1. **To what does a relative path refer?**

Ans: Relative paths are relative to the current working directory.

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

Ans**:** Absolute paths start with the root folder, such as / or C:\.

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

Ans**:** he os.getcwd() function returns the current working directory. The os.chdir() function changes the current working directory.

1. **What are the . and .. folders?**

Ans**:** The . folder is the current folder, and .. is the parent folder.

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

Ans: C:\bacon\eggs is the dir name, while spam.txt is the base name.

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

Ans: Open() function is used to open internally stored files. It returns the contents of the file as Python objects.

Syntax: open(File\_name, Mode)

**Mode**: This parameter is a string that is used to specify the mode in which the file is opened.

The following can be used to activate a specific mode:

* **“r”:** This string is used to read(only) the file. It is passed as default if no parameter is supplied and returns an error if no such file exists.
* **“w”:**This string is used for writing on/over the file. If the file with the supplied name doesn’t exist, it creates one for you.
* **“a”:**This string is used to add(append) content to an existing file. If no such file exists, it creates one for you.
* **“x”:**This string is used to create a specific file.
* **“b”:** This string is used when the user wants to handle the file in binary mode. This is generally used to handle image files.
* **“t”:**This string is used to handle files in text mode. By default, the open () function uses the text mode.

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

Ans: An existing file opened in write mode is erased and completely overwritten.

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

Ans: The read() will read the whole file at once and then print out the first characters that take up as many bytes as you specify in the parenthesis whereas, the readline() that will read and print out only the first characters that take up as many bytes as you specify in the parenthesis

**9. What data structure does a shelf value resemble?**

Ans: A shelf value resembles a dictionary value; it has keys and values, along with keys() and values() methods that work similarly to the dictionary methods of the same names.