



# List Comprehensions



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Let's learn about list comprehensions! You are given three integers  $X$ ,  $Y$  and  $Z$  representing the dimensions of a cuboid. You have to print a list of all possible coordinates on a 3D grid where the sum of  $X_i + Y_i + Z_i$  is not equal to  $N$ . If  $X = 2$ , the possible values of  $X_i$  can be 0, 1 and 2. The same applies to  $Y$  and  $Z$ .

## Input Format

Four integers  $X$ ,  $Y$ ,  $Z$  and  $N$  each on four separate lines, respectively.

## Output Format

Print the list in lexicographic increasing order.

## Sample Input

```
1
1
1
2
```

## Sample Output

```
[[0, 0, 0], [0, 0, 1], [0, 1, 0], [1, 0, 0], [1, 1, 1]]
```

## Concept

You have already used lists in previous hacks. List comprehensions are an elegant way to build a list without having to use different *for* loops to append values one by one. [These examples](#) might help.

The simplest form of a list comprehension is:

### [ expression-involving-loop-variable for loop-variable in sequence ]

This will step over every element in a sequence, successively setting the loop-variable equal to every element one at a time. It will then build up a list by evaluating the expression-involving-loop-variable for each one. This eliminates the need to use lambda forms and generally produces a much more readable code than using *map()* and a more compact code than using a *for* loop.

```
>> ListOfNumbers = [ x for x in range(10) ] # List of integers from 0 to 9
>> ListOfNumbers
[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
```

List comprehensions can be nested where they take the following form:

### [ expression-involving-loop-variables for outer-loop-variable in outer-sequence for inner-loop-variable in inner-sequence ]

This is equivalent to writing:

```
results = []
for outer_loop_variable in outer_sequence:
    for inner_loop_variable in inner_sequence:
        results.append( expression_involving_loop_variables )
```

The final form of list comprehension involves creating a list and filtering it similar to using the *filter()* method. The filtering form of list comprehension takes the following form:

[ **expression-involving-loop-variable** for **loop-variable** in **sequence** if **boolean-expression-involving-loop-variable** ]

This form is similar to the simple form of list comprehension, but it evaluates boolean-expression-involving-loop-variable for every item. It also only keeps those members for which the boolean expression is *True*.

```
>> ListOfThreeMultiples = [x for x in range(10) if x % 3 == 0] # Multiples of 3 below 10
>> ListOfThreeMultiples
[0, 3, 6, 9]
```

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**Max Score:** 10

**Difficulty:** Easy

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Python 2  

```
1 # Enter your code here. Read input from STDIN. Print output to STDOUT
2 a = input()
3 b = input()
4 c = input()
5 d = input()
6 l = list()
7 for a in range(0,a+1):
8     for b in range(0,b+1):
9         for c in range(0,c+1):
10            if(a+b+c!=d):
11                l1 = list()
12                l1.append(a)
13                l1.append(b)
14                l1.append(c)
15                l.append(l1)
16
17 print (l)
18
19
20
21
```

Line: 15 Col: 25

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✓ Test Case #0  
✓ Test Case #3  
✓ Test Case #6  
✓ Test Case #9

✓ Test Case #1  
✓ Test Case #4  
✓ Test Case #7

✓ Test Case #2  
✓ Test Case #5  
✓ Test Case #8

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