1. To what does a relative path refer?  
    Ans: Path starting from current folder to the locatoin of file.
2. What does an absolute path start with your operating system?  
    Ans: Path starting from root directory to the locatoin of the file.
3. What do the functions os.getcwd() and os.chdir() do?  
    Ans:   
    os.getcwd() : to know the current directoy name.  
    os.chdir() : to change the working directory.

4. What are the . and .. folders?

5. 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 path name  
 spam.txt : is base name

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Reading Mode | |
| r | Opens the file in read-only mode. Starts reading from the beginning of the file and is the default mode for the open() function. |
| rb | Opens the file as read-only in binary format and starts reading from the beginning of the file. While binary format can be used for different purposes, it is usually used when dealing with things like images, videos, etc. |
| r+ | Opens a file for reading and writing, placing the pointer at the beginning of the file. |
|  |  |
| Writing Mode | |
| w | Opens in write-only mode. The pointer is placed at the beginning of the file and this will overwrite any existing file with the same name. It will create a new file if one with the same name doesn't exist. |
| wb | Opens a write-only file in binary mode. |
| w+ | Opens a file for writing and reading. |
| wb+ | Opens a file for writing and reading in binary mode. |
|  |  |
| Appending Mode | |
| a | Opens a file for appending new information to it. The pointer is placed at the end of the file. A new file is created if one with the same name doesn't exist. |
| ab | Opens a file for appending in binary mode. |
| a+ | Opens a file for both appending and reading. |
| ab+ | Opens a file for both appending and reading in binary mode. |

7. What happens if an existing file is opened in write mode?  
 ANS: When mode “w” is specified, it creates an empty file for output operations. What if the file already exists? If a file with the same name already exists, 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()?  
 Ans: The main difference is that 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 versus 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: 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.