1. To what does a relative path refer?

- A relative path refers to a location that is relative to a current directory. Relative paths make use of two special symbols, a dot (.) and a double dot (..), which translate into the current directory and the parent directory. The current directory is sometimes referred to as root directory.

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

- An absolute path refers to the complete details needed to locate a file or folder, starting from the root element, and ending with the other subdirectories. Absolute paths are used in websites and operating systems for locating files and folders.

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

- The method os. getcwd() in Python returns the current working directory.

- Os.chdir() method in Python used to change the current working directory to specified path.

4. What are the . and .. folders?

- . (current directory) and .. (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 dir name, while spam. txt is the base name.

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

- “ r “, for reading.

- “ w “, for writing.

- “ a “, for appending.

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

- If an existing file is opened in write mode, its contents are discarded and the file is treated as a new empty file.

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

- read() reads the entire contents of the file into a string. You can also give `read()` an optional argument, which designates the number of characters to read from the file.

- readlines() returns a list of lines.

9. What data structure does a shelf value resemble?

- 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.