

# Foundation

WEEKLY DIGEST / E101

28 September - 2 October 2026



# This week

28 September - 2 October 2026

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# What Is a File Path?

## Locate a File by Name

### OBJECTIVE:

Tell a filename, folder, and full path apart.

Hmm...  
I can't find  
that report  
anywhere.

Let's figure  
out what each  
part means!

Files  
Organize  
Ideas  
Brighter  
Work  
Tomorrow

Better  
Files  
Brighter  
Days

### 1 FILENAME

Names the file.

This is the  
filename:  
**report.csv**

report.csv

A filename tells you  
the name of a single file.

### 2 FOLDER

Groups files.

This is a folder:  
**Reports**

Reports  
report.csv  
summary.xlsx  
notes.txt  
chart.png

A folder groups files together.  
It can hold many files (and  
other folders).

### 3 FULL PATH

Shows the route to the file.

This is the  
full path —  
the complete  
route to the file.

Start location → Folder 1 → Folder 2 → report.csv

A full path shows every folder  
in the route to the file, ending  
with the filename.

Now you can tell  
a filename, folder,  
and full path apart!

That makes it  
easier to find files  
like a pro!

### KEY TAKEAWAYS

- ✓ **Filename** → names a single file.
- ✓ **Folder** → groups files.
- ✓ **Full path** → shows the complete route to the file.

Same files. Clearer ideas.  
A brighter tomorrow.







Let's look at both types of paths, with some examples. `</>`

# Absolute and relative paths

Two ways to reach the same file.

- ✓ An absolute path starts at a root and names the full route.
- ✓ A relative path starts from your current folder.
- ✓ Read folder names in order, then the filename.

Files Organize Ideas Brighter Work Tomorrow

LEARN PRACTICE GROW

## 1 ABSOLUTE PATH

An absolute path starts at a root and names the full route.



This is an absolute path. It includes every folder from a root to the file.

## 2 RELATIVE PATH

A relative path starts from your current folder.



This is a relative path. It starts from where you are now, not from a root.

## 3 READ IN ORDER

Read folder names in order, then the filename.



home → ana → Reports → report.csv



Follow the folders in order, and the last part is the filename.

## 4 EXAMPLES (NOT UNIVERSAL HOME LOCATIONS)

|  Linux – example |  macOS – example |  Windows – example |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>/home/ana/Reports/report.csv</code>                                                           | <code>/Users/ana/Reports/report.csv</code>                                                          | <code>C:\Users\Ana\Reports\report.csv</code>                                                            |

Same files.  
Clearer ideas.  
A brighter tomorrow.





# Three checks before opening a file

Same name. Different files.  
Check three things to open the right one!

Two files with the same name? No problem! Let's check them step by step.

## KEY IDEA:



Check the folder, the complete filename, and the path from your current location.

Same files. Clearer ideas.  
A brighter tomorrow.

Same Files  
Smarter Choices  
♡

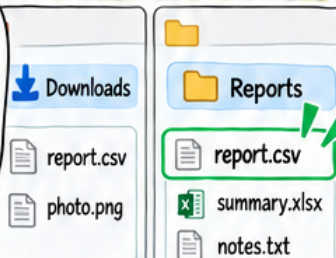
Check Paths  
Avoid Mistakes  
Brighter Work Tomorrow  
♡

Small Checks  
Big Results  
♡

## 1 CHECK THE FOLDER

Make sure you're in the right folder.

There are two files with the same name **report.csv**, but in different folders!



This is a report.csv in the Downloads folder.

This is the report.csv in the Reports folder (the one we want).

## 2 CHECK THE FILENAME

Use the complete filename, including the extension.

Look at the full filename – it should be **report.csv**, including the **.csv** extension!



The file extension (.csv) is part of the name and helps you get the right file.

## 3 CHECK THE PATH

A relative path depends on where you start.

The same relative path can find different files depending on your current location!

Current location: project



From here, the path finds the Reports version of report.csv.

Current location: Downloads



From here, the same relative path would find the Downloads version instead.

## QUICK RECAP



1 Check the folder → Reports, not Downloads.



2 Check the complete filename → report.csv (include .csv).



3 Check the path from your current location → a relative path depends on where you start.

Same files. Clearer ideas. A brighter tomorrow.

