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