

# List Comprehensions



# Agenda

1

List comprehension

2

Compare List comprehension with FOR loop

# List comprehension

- Comprehensions allow us to create a collection from some other iterable in a very short way.
- List comprehension is an elegant way to define and create lists based on existing lists.
- List comprehension is generally more compact and faster than normal functions and loops for creating list

## Syntax of List Comprehension

```
[expression for item in list]
```

# Program (1/2) : compare with For and LC

create natural number less than or equal to 50, x is a perfect square using FOR

*In FOR Loop :*

```
for i in range(1,50):  
    if int(i**0.5)==i**0.5:  
        print(i)
```

*Output:*

```
1  
4  
9  
16  
25  
36  
49
```

*FOR Loop pattern:*

```
for (set of values to iterate):  
    if (conditional filtering):  
        output_expression()
```

## Program (2/2)

create natural number less than or equal to 50, x is a perfect square using LC

### *List Comprehension Pattern*

```
[ output_expression() for(set of values to iterate) if(conditional filtering) ]
```

*In List comprehension:*

```
[print(i) for i in range(1,50) if int(i**0.5)==i**0.5]
```

*Output*

1  
4  
9  
16  
25  
36  
49

# Program 2

Iterating through a string

```
c_letters = [ letter for letter in 'Wipro' ]  
print(c_letters)
```

```
Output:  
['W', 'i', 'p', 'r', 'o']
```

## Program 2

Create an output list which contains only the even numbers using List comprehensions using conditions

```
number_list = [ x for x in range(20) if x % 2 == 0]  
print(number_list)
```

*Output:*

```
[0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18]
```

# Program 3

## Nested IF with List Comprehension

```
mylist = [y for y in range(100) if y % 2 == 0 if y % 5 == 0]  
print(mylist)
```

*Output:*

```
[0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90]
```



# Program 3

## Dictionary Comprehension

```
def captical_lc(keys, values):  
    return { keys[i] : values[i] for i in range(len(keys)) }  
  
country = ['India', 'Nepal', 'Bangladesh']  
capital = ['New Delhi', 'Kathmandu', 'Dhaka']  
  
print (str(captical_lc(country, capital)))
```

**Output:**

```
{'India': 'New Delhi', 'Nepal': 'Kathmandu', 'Bangladesh': 'Dhaka'}
```



**Thank you**