1. To what does a relative path refer?
   1. A relative path in computing refers to the location of a file or directory relative to the current working directory. Instead of specifying the complete path from the root directory, a relative path provides a shorter, more concise way to reference files or directories within the same directory tree.
2. What does an absolute path start with your operating system?
   1. An absolute path in most operating systems, including Windows, macOS, and Linux, starts with the root directory of the file system.
3. What do the functions os.getcwd() and os.chdir() do?
   1. os.getcwd(): This function returns the current working directory as a string. The "working directory" is the directory in the file system from which the Python script is currently being executed.
   2. os.chdir(path): This function changes the current working directory to the specified path. It takes a single argument, which is the path of the directory to which you want to change.
4. What are the . and .. folders?
   1. . (dot):The . directory represents the current directory.
   2. .. (dot dot):The .. directory represents the parent directory.
5. In C:\bacon\eggs\spam.txt, which part is the dir name, and which part is the base name?
   1. Directory name: C:\bacon\eggs
   2. Base name: spam.txt
6. What are the three “mode” arguments that can be passed to the open() function?
   1. 'r' (Read): This mode is used when you only want to read the contents of the file. The file must exist, or else an error will occur.
   2. 'w' (Write): This mode is used when you want to write to a file. If the file already exists, its contents will be overwritten. If the file does not exist, a new file will be created.
   3. 'a' (Append): This mode is used when you want to append data to the end of an existing file. If the file does not exist, a new file will be created.
7. What happens if an existing file is opened in write mode?
   1. If the file already exists: The contents of the existing file will be overwritten. All previous data in the file will be erased, and the file will be treated as empty before writing new data.
   2. If the file does not exist: A new file will be created with the specified name, and data will be written to this new file.
8. How do you tell the difference between read() and readlines()?
   1. read() returns a single string containing the entire contents of the file.
   2. readlines() returns a list of strings, each representing a line from the file.
9. What data structure does a shelf value resemble?
   1. shelf value in Python resembles a dictionary data structure.