# DICTIONARIES IN BINARY FILE

# Writing to a binary file using dictionaries

```
import pickle
def Binwrite():
    F= open("Dictfile.dat",'wb')
    d= {}
    while True:
        rno= int(input("Enter the roll number"))
        name = input("Enter the name")
        mark = int(input("Enter the mark"))
        d['Rollno']= rno
        d['Name']= name
        d['Mark']= mark
        pickle.dump(d,F)
        ch= input("Do you want to enter more records?(y/n)")
        if ch in 'nN':
                break
    F.close()
#Binwrite()
```

# Reading from a Binary file using dictionaries

```
def Binread():
    F= open("Dictfile.dat","rb")
    print("Contents of the binary file")
    d= pickle.load(F)
    print(d)
    F.close()
Binread()
'''
def Binread():
    F= open("Dictfile.dat","rb")
    print("Contents of the binary file")
    while True:
        try:
            d= pickle.load(F)
            print(d)
        except EOFError:
            break;
    F.close()
Binread()
'''
```

# seek() and tell()

Random access in Binary files

- Generally, data is accessed sequentially from files.
- Python offers random access of data from files using seek() and tell().
- seek() is used to move the file pointer to a particular position
- tell() is used to tell where the position of file pointer is

# seek()

- To move the position of the file pointer to a given specific position

- File pointer is like a cursor, which defines from where the data has to be read or written in the file.

Syntax:

F.seek(file-location)

F.seek(offset, from_what)

# seek()

seek(offset, from_what)

From_what will be either 0,1 or 2

0 – sets the reference point at the beginning of the file, which is by default.

Eg: seek(10, 0)- will move the file pointer 10 positions from the beginning of the file

1- sets the reference point at the current position

Eg: seek(10,1) - will move the file pointer 10 positions from the current position of the file

2 – sets the reference point from the end of the file.

Eg: seek(-10,2) – will move the file pointer 10 positions backward from the end of the file.

# tell()

tell() – tells the current position of the file pointer.

# Position of file pointer

In ‘r’ or ‘rb’ or ‘w’ or ‘wb’ mode, the position of file pointer is in the beginning of the file.

Eg:

```
F= open("Story.txt","r")
print("Position of File Pointer - ", F.tell())
F.seek(10)
print("Position of File Pointer - ", F.tell())
F.close()
```

Output:

```
Position of File Pointer -  0
Position of File Pointer -  10
```

Note: Position of pointer is 0 both in r mode and w mode.

# Position of file pointer

In append mode, position of file pointer is at the end while opening the file.

**Eg:**

```
F= open("Story.txt","a")
print("Position of File Pointer - ", F.tell())
F.close()
```

**Output:**

```
Position of File Pointer -  302
```