1. To what does a relative path refer?

ANS:

The relative path is the path to some file with respect to your current working directory (PWD).  
**For example:** if Absolute path to a file called stuff.txt is: 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:** PWD + relative path = absolute path

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

ANS:In Windows based systems absolute path starts with **C:**

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

ANS: os.getcwd() – return current working directory

Os.chdir() – allows user to change directory with path mentioned as argument

4. What are the . and .. folders?

ANS: . Represents the Current Directory Whereas .. Represents the Parent Directory of the Current Directory

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

ANS: The dir name is C:\\bacon\\eggs  
The Base name is spam.txt

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

**open(filename, mode)**

* ANS: **‘r’** – Read Mode: This is the default mode for open(). The file is opened and a pointer is positioned at the beginning of the file’s content.
* **‘w’** – Write Mode: Using this mode will overwrite any existing content in a file. If the given file does not exist, a new one will be created.
* **‘r+’** – Read/Write Mode: Use this mode if you need to simultaneously read and write to a file.
* **‘a’** – Append Mode: With this mode the user can append the data without overwriting any already existing data in the file.
* **‘a+’** – Append and Read Mode: In this mode you can read and append the data without overwriting the original file.
* **‘x’** – Exclusive Creating Mode: This mode is for the sole purpose of creating new files. Use this mode if you know the file to be written doesn’t exist beforehand.

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

ANS: Using this mode will overwrite any existing content in a file. If the given file does not exist, a new one will be created.

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

ANS: The read() function would display the output next to each other as if parsing through each string in a file.

While readline() function displays output on a new line just the way it is written in the file.

9. What data structure does a shelf value resemble?

ANS: It contains key and values it represents dictionary.