**State differences between Python 2 and Python 3 version**

1. The most noticeable one is the print function. The print function in Python version two is used like this: print "Hello, World" whereas in Python 3 the situation is different. It should be written as following: print("Hello, World") which means parenthesis is significant, and the script will result in an error if the function does not have it.

**Examples:**

**Python 2:** print "Hello, World from Python3"

**Python 3**: print ("Hello, World from Python3")

1. The xrange function, which returns a list, in Python 2 also not exists in Python 3; we instead can use range to have the same result.

**Examples**

**Python 2:**

for x in xrange(1, 5):

print(x)

**Python 3:**

for x in range(1, 5):

print(x)

1. Most importantly, calculation in Python 2 is distinctive from Python 3.

**Example:** Python 2: 5/2 = 2 Python 3: 5/2 = 2.5

1. Handling exceptions is Also changed in Python 3. We use 'except NameError as err:' in Python 3 instead of 'except NameError, err:' which means the “as” keyword is plays a role here.

**Examples:**

from platform import python\_version

**Python 2:**

try:

cause\_a\_NameError

except NameError, err:

print(err, '--> our error message')

**Python 3:**

try:

cause\_a\_NameError

except NameError as err:

print(err, '--> our error message')

1. ASCII for strings is used in Python 2, which means is support only the Latin alphabet like English whereas Unicode is used in Python 3 to allow different alphabet from different languages.