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1. What is the result of the code, and why?
>>> def func(a, b=6, c=8):
print(a, b, c)
>>> func(1, 2)
 def func(a, b=6, c=8):
        print(a,b,c)
 func(2,4,5)
      2 4 5
 func(2)
      2 6 8
 func(1,2)
      1 2 8
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)
 def func(a, b, c=5):
   print(a,b,c)
 func(1, c=3, b=2)
 When we are calling function we are passing the arguments a = 1, b = 2 and c = 3. In the function defination the sequence of arguments are a, b, c. So output is
3. How about this code: what is its result, and why?
>>> def func(a, *pargs):
print(a, pargs)
>>> func(1, 2, 3)
```

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def func(a, *pargs):
    print(a, pargs)
func(1,2,3)
   1 (2, 3)
 *pargs command print all the command line arguments that passed during running process.It returns in form of tuples.
 def func(*pargs):
    return pargs
func(3,5,8,9)
(3, 5, 8, 9)
type((func(3,5,8,9)))
tuple
4. What does this code print, and why?
>>> def func(a, **kargs):
print(a, kargs)
>>> func(a=1, c=3, b=2)
 def func(a, **kargs):
      print(a, kargs)
 func(a=1, c=3, b=2)
    1 {'c': 3, 'b': 2}
  **kargs pass the arguments in key value format and it produce output in form of 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))
def func(a, b, c=8, d=5):
     return a, b, c, d
 func(1, *(5, 6))
 (1, 5, 6, 5)
 Here a = 1(by position) b = 5 and c = 6 by * name positional(8 is overwritten by 5) d = 5 (by default)
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}
```

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>>> func(l, m, n)

>>> l, m, n

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'})

l=1, m = [1] = [b[0]] = ['x'], n = {'a':0} = {'a':'y'}
```