Q. No	Question (s)	Marks	BI.	co
	UNIT – 5	•	-	,
1	a) List any four file operations in Python.	1M	L1	C224.5
	1.Opening a file: ex.file = open('example.txt','r') 2.Reading from a file: file.read() 3.Writng to a file: file.write('St Peter's, Welcome) 4.Appending to a file: file = open('example.txt', a) file.write('\nAppended text')			
	b) Write syntax for opening a file in python in read-only mode.	1M	L1	C224.6
	file = open('example.txt','r')			
	c) Define Tkinter in Python.	1M	L1	C224.6
	Tkinter is the standard graphical user interface (GUI) library for Python. It provides a set of tools that allows you to create window-based applications with various widgets like buttons, labels, text boxes, and more.			
	 d) List the different geometry manager available in python. 	1M	L1	C224.6
	1. pack(), 2.grid(), 3.place()			
	e) State how to import Tkinter in python program.	1M	L1	C224.6
	Python 3.x: import tkinter as tk Python 2.x: import Tkinter as tk			
2	 a) Describe the process of creating Label widget in Python with an example. 	3M	L2	C224.6
	<pre>import tkinter as tk # Step 1: Create the main application window root = tk.Tk() root.title("Tkinter Label Example") # Step 2: Create a label widget label = tk.Label(root, text="Hello, Tkinter!", font=("Helvetica", 16)) # Step 3: Add the label to the window using pack geometry manager label.pack(pady=20) # Step 4: Start the main event loop</pre>			

b) '	Write s	hort notes on te	xt file	s and binary files	3M	L1	C22
Aspect		Text Files		Binary Files			
Definitio	nπ	Store data in human-reada format using characters.	ble text	Store data in non-human-readable binary format.			
Encodin	9	Typically ASCII or UTF-8.		Binary format, specific to the type of data being stored.			
Charact	eristics	Readable and editable with editors.	n text	Not readable with text editors; requires specific software to decade.			
Use Cas	es	Configuration files, logs, so simple data storage.	ripts,	Multimedia files, executables, complex data structures.			
Python Read/W	rite	open('file.txt', 'w' writing; open('file.txt 'r') for reading.		open('file.bin', 'wb') for writing; open('file.bin', 'xb') for reading.			
c) l	List the	various ways to	o read	a file in python.	3M	L1	C22
Method		Description	Examp	le Code			
read()		Reads the entire file content as a single string.	conte	nt = file.read()			
for line	in file	Reads the file line by line using a loop.		ine in file: line.strip())			
readline	s()	Reads all lines of the file into a list.	lines	= file.readlines()			
readline	0	Reads the file one line at a time.	line	= file.readline()			
context	lib.closing	Manages file closing and resources for more advanced use cases.		<pre>closing(open('example.txt', as file: content = read()</pre>			
_		n how to open access modes a		file in Python and le for files.	3M	L2	C22
Mode	Descripti			Example Code			
۳	Read-only	y mode. The file must exist.		file = open('example.txt', 'r')			
w·		ly mode. Creates a new file of the existing file.	or .	<pre>file = open('example.txt', 'w')</pre>			
'a'		node. Opens the file for writ tes a new file if needed.	ting at the	<pre>file = open('example.txt', 'a')</pre>			
,k+,	Read and	write mode. The file must e	xist.	<pre>file = open('example.txt', 'r+')</pre>			
'rb'	Binary res	ad-only mode. The file must	exist.	file = open('example.bin', 'rb')			
	Differe oython.		readlii	ne() and readlines()	3M	L2	C22

	Method	Description	Return Type	Use Case	Example			
	readline()	Reads a single line from the file.	String	Reading one line at a time.	<pre>tine = file.readline()</pre>			
	readlines()	Reads all lines from the file into a list.	List of strings	Reading all lines at once.	lines * file.readlines()			
3		a python pr to another.	ogram	to copy t	he contents of	5M	L2	C224.5
	def copy_file(co	eNetFoundError: The source file seption as e: "An error occurre source and destina 'swarce.tat' to = 'destination. ction to copy file ce_file, destination.	ination_fil in read mod p') as sre of the son) file in mri (le, 'n') a t to the de) ince_file) incomplete txt' contents ion_file)	e): irre file ite mode is dest: istination fil have been cop	ried to [destination_4			
	b) Expla	in in detail a	bout Fi	le built-in	methods.	5M	L2	C224.5

	Description	Syntax	Example			
open()	Opens a file and returns a file object.	open('file.txt', 'r')	<pre>file = open('example.txt', 'r')</pre>			
read()	Reads the entire content of the file.	file.read(size=-1)	content = file.read()			
readline()	Reads a single line from the file.	file.readline(size=-1)	line = file.readline()			
readlines()	Reads all lines and returns a list of strings.	file.readlines(hint=-1)	<pre>lines = file.readlines()</pre>			
write()	Writes a string to the file.	file.write(string)	file.write('Hello, World!')			
