

F5 Networks, Inc.(FFIV)

\$194.29 (As of 06/10/21)

Price Target (6-12 Months): **\$204.00**

Long Term: 6-12 Months

Zacks Recommendation:

Neutral

(Since: 02/27/20)

Prior Recommendation: Underperform

Short Term: 1-3 Months

Zacks Rank: (1-5)

3-Hold

Zacks Style Scores:

VGM:C

Value: C

Growth: C

Momentum: D

Summary

F5 Networks is gaining traction from strong software growth, backed by a solid uptick in public cloud and security offerings. Also, it is benefiting from growing demand for consistent application security across multi-cloud environments, which is aiding revenue growth. Acceleration in NGINX, ELA and Virtual Edition subscription software deals is a positive. The BIG-IP Cloud Edition is also expected to be a key growth driver. It is incorporating more automation and orchestration on its platforms to enable quicker application provisioning. Shares of the company have outperformed the industry over the past year. Nonetheless, increased investment toward enhancing sales & marketing capabilities are likely to continue hurting its profitability. Additionally, forex headwinds and acquisition-related elevated expenses are expected to dent its margins.

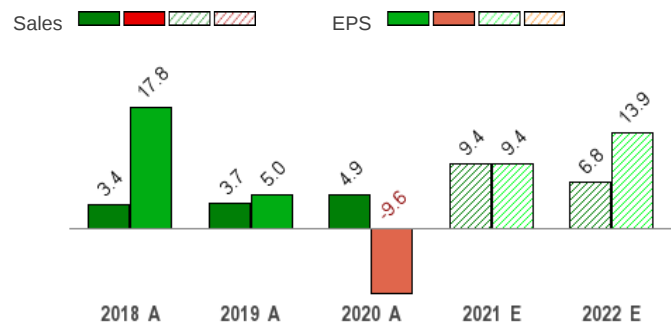
Price, Consensus & Surprise



Data Overview

52-Week High-Low	\$216.15 - \$116.79
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	475,818
Market Cap	\$11.6 B
Year-To-Date Price Change	10.4%
Beta	1.05
Dividend / Dividend Yield	\$0.00 / 0.0%
Industry	Internet - Software
Zacks Industry Rank	Bottom 20% (199 out of 250)

Sales and EPS Growth Rates (Y/Y %)



Last EPS Surprise	4.6%
Last Sales Surprise	1.7%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	0.0%
Expected Report Date	07/26/2021
Earnings ESP	0.0%
P/E TTM	20.0
P/E F1	19.0
PEG F1	1.6
P/S TTM	4.7

Sales Estimates (millions of \$)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2022	659 E	672 E	686 E	714 E	2,745 E
2021	625 A	645 A	637 E	663 E	2,571 E
2020	569 A	583 A	583 A	615 A	2,351 A

EPS Estimates

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2022	\$2.71 E	\$2.76 E	\$2.92 E	\$3.17 E	\$11.68 E
2021	\$2.59 A	\$2.50 A	\$2.47 E	\$2.73 E	\$10.25 E
2020	\$2.55 A	\$2.23 A	\$2.18 A	\$2.43 A	\$9.37 A

*Quarterly figures may not add up to annual.

The data in the charts and tables, including the Zacks Consensus EPS and sales estimates, is as of 06/10/2021. The report's text and the analyst-provided price target are as of 06/11/2021.

Overview

Seattle, WA-based F5 Networks Inc, founded in 1996, provides products and services to manage Internet traffic worldwide. Its application, delivery and networking products improve performance, availability and security of applications running on networks that use the Internet Protocol (IP).

The company offers BIG-IP products to manage the IP traffic between network servers, clients and other devices. The company's FirePass systems provide SSL VPN access to remote IP network users and any applications connected to those networks from any standard web browser on any device.

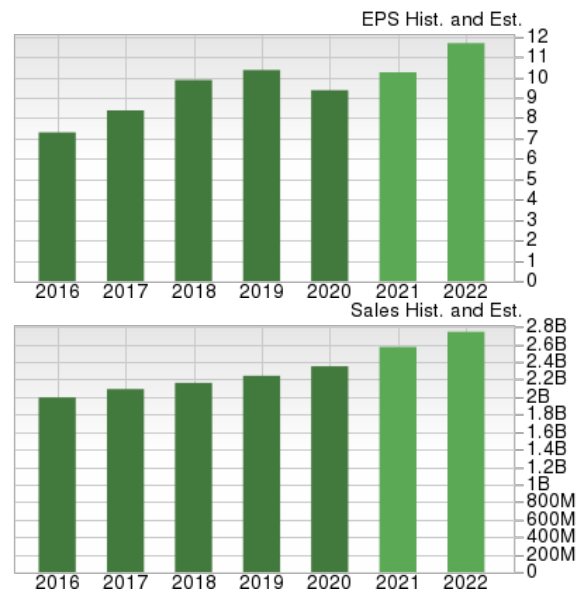
F5 Networks also offers TrafficShield, a web application firewall that provides an application-layer protection against generalized and targeted attacks. The company's WANJet devices helps to combine wide area network optimization and traffic shaping in a single device to accelerate file transfers, email, data replication and other applications over the IP networks. WebAccelerator speeds up web transactions, enhances web application performance from any location, speeds up interactive performance and improves download time.

F5 Networks serves a wide variety of enterprises and service providers among Fortune 1000 and Business Week Global 1000 companies, which includes telecommunications, financial services, technology, manufacturing and transportation enterprise customers as well as the government.

