

1. To what does a relative path refer?

Ans:- A relative path refers to a location that is relative to a current directory

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

Ans:- An absolute path starts with the root directory such as / for Unix/Linux systems³ or a drive letter followed by :\\ for Windows systems

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

Ans:- The function `os.getcwd()` returns the current working directory. The function `os.chdir()` changes the current working directory to the specified path.

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

Ans:- The `.` and `..` are special directories in Unix/Linux systems. The `.` represents the current directory, and `..` represents the parent directory

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

Ans:- In `C:\\bacon\\eggs\\spam.txt`, `C:\\bacon\\eggs` is the directory name (dir name), and `spam.txt` is the base name

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

Ans:- The three “mode” arguments that can be passed to the `open()` function are ‘r’ for read mode, ‘w’ for write mode, and ‘a’ for append mode

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

Ans:- If an existing file is opened in write mode, its contents are discarded, and the file is treated as a new empty file

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

Ans:- The difference between `read()` and `readlines()` is that `read()` reads the entire file and returns it as a single string, while `readlines()` reads all lines of the file and returns them as a list of strings.

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