1. To what does a relative path refer?

A relative path refers to a file or directory's location relative to the current working directory.

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

An absolute path starts with the root directory of the operating system. For example, on Windows, an absolute path might start with "C:\".

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

The `os.getcwd()` function returns the current working directory, and `os.chdir()` changes the current working directory to the specified path.

4. What are the . and .. folders?

The `.` folder represents the current directory, while the `..` folder represents the parent directory.

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", "C:\bacon\eggs" is the dir name, and "spam.txt" is the base name.

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

The three "mode" arguments that can be passed to the `open()` function are:

- "r": read mode (default).

- "w": write mode, truncating the file if it already exists.

- "a": append mode, adding data to the end of the file if it already exists.

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

If an existing file is opened in write mode, the file is truncated to zero length. Any existing data in the file is deleted.

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

`read()` reads the entire contents of a file into a single string, while `readlines()` reads the contents of the file into a list of strings, where each string represents a line in the file.

What data structure does a shelf value resemble?

9. A shelf value in Python resembles a dictionary data structure, where keys and values can be stored and retrieved using a string key. However, unlike a regular dictionary, the shelf data is persisted to disk and can be accessed across different program executions.