In fiscal 2020, the company reported revenues of \$2.35 billion, which increased 5% from the fiscal 2019-level. Product revenues made up 44% of fiscal 2020 total revenues (\$1.03 billion) and Services revenues accounted for the remaining 56% of total revenues (\$1.32 billion).

The company's distributors Ingram Micro, Tech Data and Westcon accounted for 18.2%, 10.2% and 10%, respectively, of fiscal 2019 total revenues.

F5 Networks has three geographic segments. In fiscal 2020, the Americas generated 58% of revenues; EMEA, 24% and Asia-Pacific, 18%.



Reasons To Buy:

- ▲ F5 Networks is uniquely positioned to benefit from the growth prospects of the application networking market as enterprises cope with rapidly increasing capacity and security demands of next-generation applications and architectures. The company enjoys a strong market position in the Layer 4-7 content switching market. While its competitors are outlining application networking strategies, we believe that F5 Networks will likely maintain and grow its market share due to its lucrative position in the data center space while maintaining proximity with data applications. We believe that F5 Networks will get wide coverage for its products with its new release. Management is also positive regarding F5 Networks' increasing push into the security market as it expects this to help increase its addressable market and revenue growth prospects. Moreover, a new product cycle and better execution will increase revenues and can strengthen its market leadership in the future.
- ▲ F5 Networks holds a major position in the application delivery controller (ADC) market as its products are important components for data center consolidation, virtualization and cloud services. Also, Cisco's decision to shift its focus from the core ADC market has helped F5 capture considerable market share. F5 Networks is the leading developer and provider of software defined application services (SDAS) to ensure that applications delivered over the Internet Protocol (IP) networks are secure, fast and available to any user anywhere, anytime on any device.
- ▲ F5 Networks has resorted to acquisitions to boost its network security capabilities and tap the solid growth prospects in the market. The buyouts have helped the company enhance security capabilities, increasing the market share. Currently, though the security solutions available in the market have elevated the security level, the administrative expenses have also risen exponentially. This has led to a need for an integrated security solution platform that provides constant detection, prevention and remediation of security threats without elevating administrative costs. The acquisitions have enabled F5 Networks to provide its customers with secured access to data and applications, which in turn, will create a protected business environment. As the Internet security market is evolving rapidly, we believe, these deals are an important strategic move by the company.
- ▲ F5 Networks has entered into a number of partnerships or strategic alliances, striking deals with companies like Microsoft, Oracle, VMware, Cisco Systems, and HP to provide integrated application services for their Software Defined Networking (SDN) offerings. Further, the company also partnered with Amazon AWS, Microsoft Azure, VMware vCloud Air, Cisco ACI and many others to provide cloud-based application services and solutions. The company had also entered into a partnership with FireEye, a company which provides security platforms to protect against cyber-attacks to corporations and government agencies. These alliances have increased access to new technology, helped innovative product development, beef up F5 networks' cyber security suite, facilitated joint sales and marketing programs and improve its competitive dynamics.
- ▲ F5 Networks has a strong balance sheet with ample liquidity position and less debt obligations. Historically, the company had no long-term debts in its books. However, in January 2020, utilizes its term credit facility and therefore, as of Mar 31, 2021, the company had long-term debt of approximately \$359 million. Nonetheless, the company's cash and short-term investment of approximately \$643 million at the end of second-quarter, depicts that it has ample liquidity to serve its debts. Also, its total debt to total capital ratio of 0.14 is lower than the industry average of 0.34.
- ▲ F5 Networks generates strong cash flows which provide it with ample liquidity to service its debts and fund future investments. The company generated \$661 million in operating cash flow in fiscal 2020. In first-half of fiscal 2021, it generated operating cash flow of \$265.8 million.
- ▲ F5 Networks' financial strength enables it to continue with the share buyback program. On Nov 9, 2020, the networking software company revealed its plan to buyback \$1 billion worth of its common stock over the next two fiscals. Its aggressive share-repurchase policies are anticipated to boost investor confidence. F5 Networks' strategy to return wealth to shareholders highlights its growth potential and stable liquidity position. We believe apart from enhancing shareholder returns, these initiatives also raise the market value of the stock. Through share repurchases and dividend payouts, companies boost investor confidence, persuading them to either buy or hold the scrip.

F5 benefits from an ongoing transition toward multi-cloud environments and rising demand for application security.

Reasons To Sell:

- ▼ F5 Networks has a competitive edge over ARX, BIG-IP and VIPRION. However, Cisco Systems represents the greatest competitive threat to F5 Networks, given the dominance of the former in the overall networking market. Cisco has tremendous engineering and marketing resources at its disposal. Although F5's technology has been able to hold its leading position for many years, Cisco could potentially become more competitive if it invests more aggressively in the technology. In addition, Citrix Inc., Juniper Networks, Checkpoint Systems, Barracuda Networks also have a strong technology platform that could pose a more significant competitive threat on improved execution.
- ▼ F5 Networks continues to acquire a large number of companies. While this improves revenue opportunities, business mix and profitability, it also adds to integration risks. Moreover, frequent acquisitions are a distraction for management, which could impact organic growth, going forward.
- ▼ A substantial portion of the company's sales is derived from outside the U.S. During fiscal 2020, 42% of total revenue was garnered in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. This exposes the company to exchange rate fluctuations and counterparty default risk. Thus, an economic condition, which impacts foreign currency exchange rates, does result in transaction exposure, which leads to profit fluctuation. Moreover, execution challenges in Europe as a result of the macro economic uncertainty in the region (particularly UK and Germany), are an overhang on the company.
- ▼ Although ongoing transition toward subscription is likely to boost growth in the long run, we remain apprehensive in the near term as the transition continues to weigh on the results. Customers' adherence to a cloud-first mentality is a downtrend for hardware investment and use cases as this inclination is prolonging deal timings. Notably, declining systems revenue growth is putting pressure on the company, which is evident from the last quarterly results.
- ▼ To survive in the highly competitive cyber security market, each player must continually invest in broadening its capabilities. Over the past few years, F5 Networks has invested heavily to enhance its sales and marketing capabilities, particularly by increasing its sales force. Though the company foresees these investments to yield benefits over the long run, we note that there is uncertainty about the payback period. Furthermore, rising operating expenses has been negatively impacting its margins.

