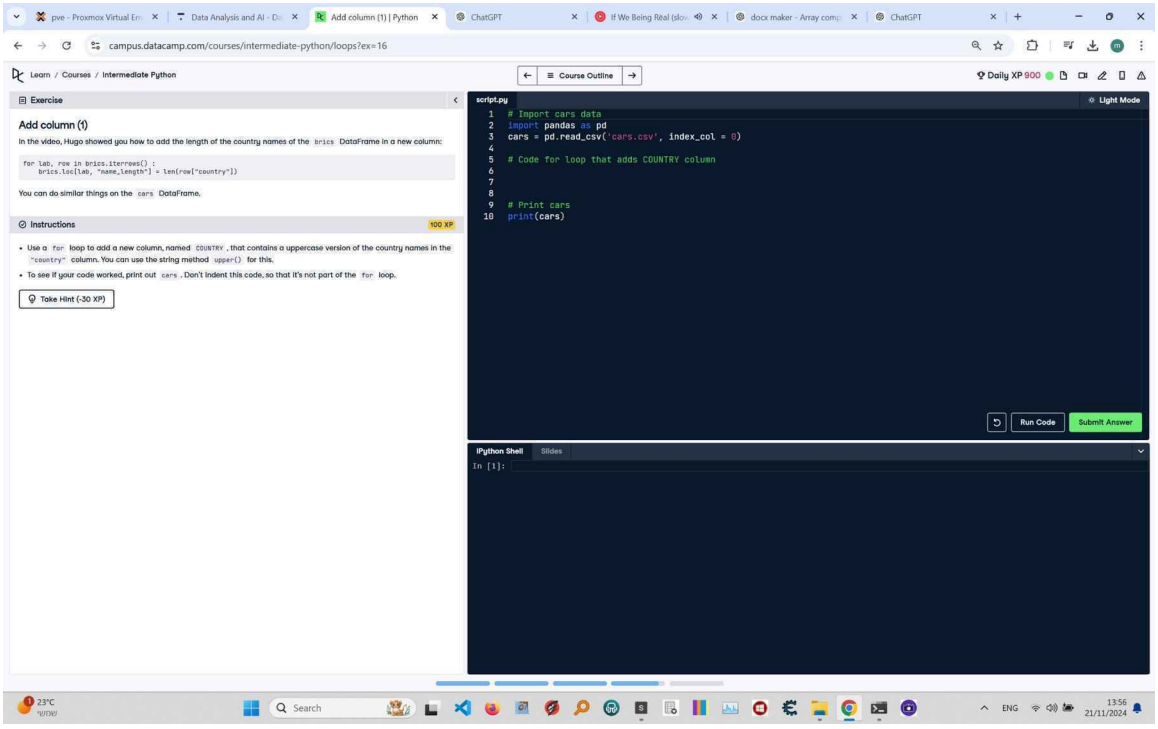
Add Column to DataFrame in Python



Question:

In the video, Hugo showed you how to add the length of the country names of the `brics` DataFrame in a new column:

```python
for lab, row in brics.iterrows():
    brics.loc[lab, 'name_length'] = len(row['country'])
```

You can do similar things on the `cars` DataFrame.

Instructions:
1. Use a `for` loop to add a new column, named `COUNTRY`, that contains an uppercase version of the country names in the `country` column.
   You can use the string method `upper()` for this.
2. To see if your code worked, print out `cars`. Don't indent this code, so that it's not part of the `for` loop.

Answer:

Here is the Python code that solves the problem:

```
# Import pandas
import pandas as pd

# Load the cars DataFrame
cars = pd.read_csv('cars.csv', index_col=0)

# Add a new column 'COUNTRY' with uppercase country names
for lab, row in cars.iterrows():
    cars.loc[lab, 'COUNTRY'] = row['country'].upper()

# Print the updated DataFrame
print(cars)
```

Explanation:

1. **Importing pandas**: The `pandas` library is imported to handle the DataFrame.
2. **Loading the DataFrame**: The `cars` DataFrame is loaded from a CSV file (`cars.csv`) with the first column set as the index using `index_col=0`.
3. **Adding a new column**:
   - The `iterrows()` method is used to iterate over the rows of the DataFrame.
   - For each row, the `upper()` method is applied to the `country` value to create an uppercase version.
   - The result is stored in a new column named `COUNTRY`.
4. **Printing the updated DataFrame**: Finally, the updated DataFrame is printed to verify the addition of the new column.