Q1. If you have any, what are your choices for increasing the comparison between different figures on the same gr

stacked column chart

Use a stacked bar or stacked column chart to compare the compositions of multiple values.

Q2. Can you explain the benefit of compound interest over a higher rate of interest that does not compound after reading this chapter?

Ans = ompound interest causes your wealth to grow faster. It makes a sum of money grow at a faster rate than simple interest because you will earn returns on the money you invest, as well as on returns at the end of every compounding period. This means that you don't have to put away as much money to reach your goals!

Q3. What is a histogram, exactly? Name a numpy method for creating such a graph.

Numpy has a built-in numpy. histogram() function which represents the frequency of data distribution in the graphical form. The rectangles having equal horizontal size corresponds to class interval called bin and variable height corresponding to the frequency.

Q4. If necessary, how do you change the aspect ratios between the X and Y axes?

The data aspect ratio is the relative length of the data units along the x-axis, y-axis, and z-axis. You can change the aspect ratio using the daspect function. Set the ratio as a three-element vector of positive values that represent the relative lengths of data units along each axis.

Q5. Compare and contrast the three types of array multiplication between two numpy arrays: dot product, outer product, and regular multiplication of two numpy arrays.

np. dot is the dot product of two matrices. Whereas np. multiply does an element-wise multiplication of two matrices.

Q6. Before you buy a home, which numpy function will you use to measure your monthly mortgage payment?

n order to calculate the monthly mortgage payment, you will use the numpy function . pmt(rate, nper, pv) where: rate = The periodic (monthly) interest rate. nper = The number of payment periods (months) in the lifespan of the mortgage loan.

Q7. NumPy builds on (and is a successor to) the successful Numeric array object. Its goal is to create the corner-stone for a useful environment for scientific computing. NumPy provides two fundamental objects: an N-dimensional array object (ndarray) and a universal function object (ufunc)..