Declining systems revenues, a volatile spending atmosphere and competition from peers remain key concerns for the company.

Last Earnings Report

F5 Networks Q2 Earnings Top Estimates, Outlook Disappoints

F5 Networks reported better-than-expected second-quarter fiscal 2021 results. The company posted fiscal second-quarter non-GAAP earnings per share of \$2.50, beating the Zacks Consensus Estimate of \$2.39.

Moreover, the quarterly earnings came in higher than management's guidance of \$2.32-\$2.44 per share. Also, non-GAAP earnings increased 12% from the year-ago quarter, mainly on solid revenues and efficient cost management.

Non-GAAP revenues climbed 11% year on year to \$645.3 million, surpassing the Zacks Consensus Estimate of \$634.8 million on robust software growth. The top-line figure also comes in higher than the company's guided range of \$625-\$645 million.

Despite reporting upbeat second-quarter results, shares of F5 Networks depreciated 4.6% during yesterday's extended trading session as the fiscal third-quarter revenue and earnings guidance fell short of consensus estimates.

Revenue Details

Product revenues (48% of total revenues), which comprise Software and Systems sub-divisions, went up 18% year on year to \$309 million. Software sales jumped 20% year over year to \$108 million, accounting for approximately 35% of the total Product revenues.

Systems revenues climbed 17% to \$201 million. During the earnings conference call, F5 Networks' executive vice president and chief financial officer, Frank Pelzer, stated, "Systems demand was higher than anticipated in the quarter, largely from a broad-based increase in application usage and the corresponding increase in application traffic continued growth of systems-based security use cases as well as the emergence of 5G-driven service provider demand."

Global Service revenues (52% of total revenues) increased 4% to \$336 million.

Additionally, the company noted that it is moving ahead with its strategy of transitioning the business into a subscription-based model. During the fiscal second quarter, subscriptions represented 79% of Software revenues, up from the year-ago quarter's 73%.

Furthermore, F5 Networks registered sales growth across all regions, with the Americas, EMEA and APAC witnessing year-over-year increase of 6%, 16% and 15%, respectively. Revenue contributions from the Americas, EMEA and APAC regions were 54%, 27% and 20%, respectively.

Customer wise, Enterprises, Service providers and Government represented 68%, 16% and 16%, respectively, of product bookings.

Margins

GAAP gross margin contracted 290 basis points (bps) to 80.1%. Non-GAAP gross margin shrunk 160 bps to 83.4%.

GAAP operating expenses flared up 16% year on year to \$463 million, while non-GAAP operating expenses rose 4.6% to \$342 million. The company's GAAP operating margin shrunk 600 bps to 8.3%, while non-GAAP operating margin improved 120 bps to 30.3%.

Balance Sheet & Cash Flow

F5 Networks exited the January-March quarter with cash and investments of \$662 million compared with the prior-year quarter's \$1.37 billion. This decline was mainly due to the cash used for the Volterra acquisition and initiation of the \$500-million share-repurchase program.

During the fiscal second quarter, the company generated \$128.5 million of operating cash flow. During the reported quarter, it repurchased shares worth \$400 million through Accelerated Share Repurchase transaction.

During the first-half of fiscal 2021, the company generated operating cash flow of \$265.8 million and bought back \$500 million worth of its common stock.

Outlook

For the fiscal third quarter, F5 Networks projects non-GAAP revenues of \$620-\$650 million (mid-point \$635 million). The company anticipates non-GAAP earnings per share in the \$2.36-\$2.54 band (mid-point \$2.45).

We believe surging demand for multi-cloud application services will be a key growth driver during the fiscal third quarter. Furthermore, solid demand for software solutions is a tailwind. Rising traction from subscription and Enterprise License Agreement (ELA) offerings is another driving factor.

Additionally, F5 Networks and NGINX's first combined solution — Controller 3.0 — will likely boost the total addressable market and deal sizes by spending more use cases across DevOps and Super-NetOps customer profiles.

Quarter Ending 03/2021

Report Date	Apr 27, 2021
Sales Surprise	1.66%
EPS Surprise	4.60%
Quarterly EPS	2.50
Annual EPS (TTM)	9.70

Recent News

On Mar 22, F5 Networks announced the appointment of Yvette Smith as Senior Vice President of Customer Success and Business Transformation. Moreover, it revealed that Gail Coury has been promoted to Senior Vice President and Chief Information Security Officer.

On Jan 25, F5 Networks announced the completion of the acquisition of Volterra.

On Jan 7, F5 Networks announced entering into a definitive agreement to acquire Volterra, a privately-held edge-as-a-service platform, for a total consideration of nearly \$500 million.

Additionally, it raised first-quarter fiscal 2021 non-GAAP revenues guidance range to \$623-\$626 million from \$595-\$615 million projected earlier. The company also forecasts its first-quarter non-GAAP earnings per share to surpass the previous guidance range of \$2.26-\$2.38.

On Dec 17, F5 Networks announced that Haiyan Song will join the company as Executive Vice President of Security, starting Jan 4, 2021.

