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. Double dots are used for moving up in the hierarchy. A single dot represents the current directory itself.

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

🡪An absolute, or full, path begins with a drive letter followed by a colon, such as D:  and includes the name of each folder that would need to be opened, in turn, in order to access the desired folder or file. The folder names are separated by backslash characters (\). Absolute paths have the following general format:

drive letter>:\<folder name>\<folder name>\<filename>

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

🡪 The function os.getcwd() will give us the absolute path of the current working directory while os.chdir() will change the current working directory to the path provided in the os.chdir() function.

4. What are the . and .. folders?

🡪There are two special folder names which are used in relative paths:

* One dot (.) always refers to the current folder.
* Two dots (..) refers to the folder that is one level higher than the current folder also called parent folder.

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

🡪 In C:\bacon\eggs\spam.txt, the dir name is “C:\bacon\eggs\” part, while the base name is “spam.txt” part.

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

🡪 There are three mode arguments that can be passed to the open() function-

* “r”, for reading only
* “w”, for writing only
* “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 and is overwritten.

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

🡪 The read() function reads the entire file and returns the entire file as a single string, while the readlines() function reads the file line by line and returns a list of strings where each item in the list represents a single line of the file.

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.