writelines()	Writes a list of strings to the file.	file.writelines(lines)	<pre>file.writelines(['Lin 1\n', 'Line 2\n'])</pre>			
close()	Closes the file.	file.close()	file.close()			
flush()	Flushes the internal buffer.	file.flush()	file.flush()			
tell()	Returns the current file position.	file.tell()	<pre>position = file.tell()</pre>			
seek()	Changes the file position.	file.seek(offset, whence=0)	file.seek(0)			
a) Em	salaisa aka	ut Dadiolauttan milit	and in distant	EM	Т 2	
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				T		<u> </u>
		eate the main appl				
			diobuttons with shared control			
		iables.				
	4. Ad	d these Radiobutto	ons to the window.			
	5. Rui	n the application.				
	d) Write	e a python progr	am to count the number of	5M	L3	C224.5
	lines in	a file.				
		nes(file_path):				
		open(file_path, ''') as				
		lines = file.readlines() return len(lines)	<u> </u>			
	print	lleNotFoundError: :(frThe file (File_path)	does not exist. ()			
		cception as e: (fram error occurred: (el*)			
	# Specify the		14			
	11 1 A 44 4 1 1 1 A 4 1	unction and print the re	sult			
	line_count =	count_lines(file_path)	79366			
		the file [file_path] has	(Line_count) Lines.*)			
	e) Writ	e short notes on	any four file operations in	5M	L2	C224.5
	-	with an example	-			222-113
	File Operation	Description	Example Code			
	Reading a File	Opens a file in read mode and reads its contents.	<pre>with open('example.txt', 'r') as file: content = file.read()</pre>			
	Writing to a File	Opens a file in write mode and writes data to it.	with open('example.txt', 'w') as file: file.write('Hello, World!')			
	Appending to a File	Opens a file in append mode and adds data to the end.	<pre>with open('example.txt', 'a') as file: file.write('\nAppended text')</pre>			
	Closing a File	Closes an open file to free up system resources.	<pre>file = open('example.txt', 'r'); content = file.read(); file.close()</pre>			
4		ribe in detail abo layout manager.	out Tkinter with an example	10M	L2	C224.6
	pack() Layo	out:				
	,	manager organize m in the parent w	s widgets in blocks before idget.			
	frame1 and	t its child widgets	(label1, button1, button2) are			
		sing the pack() ma				
			ocks and packs them into the			
	parent wid	get. ***				
	# Create a	frame to use pack() layout			
		k.Frame(root, bg="	•			
			nd=True, padx=10, pady=10)			
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	="Pack Layout", bg="lightblue")			
	labei1.pack	(padx=5, pady=5)				

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button1 = tk.Button(frame1, text="Button 1")
button1.pack(side=tk.LEFT, padx=5, pady=5)
grid() Layout:
The grid() manager places widgets in a 2D grid of rows and
columns
frame2 and its child widgets (label2, button3, button4) are
arranged using the grid() manager.
grid() arranges widgets in a table-like structure of rows and
columns.
