

`seek()` and `tell()` function

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# Use of seek() and tell()

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- tell() –it gives current position within file **f**
  - **Syntax**
    - `fileobjectname.tell()`
  - **Example:**
    - `f.tell()`

**Note:**file pointer always moves record by record. Size of each record depends upon the values so number of bytes may not be the same for each record.



# Use of seek() and tell()

- seek ()- takes the file pointer to the specified byte position
  - Syntax:
    - seek(“no\_of\_bytes\_to\_move”, “from\_where”)
  - “from\_where”- has 3 values
    - from=0      -means to move from the beginning of file. It is default also
    - from=1      means to move the pointer at the current position
    - from=2      means to move pointer at end of file

Note:file pointer always moves record by record. Size of each record depends upon the values so number of bytes may not be the same for each record.

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- `f.seek(0)`- takes the file pointer to the beginning of the file. It is same as `seek(0,0)`
  - `f.seek(10,1)`-moves the file pointer by 10 bytes in forward direction starting from the current position .
  - `f.seek(-10,2)`-moves the file pointer by 10 bytes in the backward direction starting from the end of the file, hence negative sign

# Example of seek() and tell()

- `>>>f=open("abc.txt","r")`
- `>>>f.tell()`
- 0
- `>>>f.read(10)`
- 'this is li'
- `>>>f.tell()`
- 10
- `>>>f.seek(5)`
- `>>>f.tell()`
- 5
- `>>>f.seek(10,1)`
- `>>>f.tell()`
- 15
- `>>>f.seek(-10,2)`
- `>>>f.tell()`
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