



List Comprehension, Dictionary Comprehension And Generator Comprehension | Advanced Python in Hindi



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## List Comprehension, Dictionary Comprehension And Generator Comprehension

Hey! I promise after reading this blog you will leave as a much more cooler python programmer than earlier.

**Introduction:** In this blog we will learn about:

- [List comprehension](#)
- [Dictionary comprehension](#)
- [Set Comprehension](#)
- [Generator Comprehension](#)

There are 4 types of comprehensions. Their purpose is same i.e. to make your code look cleaner, readable and also it makes it easy to code, decreases number of lines used big time. Now here are all 4 types of comprehensions with example as follows:

**List comprehension:**

This is how we usually code:

```
list_1 = [1,32,4,5,45,4,4,3,3,3,5,6,3,5,6,343,343,5,4]
divide_by_3 = []
for item in list_1:
    if item%3 == 0:
```

```
        divide_by_3.append(item)
print('Without using list comprehensions', divide_by_3)
```

But this can also be written like:

```
list_1 = [1,32,4,5,45,4,4,3,3,3,5,6,3,5,6,343,343,5,4]
print("Using List comprehensions", [item for item in list_1 if item%3==0])
```

This is cleaner, readable and easy. This is comprehension.

This is what everything means:

Diagram illustrating the components of a list comprehension: `[item for item in list_1 if item%3==0]`. The components are labeled as Output, Loop, and Condition.

Similarly there are other comprehensions.

**Dictionary comprehension:**

```
dict1 = {'a':45, 'b':65, 'A':5}
print({k.lower():dict1.get(k.lower(), 0)+dict1.get(k.upper(), 0) for k in dict1.keys()})
```

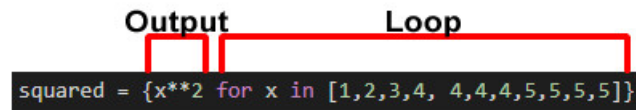
Diagram illustrating the components of a dictionary comprehension: `{k.lower():dict1.get(k.lower(), 0)+dict1.get(k.upper(), 0) for k in dict1.keys()}`. The components are labeled as Output and Loop.

This is what it means, you can put condition too.

**Set comprehension:**

```
squared = {x**2 for x in [1,2,3,4, 4,4,4,5,5,5,5]}
print(squared)
```

Similarly,



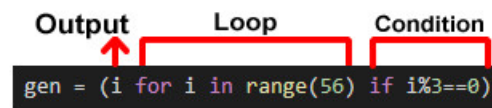
```
squared = {x**2 for x in [1,2,3,4, 4,4,4,5,5,5,5]}
```

In sets if value is repeating then it shows only one time so output is:

```
{1, 4, 9, 16, 25}
```

**Generator comprehension:**

```
gen = (i for i in range(56) if i%3==0)
for item in gen:
    print(item)
```



```
gen = (i for i in range(56) if i%3==0)
```

gen is an object and with for loop we are iterating it.

**#tut5.py file as described in the video**

```
'''
```

```
List comprehensions
```

```
Dictionary comprehensions
```

```
Set Comprehensions
```

```
Generator Comprehensions
```

```
'''
```

```
list_1 = [1,32,4,5,45,4,4,3,3,3,5,6,3,5,6,343,343,5,4]
```

```
divide_by_3 = []
```

```
for item in list_1:
```

```
    if item%3 == 0:
```

```
        divide_by_3.append(item)
```

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```
print('Without using list comprehensions', divide_by_3)
print("Using List comprehensions", [item for item in list_1 if item%3==0])

dict1 = {'a':45, 'b':65, 'A':5}
print({k.lower():dict1.get(k.lower(), 0)+dict1.get(k.upper(), 0) for k in dict1.keys()})

squared = {x**2 for x in [1,2,3,4, 4,4,4,5,5,5,5]}
print(squared)

gen = (i for i in range(56) if i%3==0)
for item in gen:
    print(item)
```

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