Good Habits  
Build Bright Futures  
♡

Check the folder.  
Check the complete filename. Check the path.  
Three simple checks help you open the right file every time!



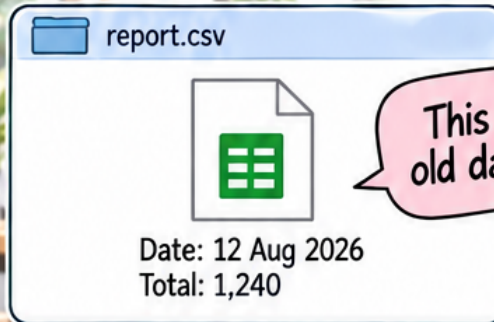




# Using the Right Starting Folder

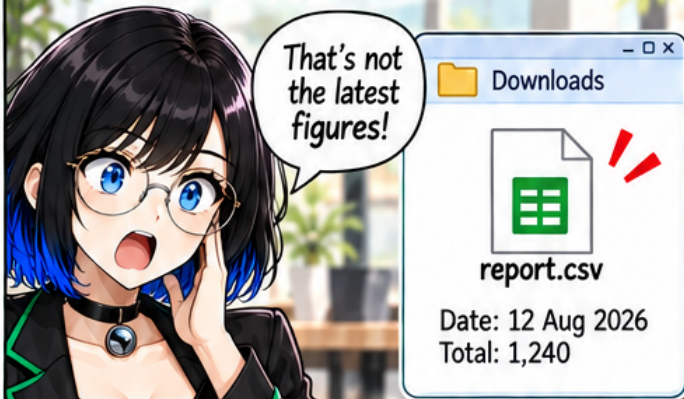
A relative path works from a starting folder!

Same Files.  
Clearer Ideas.  
A Brighter Tomorrow.



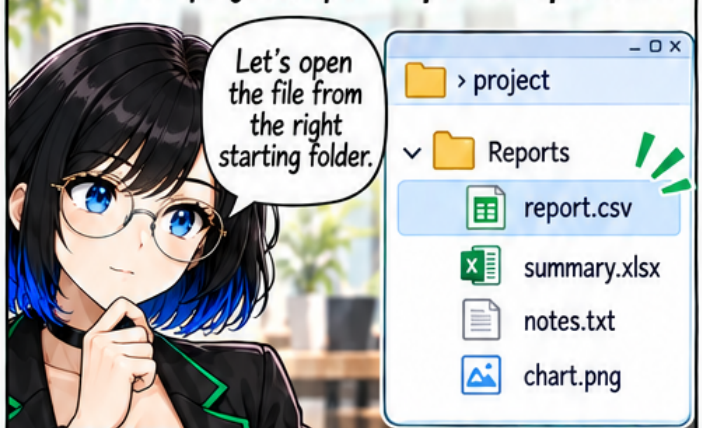
## 1 PROBLEM

report.csv opens an old version in Downloads.



## 2 ACTION

From project, open Reports/report.csv.



## 3 CHECK

The file shows today's figures.



## 4 IMPROVEMENT

Record the starting folder and relative path together.







Found it!  
The report  
with today's  
data!

# What Is a File Path?

## Locate a File by Name

**YOU DID IT!**

Now you know how to find a file by its name using the filename, folder, and path. Let's recap!

Same Files  
Clearer Ideas

Progress Today  
A Brighter Tomorrow

### YOUR 3-POINT CHECKLIST

#### 1 NAME

Check the full filename.

Make sure you have the right filename (complete name).



report.csv

#### 2 PLACE

Check the intended folder.

Look in the right folder.



#### 3 ROUTE

Know whether the path is absolute or relative.

Is the path absolute (starting from the root) or relative (from a folder)?



Absolute path (whole route)



Relative path (from a folder)



Good Data  
Brighter Days

Same filename,  
different folder?  
Check the route  
before you open.

**ELLY'S FINAL TIP**

Same filename,  
different folder?  
Check the route  
before you open.

Same files. Clearer ideas.  
A brighter tomorrow.





# ? WHAT IS A DATA TYPE?

## OBJECTIVE:

Tell text, numbers and dates apart before storing them.

42

A quantity we can calculate with.

"42"

Text made of characters.

A **data type** tells a system how to interpret a value.

| value      | type   |
|------------|--------|
| 42         | number |
| "42"       | text   |
| 2026-09-29 | date   |





# THREE KINDS OF VALUE

DATA  
PEOPLE  
POSSIBILITIES

## 1 • TEXT

Words and codes stay as characters.

