Python / DL Class - ICP 1

Muhammad Mohzary

Python 2 vs. 3

	Python 2	Python 3
UNICODE support	In python 2 text strings is stored as ASCII by default. If programmer wants to store a string as Unicode, he or she must add letter u before the string. Ex: Print(type(u”Welcome to UMKC”))	Python 3 stores text string as Unicode by default. This feature helps to store foreign language letters, symbols, and emojis.
Division operator and dealing with integer numbers	In case if programmer divides two integer numbers, python 2 will round the result of the division down to the nearest number without any digits after the decimal point.	Programmers do not need to use double numbers to get the expected result.
Print function syntax	Print “Welcome to UMKC!”	print(“Welcome to UMKC!”)
xrange()	It returns iterator object and it has to reconstruct the sequence every time.	xrang() does not exist in python 3. Python 3 uses range() instead.
Parsing user input	The input() function stores the user input based on the type of inputs. To store user input as a string programmer should use other function called raw_input().	The input() function stores the user input as string object.

References:

(1). Python 2 vs. Python 3: https://learntocodewith.me/programming/python/python-2-vs-python-3/
(2). Important differences between python 2 and python 3 with examples: https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/important-differences-between-python-2-x-and-python-3-x-with-examples/