

Hewlett Packard (HPE)

\$9.33 (As of 11/05/20)

Price Target (6-12 Months): **\$9.75**

Long Term: 6-12 Months

Zacks Recommendation:

Neutral

(Since: 08/27/20)

Prior Recommendation: Underperform

Short Term: 1-3 Months

Zacks Rank: (1-5)

4-Sell

Zacks Style Scores:

VGM:A

Value: A

Growth: B

Momentum: D

Summary

Hewlett Packard Enterprise is benefiting from strong executions in clearing backlogs, improved supply-chain and increased customer acceptance. HPE's efforts to shift focus to higher margin offerings like Intelligent Edge and Aruba Central Hyperconverged Infrastructure is aiding its bottom-line results. Additionally, its target of saving at least \$800 million annually by fiscal 2022-end through cost optimization plan is a positive. Moreover, its multi-billion-dollar investment plan across expanding networking capabilities will help diversify business from server and hardware storage markets, and boost margins over the long run. Nonetheless, organizations are pushing back their investments in big and expensive technology products due to global economic slowdown concerns, which can undermine HPE's near-term growth prospects.

Data Overview

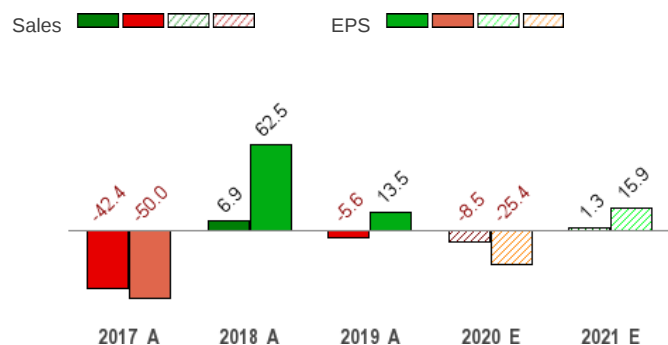
52-Week High-Low	\$17.59 - \$7.43
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	10,656,666
Market Cap	\$11.9 B
Year-To-Date Price Change	-41.5%
Beta	1.23
Dividend / Dividend Yield	\$0.48 / 5.2%
Industry	Computer - Integrated Systems
Zacks Industry Rank	Bottom 28% (181 out of 250)

Last EPS Surprise	28.0%
Last Sales Surprise	10.2%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	1.0%
Expected Report Date	11/23/2020
Earnings ESP	-1.5%
P/E TTM	6.3
P/E F1	6.1
PEG F1	0.9
P/S TTM	0.4

Price, Consensus & Surprise



Sales and EPS Growth Rates (Y/Y %)



Sales Estimates (millions of \$)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2021	6,728 E	6,576 E	6,737 E	7,013 E	27,009 E
2020	6,949 A	6,009 A	6,816 A	6,894 E	26,655 E
2019	7,553 A	7,150 A	7,217 A	7,215 A	29,135 A

EPS Estimates

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual*
2021	\$0.37 E	\$0.36 E	\$0.40 E	\$0.47 E	\$1.53 E
2020	\$0.44 A	\$0.22 A	\$0.32 A	\$0.34 E	\$1.32 E
2019	\$0.42 A	\$0.42 A	\$0.45 A	\$0.49 A	\$1.77 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 11/05/2020. The reports text is as of 11/06/2020.

Overview

Headquartered in Palo Alto, CA, Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company was formed as a result of the split of Hewlett-Packard Company into two separate entities – one focusing on the enterprise-facing hardware and service business and the other focusing on the consumer-facing computer and printer segments.

Effective Nov 1, 2015, the enterprise and service business-oriented company, Hewlett Packard Enterprise, started trading under the ticker symbol “HPE”, while the PC-focused business named, HP Inc., continues to trade under the symbol “HPQ”.

During fiscal 2017, the company divested its two business segments — Enterprise Services and Software. Hewlett Packard Enterprise has three reportable segments, namely Hybrid IT, Intelligent Edge and Financial Services. In fiscal 2019, the company reported revenues of \$29.1 billion.

