Client Steve. His parents want to be his first clients, passionate about green energy. Many forms green energy (hydro, wind, geothermal, bio). Parents didn’t research. Invested in DAQO New Energy Corp (DG). Uninformed choice. Research DAQO stock. Concerned about diversifying funds. Wants to analyze a handful of green energy stocks in addition to DAQO. Excel contains stock data.

“Steve wants to find the total daily volume and yearly return for each stock. Daily volume is the total number of shares traded throughout the day; it measures how actively a stock is traded. The yearly return is the percentage difference in price from the beginning of the year to the end of the year.”

Steve's parents want to know how actively DQ was traded in 2018. They believe that if a stock is traded often, then the price will accurately reflect the value of the stock. If we sum up all of the daily volume for DQ, we'll have the yearly volume and a rough idea of how often it gets traded.

Steve wants to know how DQ performed in 2018. One way to measure this is to calculate the yearly return for DQ. The yearly return is the percentage increase or decrease in price from the beginning of the year to the end of the year. In other words, if you invested in DQ at the beginning of the year and never sold, the yearly return is how much your investment grew or shrunk by the end of the year.

Since Daqo might not be the best option for Steve's parents to invest in, let's analyze multiple stocks to find some better choices for them. A lot of the work we've already done to analyze DQ can be repurposed to analyze any stock. With a little more code, we can analyze a whole list of stocks.

Steve may want to look at a different set of stocks in the future. With this in mind, we should create a flexible macro for running multiple stocks.