On Nov 10, F5 Networks introduced BIG-IP Service Proxy for Kubernetes (SPK) and Carrier-Grade Aspen Mesh, which will enable service providers to accelerate the deployment of cloud-native 5G standalone core network.

On Nov 9, F5 Networks said that it intends to buyback \$1 billion worth of its common stocks through share repurchases over the next two fiscals.

On Oct 6, F5 Networks introduced Shape AI Fraud Engine (SAFE), a new SaaS solution that eliminates fraudulent online transactions that get past existing fraud tools.

Valuation

Shares of F5 have increased 5.2% in the YTD period while have gained 34.8% over the trailing 12-month period. Stocks in the Zacks sub-industry plunged 17.9% in the YTD period, while the Zacks Computer & Technology sector gained 7.7%. Over the past year, the Zacks sub-industry and the sector have gained 30.1% and 46.3%, respectively.

The S&P 500 Index has gained 10.1% in the YTD period and 41.2% in the past year.

The stock is currently trading at 4.11X forward 12-month sales, which compares to 7.81X for the Zacks sub-industry, 4.63X for the Zacks sector and 4.62X for the S&P 500 index.

Over the past five years, the stock has traded as high as 5.44X and as low as 2.24X, with a 5-year median of 3.89X. Our Neutral recommendation indicates that the stock will perform in-line with the market. Our \$204 price target reflects 4.32X trailing 12-month sales.

The table below shows summary valuation data for FFIV

Valuation Multiples - FFIV					
		Stock	Sub-Industry	Sector	S&P 500
P/S F12M	Current	4.11	7.81	4.87	4.72
	5-Year High	5.44	10.58	4.87	4.74
	5-Year Low	2.24	5.00	2.81	3.21
	5-Year Median	3.89	6.31	3.53	3.71
P/B TTM	Current	5.68	9.31	8.94	6.81
	5-Year High	9.58	14.75	9.51	7.01
	5-Year Low	2.85	2.88	4.43	3.83
	5-Year Median	6.46	6.48	5.86	5.01
EV/Sales TTM	Current	4.51	9.08	5.21	4.69
	5-Year High	5.27	14.20	5.80	4.84
	5-Year Low	1.92	3.12	3.08	2.64
	5-Year Median	3.65	6.39	3.99	3.63

As of 06/10/2021

Source: Zacks Investment Research

Industry Analysis Zacks Industry Rank: Bottom 20% (199 out of 250)



Top Peers

Company (Ticker)	Rec	Rank
j2 Global, Inc. (JCOM)	Neutral	3
Micro Focus International PLC Sponsored ADR (MFGP)	Neutral	3
Nice Ltd. (NICE)	Neutral	4
Pinterest, Inc. (PINS)	Neutral	2
Anaplan, Inc. (PLAN)	Neutral	4
Snap Inc. (SNAP)	Neutral	3
Splunk Inc. (SPLK)	Neutral	4
Atlassian Corporation PLC (TEAM)	Neutral	2

The positions listed should not be deemed a recommendation to buy, hold or sell.

Industry Comparison Industry: Internet - Software				Industry Peers		
	FFIV	X Industry	S&P 500	MFGP	SNAP	SPLK
Zacks Recommendation (Long Term)	Neutral	-	-	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
Zacks Rank (Short Term)	3	-	-	3	3	4
VGM Score	C	-	-	A	D	D
Market Cap	11.58 B	1.66 B	30.26 B	2.36 B	95.42 B	19.76 B
# of Analysts	9	4	12	3	8	13
Dividend Yield	0.00%	0.00%	1.28%	1.92%	0.00%	0.00%
Value Score	C	-	-	A	F	F
Cash/Price	0.06	0.09	0.06	0.30	0.03	0.10
EV/EBITDA	22.95	-3.61	17.41	-3.43	-143.92	-45.64
PEG F1	1.62	3.28	2.14	NA	NA	NA
P/B	5.97	7.77	4.16	0.73	55.92	15.85
P/CF	23.57	45.99	17.71	2.97	NA	NA
P/E F1	18.66	59.78	21.55	4.40	276.82	NA
P/S TTM	4.69	8.05	3.49	NA	33.91	8.60
Earnings Yield	5.28%	0.17%	4.55%	22.79%	0.37%	-1.21%
Debt/Equity	0.18	0.00	0.66	1.49	1.32	1.87
Cash Flow (\$/share)	8.24	-0.02	6.83	2.36	-0.49	-2.42
Growth Score	C	-	-	A	A	C
Historical EPS Growth (3-5 Years)	5.15%	22.20%	9.44%	NA	NA	NA
Projected EPS Growth (F1/F0)	9.39%	-3.74%	21.30%	3.68%	477.08%	-166.02%
Current Cash Flow Growth	-10.95%	-10.61%	0.98%	-21.25%	-19.96%	-1,154.01%
Historical Cash Flow Growth (3-5 Years)	3.37%	17.53%	7.28%	NA	NA	-13.86%
Current Ratio	1.01	1.88	1.39	0.86	4.31	2.16
Debt/Capital	15.18%	3.69%	41.53%	59.82%	56.82%	65.14%
Net Margin	11.28%	-13.29%	11.95%	NA	-32.90%	-46.72%
Return on Equity	18.60%	-10.44%	16.36%	NA	-43.12%	-49.90%
Sales/Assets	0.53	0.52	0.51	NA	0.57	0.41
Projected Sales Growth (F1/F0)	9.37%	15.17%	9.37%	-6.27%	55.77%	13.04%
Momentum Score	D	-	-	C	D	F
Daily Price Change	3.49%	0.17%	0.21%	-0.57%	1.39%	3.85%
1-Week Price Change	1.80%	0.00%	0.58%	1.64%	-1.80%	-7.25%
4-Week Price Change	8.35%	12.50%	1.55%	7.01%	22.90%	7.63%
12-Week Price Change	-3.00%	-3.50%	7.72%	6.85%	7.08%	-9.94%
52-Week Price Change	41.29%	48.34%	46.01%	27.41%	217.76%	-30.62%
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	475,818	447,131	1,775,554	549,599	13,776,925	2,349,098
EPS F1 Estimate 1-Week Change	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	-22.49%
EPS F1 Estimate 12-Week Change	1.26%	-5.61%	3.52%	0.00%	2.40%	-22.49%
EPS Q1 Estimate Monthly Change	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	NA	0.00%	-25.69%

