Ans 1 –

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

print(a, b, c)

func(1, 2)

*# Ans. This funtion is taking a positional argument and 2 keyward argument. When function call m=is made, parameter passed*

*# are a=1,b=2. When the function is executed , parameter c=8 will be taken by default as its a keyword argument.*

*# solution is = 1,2,8*

*Ans 2-*

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

print(a, b, c)

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

*# Ans. When we make function call, order will be positional argument and then keywords arguments. we can pass the keyword arguments in any order we want.*

*#Solution is 1,2,3*

Ans 3 –

def func(a, \*pargs):

print(a, pargs)

func(1, 2, 3)

*# Ans.The return type of \*args parameter is tuple, where as \*\*kargs will be dictionary*

*#solution is = 1,(2,3)*

Ans 4 –

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

print(a, kargs)

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

*#Ans. The return type of \*\*kargs is dictionary*

*#solution is = 1,{'c':3,'b':2}*

*Ans 5 –*

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

print(a, b, c, d)

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

*# '\*' is the unpacking operator and are operators that unpack the values from iterable objects in Python. The single*

*# asterisk operator \* can be used on any iterable that Python provides, while the double asterisk operator \*\* can only*

*# be used on dictionaries. In the example the value \*(5,6) will be unpacked and will be assigned to b and c and passed*

*# as arguments, d =5 will taken by defaults are keyword arguments.*

*# Solution 1,5,6,5*

*Ans 6 –*

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

*# Ans. Here in the code, the list and dict are passed as argument, and those are mutable. Here the list l and parameter b point*

*#to the same list in the memory location where as dict n and c point to the same memory location. Any updates to this*

*#list will update in the memory location*

*#l = 1 , integer values, immutable, m is list, mutable, n is dict, mutable.*

*#output will be = 1,['x'],{'a':'y'}*