1. To what does a relative path refer?

While handling files, we need to specify the path to the file which we are trying to access. Relative path refers to the path relative to the current working directory.

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

An absolute path starts with the root folder (C:\ or D:\ whichever is set)

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

os.getcwd() returns the path of **the current working directory**. It does not take any argument.

os.chdir(<path>) sets the folder path provided as argument as the **current working directory**.

4. What are the . and .. folders?

These are not real folders but special names that can be used in a path. A single period ("dot") for a folder name is shorthand for "this directory." Two periods ("dot-dot") means "the parent folder."

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

The base name follows the last slash in a path and is the same as the filename. The dir name is everything before the last slash.

dir name: C:\bacon\eggs
base name: spam.txt

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

Read mode: r
Write mode: w
Append mode: a

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

All the contents of the file get truncated and the cursor seeks the starting position within the file.

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

read() reads the complete data within the file and returns the file content as a string
readlines() reads the file line by line. It returns list of string values from the file, one string for each line of text.

9. What data structure does a shelf value resemble?

Shelf value resembles a dictionary. Just like dictionaries, shelf values have keys() and values() methods that will return list-like values of the keys and values in the shelf.