out.

```
unl = salaries.where(lambda row: row['Campus'] is 'UNL')
```

```
print(len(unl.rows))
```

```
0
```

Now, what the hell? That should work, right? Well, not exactly. We need to set our row equal to UNL and

we can't use the regular `=` to do it. We need to use `==` which in Python is actually equal to. The single equal sign is for assigning variables.

```
unl = salaries.where(lambda row: row['Campus'] == 'UNL')
```

```
print(len(unl.rows))
```

```
6315
```

That's better.