1. To what does a relative path refer?

Ans: The relative path is the path to some file with respect to current working directory (CWD).

For example: Absolute path: C:/users/admin/docs/stuff.txt. If my PWD is C:/users/admin/ , then the relative path to stuff.txt would be: docs/stuff.txt. Note, CWD + relative path = absolute path

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

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

Ans: os.getcwd() returns current working directory and os.chdir() changes the directory.

4. What are the . and .. folders?

Ans: Dot in front of file/folder name represent it as hidden file/folder. Windows generally hides files/folder names starting with dot.

Double dot .. represents the parent directory in command line.

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

Ans: C:\bacon\eggs is the dir name, while spam.txt is the base name.

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

Ans:

'r' open for reading (default)

'w' open for writing, truncating the file first

'x' create a new file and open it for writing

'a' open for writing, appending to the end of the file if it exists

'b' binary mode

't' text mode (default)

'+' open a disk file for updating (reading and writing)

'U' universal newline mode (deprecated)

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

Ans: All the previous data is erased and writing will start from first.

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

Ans: read() function reads an entire file, as though it were a string and readline() function, on the other hand, only reads a single line of the file.

9. What data structure does a shelf value resemble?

Ans: 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.

Shelve is a module to store the program's data into hard-drive using shelf files. On calling shelve.open() shelf value is returned. You can make changes to the shelf value as if it were a dictionary. Your programs can use the shelve module to later reopen and retrieve the data from these shelf files. Shelf values don't have to be opened in read or write mode—they can do both once opened.