The Hybrid IT segment (78% of total revenues) includes sub-segments, such as Compute, Storage, Data Center (DC) Networking and PointNext. While Compute and Storage consist of old servers and storage segments, DC Networking comprises the wired networking portion of the earlier “networking” segment. PointNext is made up of majority of the previous “technology services” segment.

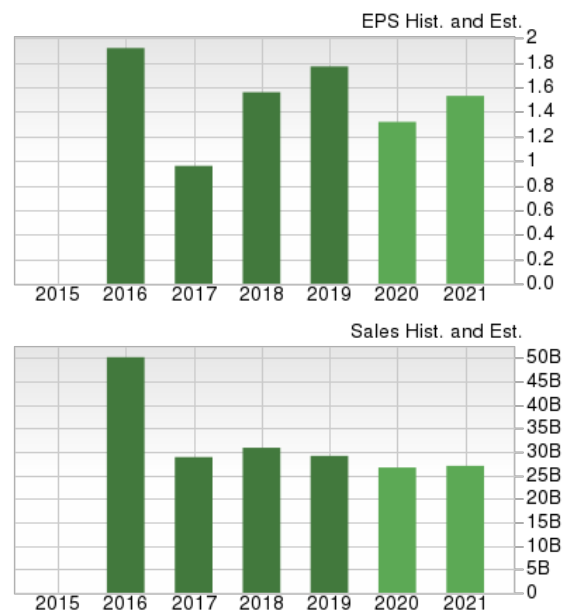
Intelligent Edge (10%) includes HPE Aruba and HPE Aruba Services, containing primarily the WLAN portion of the old “networking” segment with a small portion of the old “technology services” segment.

The Financial Services segment (12%) offers leasing, financing, IT consumption and utility programs, and asset management services.

In fiscal 2019, the United States contributed to 40% of sales and “Other” countries accounted for the rest.

The company markets and sells its products through distribution partners, resellers, original equipment manufacturers (OEMs), systems integrators, independent software vendors, and advisory firms.

The company's Hybrid IT segment is pitted against IBM, Dell, Cisco and Microsoft. Its Financial Services business faces competition from captive financing companies, mainly IBM Global Financing, as well as banks and other financial institutions.



Source: Zacks Investment Research

Reasons To Buy:

- ▲ After the split from its parent company, Hewlett Packard Enterprise has made it clear that it will focus on restructuring and realigning its businesses to drive long-term sustainable growth and improve margins. This indicates that we may see Hewlett Packard Enterprise becoming even smaller with spin offs, or acquiring assets to enhance its capabilities in the hybrid IT model. By trimming its size, the company intends to focus more on high margin businesses including enterprise class server and storage markets. Moreover, by selling assets which are not doing well and have limited growth potential, the company will be able to mobilize resources to the fast-growing areas of the cloud such as software defined networks (SDN) and converged and hyper-converged infrastructure. This will also help it to better compete with players like Oracle, Cisco and NetApp.
- ▲ The spin-off of Enterprise Services business and merger of the same with Computer Sciences has opened new avenues of growth for the combined entity as well as has unlocked value for Hewlett Packard Enterprise's shareholders. The deal has combined Computer Sciences' strength in insurance, healthcare and financial services with Hewlett Packard Enterprise's expertise in fields such as transportation, pharma, technology, media and telecom. Post-merger, the combined entity — DXC Technology — has become the world's second-largest IT services company after Accenture plc, generating revenues of approximately \$21 billion annually.
- ▲ Hewlett Packard Enterprise has been pursuing acquisitions to focus more on high-margin hybrid IT models that leverage on-premises and cloud-computing power. Last year's acquisitions of Cray and MapR strengthened its capabilities in high-performance computing and data-analytics platforms. In 2018, Hewlett Packard Enterprise acquired five businesses mainly focused on expanding its footprint in the hybrid IT models. We believe the company's focus on hybrid IT model will drive growth in the long run. Some other notable acquisitions by Hewlett Packard Enterprise in the hybrid IT space are SimpliVity and Cloud Technology Partners.
- ▲ Hewlett Packard Enterprise views Artificial Intelligence (AI), Industrial Internet of Things (IoT), and distributed computing as the next major markets. Therefore, the company in 2018 decided to invest \$4 billion through 2022 to enhance its capabilities across the aforementioned space. Hewlett Packard Enterprise has linked these businesses to its fast-growing networking business arm — Aruba Networks. The strategy would also help Hewlett Packard Enterprise diversify its business from server and hardware storage markets. Notably, server and hardware storage markets have been witnessing stagnant growth for the past several quarters as more and more organizations are shifting to cloud computing due to their cost-effectiveness and anywhere accessibility features.
- ▲ Hewlett Packard Enterprise can be considered as a below-average leveraged company as its current total debt to total capital ratio of 0.35 is significantly lower than the industry average of 0.62. Its debt (long-term including current maturities) has been stable at approximately \$14 billion for the past four fiscal years. Though its low cash balance in comparison with debt is a concern, the company's strong cash-flow generation capabilities have helped it serve financial obligations efficiently. As of Jul 31, 2020, Hewlett Packard Enterprise had cash and equivalents of \$8.47 billion and has generated approximately \$4 billion of operating cash flow in the trailing 12 months. Moreover, its times interest earned ratio of 9.8 is higher than the industry average of 8.7, signifying the company's ability to generate enough operating income to service its financial obligations without any problems.
- ▲ Hewlett Packard Enterprise's strong operating cash flow has helped it return cash through regular quarterly dividend payment and share repurchases. In the trailing 12 months, the company has generated approximately \$4 billion of operating cash flow and distributed approximately \$603 million in dividend payments. In fiscal 2019, the company generated \$4 billion of operating cash flow and returned \$2.85 billion to shareholders. Share repurchases and dividend payments are good way of returning cash to investors while boosting the company's earnings. The company completed its plan to return \$7 billion to shareholders in the form of share repurchases and dividends over fiscal years 2018 and 2019.

