

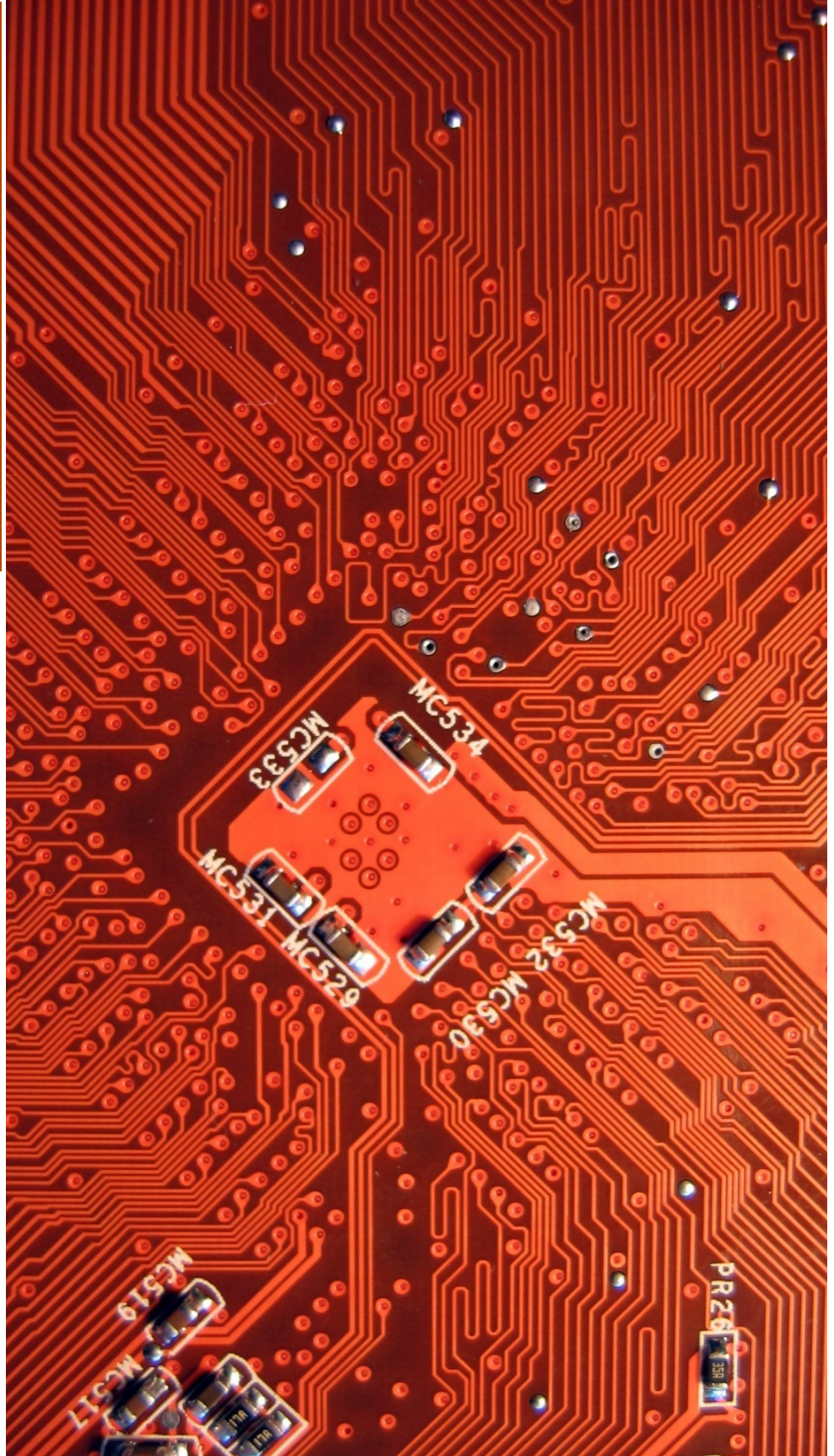
The Databus

Newsletter of
THE DAYTON MICROCOMPUTER ASSOCIATION

—Contents—

About DMA	<u>2</u>
January Meeting	<u>3</u>
December Trustees' Minutes.....	<u>4</u>
Investment Sites for Novices, Part II	<u>6</u>
APCUG Virtual Technology Conference.....	<u>12</u>
Membership Form.....	<u>17</u>

Volume IX
(New Series)
Number I
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DMA

Post Office Box
4005
Dayton, Ohio
45401

Visit us at:

DMA1.org

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ESTABLISHED IN 1976, DMA is a group of Dayton-area professionals and enthusiasts in the field of computing and digital information technology. General membership meetings are usually on the last Tuesday of each month. DMA has a number of Special Interest Groups (SIGs) in areas ranging from digital investing and genealogy to the Linux operating system. Each SIG meets according to its own schedule. DMA is a member of the Association of Personal Computer Users' Groups (APCUG) and the Affiliated Societies Council (ASC). Click on any of the logos—including our own (top left)—to go to that organization's Web site.



