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?

**ANS:  
Here are the answers to your questions:**

**1. A relative path refers to the location of a file or directory relative to the current working directory. It does not start with the root directory.**

**2. An absolute path starts with the root directory of the operating system. In Unix-like systems (such as Linux and macOS), an absolute path starts with a forward slash (/), while in Windows, it typically starts with a drive letter followed by a colon (e.g., C:\).**

**3. The `os.getcwd()` function returns the current working directory, and `os.chdir()` changes the current working directory to the specified path.**

**4. In file systems, `.` represents the current directory, and `..` represents the parent directory.**

**5. In the path `C:\bacon\eggs\spam.txt`, `C:\bacon\eggs` is the dir name (directory name), and `spam.txt` is the base name (file name).**

**6. The three "mode" arguments that can be passed to the `open()` function are:**

**- `'r'`: Read mode (default). Opens the file for reading.**

**- `'w'`: Write mode. Opens the file for writing, truncating the file if it exists or creating a new file if it does not exist.**

**- `'a'`: Append mode. Opens the file for writing, appending to the end of the file if it exists or creating a new file if it does not exist.**

**7. If an existing file is opened in write mode (`'w'`), the file is truncated, meaning its contents are erased, and the file is treated as empty. Any data previously stored in the file will be lost.**

**8. `read()` reads the entire contents of a file into a single string, while `readlines()` reads the contents of the file into a list of strings, where each string represents a line in the file.**

**9. A shelf value resembles a dictionary data structure. It is provided by the `shelve` module in Python and behaves similarly to a dictionary, allowing you to store key-value pairs persistently on disk.**