File Handling

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| open() function takes two parameters filename and mode There are four different modes for opening a file  **Mode Description**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **'r'** | Open a file for reading. (default) | | **'w'** | Open a file for writing. Creates a new file if it does not exist or truncates the file if it exists. | | **'x'** | Open a file for exclusive creation. If the file already exists, the operation fails. | | **'a'** | Open for appending at the end of the file without truncating it. Creates a new file if it does not exist. | | **'t'** | Open in text mode. (default) | | **'b'** | Open in binary mode. | | **'+'** | Open a file for updating (reading and writing) | | **'x'** | Open for exclusive creation | | **a+** | :append and read | | **r+** | :read and write | | **w+** | :write and write | |

How do you write a data into a file?

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How do you read the data from a file?

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| tell()  This method returns the current position of the file read/write pointer within the file. It`s position starts from zero |

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| seek()  This seek() method is used to change the position of the cursor  The cursor is always started from beginning.    f.read(2) 🡪 reads the 2 Characters |

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| File Created Here |