

# Practice Exercise 1

You are provided with 2 lists that contain the data of an ecommerce website. The first list contains the data for the number of items sold for a particular product and the second list contains the price of the product sold. As a part of this exercise, solve the questions that are provided below.

```
In [1]: number = [8, 9, 9, 1, 6, 9, 5, 7, 3, 9, 7, 3, 4, 8, 3, 5, 8, 4, 8, 7, 5, 7, 3, 6, 1, 2, 7, 4, 7, 7, 8, 4, 3, 4, 2, 2, 2, 7, 3, 5,
price = [195, 225, 150, 150, 90, 60, 75, 255, 270, 225, 135, 195, 30, 15, 210, 105, 15, 30, 180, 60, 165, 60, 45, 225, 180, 90, 30
```

How many different products are sold by the company in total?

- 99
- 100
- 101
- 102

```
In [4]: import numpy as np
n = np.array(number)
p = np.array(price)
```

```
In [5]: n.size
```

```
Out[5]: 102
```

How many items were sold in total?

- 460
- 490
- 500
- 520

```
In [6]: sum(n)
```

Out[6]: 490

What is the average price of the products sold by the ecommerce company?

- 139
- 151
- 142
- 128

In [7]: `p.mean()`

Out[7]: 139.01960784313727

What is the price of the costliest item sold?

- 225
- 310
- 280
- 285

In [8]: `p.max()`

Out[8]: 285

What is the total revenue of the company? [Revenue = Price\*Quantity]

- 67100
- 53900
- 45300
- 71200

In [12]: `r = p*n  
sum(r)`

Out[12]: 67100

**Demand for the 20th product in the list is more than the 50th product. [True/False]**

- True
- False
- Can't be calculated

In [19]: `n[19] > n[49]`

Out[19]: True

**How many products fall under the category of expensive goods?**

An expensive good is that good whose price is more than the average price of the products sold by the company.

- 48
- 50
- 52
- 54

In [21]: `p[p>p.mean()].size`

Out[21]: 52

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