1. To what does a relative path refer?

Answer:

A relative path refers to the files and folders related to the current working directory only.

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

Answer:

An absolute path starts from the absolute start of your hard drive and contains every path in the file system to target the file required.

For example, a typical absolute path looks like this,

C:/Users/pradeepm/Documents/My Files/Python Basics/Assignment\_9.docx

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

Answer:

os.getcwd() – returns the string representing the current working directory

os.chdir(path) – take the string representing the path as input and changes the current working directory to that path.

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4. What are the . and .. folders?

Answer:

The ‘.’ (dot) refers the current working directory where our program or script runs and the ‘..’ (double dot) refers the parent directory of the current working directory.

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

Answer:

The directory name (dir name) is: **C:\bacon\eggs**

The base name is: **spam.txt**

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

Answer:

1. Read mode (‘r’) – Opens the file for reading. If the file does not exist, an error will occur.
2. Write mode (‘w’) – Opens the file for writing. If the file does not exist, new file will be created. If a file is already present, it will be truncated first, and new content will be written.
3. Append mode (‘a’) - Opens the file for writing. If the file does not exist, new file will be created. If a file is already present new content will be written at the end of the existing content.

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

Answer:

If an existing file is opened in write mode, the content in the file will be truncated first (file is emptied), and new content will be written using the write() method.

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

Answer:

read() – reads the entire file and returns a string

readlines() – read the file line by line and returns a list of string.

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9. What data structure does a shelf value resemble?

Answer:

Shelf value resembles a **dictionary**-like data structure.

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