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:

Pandas is mostly used for data analysis tasks in Python. NumPy is mostly used for working with Numerical values as it makes it easy to apply mathematical functions. Pandas library works well for numeric, alphabets, and heterogeneous types of data simultaneously.

Q2. What can go wrong when an 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 doesn't 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.

We can tell where a stock trades by looking at the number of letters in the stock symbol. If the symbol has three letters, the stock likely trades on the NYSE or American Stock Exchange (AMEX). A four-letter symbol indicates the stock likely trades on the Nasdaq.

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

ANS:

However, the four types that are most common are—line chart, bar chart, point and figure chart and candlestick chart. We will discuss these technical charts extensively later.

A line graph connects various data points to show specific patterns over a defined time horizon of interest for an investor, and can also be known as a line plot or line chart.

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

ANS:

By default, each plot of a Stock chart has a legend, its items representing the series on the plot. In addition, the legend displays information about the points that are currently hovered over or, if none are hovered over, about the last points shown on the plot.

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

ANS:

There are two main ways to reduce DataFrame memory size in Pandas without necessarily compromising the information contained within the DataFrame:

* Use smaller numeric types.
* Convert object columns to categorical columns.

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

ANS:

A moving average (MA) is a stock indicator commonly used in technical analysis, used to help smooth out price data by creating a constantly updated average price.

In finance, a moving average (MA) is a stock indicator commonly used in [technical analysis](https://www.investopedia.com/terms/t/technicalanalysis.asp). The reason for calculating the moving average of a stock is to help smooth out the price data by creating a constantly updated [average price](https://www.investopedia.com/terms/a/averageprice.asp).

By calculating the moving average, the impacts of random, short-term fluctuations on the price of a stock over a specified time frame are mitigated. Simple moving averages (SMAs) use a simple arithmetic average of prices over some timespan, while exponential moving averages (EMAs) place greater weight on more recent prices than older ones over the time period.

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

ANS:

Typically, indirect exporting involves a Canadian company that sells to another Canadian company that, in turn, incorporates those products or services into their own value chain for export.

Indirect exporting involves an organization selling to an intermediary in its own country. This intermediary then sells the goods to the international market and takes on the responsibilities. These responsibilities include organizing paperwork and permits, organizing shipping and arranging marketing