Source: Zacks Investment Research

Zacks Stock Rating System

We offer two rating systems that take into account investors' holding horizons: Zacks Rank and Zacks Recommendation. Each provides valuable insights into the future profitability of the stock and can be used separately or in combination with each other depending on your investment style.

Zacks Recommendation

The Zacks Recommendation aims to predict performance over the next 6 to 12 months. The foundation for the quantitatively determined Zacks Recommendation is trends in the company's estimate revisions and earnings outlook. The Zacks Recommendation is broken down into 3 Levels; Outperform, Neutral and Underperform. Unlike many Wall Street firms, we maintain a balance between the number of Outperform and Neutral recommendations. Our team of 70 analysts are fully versed in the benefits of earnings estimate revisions and how that is harnessed through the Zacks quantitative rating system. But we have given our analysts the ability to override the Zacks Recommendation for the 1200 stocks that they follow. The reason for the analyst over-rides is that there are often factors such as valuation, industry conditions and management effectiveness that a trained investment professional can spot better than a quantitative model.

Zacks Rank

The Zacks Rank is our short-term rating system that is most effective over the one- to three-month holding horizon. The underlying driver for the quantitatively-determined Zacks Rank is the same as the Zacks Recommendation, and reflects trends in earnings estimate revisions.

Zacks Style Scores

The Zacks Style Score is as a complementary indicator to the Zacks rating system, giving investors a way to focus on the highest rated stocks that best fit their own stock picking preferences.

Academic research has proven that stocks with the best Value, Growth and Momentum characteristics outperform the market. The Zacks Style Scores rate stocks on each of these individual styles and assigns a rating of A, B, C, D and F. We also produce the VGM Score (V for Value, G for Growth and M for Momentum), which combines the weighted average of the individual Style Scores into one score. This is perfectly suited for those who want their stocks to have the best scores across the board.

Value Score	C
Growth Score	C
Momentum Score	D
VGM Score	C

As an investor, you want to buy stocks with the highest probability of success. That means buying stocks with a Zacks Recommendation of Outperform, which also has a Style Score of an A or a B.

Disclosures

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Additional Disclosure

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Returns quoted represent past performance which is no guarantee of future results. Investment returns and principal value will fluctuate so that when shares are redeemed, they may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be higher or lower than the performance shown.

Investing involves risk; principal loss is possible. There is no guarantee that companies that can issue dividends will declare, continue to pay or increase dividends.

Glossary of Terms and Definitions

52-Week High-Low: The range of the highest and lowest prices at which a stock has traded during the past year. This range is determined based on the stock's daily closing price which may differ from the intra-day high or low. Many investors use it as a technical indicator to determine a stock's current value and future price movement. The idea here is that if price breaks out from the 52-week range, in either direction, the momentum may continue in the same direction.

20-Day Average Volume (Shares): The average number of shares of a company traded in a day over the last 20 days. It is a direct indication of a security's overall liquidity. The higher the average daily trading volume, the easier it is to enter or exit the stock at a desired price with more buyers and sellers being available.

Daily Price Change: This is the percentage difference between a trading day's closing price and the prior trading day's closing price. This item is updated at 9 p.m. EST each day.

1-Week Price Change: This is the percentage change in a stock's closing price over the last 5 trading days. This change reflects the collective buying and selling sentiment over the 1-week period.

A strong weekly price increase for the stock, especially when accompanied by increased volume, is an indication of it gaining momentum.

4-Week Price Change: This is the percentage change in a stock's closing price over the last 20 trading days or past 4 weeks. This is a medium-term price change metric and an indication of the stock gaining momentum.

12-Week Price Change: This is the percentage change of a stock's closing price over the last 60 trading days or past 12 weeks. Similar to 4-week price change, this is a medium-term price change metric. It shows whether a stock has been enjoying strong investor demand, or if it has been in consolidation, or distress over this period.

52-Week Price Change: This is the percentage change in a stock's closing price over the last 260 trading days or past 52 weeks. This long-term price change metric is a good reference point for investors. Some investors seek stocks with the best percentage price change over the last 52 weeks, expecting the momentum to continue.

Market Cap: The number of outstanding common shares of a company times its latest price per share. This figure represents a company's size, which indicates various characteristics, including price stability and risk, in which investors could be interested.

Year-To-Date Price Change: Change in a stock's daily closing price in the period of time beginning the first day of the current calendar year through to the previous trading day.

of Analysts: Number of EPS estimates used in calculating the current-quarter consensus. These estimates come from the brokerage analysts tracking this stock. However, the number of such analysts tracking this stock may not match the number of estimates, as all brokerage analysts may not come up with an estimate or provide it to us.

