Python Basic- Assignment- 09

1. To what does a relative path refer?

Answer:

A relative path is a path that describes the location of a file or directory relative to the current directory or another given directory. It does not include the full path from the root directory, but instead just the location of the file or directory relative to the current directory.

2. What does an absolute path start with your operating system?

Answer:

In Python, an absolute path starts with the root folder of your operating system. For example, on Windows, an absolute path might look something like this:

C:\Users\UserName\Documents\MyPythonScripts\my_script.py

3. What do the functions os.getcwd() and os.chdir() do?

Answer:

The os.getcwd() function returns the current working directory of the process. This is an absolute path to the directory from which the process was started. For Example:

```
#input:
import os
cwd = os.getcwd()
print(cwd)

#output:
C:\Users\MAHMUD\iNeuron
```

The os.chdir() function changes the current working directory of the process. This allows the process to navigate to a different directory or folder on the file system. For Example:

```
#input:
import os
os.chdir("E:/Google Drive Sync/Data Science/iNeuron")
print(os.getcwd())

#output:
E:\Google Drive Sync\Data Science\iNeuron
```


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4. What are the . and .. folders?

Answer:

The "." and ".." folders in Python are special directories that refer to the current directory and the parent directory, respectively. They are used to navigate the file system when writing Python scripts.

5. In C:\bacon\eggs\spam.txt, which part is the dir name, and which part is the base name?

Answer:

The dir name is C:\bacon\eggs and the base name is spam.txt.

6. What are the three "mode" arguments that can be passed to the open() function?

The three mode arguments that can be passed to the open() function are 'r' (read), 'w' (write), and 'a' (append).

Answer:

7. What happens if an existing file is opened in write mode?

Answer:

If an existing file is opened in write mode, the existing content will be overwritten.

8. How do you tell the difference between read() and readlines()?

Answer:

The read() function reads the entire file and returns a single string containing the entire contents of the file. The readlines() function reads the entire file and returns a list of strings, where each string is a line from the file.

9. What data structure does a shelf value resemble?

Answer:

A shelf value in Python resembles a dictionary data structure. It is a persistent mapping object that supports string keys and any pickle-able object as the corresponding value. This allows the user to store and retrieve data that is associated with a key.

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