Submissions ...

THE DATABUS welcomes compliments, complaints, suggestions, and especially articles. We can accept articles in ASCII, or as attachments in Microsoft Word or Works, Open Office Writer, Word Perfect, or, yes, even WordStar (a word-processing program that goes all the way back to about 1980!). No PDF files, please. Send articles to:

Editor@DMA1.org

All articles are subject to editing for spelling, grammar, usage, and space. Always retain a copy of your work, as THE DATABUS cannot be responsible for loss. When articles are of roughly equal quality, those by paid-up DMA members usually receive preference.

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THE DATABUS is written and published by volunteers. We do not give professional advice on hardware, software, or network installation, repair, security, or troubleshooting. If you need expert assistance, please seek the services of a competent professional.

***JANUARY MEETING:** 7:00 P.M., Tuesday, the 29th, at T. J. Chump's, 7050 Executive Boulevard, Huber Heights 45424 (next door to Meijer's —[click here](#) for a map. Come at 6:00 P.M. if you want to join us for dinner. There's plenty of free parking. (Also accessible via RTA bus routes #18 & 19, but you must take a short walk over from the Meijer's supermarket.)*

No charge—bring a friend!

January Meeting: Gary Coy:

Digital Tech Toys I got for Christmas (Show & Tell!)

WHAT SWEET LITTLE TECH TOY DID YOU GET FOR THE HOLIDAYS? Maybe you bought a gadget for yourself or won it at the Holiday Dinner? Bring it with you and show it off. Was there an item shown at CES this month that caught your eye? One we should take note of?

Do you have questions on how to get that new thingamajig up and running or how to transfer the data you want to keep? Are you looking for options on what to do with the older gadgets and how to clean off all the old data? Tonight we shall be talking about the latest in computer gadgetry and give you a chance to get free tech advice from GARY COY.

GARY COY is past President of DMA, a current Trustee, and a frequent presenter. When he is not working his day IT job at Speedway's national HQ or doing EMT runs, he can be reached through his company, which is coincidentally named "Gary's Computers."



... TDB

No Charge—Guests Welcome—Bring a Friend

Minutes are normally published almost two months late, because the Minutes for, say, the November Board meeting must be approved by the Trustees at the following month's meeting—in this case, early December. The corrected and approved November Minutes would thus usually appear in the January DATABUS (this issue), published toward the end of that month.

Time and place of the next Trustees' meeting will be announced at the General Membership Meeting on Tuesday (the 29th). Trustees' meetings begin at 7:00 P.M. and are open to all DMA members. The Trustees sometimes meet for dinner beforehand at a nearby restaurant that will also be announced at Tuesday's meeting. Whether Trustees will dine out beforehand, or if it's a "bring your own microwaveable soup & sandwich" meeting, will also be announced. Those wishing to dine with the Trustees should come at 6:00.

MINUTES—DMA BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Meeting of Monday, December 3, 2018

CALL TO ORDER

The meeting was called to order at 7:20 P.M. by Peter Hess.

Trustees present: Martin Arbagi, Gladys Campion, Patrick Craig, Pat Flynn, Peter Hess, Gary Turner. **Absent:** Gary Coy, Brent Kerlin, Debra McFall. **Others:** Mark Camden.

OFFICERS' REPORTS

President – Peter Hess

- ✓ Peter emailed Brent about the DMA Facebook site.
- ✓ Peter talked about his goal for DMA to grow the membership this year enough to require both meeting rooms at TJ Chumps for our monthly meetings.
- ✓ Peter talked with The Dayton Foundation about a future scholarship funded thru and handled by The Dayton Foundation. He will soon talk with Wright State about establishing a scholarship through WSU.
- ✓ Peter will be starting an action item list to improve our track record on getting things done.
- ✓ He is asking the Trustees to provide a list of examples of how DMA benefits the community.

Vice President – Patrick Craig

- ✓ Patrick has been in touch with APCUG and received a video on how to improve a user group like DMA.
- ✓ As liaison to the SIG groups, he attended the Linux SIG. Gladys mentioned she had trouble connecting with the Apple SIG and the Oracle SIG is still trying to reboot.
- ✓ Patrick agreed to put together and maintain an equipment inventory.

Secretary – Gladys Campion

Gladys presented the Minutes for the previous board meeting. Pat Flynn moved the Minutes be accepted. Patrick Craig seconded and the motion passed with Gladys abstaining.

Treasurer – Pat Flynn

Pat and Peter opened accounts with the Wright-Patterson Credit Union. They moved funds from our current account to the Credit Union:

(Continued on page 5)

(MINUTES—Continued from page 4)

- ✓ Business Share account - \$5.00
- ✓ Business Money Market - \$3995.00
- ✓ Mission Based Checking - \$1,000.00

We discussed improving our storage of account passwords.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Audit – Gladys Campion

On hiatus until January 1.

Fundraising – Peter Hess

Peter wants the board to work harder on balancing our books; bringing in enough funds at least to equal our expenses and project costs.

