
QUESTION-----

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?

ANSWERS-----

1- A relative path refers to a location that is relative to a current directory. Relative paths make use of two special symbols, a dot (`.`) ... The current directory is sometimes referred to as the root directory.

2- An absolute path refers to the complete details needed to locate a file or folder, starting from the root element and ending with the other subdirectories. Absolute paths are used in websites and operating systems for locating files and folders. An absolute path is also known as an absolute pathname or full path.

3- `getcwd()` : CWD stands for Current Working Directory. This function allows you to see what your current working directory is. `chdir("path-to-dir")` : Short for CHange DIRectory, this function allows you to set the current working directory to a path of your choice.

4- `.` is the current directory, while `..` signifies the parent directory.

5- `C:\bacon\eggs` is the dir name, while `spam`.

6- The access modes available for the `open()` function are as follows:

- `r` : Opens the file in read-only mode. ...
- `rb` : Opens the file as read-only in binary format and starts reading from the beginning of the file.
- `r+` : Opens a file for reading and writing, placing the pointer at the beginning of the file.

7- `fopen()` for an existing file in write mode

To open a file in write mode, `"w"` is specified. When mode `"w"` is specified, it creates an empty file for output operations. What if the file already exists? If a file with the same name already exists, its contents are discarded and the file is treated as a new empty file.

8- `read()` reads all of the file's contents into a string, `readline` reads just a single line from the file.

9- 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.