**Functions**

1. **Python Basics**
2. Finding the variable data type using "type" function

print(type(china\_exact))

1. Converting data types in python

int\_to\_str = str(china\_rounded)

str\_to\_int = int(int\_to\_str)

1. To add values to a list object, use the list.append() **method**.
2. Available list.method in python

<https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/datastructures.html#more-on-lists>

1. Opening and Reading files

A = open("story.txt", "r")

G = A.read()

1. The split() method

sample = "john,plastic,joe"

split\_list = sample.split(",")

print(split\_list)

# Here's another example.

string\_two = "How much wood\ncan a woodchuck chuck\nif a woodchuck\ncould chuck wood?"

split\_string\_two = string\_two.split('\n')

print(split\_string\_two)

1. Loops

For loops

ten\_rows = rows[0:10]

for rate in ten\_rows:

print(rate)

1. List of Lists

three\_rows = ["Albuquerque,749", "Anaheim,371", "Anchorage,828"]

final\_list = []

for row in three\_rows:

split\_list = row.split(',')

final\_list.append(split\_list)

print(final\_list)

1. Accessing elements in Lists of List

# Returns the first list's first element, 'Albuquerque'.

first\_list\_first\_value = final\_data[0][0]

1. Counter and Index

counter = 0

index = 0

for city in cities:

if city == "Washington":

index = counter

counter += 1

1. Highest value in List

highest = crime\_rates[0]

for cr in crime\_rates:

if cr > highest:

highest = cr

print(highest)

1. **List.index() – assign linear sequential numbers to given list**
2. **dataframe.dropna() – drops the missing values like “NaN”**