TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING

PULCHOWK CAMPUS

A

Assignment On

File Handeling In Python

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PC sir

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1. Write the following records into file grocery.txt:
records = [
{'name':"rice","price":120,"category":"grocery"},
{'name':"sugar","price":220,"category":"grocery"},
{'name':"wheat","price":320,"category":"grocery"},
{'name':"rcereal","price":420,"category":"grocery"},
]

with headings: ID NAME PRICE CATEGORY

again, read the written records from same file and display the contents as above recods.

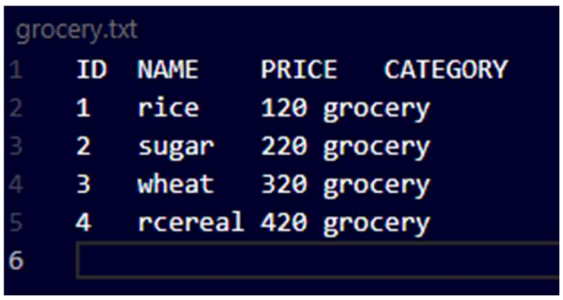
CODE:

```
records = [
    {'name': "rice", 'price': 120, 'category': "grocery"},
    {'name': "sugar", 'price': 220, 'category': "grocery"},
    {'name': "wheat", 'price': 320, 'category': "grocery"},
    {'name': "rcereal", 'price': 420, 'category': "grocery"},
]


with open("grocery.txt", "w") as f:
    f.write("ID\tNAME\tPRICE\tCATEGORY\n")
    for i, item in enumerate(records, 1):
        f.write(f"{i}\t{item['name']}\t{item['price']}\t{item['category']}\n")


new_records = []


with open("grocery.txt", "r") as f:
    lines = f.readlines()[1:]  # skip header
    for line in lines:
        parts = line.strip().split("\t")
        if len(parts) == 4:
            name = parts[1]
            price = int(parts[2])
            category = parts[3]
            new_records.append(
```

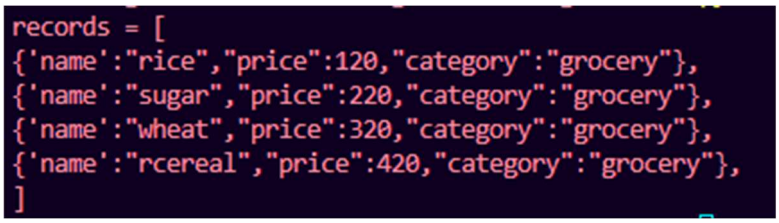
```
            {'name': name, 'price': price, 'category': category})


print("records = [")
for item in new_records:
    print(
        f"{{'name':\"{item['name']}\",\"price\":{item['price']},\"category\":\"{item['category']}\"}},")
print("]")
```

OUTPUT:

grocery.txt



Program output:



2. Write a python code to explain the concept of seek() method in file handling.

CODE:

```
with open("sample.txt", "w") as f:
    f.write("Hello, this is a test file.\nLine 2 here.")


with open("sample.txt", "r") as f:
    print("First read:")
    print(f.read(5))


    f.seek(0)
```

```
print("\nAfter seek(0), read again:")
print(f.read(5))


f.seek(7)
print("\nAfter seek(7), read next 9 characters:")
print(f.read(9))
```

OUTPUT:

```
First read:
Hello

After seek(0), read again:
Hello

After seek(7), read next 9 characters:
this is a
```