**DATA WRANGLING WITH PYTHON: CHAPTER 2 SUMMARY**

Chapter 2 discusses the various data types, data containers that hold different kinds of data and different methods or actions data types can perform. All of this helps handle information in Python. The most commonly used data types are *String, Integer, Float*, and *non-whole number type*. A *string* is any text, placed between either a single or double quote. The content of a *string* can be anything such as numbers, letters, and special characters. *Integers* and *float*s are used when working with numbers in Python. *Integers* are usually whole numbers, but sometimes depending on the type of data such as U.S. zip codes, they can be stored as a *string*. *Float/Decimal* is used to handle non-whole numbers.

The next topic covered in this chapter is *Data Containers*. These act as containers to store data and in Python, they are considered as data types too. The most common containers are *Variables, Lists,* and *Dictionaries.* *Variables* are used to assign a particular data type or store data in a container. Since Python is an Object-Oriented Programming language, every variable defined is an object. These objects often have different qualities and actions they can perform. A *list* is a group of values or variables that have been assigned values that usually have a relationship in common. *Lists* can store a mixture of data types. *Dictionaries*, on the other hand, help store key-value pairs. In such a pair, the key points to the value that defines said key.

Now that all the data types and containers are defined, the book then talks about the things that they can do. These are called *methods*. String methods allow for case change and splitting a string, numerical methods are simple math functions, list methods can modify a list, and finally, dictionary method can add a key-value pair, set new value to a key and look up the value by a key. The last topic discussed in the chapter is of helpful tools to identify data types such as *type, dir*, and *help*. *Type* helps identify the type of data an object is, *dir* will return a list of things a data type can do, such as methods and properties and *help* provides documentation for an object or method in a very technical manner.