1. To what does a relative path refer?

**Ans**: A relative path refers to the location of a file or directory in relation to the current working directory.

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

**Ans**: An absolute path starts with the root directory or drive letter, depending on the operating system. For example:

On Windows: C:\

On Unix-like systems (Linux, macOS): /

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

**Ans**: os.getcwd(): Returns the current working directory.

os.chdir(path): Changes the current working directory to the specified path.

1. What are the . and .. folders?

**Ans**: . represents the current directory.

.. represents the parent directory.

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

**Ans**: Directory Name: C:\bacon\eggs

Base Name: spam.txt

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

**Ans**: 'r': Read mode (default).

'w': Write mode (creates a new file or truncates an existing file).

'a': Append mode (writes to the end of the file).

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

**Ans**: If an existing file is opened in write mode ('w'), it truncates the file to zero length, erasing its content. If the file doesn't exist, it creates a new empty file.

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

**Ans**: read(): Reads the entire content of the file as a single string.

readlines(): Reads the lines of the file and returns them as a list of strings, where each element corresponds to a line in the file.

1. What data structure does a shelf value resemble?

**Ans**: A shelf value in Python resembles a dictionary. It is a persistent, dictionary-like object that stores key-value pairs on the disk.