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|  | **PYTHON 2** | **PYTHON 3** |
| **1** | Python 2's default character encoding, ASCII, only allowed for the use of letters, digits, and punctuation marks. | Python 3, on the other hand, uses Unicode, which supports the English, Arabic, and Greek alphabets, along with mathematical symbols, emojis, and more. |
| **2** | Python 2 is an untyped language. This means you can create a variable as a string, like a name, and later assign it to an integer | Python 3 supports typing but doesn't enforce it. This means that developers can still write Python 3 code in the same style they wrote Python 2 code, but they can also choose to use type hints to write code that is more understandable, useable, and efficient. |
| **3** | In Python 2, “print” is treated as a statement rather than a function. | In Python 3 explicitly treats “print” as a function |
| **4** | Python 2 treats numbers that you type without any digits after the decimal point as integers, which can lead to some unexpected results during division. | In Python 3 it is solved and automatically gives output in float. |

**Some Differences between Python 2 and Python 3 are:**