Beta: A measure of risk commonly used to compare the volatility of a stock to the overall market. The S&P 500 Index is the base for calculating beta and carries a value of 1. A stock with beta below 1 is less risky than the market as a whole. And a stock with beta above 1 is riskier.

Dividend: The portion of earnings a company is expected to distribute to its common shareholders in the next 12 months for each share they own. Dividends are usually paid quarterly. Dividend payments reflect positively on a company and help maintain investors' trust. Investors typically find dividend-paying stocks appealing because the dividend adds to any market price appreciation to result in higher return on investment (ROI). Moreover, a steady or increasing dividend payment provides investors a cushion in a down market.

Dividend Yield: The ratio of a company's annual dividend to its share price. The annual dividend used in the ratio is calculated based on the most recent dividend paid by the company. Dividend yield is an estimate of the dividend-only return from a stock in the next 12 months. Since dividend itself doesn't change frequently, dividend yield usually changes with a stock's price movement. As a result, often an unusually high dividend yield is a result of weak stock price.

S&P 500 Index: The Standard & Poor's 500 (S&P 500) Index is an unmanaged group of securities considered to be representative of the stock market in general. It is a market-capitalization-weighted index of stocks of the 500 largest U.S. companies. Each stock's weight in the index is proportionate to its market value.

Industry: One of the 250+ groups that Zacks classifies all stocks into based on the nature of business. These groups are termed as expanded (aka "X") industries and map to their respective (economic) sectors; Zacks has 16 sectors.

Zacks Industry Rank: The Zacks Industry Rank is determined by calculating the average Zacks Rank for all stocks in the industry and then assigning an ordinal rank to it. For example, an industry with an average Zacks Rank of 1.6 is better than an industry with an average Zacks Rank of 2.3. So, the industry with the better average Zacks Rank would get a better Zacks Industry Rank. If an industry has the best average Zacks Rank, it would be considered the top industry (1 out of 250+), which would place it at the top 1% of Zacks-ranked industries. Studies have shown that roughly half of a stock's price movement can be attributed to the industry group it belongs to. In fact, the top 50% of Zacks-ranked industries outperforms the bottom 50% by a factor of more than 2 to 1.

Last EPS Surprise: The percentage deviation of a company's last reported earnings per share from the Zacks Consensus Estimate. Companies with a positive earnings surprise are more likely to surprise again in the future (or miss again if they recently missed).

Last Sales Surprise: The percentage deviation of a company's last reported sales from the Zacks Consensus Estimate.

Expected Report Date: This is an estimated date of a company's next earnings release. The information originated or gathered by Zacks Investment Research from its information providers or publicly available sources is the basis of this estimate.

Earnings ESP: The Zacks Earnings ESP compares the Most Accurate Estimate to the Zacks Consensus Estimate for the yet-to-be reported quarter. The Most Accurate Estimate is the most recent version of the Zacks Consensus EPS Estimate. The idea here is that analysts revising their estimates closer to an earnings release have the latest information, which could potentially be more accurate than what they and others contributing to the consensus had predicted earlier. Thus, a positive or negative Earnings ESP reading theoretically indicates the likely deviation of the actual earnings from the consensus estimate. However, the model's predictive power is significant for positive ESP readings only. A positive Earnings ESP is a strong predictor of an earnings beat, particularly when combined with a Zacks Rank #1 (Strong Buy), #2 (Buy) or #3 (Hold). Our research shows that stocks with this combination produce a positive surprise nearly 70% of the time.

Periods:

TTM: Trailing 12 months. Using TTM figures is an effective way of analyzing the most-recent financial data in an annualized format that helps neutralize the effects of seasonality and other quarter-to-quarter variation.

F1: Current fiscal year. This period is used to analyze the estimates for the ongoing full fiscal year.

F2: Next fiscal year. This period is used to analyze the estimates for the next full fiscal year.

F12M: Forward 12 months. Using F12M figures is an effective way of analyzing the near-term (the following four unreported quarters) estimates in an annualized manner. Instead of typically representing estimates for the full fiscal year, which may not represent the nitty-gritty of each quarter, F12M figures suggest an all-inclusive annualized estimate for the following four quarters. The annualization helps neutralize the potential effects of seasonality and other quarter-to-quarter variations.

P/E Ratio: The price-to-earnings ratio measures a company's current market price per share relative to its earnings per share (EPS). Usually, the trailing-12-month (TTM) EPS, current-fiscal-year (F1) EPS estimate, or forward-12-month (F12M) EPS estimate is used as the denominator. In essence, this ratio shows what the market is willing to pay today for each dollar of EPS. In other words, this ratio gives a sense of what the relative value of the company is at the already reported level of earnings or at a future level of earnings.

It is one of the most widely-used multiples for determining the value of a company and helps comparing its valuation with that of a competitor, the industry group or a benchmark.

PEG Ratio: The price/earnings to growth ratio is a stock's P/E ratio using current fiscal year (F1) EPS estimate divided by its expected EPS growth rate over the coming 3 to 5 years. This ratio essentially determines a stock's value by factoring in the company's expected earnings growth and is thus believed to provide a more complete picture than just the P/E ratio, particularly for faster-growing companies.

P/S Ratio: The price-to-sales ratio is calculated as a company's current price per share divided by trailing 12 months (TTM) sales or revenues per share. This ratio shows what the market is willing to pay today for each dollar of TTM sales per share. The P/S ratio is at times the only valuation metric when the company has yet to become profitable.

Cash/Price Ratio: The cash-to-price ratio or Cash Yield is calculated as cash and marketable securities per share divided by the company's current share price. Like the earnings yield, which shows the anticipated yield (or return) on a stock from earnings for each dollar invested, the cash yield does the same, with cash being the source of return instead of earnings. For example, a cash/price ratio of 0.08 suggests a return of 8% or 8 cents for every \$1 investment.

