1. What is the result of the code, and why?

>>> def func(a, b=6, c=8):

print(a, b, c)

>>> func(1, 2)

**1 2 8**

**Since here we define the values of the variables a and b. The value of c is taken from the definition of the function as it is not given here.**

2. What is the result of this code, and why?

>>> def func(a, b, c=5):

print(a, b, c)

>>> func(1, c=3, b=2)

1 2 3

Here 1 is considered to be the value of the positional argument ‘a’

3. How about this code: what is its result, and why?

>>> def func(a, \*pargs):

print(a, pargs)

>>> func(1, 2, 3)

1 (2, 3)

Here, a takes the value 1 and the rest are considered as a tuple for pargs

4. What does this code print, and why?

>>> def func(a, \*\*kargs):

print(a, kargs)

>>> func(a=1, c=3, b=2)

1 {'c': 3, 'b': 2}

Here, a takes the value 1 and the rest are considered as a dictionary for kargs

5. What gets printed by this, and explain?

>>> def func(a, b, c=8, d=5): print(a, b, c, d)

>>> func(1, \*(5, 6))

1 5 6 5

Here, the variables a,b and c takes the values 1,5, and 6. The value of d is taken from the function definition

6. what is the result of this, and explain?

>>> def func(a, b, c): a = 2; b[0] = 'x'; c['a'] = 'y'

>>> l=1; m=[1]; n={'a':0}

>>> func(l, m, n)

>>> l, m, n

(1, ['x'], {'a': 'y'})