### Examples

"Mira"

"0042"

## 2 • NUMBER

Use quantities for arithmetic.

### Examples

$42 + 1 = 43$

## 3 • DATE

A date names a calendar day.

### Example

2026-09-29



Elly says:

Check meaning before choosing a type.





# ? CHOOSE BY MEANING

**RISK:** digits are not always numbers

0042



As a number, the first zero is lost.

**CHECK:** what does the value mean?



An identifier?



A quantity?



A date?

## EXAMPLE: A CUSTOMER RECORD

| field    | value      | type   |
|----------|------------|--------|
| age      | 42         | number |
| postcode | 0042       | text   |
| joined   | 2026-09-29 | date   |



Keep **leading zeroes** in codes. Store dates as **dates** when you need date operations.

|          | value      | type   |
|----------|------------|--------|
| age      | 42         | number |
| postcode | 0042       | text   |
| joined   | 2026-09-29 | date   |





# WORKED EXAMPLE

A postcode can look numeric without being a quantity.

## PROBLEM

?

Input:

0042



Stored as number:

42



## ACTION

Store postcode as text: "0042".

Postcode (text)

"0042"

## CHECK

Read it back: "0042".  
The leading zero remains.

Postcode

0042



## IMPROVEMENT

Add a field rule:  
postcode is text.

Field name postcode

Data type Text

Required ☐

Field rule Postcode is text.





# DATA TYPE RECAP

Text is characters.  
Numbers are quantities.  
Dates mark calendar days.

## BEFORE YOU STORE A VALUE

- ☐ What does it represent?
- ☐ Will I calculate with it?
- ☐ Must leading zeroes remain?
- ☐ Will I compare dates?

## ELLY'S FINAL TIP

For a code such as 0042,  
choose text and read it back  
to confirm the zero remains.





# ELLY EXPLAINS: WHAT IS A URL?

## OBJECTIVE:

Read the address  
before you click.

A **URL** points your  
browser to a resource.