EV/EBITDA Ratio: The EV/EBITDA ratio, also known as Enterprise Multiple, is calculated as a company's enterprise value (market capitalization + value of total long-term debt + book value of preferred shares - cash and marketable securities) divided by EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization). Usually, trailing-12-month (TTM) or forward-12-month (F12M) EBITDA is used as the denominator.

EV/Sales Ratio: The enterprise value-to-sales ratio is calculated as a company's enterprise value (market capitalization + value of total long-term debt + book value of preferred shares - cash and marketable securities) divided by annual sales. It is an expansion of the P/S valuation, which uses market value instead of enterprise value. The EV/Sales ratio is perceived as more accurate than P/S, in part, because the market capitalization does not take a company's debt into account when valuing it.

EV/CF Ratio: The enterprise value-to-cash flow ratio is calculated as a company's enterprise value (market capitalization + value of total long-term debt + book value of preferred shares - cash and marketable securities) divided by the trailing-12-month (TTM) operating cash flow. It's a measure of how long it would take to buy the entire business if you were able to use all the company's operating cash flow.

The EV/CF ratio is perceived as more accurate than the P/CF ratio, in part, because the market price does not take a company's debt into account when valuing it.

EV/FCF Ratio: The enterprise value-to-free cash flow metric compares a company's enterprise value to its trailing-12-month (TTM) free cash flow (FCF). This metric is very similar to the EV/CF ratio, but is considered a more exact measure owing to the fact that it uses free cash flow, which subtracts capital expenditures (CAPEX) from a company's total operating cash flow, thereby reflecting the actual cash flow available for funding growth activities and payments to shareholders.

P/EBITDA Ratio: The P/EBITDA ratio is calculated as a company's per share market value divided by EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization). This metric is very similar to the EV/EBITDA ratio, but is considered a little less exact measure as it uses market price, which does not take a company's debt into account. However, since EBITDA is often considered a proxy for cash income, the metric is used as a measure of what the market is willing to pay today for each dollar of the company's cash profitability in the trailing 12 months (TTM) or forward 12 months (F12M).

P/B Ratio: The price-to-book ratio is calculated as a company's current price per share divided by its book value (total assets – liabilities – preferred stocks) per share. In short, the book value is how much a company is worth. In other words, it reflects the total value of a company's assets that its common shareholders would receive if it were to be liquidated. So, the P/B ratio indicates whether you're paying higher or lower than what would remain if the company went bankrupt immediately. Investors typically use this metric to determine how a company's stock price stacks up to its intrinsic value.

P/TB Ratio: The price-to-tangible-book value ratio is calculated as the per share market value of a company divided by the value of its tangible assets (total assets – liabilities – preferred stocks – intangible assets) per share. Tangible book value is the same thing as book value except it excludes the value of intangible assets to get a step closer to the baseline value of the company.

P/CF Ratio: The price-to-cash flow ratio measures a company's per share market price relative to its trailing-12-month (TTM) operating cash flow per share. This metric is used to determine whether a company is undervalued or overvalued relative to another stock, industry or sector. And like the P/E ratio, a lower number is typically considered better from the value perspective.

One of the reasons why P/CF ratio is often preferred over P/E ratio is the fact that operating cash flow adds back non-cash expenses such as depreciation and amortization to net income. This feature helps valuing stocks that have positive cash flow but are not profitable because of large noncash charges.

P/FCF Ratio: The price-to-free cash flow ratio is an extension of P/CF ratio, which uses trailing-12-month (TTM) free cash flow per share instead of operating cash flow per share. This metric is considered a more exact measure than P/CF ratio, as free cash flow subtracts capital expenditures (CAPEX) from a company's total operating cash flow, thereby reflecting the actual cash flow available for funding activities that generate additional revenues.

Earnings Yield: The earnings yield is calculated as current fiscal year (F1) EPS estimate divided by the company's current share price. The ratio, which is the inverse of the P/E ratio, measures the anticipated yield (or return) from earnings for each dollar invested in a stock today.

For example, earnings yield for a stock, which is trading at \$35 and expected to earn \$3 per share in the current fiscal year (F1), would be 0.0857 ($3/35 = 0.0857$) or 8.57%. In other words, for \$1 invested in the stock today, the yield from earnings is anticipated to be 8.57 cents.

Investors most commonly compare the earnings yield of a stock to that of a broad market index (such as the S&P 500) and prevailing interest rates, such as the current 10-year Treasury yield. Since bonds and stocks compete for investors' dollars, stock investors typically demand a higher yield for the extra risk they assume compared to investors of U.S. Treasury-backed securities that offer virtually risk-free returns. This additional return is referred to as the risk premium.

Debt/Equity Ratio: The debt-to-equity ratio is calculated as a company's total liabilities divided by its shareholder equity. This metric is used to gauge a company's financial leverage. In other words, it is a measure of the degree to which a company is financing its operations through debt versus its own funds. The higher the ratio, the higher the risk for shareholders.

However, this ratio is difficult to compare across industry groups where ideal amounts of debt vary. Some businesses are more capital intensive than others and typically require higher debt to finance their operations. So, a company's debt-to-equity ratio should be compared with other companies in the same industry.

Cash Flow (\$/share): Cash flow per share is calculated as operating cash flow (after-tax earnings + depreciation + other non-cash charges) divided by common shares outstanding. It is used by many investors as a measure of a company's financial strength. Since cash flow per share takes into consideration a company's ability to generate cash by adding back non-cash expenses, it is regarded by some as a more accurate measure of a company's financial situation than earnings per share, which could be artificially deflated.

