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?

1. A relative path refers to a file or directory path relative to the current working directory.
2. An absolute path starts with the root directory of the operating system, such as "/" on Unix-like systems or "C:" on Windows systems.
3. The `os.getcwd()` function returns the current working directory, while the `os.chdir()` function changes the current working directory to the specified path.
4. The `.` folder refers to the current directory, while the `..` folder refers to the parent directory.
5. In the path "C:\bacon\eggs\spam.txt", "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 mode
- `"w"` for writing mode
- `"a"` for appending mode

7. If an existing file is opened in write mode, the file contents will be overwritten with the new data. If the file does not exist, a new file will be created.
8. The `read()` method returns the entire contents of a file as a single string, while the `readlines()` method returns a list of strings, with each string representing a single line of the file.
9. A shelf value resembles a dictionary, as it stores key-value pairs. However, unlike a dictionary, a shelf value persists even after the program that created it has terminated, as it is stored in a file on disk.