https://example.org/guide?lang=en

https://example.org/guide?lang=en

scheme

host

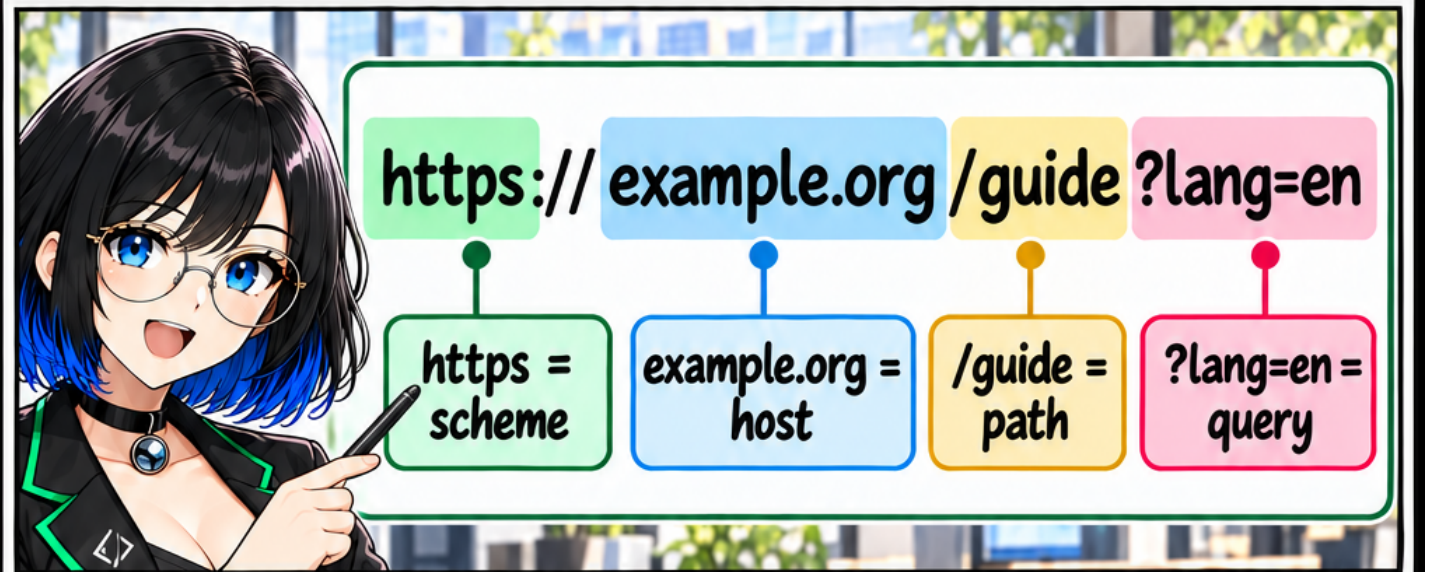
path

query





# READ THE ADDRESS PARTS





# Check the whole host

The **host** is the full name between **//** and the next **./**.

← → ↻ https:// example.org /path

← → ↻ https:// example.org /path

← → ↻ https:// example.org.evil.test /path

**Different host**

The second address goes to **example.org.evil.test**. Its ending is **evil.test**.



HTTPS encrypts the connection; it does not prove the site is trustworthy.





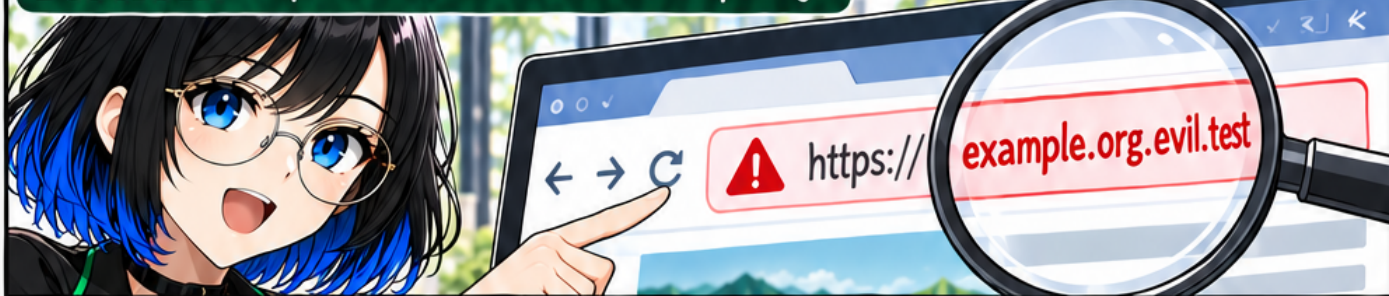
# A LINK THAT LOOKS FAMILIAR



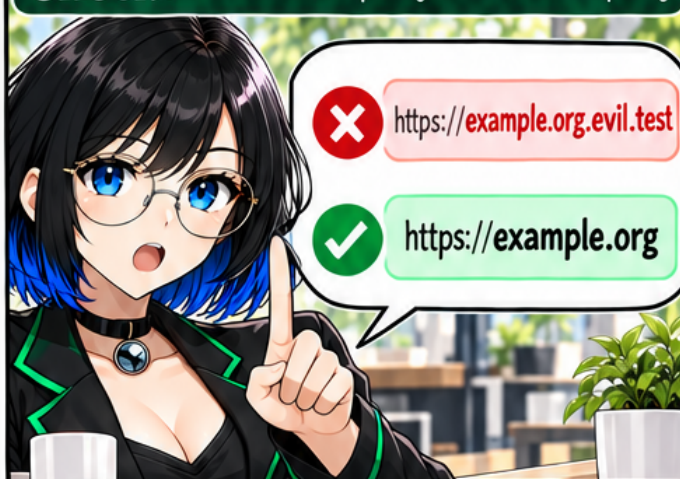
**Problem:** a message shows example.org.evil.test.



**Action:** inspect the entire host before opening.



**Check:** the host is example.org.evil.test, not example.org.



**Improvement:** open the known site from your own bookmark.





# URL CHECKLIST

## URL CHECKLIST

1. Read the scheme.
2. Read the full host.
3. Notice the path and query.
4. Compare the host with the site you intended.

### 1. Read the scheme.



### 2. Read the full host.



### 3. Notice the path and query.



### 4. Compare the host with the site you intended.



## ELLY'S FINAL TIP

If the host differs, use a trusted bookmark instead of the message link.





