* Book value is the net value of a firm's assets found on its balance sheet, and it is roughly equal to the total amount all shareholders would get if they liquidated the company.
* Market value is the company's worth based on the total value of its outstanding shares in the market, which is its market capitalization.
* Market value tends to be greater than a company's book value since market value captures profitability, intangibles, and future growth prospects.
* Book value per share is a way to measure the net asset value investors get when they buy a share.
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The market value depends on what people are willing to pay for a company's stock. The book value is similar to a firm's [net asset value](https://www.investopedia.com/terms/n/nav.asp), which jumps around much less than stock prices.

Many famous investors, including billionaire [Warren Buffett](https://www.investopedia.com/articles/01/071801.asp), built their fortunes in part by buying stocks with market valuations below their book valuations.

Market cap of a company=Current market price (per share)∗Total number of outstanding shares

Book value of a company=Total assets−Total liabilities

Question1, data is not accurate.

Some data is missing.

Cash are best used for sock repurchase, capital expendiate,M&A.

b=dividend[ticker]

d[0]['value']

c=d[1]['value']

d=d[2]['value']

new\_list=[b,c,d]

print(new\_list)

Dividend payout ratio 股息登记日， 记录二天退出

股息付完滞后股价会下降。