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

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

print(a, b, c)

>>> func(1, 2)

**OUTPUT:**

1 2 8

Here, we have declared b and c with a default value, hence even if we have not provided the value for c , we were able to generate the output.

**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)

**OUTPUT:**

1 2 3

Even if we swap the order

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

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

print(a, pargs)

>>> func(1, 2, 3)

**OUTPUT:**

(2,3)

The first argument will be stored in a, rest of the arguments will be stored inside \*pargs.

**4. What does this code print, and why?**

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

print(a, kargs)

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

**OUTPUT:**

{‘c’: 3, ‘b’:2}

The first argument will be stored in a, rest of the arguments will be stored inside \*\*kargs. They will be stored in the form of a dictionary.

**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))

**OUTPUT:**

1 5 6 5

a will have 1, 5 and 6 will be given to the next two parameters, and d will be having the default value.

**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

**OUTPUT:**

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

l = 1 as the global value of l will remain the same.

m = [‘x’] as the value will be changed to ‘x’.

n = {‘a’:’y’} as the value ‘a’ is updated to ‘y’.