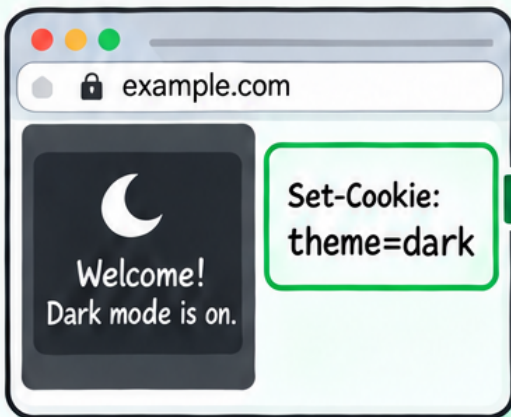
# ELLY EXPLAINS: WHAT IS A BROWSER COOKIE?

## OBJECTIVE:

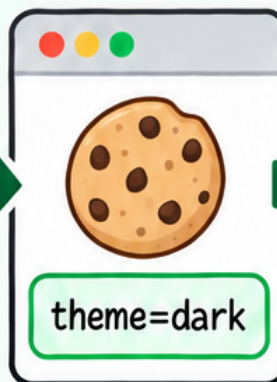
Understand a saved  
site setting.

A site can ask your  
browser to save a  
small name=value  
record.

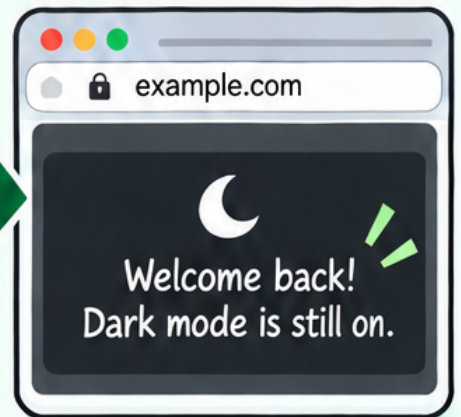
### 1. WEBSITE RESPONSE



### 2. BROWSER KEEPS IT



### 3. LATER ELIGIBLE REQUEST

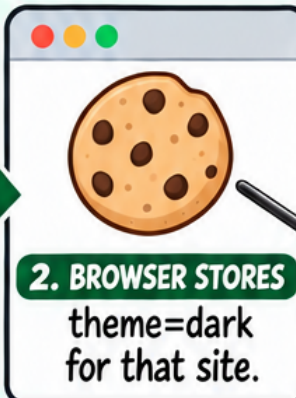
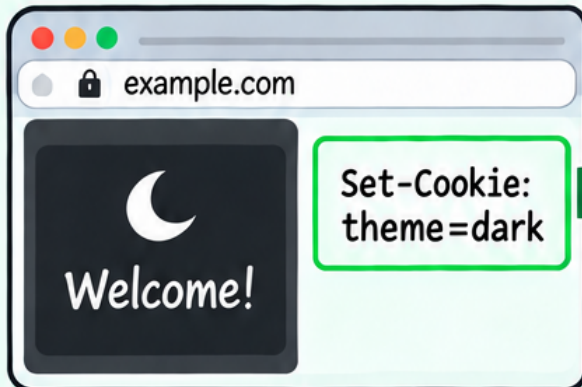




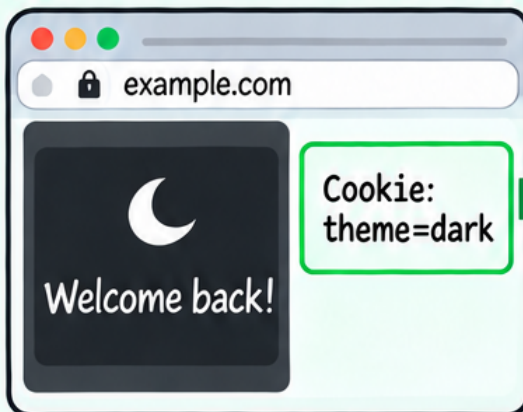
# COOKIE ROUND TRIP

A cookie lets a site save a small value in your browser, and the browser can send it back later for that site.

## 1. SITE RESPONDS: Set-Cookie: theme=dark



## 3. ON A LATER ELIGIBLE REQUEST, BROWSER SENDS Cookie: theme=dark



The site can use that value to restore dark mode.