# Create a frame to use grid() layout
frame2 = tk.Frame(root, bg="lightgreen")
frame2.pack(fill='both', expand=True, padx=10, pady=10)
label2 = tk.Label(frame2, text="Grid Layout",
bg="lightgreen")
label2.grid(row=0, column=0, columnspan=2, padx=5,
pady=5)
button3 = tk.Button(frame2, text="Button 3")
button3.grid(row=1, column=0, padx=5, pady=5)
place() Layout:
The place() manager positions widgets at absolute locations.
frame3 and its child widgets (label3, button5, button6) are
arranged using the place() manager.
place() positions widgets at specific x and y coordinates
within the parent widget.
# Create a frame to use place() layout
frame3 = tk.Frame(root, bg="lightyellow")
frame3.pack(fill='both', expand=True, padx=10, pady=10)
label3 = tk.Label(frame3, text="Place Layout",
bg="lightyellow")
label3.place(x=50, y=10)
button5 = tk.Button(frame3, text="Button 5")
button5.place(x=20, y=40)
```

b) Explain the following file built-in functions and method with clear syntax, description and illustration: a) open() b) file() c) seek() d) tell() e) read()	10M	I.2	C224.5
a) Open(): The open() function is used to open a file and return a file object. This is the first step in file operations.			
file: The path to the file.			
mode: The mode in which the file is opened. Common modes include 'r' (read), 'w' (write), 'a' (append), 'rb' (read binary), 'wb' (write binary), etc.			
Ex: file = open('example.txt', 'r') # Perform file operations file.close()			
b) file() Description:			
In Python 3, the file() function does not exist. Use open() instead.			
In Python 2, file() was synonymous with open() to open a file and return a file object.			
Ex: # Open a file for reading in Python 2 file = file('example.txt', 'r') # Perform file operations file.close()			
Note: Always use open() in Python 3.			
explain the following file built-in functions and method with clear syntax, description and illustration in python: a) Open() b) file() c) seek() d) tell() e) read() Certainly! Here's an explanation of the specified file built-in functions and methods in Python, complete with syntax, descriptions, and illustrations:			
a) open() Syntax:			
open(file, mode='r', buffering=-1, encoding=None, errors=None, newline=None, closefd=True, opener=None)			
Description:			

The open() function is used to open a file and return a file object. This is the first step in file operations. file: The path to the file. mode: The mode in which the file is opened. Common modes include 'r' (read), 'w' (write), 'a' (append), 'rb' (read binary), 'wb' (write binary), etc. Example: file = open('example.txt', 'r') # Perform file operations file.close() b) file() Description: In Python 3, the file() function does not exist. Use open() instead. In Python 2, file() was synonymous with open() to open a file and return a file object. Example (Python 2): python # Open a file for reading in Python 2 file = file('example.txt', 'r') # Perform file operations file.close() Note: Always use open() in Python 3. c) seek() Description: The seek() method changes the file's current position. offset: The number of bytes to move the pointer. whence: Optional; the reference point (0 for the start, 1 for the current position, and 2 for the end). with open('example.txt', 'r') as file: file.seek(0) # Move to the start file.seek(10, 1) # Move 10 bytes ahead from the current position d) tell() Description:

Pointer within	n the file.				
with open('ex file.read(10 position = f print(f"Curr)) ile.tell()	'r') as file: n: {position}")			
e) read()					
Description:					
file with open('ex content = fi print(conte	ile.read()				
Function/Method	Description	(or) Syntax	Example		
- section distribution	THE SECOND CONTRACT OF SECOND				
open()	Opens a file and returns a file object.	open(file, mode='r',)	<pre>file = open('example.txt', 'r')</pre>		
	Opens a file and returns a		open('example.txt',		
open()	Opens a file and returns a file object. Used to open a file in Python 2 (Use open() in	mode='r',) file(file,	<pre>open('example.txt', 'r') file = file('example.txt',</pre>		
open()	Opens a file and returns a file object. Used to open a file in Python 2 (Use open() in Python 3). Changes the file's current	file(file, mode='r',)	<pre>open('example.txt', 'r') file = file('example.txt', 'r') (Python 2)</pre>		

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