Last Name: _____ **First Name:** _____

Short Python function/method descriptions:

```
__builtins__:
  float(x) -> float
    Convert a string or number to a floating point number, if possible.
  int(x) -> int
    Convert x to an integer, if possible. A floating point argument will be truncated towards zero.
  len(x) -> int
    Return the length of list, tuple, or string x.
  print(value) -> NoneType
    Print the value.
  range([start], stop, [step]) -> list-like-object of int
    Return the integers starting with start and ending with stop - 1 with step
    specifying the amount to increment (or decrement).  If start is not specified,
    the sequence starts at 0.  If step is not specified, the values are incremented by 1.
  str(x) -> str
    Return an object converted to its string representation, if possible.
str:
  x in s -> bool
    Produce True if and only if x is in string s.
  S.count(sub[, start[, end]]) -> int
    Return the number of non-overlapping occurrences of substring sub in string S[start:end].
    Optional arguments start and end are interpreted as in slice notation.
  S.find(sub[, i]) -> int
    Return the lowest index in S (starting at S[i], if i is given) where the
    string sub is found, or -1 if sub does not occur in S.
  S.isalpha() -> bool
    Return True if and only if all characters in S are alphabetic
    and there is at least one character in S.
  S.isalnum() -> bool
    Return True if and only if all characters in S are alphanumeric
    and there is at least one character is S.
  S.isdigit() -> bool
    Return True if and only if all characters in S are digits
    and there is at least one character in S.
  S.islower() -> bool
    Return True if and only if all cased characters in S are lowercase
    and there is at least one cased character in S.
  S.isupper() -> bool
    Return True if and only if all cased characters in S are uppercase
    and there is at least one cased character in S.
  S.lower() -> str
    Return a copy of the S converted to lowercase.
  S.upper() -> str
    Return a copy of S converted to uppercase.
list:
  x in L -> bool
    Produce True if and only if x is in list L
  L.append(object) -> NoneType
    Append object to end of list L.
  L.extend(iterable) -> NoneType
    Extend list L by appending elements from the iterable. Strings and lists are
    iterables whose elements are characters and list items respectively.
  L.insert(index, object) -> NoneType
    Insert object into list L at index.
```