Q1. Distinction between a numpy array and a pandas data frame:

- Numpy array: A homogeneous, multidimensional array with a fixed size. Mainly used for mathematical operations.

- Pandas DataFrame: A two-dimensional, size-mutable, and potentially heterogeneous tabular data structure with labeled axes (rows and columns). Offers more functionality for data manipulation and analysis.

- Conversion: You can convert a Pandas DataFrame to a Numpy array using the `values` attribute (`df.values`). Numpy arrays can be converted to DataFrames using `pd.DataFrame(array)`.

Q2. Handling user-entered stock-ticker symbols:

- Validate user input to ensure it matches the expected format for stock symbols.

- Handle potential errors or exceptions gracefully, providing meaningful feedback to the user.

Q3. Plotting techniques for stock-market charts:

- Candlestick charts: Representing open, high, low, and close prices.

- Line charts: Showing price trends over time.

- Bar charts: Displaying volume information.

- Moving averages: Smoothed representations of price trends.

Q4. Importance of printing a legend on a stock market chart:

- A legend provides context for different lines or elements on the chart, making it easier to interpret. It helps identify which line corresponds to which data series.

Q5. Limiting the length of a pandas data frame to less than a year:

- Use date filtering to select rows within a specific date range.

Q6. Definition of a 180-day moving average:

- The average value of a stock's closing prices over the past 180 days. It smooths out short-term fluctuations, providing a trend indicator.

Q7. "Indirect" importing in the final example:

- Without specific details, it's unclear what is meant by "indirect" importing. Generally, indirect importing might refer to importing modules indirectly through other modules or using dynamic imports.