# WHAT A COOKIE IS — AND ISN'T

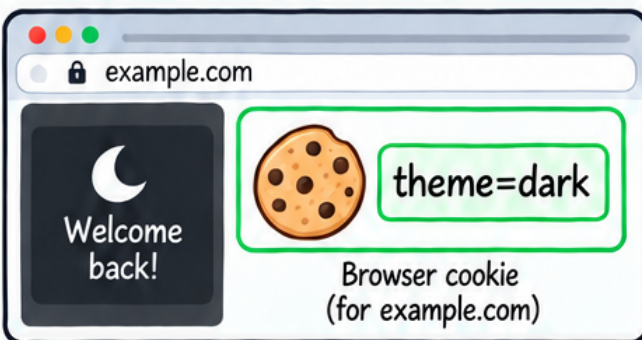
Cookies are useful, but it's important to understand exactly what they are — and what they aren't.

BROWSERS

THE WEB

BRIGHTER DAYS

## 1 Cookie: a small site-scoped name=value record.



A cookie is a small name=value record saved by your browser for a specific site (same domain).

## 2 A cookie is not your password.



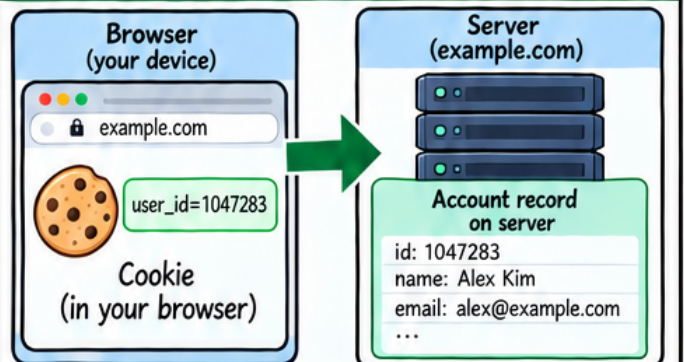
A cookie is not your password.  
A cookie should not store your password.

## 3 A browser cache stores copies of resources, not the same thing as a cookie.



A browser cache stores copies of resources, not the same thing as a cookie.

## 4 A server may keep account data; a cookie can carry an identifier for it.



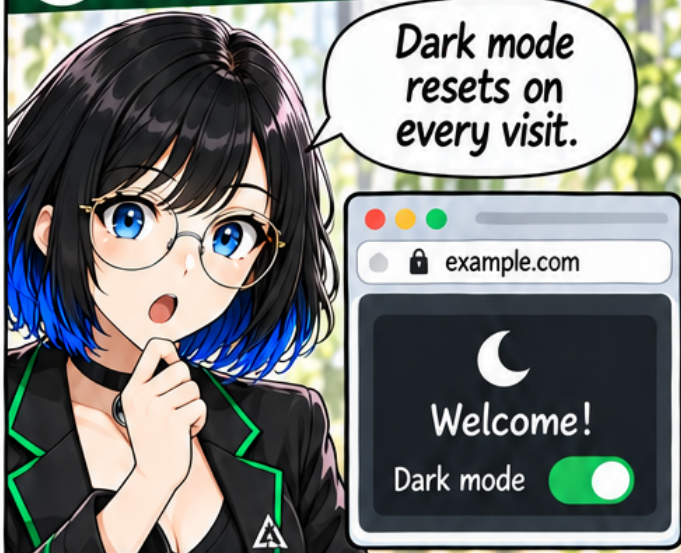
A server may keep account data, and a cookie can carry an identifier for it (such as a user\_id).



