1. To what does a relative path refer?

It refers to a location which is related to our current directory. It uses 2 symbols: dot (.) for referring to current directory and double dot (..) for referring to parent directory

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

It starts with root element and with / symbol in this way **/(root)**

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

os.getcwd() shows the current working location and os.chdir() help us to change our current working location to what we want

4. What are the . and .. folders?

(.) means current directory and (..) shows parent directory

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

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

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

The string 'r' for read mode, 'w' for write mode, and 'a' for append mode

The string ‘r+’ for read and write, ‘w+’ for write and read and if the file exists it will overwrite and it will create if not exist, ‘a+’ is for append and read

We can add ‘b’ symbol to all previous symbols such as ‘rb’ and it opens file in binary format.

‘x’ for exclusive creatin and fill should not exist before

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

It will overwrite the file if the file exists. If the file does not exist, creates a new file for writing.

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

read() will read the whole file at once and return a , we can mention number of character we want to read.

readlines() returns a list that each element in the list is a line of the file, also we can mention number of line which should read.

9. What data structure does a shelf value resemble?

A shelf value resembles a dictionary value, it has keys and values.