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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**9. What data structure does a shelf value resemble?**

**SOLUTIONS**

1. A relative path refers to a file or directory location relative to the current directory. It specifies the location of a file or directory in relation to the current working directory, rather than specifying the complete path from the root of the file system.
2. An absolute path starts with the root directory of the file system, which is represented by a forward slash "/" on Unix-based systems and a drive letter followed by a colon "C:" on Windows systems.
3. The **os.getcwd()** function returns the current working directory, which is the directory from which the script is being executed. The **os.chdir()** function changes the current working directory to the specified directory.
4. The **.** and **..** folders are special folders in the file system that refer to the current directory and the parent directory, respectively.
5. In the path **C:\bacon\eggs\spam.txt**, the "C:\bacon\eggs" is the directory name, and "spam.txt" is the base name.
6. The three "mode" arguments that can be passed to the **open()** function are: "r" for reading, "w" for writing, and "a" for appending.
7. If an existing file is opened in write mode, the contents of the file will be truncated and replaced with the new data that is written to the file.
8. The **read()** function reads the entire contents of a file as a single string, while the **readlines()** function reads the contents of a file and returns a list of strings, where each string is a line from the file.
9. A shelf value resembles a dictionary in that it is a key-value data structure. A shelf is a persistent data structure that can be used to store and retrieve data across multiple sessions, while a dictionary is an in-memory data structure that is lost when the program terminates.