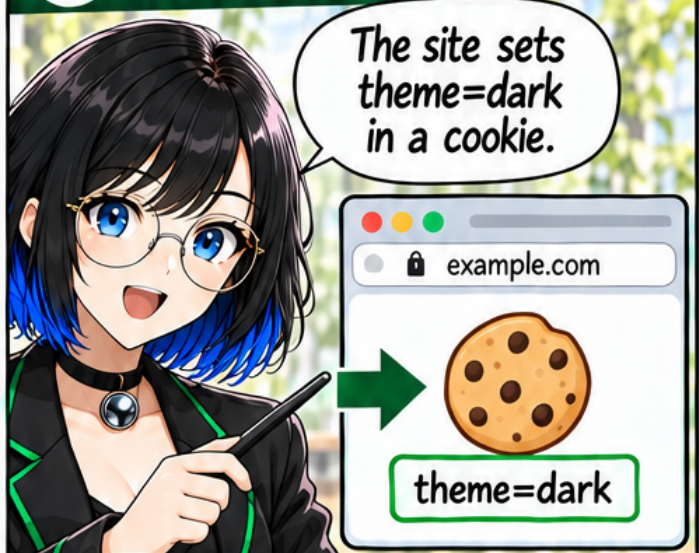




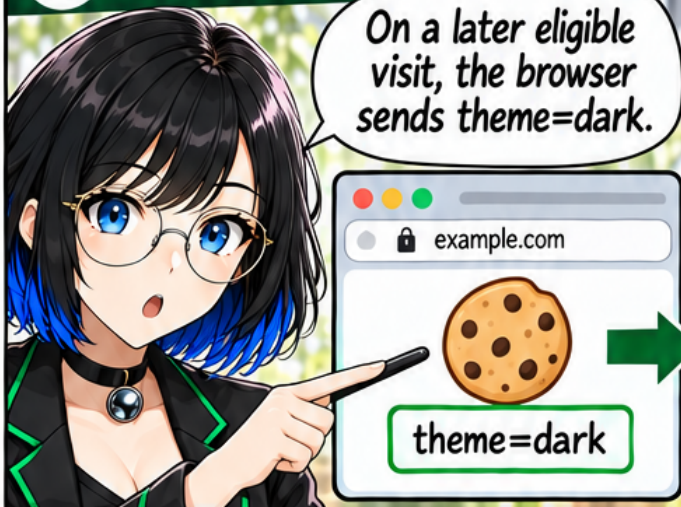
## 1 PROBLEM



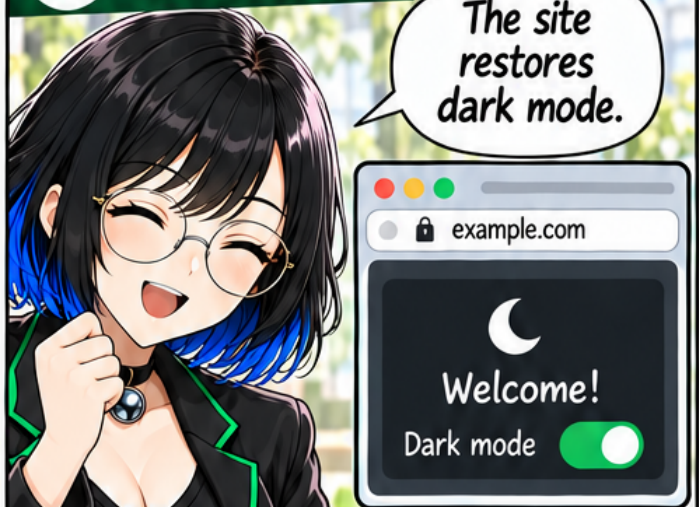
## 2 ACTION



## 3 CHECK



## 4 RESULT



Clearing this site's cookies may reset the saved preference.





# COOKIE CHECKLIST

A cookie can remember a setting or carry a session identifier; it is **not** a copy of the whole account.



## COOKIE CHECKLIST

1



**Who set it?**

The site.

2



**Where is it kept?**

In this browser.

3



**When is it sent?**

On eligible requests for that cookie.

## ELLY'S FINAL TIP

In browser site settings, inspect or clear cookies for one site to test what resets.





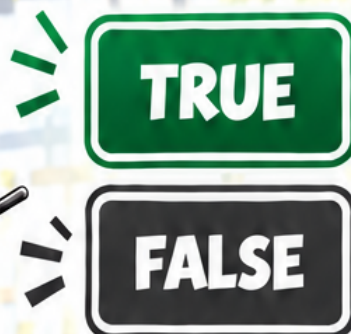
# ELLY EXPLAINS: WHAT IS A BOOLEAN?

## OBJECTIVE:

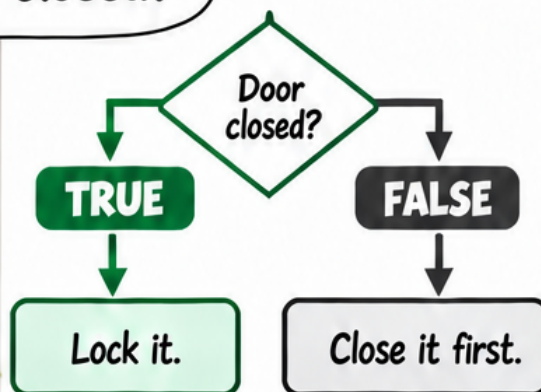
Read true and false, then use a condition to choose a path.



