1**. To what does a relative path refer?**

**Ans -** A relative path refers to the location of a file or directory relative to the current working directory or another specified reference point. It is a path that does not start from the root of the file system but rather indicates the path's position relative to the current directory or another designated starting point.

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

**Ans** The start of an absolute path depends on the operating system. Here are the common conventions for absolute paths on different operating systems:

**Windows**: An absolute path in Windows typically starts with the drive letter followed by a colon (:) and a backslash (\). For example, C:\path\to\file.

**Unix-like systems (Linux, macOS, etc.):** An absolute path in Unix-like systems starts with a forward slash (/). For example, /path/to/file.

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

Ans - os.getcwd(): This function returns the current working directory (CWD) as a string.

os.chdir(path): This function changes the current working directory to the specified path

**4. What are the . and .. folders?**

Single . present current working directory and double dot represent parent directory

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

Ans - In the path "C:\bacon\eggs\spam.txt", the directory name and the base name can be identified as follows:

Directory Name: "C:\bacon\eggs"

Base Name: "spam.txt"

The directory name refers to the path of the directory that contains the file, while the base name represents the name of the file itself.

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

**Ans –** “r” – Read Mode

“w” – Write Mode

“a” – Append Mode

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

Ans - If an existing file is opened in write mode these are the following things will be open

1- If the file already exists, it is opened for writing.

2- The file's contents are completely removed, leaving it empty.

3-The file pointer is positioned at the beginning of the file.

4-Any data subsequently written to the file using write opera

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

**Ans - read():**The read() method reads the entire content of a file as a single string or bytes object, depending on the file mode.

**readlines():**The readlines() method reads all the lines of a file and returns them as a list of strings.

9. What data structure does a shelf value resemble?