Current Ratio: The current ratio or liquidity ratio is a company's current assets divided by its current liabilities. It measures a company's ability to pay short-term obligations. A current ratio that is in line with the industry average or slightly higher is generally considered acceptable. A current ratio that is lower than the industry average would indicate a higher risk of distress or default. A higher number is usually better. However, a very high current ratio compared to the industry average could be an indication of inefficient use of assets by management.

Debt/Capital Ratio: Debt-to-capital ratio is a company's total debt (interest-bearing debt + both short- and long-term liabilities) divided its total capital (interest-bearing debt + shareholders' equity). It is a measure of a company's financial leverage. All else being equal, the higher the debt-to-capital ratio, the riskier the stock.

However, this ratio can vary widely from industry to industry, the ideal amount of required debt being different. Some businesses are more capital intensive than others and typically require higher debt to finance their operations. So, a company's debt-to-capital ratio should be compared with the same for its industry.

Net Margin: Net margin is calculated as net income divided by sales. It shows how much of each dollar in sales generated by a company translates into profit. For example, if a company's net margin is 15%, its net income is 15 cents for every \$1 of sales it makes.

A change in margin can reflect either a change in business conditions, or a company's cost controls, or both. If a company's expenses are growing faster than sales, its net margin will decline. However, different net margin rates are considered good for different industries, so it's better to compare net margin rates of companies in the same industry group.

Return on Equity: Return on equity (ROE) is calculated as trailing-12-month net income divided by trailing-12-month average shareholder equity (including reinvested earnings). This metric is considered a measure of how effectively management is using a company's assets to generate profits. For example, if a company's ROE is 10%, it creates 10 cents profits for every \$1 shareholder equity, which is basically the company's assets minus debt. A company's ROE deemed good or bad depends on what's normal for its peers or industry group.

Sales/Assets Ratio: The sales-to-assets ratio or asset utilization ratio or asset turnover ratio is calculated as a company's annual sales divided by average assets (average of assets at the beginning of the year and at the year's end). This metric helps investors understand how effectively a company is using its assets to generate sales. For example, a sales-to-assets ratio of 2.5 indicates that the company generated \$2.50 in sales for every \$1 of assets on its books.

The higher the sales-to-assets ratio, the better the company is performing. However, similar to many other ratios, the asset turnover ratio tends to be higher for companies in certain industries/sectors than in others. So, a company's sales-to-assets ratio should be compared with the same for its industry/sector.

Historical EPS Growth (3-5 Years): This is the average annual (trailing-12-month) EPS growth rate over the last 3-5 years. This metric helps investors see how a company's EPS has grown from a long-term perspective.

Note: There are many factors that can influence short-term numbers — a recession will reduce this number, while a recovery will inflate it. The longterm perspective helps smooth out short-term events.

Projected EPS Growth (F1/F0): This is the estimated EPS growth rate for the current financial year. It is calculated as the consensus estimate for the current fiscal year (F1) divided by the reported EPS for the last completed fiscal year (F0).

Current Cash Flow Growth: It measures the latest year-over-year change in operating cash flow. Cash flow growth tells an investor how quickly a company is generating inflows of cash from operations. A positive change in the cash flow is desired and shows that more 'cash' is coming in than going out.

Historical Cash Flow Growth (3-5 Years): This is the annualized change in cash flow over the last 3-5 years. The change in a longer period helps put the current reading into proper perspective. By looking at the rate, rather than the actual dollar value, the comparison across the industry and peers becomes easier.

Projected Sales Growth (F1/F0): This metric looks at the estimated sales growth for the current year. It is calculated as sales estimate for the current fiscal year (F1) divided by the reported sales for the last completed fiscal year (F0).

Like EPS growth, a higher rate is better for sales growth. A look at a company's projected sales growth instantly tells you what the outlook is for their products and services. However, different sales growth rates are considered good for different industries, so it's better to compare sales growth rates of companies in the same industry group.

EPS F1 Estimate 1-Week Change: The percentage change in the Zacks Consensus EPS estimate for the current fiscal year over the past week. The change in a company's consensus EPS estimate (or earnings estimate revision) has proven to be strongly correlated with the near-term price movement of its shares. It is an integral part of the Zacks Rank.

If a stock's consensus EPS estimate is \$1.10 now versus \$1.00 a week ago, that will be reflected as a 10% upward revision. If, on the other hand, it went from \$1.00 to 90 cents, that would be a 10% downward revision.

EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change: The percentage change in the Zacks Consensus EPS estimate for the current fiscal year over the past four weeks.

A stock's earnings estimate revision in a 1-week period is important. But it's more meaningful to look at the longer-term revision. And, of course, the 4-week change helps put the 1-week change into proper perspective.

EPS F1 Estimate 12-Week Change: The percentage change in the Zacks Consensus EPS estimate for the current fiscal year over the past 12 weeks.

This metric essentially shows how the consensus EPS estimate has changed over a period longer than 1 week or 4 weeks.

EPS Q1 Estimate Monthly Change: The percentage change in the Zacks Consensus EPS estimate for the current fiscal quarter over the past four weeks.

While the revision in consensus EPS estimate for the current fiscal year is strongly correlated with the near-term price movement of its shares, the estimate revision for the current fiscal quarter is an important metric as well, especially over the short term, and particularly as a stock approaches its earnings date. If a stock's Q1 EPS estimate decreases ahead of its earnings release, it's usually a negative sign, whereas an increase is a positive sign.