A Boolean has two values:  
**true** or **false**.



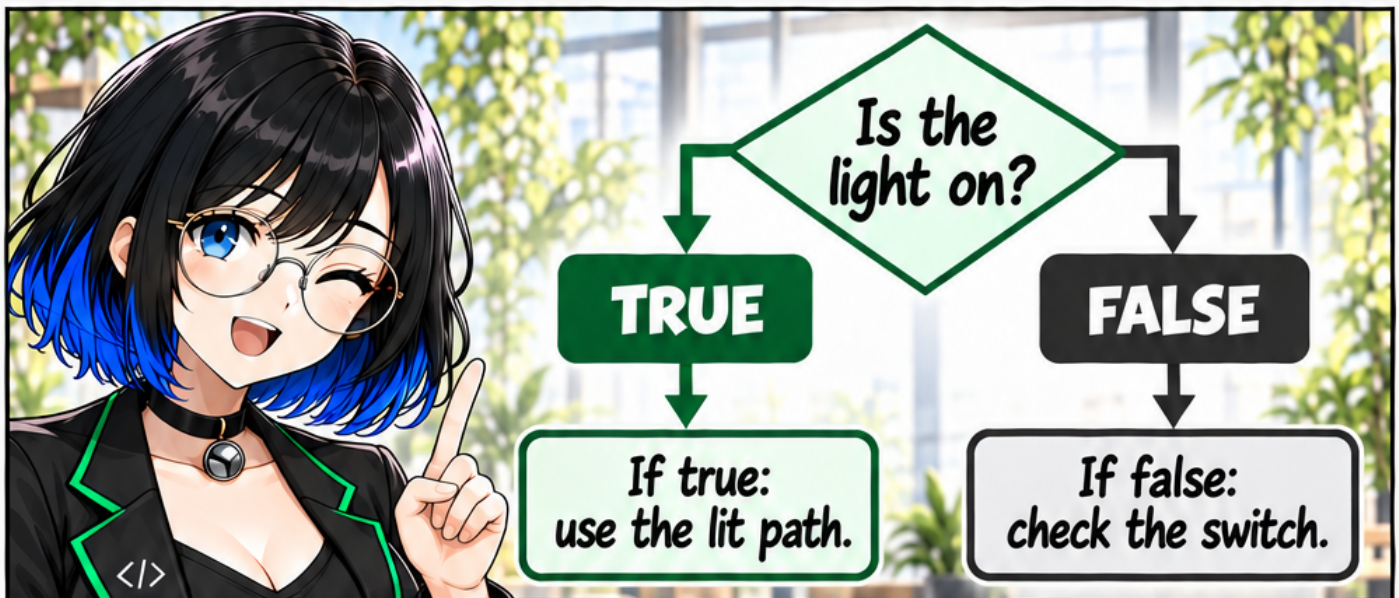
Door closed?





# A CONDITION ASKS A QUESTION

Is the  
light on?



Is the light on?





# COMPARE BEFORE YOU DECIDE



**A comparison**  
checks two values  
and returns a  
Boolean: **true** or **false**.



The comparison  
is Boolean;  
the score is  
a number.

## Example 1

score      Compare      Result

82



82 >= 70



**TRUE**

82 is greater than or equal to 70,  
so the result is **true**.

## Example 2

score      Compare      Result

54



54 >= 70



**FALSE**

54 is not greater than or equal to 70,  
so the result is **false**.



Comparisons give  
us a clear **yes** or **no**  
so programs can  
make decisions.





# WORKED EXAMPLE: PASS OR RETRY

A quiz passes  
at 70 points.

score = 82

82 >= 70 ?

TRUE

Show **PASS**

score = 54

54 >= 70 ?

FALSE

Show **RETRY**

The condition changes  
the message; it **does not**  
change the score.





# BOOLEAN CHECKLIST

- 1 Name the question.
- 2 Evaluate true or false.
- 3 Follow only the matching branch.

$82 \geq 70$

true

PASS

## ELLY'S FINAL TIP

If the result surprises you, write down the input and evaluate the comparison first.

