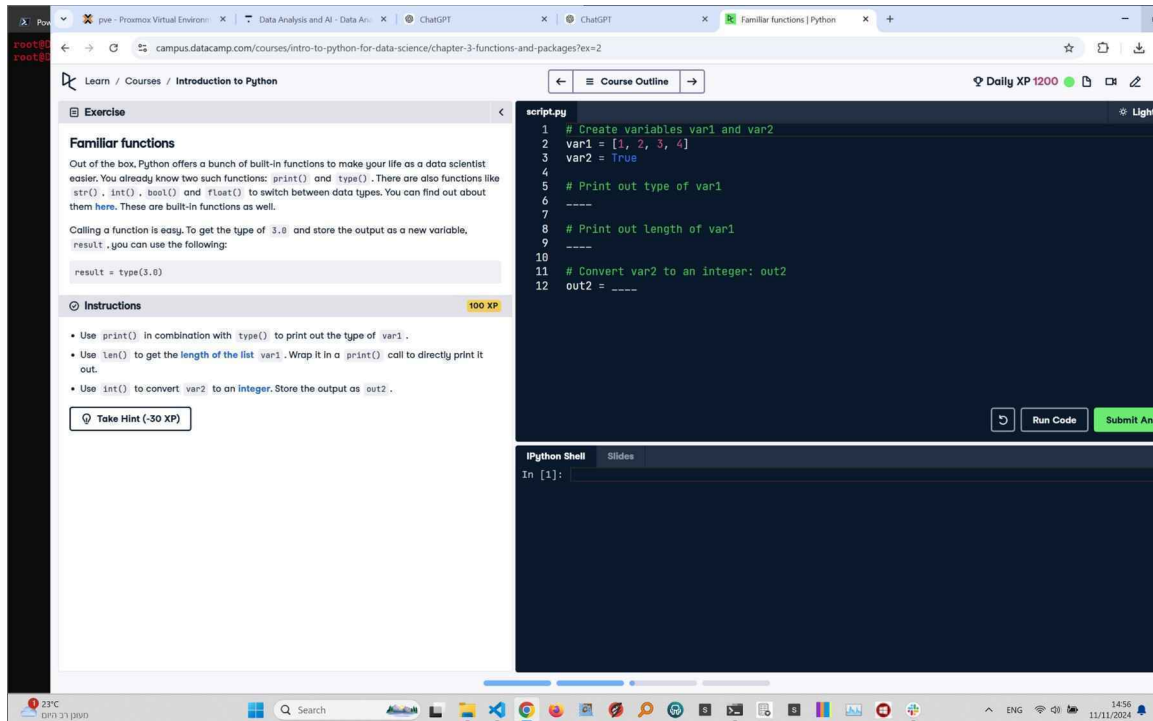


Familiar Functions - Python Exercise

Below is the image provided along with the recreated question, terminal output, and answer:



Recreated Question and Terminal

Familiar Functions

Out of the box, Python offers a bunch of built-in functions to make your life as a data scientist easier. You already know two such functions: print() and type(). There are also functions like str(), int(), bool() and float() to switch between data types.

Calling a function is easy. To get the type of 3.0 and store the output as a new variable, result, you can use the following:

```
result = type(3.0)
```

Instructions:

- Use print() in combination with type() to print out the type of var1.
- Use len() to get the length of the list var1. Wrap it in a print() call to

directly print it out.

- Use `int()` to convert `var2` to an integer. Store the output as `out2`.

Answer

```
# Create variables var1 and var2
var1 = [1, 2, 3, 4]
var2 = True

# Print out type of var1
print(type(var1))

# Print out length of var1
print(len(var1))

# Convert var2 to an integer: out2
out2 = int(var2)

# Print out2
print(out2)
```

Explanation of the Answer

The code uses `type()` to get the type of `var1` and prints it. `len()` calculates the number of elements in `var1`, which is printed. `int()` converts the boolean `var2` (`True`) to an integer (`1`), and the result is stored in `out2` and printed.