1. 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.
2. An absolute path refers to the complete details needed to locate a file or folder, starting from **the root element** and ending with the other subdirectories. Absolute paths are used in websites and operating systems for locating files and folders. An absolute path is also known as an absolute pathname or full path.
3. getcwd() : CWD stands for Current Working Directory. This function **allows you to see what your current working directory is**. chdir("path-to-dir") : Short for CHange DIRectory, this function allows you to set the current working directory to a path of your choice.
4. None
5. None

6.

**Read() mode :**open an existing file for a read operation.

**Write() mode :** open an existing file for a write operation. If the file already contains some data then it will be overridden.

# Python code to create a file

file = open('geek.txt','w')

file.write("This is the write command")

file.write("It allows us to write in a particular file")

file.close()

**append() mode :** open an existing file for append operation. It won’t override existing data.

# Python code to illustrate append() mode

file = open('geek.txt','a')

file.write("This will add this line")

file.close()

**split() mode:**

We can also split lines using file handling in Python. This splits the variable when space is encountered. You can also split using any characters as we wish. Here is the code:

# Python code to illustrate split() function

with open("file.text", "r") as file:

data = file.readlines()

for line in data:

word = line.split()

print (word)

**r+:**  To read and write data into the file. The previous data in the file will be overridden.

**w+:** To write and read data. It will override existing data.

**a+:** To append and read data from the file. It won’t override existing data

7.

To open a file in write mode, “w” is specified. 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.

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.

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.