Q1. What is the distinction between a NumPy array and a pandas data frame? Is there a way to convert between the two if there is?

**Ans:** The essential difference is the presence of the index: while the NumPy Array has an implicitly defined integer index used to access the values, the Pandas Series has an explicitly defined index associated with the values. The Pandas module mainly works with the tabular data, whereas the NumPy module works with the numerical data. The Pandas provides some sets of powerful tools like Data Frame and Series that mainly used for analysing the data, whereas in NumPy module offers a powerful object called Array.

Q2. What can go wrong when a user enters in a stock-ticker symbol, and how do you handle it?

**Ans:** A ticker symbol change really means nothing to you, the investor, in the grand scheme of things. The change does not do anything to markets or to the way you execute trades. Since everything is electronic, your trading platform or broker will already update your portfolio to include the new ticker symbol.

Q3. Identify some of the plotting techniques that are used to produce a stock-market chart.

**Ans:** 1.Import Multiple Stock Data. unfold\_moreShow hidden code. link code. %matplotlib inline import numpy as np import pandas as pd import matplotlib.pyplot as plt from matplotlib.pyplot import figure import seaborn as sns # Make the default figures a bit bigger plt.

1. Visualizing Stock Data. unfold\_moreShow hidden code. link code.

Q4. Why is it essential to print a legend on a stock market chart?

**Ans:** Use matplotlib. pyplot. Legend () to add a legend to a plot. Plot (x, y, color=str1, label=str2) with x and y as arrays to graph a line with x-coordinates from x and y-coordinates from y. str1 specifies the color of the data series and str2 specifies its label. Call matplotlib. pyplot.

Q5. What is the best way to limit the length of a panda’s data frame to less than a year?

**Ans:** Another way to drastically reduce the size of your Pandas Dataframe is to transform columns of dtype Object to category. Rather than having copies of the same string at many positions in your dataframe, pandas will have a single copy from each string and will use pointers under the hood that refer to these strings.

Q6. What is the definition of a 180-day moving average?

**Ans:** The Cumulative Moving Average is the unweighted mean of the previous values up to the current time t. The simple moving average has a sliding window of constant size M. We can compute the cumulative moving average in Python using the pandas. The 180-day moving average is represented as a line on charts and represents the average price over the past 180 days. The moving average can give traders a sense regarding whether the trend is up or down, while also identifying potential support or resistance areas.

Q7. Did the chapter's final example use "indirect" importing? If so, how exactly do you do it?

**Ans:** In indirect exporting, the manufacturer utilities the services of various types of independent international marketing middlemen or cooperative organizations. For example, the “export drop shipper” places an order with a manufacturer directing the manufacturer to deliver the product directly to the foreign buyer. When is indirect exporting a suitable strategy? This market entry strategy should be considered by organizations that want to enhance cash flow or increase profits. However, it will not be useful for those that want to develop long-term market share.