Hewlett Packard's efforts to shift focus to higher margin offerings like Intelligent Edge and Aruba Central Hyperconverged Infrastructure are expected to drive its bottom-line results in the long-run.

Reasons To Sell:

- ▼ Hewlett Packard Enterprise is facing weaker server demand due to macroeconomic uncertainties. The company is witnessing demand and supply disruptions for its servers due to the coronavirus outbreak in China, one of its biggest markets. Capacity constraint in the North American facility is also impacting server-component supply. Furthermore, organizations are pushing back their big and expensive technology products due to a slowdown in global economic growth. Additionally, more and more organizations continue to shift to cloud computing owing to their maintenance-free and cost effectiveness compared with standalone servers.
- ▼ The acquisition of EMC by Dell has posed new challenges for Hewlett Packard Enterprise. With the acquisition, Dell has become one of the major players in the cloud services and data storage market. EMC Corporation (stylized as EMC) offers data storage, information security, virtualization, analytics, cloud computing and other products and services that enable businesses to store, manage, protect, and analyze data. VMware is its subsidiary that focuses on cloud and virtualization software and services for its parent company. Therefore, the acquisition of EMC along with its privately-controlled structure will provide Dell an unmatched scale, strength and flexibility to deepen its relationships with customers of all sizes.
- ▼ Hewlett Packard Enterprise's market share and revenues necessarily depend on client relationships and the number of contracts it secures. This, along with the limited scope for product differentiation, makes the renegotiation of large contracts extremely important. Competition from bigger companies is a major concern. Hewlett Packard Enterprise has to deal with strong competition at each of its business segments on the basis of technology, innovation, price, quality, reliability, etc. The company's Hybrid IT segment is pitted against IBM, Dell, Cisco and Microsoft. Its Financial Services business faces competition from captive financing companies, mainly IBM Global Financing, as well as banks and other financial institutions. Such intense competition across the business segments naturally increases pricing pressure, which may have a negative impact on the company's profitability.
- ▼ Usually, more than 60% of Hewlett Packard Enterprise's total revenues come from businesses outside the United States. An economic condition, which impacts the foreign currency exchange rates, results in transaction exposure, inducing fluctuation in profits. The U.S. dollar value being stronger in comparison to other currencies, the top line of the company is likely to be negatively impacted over the next few quarters.
- ▼ The United States and China's tit-for-tat trade war is a major threat to the company. Further, longer sales cycles, which are stretching the time to close certain deals is a major overhang. Execution challenges faced by the company in Intelligent Edge segment around Aruba sales are hurting its top-line growth.

