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* List comprehension offers a shorter syntax when you want to create the
values a new list based on the values of an existing list. (Definition)
* Syntax of List Comprehension.
new list = [expression for item in iterable if condition == True]
Example: ls = [44, 11, 22, 33, 45]
new_ls = [a*a for a for a in ls]
print (new ls)
                              Assignment
Q1. Using list Comprehension find out Number Divisible by 7 from 1 to 1000?
-> xyz = [a for a in range (7, 1001) if a % 7 == 0]
print(xyz)
Q2. Count Number of Spaces in string (using List Comprehension)?
-> ls = ["d BHJabn", "S j a s", "sj os", "Aj nsins"]
As = [a.count("") for a in ls]
print("HI = ", as)
Q3. Using List Comprehension Convert all Character to upper case in list
Of words?
-> Str = [ "jkjlmop", "apple" "custard apple"]
abc = [b.upper() for b in str]
print (abc)
xyz = [a \text{ for a in range } (7, 1001) \text{ if } a\%7 = 0]
print (xyz).
Q4. Using list Comprehension find out Common Number in between two list?
-> asf = [3,5,88, -9 -10 \sim]
san = [2, 5, 88, 6, 99 4]
xyz = [a for a in asf if a in San]
print(xyz)
Q5. Using List Comprehension find all Number from 12 to 1000 that has 3
\rightarrow xyz = [a for a in range(1000) if "3" in str(a)]
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print (xyz)