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Revising

Seek is used to place the file cursor at any given position.
Tell returns the current cursor position.

We can open a file by typing:

file = open('text.txt')

Print (file.tell( ))

file.close( )

The output is 0.

If we add data = file.read(3) It will show 3 as the output.

An example is:

file = open('text.txt')

print(file.tell( ))

data = file.read(3)

print(file.tell( ))
file.close( )

If we add print (file.read(5)) the output will show of D or space of D.

Handling Binary files makes the file in binary format readable. This is used by using "rb" mode which opens the file in binary format for reading.

As an output it showed 0xff as 255. We used a downloaded image in order to complete the code. An example is:

File = open('img123.png", 'rb')

Data = file.read( )

Print (data)

file.close( )

CSV means Comma Separated Values. CSV module is used to deal with the CSV files.

Before using the modules to the CSV module, we should import the module first. An example is:

```
Import CSV

with open('std.csv', 'w', newline = ' ') as f:
        w = CSV.write(f)
        w.writerow(['S.No.', 'Name', 'Description'])

        For i in range(2):
        Sno = input('Enter serial no: ')
        name= input('Enter the Name: ')
        desc = input('Enter the Description: ')

        w.writerow([sno, name, desc])

print('data written successfully')
```

The output asked to:

```
Enter serial no:
Enter the Name:
Enter the Description:
Enter serial no:
Enter the Name:
Enter the Description:
Data written successfully
```

The std.csv showed:

```
S.No., Name, Description
1, abc, def
2, aaa, ddd
```

You can read data from the CSV file by adding this:

```
import csv
f = open('std.csv', 'r')

data = list(csv.reader(f))

print(data)

f.close( )
```

The output shows:
[['S.No.', 'Name', Description:'], ['1', 'abc', 'def']['2', 'aaa', 'ddd']]

The current working directory is used when you get the current working directory by using getcwd( ) method of the os module. This method returns the current working directory in the form of a string.

An example is:

```
import os
print(os.getcwd( ))
```

My results from my compiler showed
/home

We can add a directory by adding os.makedirs('mdm/dmd/eee')

We can remove a directory by commenting the previous os.makedirs('mdm/dmd/eee') and adding:

```
os.rmdir('mmm/ddd')
```

It will remove those particular folders.

We can display the content of the directory by adding:

```
Import os
print(os.listdir(' , ')
```

Pickling is the process of writing object state into the file, using dump( )
For an example:

```
import pickle
Std = {1: ‘Piyush’, 2: ‘Ilaf’, 3: “Bhushan”}

f = open(‘std.dat’, ‘wb’)
pickle.dump(std, f)

pickle.dump(std, f)
```

Unpickling is the process of reading an object state from the file, load ( )
For an example we can add and comment out the previous typed words:

```
f = open(‘std.dat’, ‘rb’)
stds = pickle.load(f)
```