Weaker server demand due to macroeconomic uncertainties, supply constraint, and ongoing shift to cloud computing is likely to continue hurting Hewlett Packard's near-term results.

Last Earnings Report

Hewlett Packard delivered third-quarter fiscal 2020 non-GAAP earnings of 32 cents per share, which surpassed the Zacks Consensus Estimate of 25 cents. However, the reported figure comes in lower than the year-ago number of 45 cents.

Revenues of \$6.8 billion were down 6% from the prior-year quarter and 4% in constant currency. However, the top line grew 13% sequentially mainly driven by solid execution in clearing a backlog of approximately \$500 million. The reported figure beat the Zacks Consensus Estimate of \$6.14 billion.

Quarter Ending **07/2020**

Report Date	Aug 25, 2020
Sales Surprise	10.19%
EPS Surprise	28.00%
Quarterly EPS	0.32
Annual EPS (TTM)	1.47

Quarterly Details

Segment wise, the company registered sequential sales growth across most of its business segments. The Compute division's sales increased 28% quarter on quarter to \$3.4 billion, thanks to better execution against the backlog and an improved supply chain.

Revenues from the Storage business were up 4% sequentially to \$1.1 billion on improved operations, execution and reduction in backlog. HPC & MCS revenues grew 10% quarter on quarter to \$649 million, primarily on improved installations and customer acceptance of the systems. Revenues in the Intelligent Edge division rose 3% sequentially to \$684 million during the quarter.

The company registered revenue declines across its A&PS and Financial Service businesses. A&PS sales declined 5% quarter on quarter to \$226 million as the COVID-19 pandemic impacted consulting activities of the division's team members. Financial Service revenues were down 3% sequentially to \$811 million.

Operating Results

Non-GAAP gross margin of 30.4% contracted 360 basis points (bps) on a year-over-year basis and 160 bps sequentially.

HPE's non-GAAP operating profit climbed 33% quarter on quarter to \$484 million. Non-GAAP operating margin of 7.1% improved 100 bps sequentially but shrunk 280 bps from the year-ago quarter level.

Balance Sheet and Cash Flow

The company ended the fiscal third quarter with \$8.47 billion in cash and cash equivalents compared with the \$5.13 billion recorded at the end of the second quarter.

During the reported period, Hewlett Packard Enterprise generated operating and free cash flows of \$1.5 billion and \$924 million. During the first nine months of fiscal 2020, it generated operating and free cash flows of \$1.49 billion and \$337 million.

Moreover, management provided an update on its cost-optimization plan which will be implemented through fiscal 2022, including changes to the company's workforce, real estate model and business process improvements. Hewlett Packard expects at least \$800 million in annualized savings by the end of fiscal 2022.

Recent News

On Oct 26, Hewlett Packard announced that Pentagon has selected Aruba's ESP-based infrastructure to modernize its classified and unclassified networks to support over tens of thousands of devices daily.

On Oct 21, Hewlett Packard announced that it has been awarded a contract of more than \$160 million by the European High Performance Computing Joint Undertaking (EuroHPC JU) to build one of the world's fastest supercomputers that will be based in Finland.

On Oct 1, Hewlett Packard announced that it is building a new supercomputer with quadrupled performance¹ for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA).

On Sep 29, Hewlett Packard announced initiatives and offerings to help channel partners evolve their business and accelerate sales growth at the third annual HPE Distribution Partner Conference.

On Sep 22, Hewlett Packard announced that it has completed the acquisition of Silver Peak, an SD-WAN (Software-Defined Wide Area Network) leader, in a transaction valued at \$925 million.

On Sep 8, Hewlett Packard announced that a multitude of universities and colleges are turning to network infrastructure based on Aruba ESP (Edge Services Platform) to help solve the challenges of educating students during the COVID-19 pandemic.

