File Processing in Python

- In Python 3 text files contain UNICODE characters which is an ASCII superset;
- There **137,439 UNICODE** chars and only **128 ASCII** chars;
- UNICODE and ASCII chars are the same for the first 128 chars;
- In most of the cases UNICODE chars are encoded in UTF-8 or UTF-32
- open() returns a file object;
- open('file_path', 'mode', encoding='enc_scheme')
  - **Mode:**
    - r -> read only
    - w -> write only (if file exists it is overwritten)
    - a -> append (add at the end)
    - r+ -> read or write
    - a+ -> read or write. If file exists it adds at the end, otherwise it creates the file
    - b -> binary mode
    - t -> text mode