# **Comprehensions**

Comprehensions is the shortest way to creating collections

Comprehensions in Python. Comprehensions in Python provide us with a short and concise way to construct new sequences (such as lists, set, dictionary etc.) using sequences which have been already defined

- List comprehension
  - Syn: [ <expression> for variable in iterable ]

### **Example:**

```
#List comprehension
#[<exp> for <variable> in <iterable> ]
Ist3=[]
for i in range(1,11):
  lst3.append(i)
print("List ",lst3)
lst4=[i for i in range(1,11)]
print("Result is: ",lst4)
Example 2
lst_sq=[i*i for i in range(1,11) ]
print("Result is: ",lst_sq)
```

### **Example 3:**

#[<exp> for <variable> in <iterable> if <test> ]
Ist=[i for i in range(1,21) if i%2==0]
print("Type is: ",type(Ist))
print("Result is: ",lst)

## Example 4:

```
lst=["anu","madhu","mamatha","Anusha","sudha"]
print("Data is : ",lst)
lst_a=[i for i in lst if i[0]=='A' or i[0]=='a']
print("Result is : ",lst_a)
```

### **Example 5:**

```
Ist=["anu","madhu","mamatha","Anusha","sudha"]
print("Data is : ",lst)
```

lst\_a=[i for i in lst if i.startswith('a') or i.startswith('A') ]
print("Result is : ",lst\_a)

lst\_a2=[i for i in lst if i.upper().startswith('A') ]
print("Result is : ",lst\_a2)

## **Example:**

> Set comprehension
#{<exp> for <var> in <iterable> if <test>}

print("Result is: ",t1)

t1=tuple(t)

```
s={i for i in range(1,11)}
print("type is : ",type(s))
print("Result is : ",s)
```

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**Python** 

```
→ Dict comprehension
  d={i:i*i for i in range(1,6)}
  print("type is : ",type(d))
  print("Result is: ",d)
  Ist=["madhu","anu","sudha","radha"]
  stu={i[0].upper():i for i in lst }
  print(stu)
```