On Aug 27, Hewlett Packard announced that HPE Financial Services (HPEFS) donated 300 refurbished laptops to Boys Hope Girls Hope (BHGH), a nonprofit organization in the US and Latin America.

On Aug 6, Hewlett Packard announced plans to partner with SAP to deliver the customer edition of SAP HANA Enterprise Cloud with HPE GreenLake, as a fully managed service at the edge, in the customer's data center or colocation facility of their choice.

On Jul 29, Hewlett Packard announced that it has been chosen to power the Edinburgh International Data Facility, Europe's first regional data innovation center at the University of Edinburgh EPCC in Scotland.

On Jul 23, Hewlett Packard unveiled the HPE 5G Lab, a test and development environment where telcos and partners can validate and integrate 5G network solutions.

On Jul 14, Hewlett Packard announced the buyout of SD-WAN provider, Silver Peak, for \$925 million in a bid to enhance its edge-to-cloud strategy. The acquired assets of Silver Peak will be integrated into Hewlett Packard's Aruba business segment. The transaction is expected to close in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2020. Notably, the acquisition is expected to be neutral to non-GAAP earnings per share through fiscal 2022.

Valuation

Hewlett Packard shares lost 39.5% in the year-to-date period and 43.7% over the trailing 12-month period. Stocks in the Zacks sub-industry have decreased 17.5% while the Zacks Computer & Technology sector is up 29.4% in the year-to-date period. Over the past year, while the Zacks sub-industry has decreased 19.7%, the sector gained 36.2%.

The S&P 500 Index has increased 9.1% year to date and 14.3% in the past year.

The stock is currently trading at 7.02X forward 12-month earnings, which compares to 9.13X for the Zacks sub-industry, 26.71X for the Zacks sector and 21.88X for the S&P 500 index.

Over the past five years, the stock has traded as high as 13.94X and as low as 4.33X with a 5-year median of 9.60X. Our Neutral recommendation indicates that the stock will perform in-line with the market. Our \$9.75 price target reflects 7.37X forward 12-month earnings.

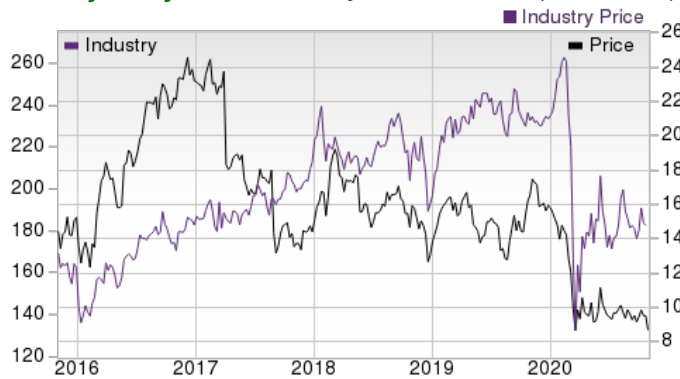
The table below shows summary valuation data for HPE

Valuation Multiples - HPE					
		Stock	Sub-Industry	Sector	S&P 500
P/E F12M	Current	7.02	9.13	26.71	21.88
	5-Year High	13.94	12.58	27.99	23.47
	5-Year Low	4.33	7.94	16.95	15.27
	5-Year Median	9.60	10.34	19.94	17.70
P/S F12M	Current	0.45	1.15	4.18	4.06
	5-Year High	1.01	1.87	4.48	4.30
	5-Year Low	0.36	0.76	2.77	3.17
	5-Year Median	0.71	1.48	3.44	3.67
EV/EBITDA TTM	Current	3.21	7.61	15.16	14.49
	5-Year High	13.35	10.86	15.78	15.63
	5-Year Low	2.99	3.92	8.25	9.52
	5-Year Median	4.79	8.55	11.90	13.11

As of 11/05/2020

Source: Zacks Investment Research

Industry Analysis Zacks Industry Rank: Bottom 28% (181 out of 250)



Source: Zacks Investment Research

Top Peers

Company (Ticker)	Rec	Rank
Cisco Systems, Inc. (CSCO)	Neutral	3
International Business Machines Corporation (IBM)	Neutral	4
Microsoft Corporation (MSFT)	Neutral	2
NetApp, Inc. (NTAP)	Neutral	3
Nutanix Inc. (NTNX)	Neutral	4
Oracle Corporation (ORCL)	Neutral	2
Pure Storage, Inc. (PSTG)	Neutral	3
Juniper Networks, Inc. (JNPR)	Underperform	5

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

Industry Comparison Industry: Computer - Integrated Systems				Industry Peers		
	HPE	X Industry	S&P 500	CSCO	IBM	MSFT
Zacks Recommendation (Long Term)	Neutral	-	-	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
Zacks Rank (Short Term)	4	-	-	3	4	2
VGM Score	A	-	-	B	B	C
Market Cap	11.94 B	722.36 M	24.11 B	157.15 B	102.27 B	1,688.18 B
# of Analysts	7	3	13	12	7	14
Dividend Yield	5.17%	0.00%	1.57%	3.87%	5.68%	0.91%
Value Score	A	-	-	B	B	D
Cash/Price	0.76	0.16	0.07	0.19	0.16	0.09
EV/EBITDA	4.03	-20.28	13.73	8.51	8.06	23.49
PEG F1	0.94	2.61	2.75	1.80	3.85	2.65
P/B	0.74	2.31	3.35	4.16	4.79	13.68
P/CF	2.45	6.83	13.19	11.09	5.81	29.60
P/E F1	6.10	19.39	21.16	11.97	12.63	33.14
P/S TTM	0.44	1.50	2.64	3.19	1.36	11.48
Earnings Yield	16.49%	1.99%	4.53%	8.35%	7.91%	3.02%
Debt/Equity	0.85	0.08	0.70	0.31	2.58	0.46
Cash Flow (\$/share)	3.79	0.01	6.92	3.36	19.75	7.54
Growth Score	B	-	-	B	B	B
Historical EPS Growth (3-5 Years)	-3.44%	-3.38%	10.07%	9.17%	-3.38%	20.46%
Projected EPS Growth (F1/F0)	16.03%	-7.64%	0.26%	-3.14%	-29.08%	16.99%
Current Cash Flow Growth	-2.58%	-1.75%	5.29%	-2.66%	2.09%	17.66%
Historical Cash Flow Growth (3-5 Years)	-3.09%	-3.43%	8.38%	2.34%	-3.76%	10.19%
Current Ratio	0.99	2.14	1.38	1.72	1.05	2.53
Debt/Capital	45.87%	10.93%	41.97%	23.39%	72.10%	31.62%
Net Margin	0.00%	-1.33%	10.44%	22.75%	10.53%	32.28%
Return on Equity	11.51%	-1.31%	14.96%	34.75%	48.69%	40.74%
Sales/Assets	0.50	0.78	0.50	0.53	0.49	0.50
Projected Sales Growth (F1/F0)	1.33%	0.00%	0.00%	-2.14%	-4.33%	10.03%
Momentum Score	D	-	-	D	F	B
Daily Price Change	5.22%	2.70%	1.91%	1.80%	2.56%	3.19%
1-Week Price Change	-8.86%	-4.19%	-5.63%	-7.52%	-3.74%	-6.36%
4-Week Price Change	-7.11%	-2.06%	0.43%	-6.43%	-12.72%	6.04%
12-Week Price Change	-3.43%	0.00%	3.34%	-12.85%	-8.21%	6.99%
52-Week Price Change	-45.98%	0.00%	1.98%	-23.11%	-16.65%	54.78%
20-Day Average Volume (Shares)	10,656,666	132,005	1,955,785	23,745,264	6,909,215	30,630,726
EPS F1 Estimate 1-Week Change	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.95%
EPS F1 Estimate 4-Week Change	0.96%	0.00%	1.27%	0.00%	-17.90%	5.44%
EPS F1 Estimate 12-Week Change	4.17%	2.27%	3.13%	-0.80%	-17.90%	5.52%
EPS Q1 Estimate Monthly Change	-9.09%	0.00%	0.51%	0.00%	-51.20%	2.89%

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	A
Growth Score	B
Momentum Score	D
VGM Score	A

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.

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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 a 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.