Membership – Gladys Campion

As of last month's General Membership meeting, we had 56 Regular, 4 Associate, 0 Student, and 5 Life members for a total of 65. Attendance last month was 30 and the 50/50 raffle brought in \$30.

Net Administration Team – Ken Phelps, Gary Turner, Pat Flynn, Brent Kerlin

No problems to report. Pat Flynn updated the Meetup site.

Programs – OPEN!! We need to find a Program Chairman!!!

- ✓ December – The Holiday Dinner
- ✓ January – Gary Coy will talk about Toys we got for Christmas

Other suggested topics: Chromebooks, Bitcoin and Block chain, InitiativeQ.com, Internet Architecture; Smart Home technologies;

Publications – Martin Arbogi

The November DATABUS has been posted.

Publicity – Ed Skuya, Gary Coy, Pat Flynn, Peter Hess, Patrick Craig

Peter recommends changing the title of this committee to “Marketing”, since it better represents the goals of the committee.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

Wright State Archives – Martin Arbogi, Gladys Campion

Still in progress

Next Board Meeting

The next Board Meeting will be 7:00 P.M. on Monday, January 7, 2019 at Fairborn Fire Station #2, 2200 Commerce Center, Fairborn. Those who want to join us for dinner should meet between 6:00 pm and 6:30pm at the Firestation. This is a “Bring Your Own Fast Food” night.

Fairborn Fire Station #2 has been reserved through December 2018. Gladys will renew.

Summer Picnic – Martin Arbogi

Gladys is preparing the final report.

Community Service

Peter Hess is working on details of a scholarship with Wright State.

Holiday Dinner – Gladys Campion

We have a reservation for Wednesday, December 5, at TJ Chumps, in the Patio.

Account Balances:	
FifthThird Checking	\$12,020.01
FifthThird Savings	11,247.11
Paypal	85.16
TIAA CD	5,199.08
Dayton Foundation	+90,241.30
Total:	\$118,792.66

(Continued on page 12)

—Investment Web Sites for Novices, Part II—

By Martin ARBAGI, Dayton Microcomputer Association
Chairman, Digital Investment Special Interest Group (SIG)

HERE IS THE LONG-PROMISED *SECOND* PART to the article published in the May 2018 issue of THE DATABUS. In Part I of this article, I laid down some parameters:

- ✓ These two articles are aimed at *novices*, or “newbies” as they are sometimes called, *i.e.*, readers who know little or nothing about investment.
- ✓ The emphasis is on *common stocks*, though other types of securities—most notably, bonds—would not be entirely neglected.
- ✓ The reason for the stress on common stocks is that over the *long term* (at least since 1871, when reliable records begin, and probably even longer) the movement of such stocks has been up. However, in the *short term*, movement of common stocks (and many other securities as well) is “Brownian”—in other words, *apparently* random and unpredictable.
- ✓ Because most of the members of the DMA Digital Investment SIG are retired, these articles emphasize dividend-paying stocks.
- ✓ Finally, all the sites we look at are *free*. When an investment Web site has a free and a pay or subscription portion, as many (perhaps most) do, we’ll look primarily at the free sections.

The two sites we looked in the last article were [INVESTOPEDIA](#) and [DIVIDEND.COM](#) (SMALL CAPS and underlining indicate a hyperlink). This month we’ll examine [SEEKING ALPHA](#) and the data we can gather from [FINVIZ.COM](#).

SEEKING ALPHA

[SEEKING ALPHA](#) is a collection of blogs. Since I wrote these two articles for complete novices, it might be appropriate here to mention that the term “blog” is a contraction of *Web Log*, and that a blog is something like an old-fashioned newspaper or magazine column. Like columns, blogs are not straight news, but news plus the columnist’s (or “blogger’s”) commentary, and like columns, columnists or bloggers can comment on topics as varied as sports or politics; gardening or pets; art, theater, or literature; automobiles ... or investing. Although many of the blogs at the Seeking Alpha site are about individual stocks in individual companies, you’ll also find a lot of comments about general economic and investment trends. For example, the day I wrote this, some blog (article or column) titles on Seeking Alpha were: “Analysts are Underestimating Microsoft Again” and “Tips for a Better Retirement.”

But blogs have one problem, most are unregulated and thus susceptible to corruption. Let me give you an example: a company that wants to reward a blogger for recommending its products can give the blogger free merchandise. In addition, you have no way of knowing if the entire article is fraudulent. Many of you have heard or read about a British newspaper, the *Times* of London, whose investigative reporters concluded that up to one-third of the reviews posted on Trip Advisor, a well-known travel Web site, are fraudulent. ([THIS LINK](#) is actually to a summary of the

(Continued on page 7)

(INVESTMENT WEB SITES—Continued from page 6)

Times' conclusions by *The Sun*, a British tabloid.) Trip Advisor vigorously denies the allegation. The company's staff told the London *Times'* reporters that sophisticated algorithms are used to review wording of hotel, restaurant, cruise ship, and other reviews. Anything that looks as though it was machine-generated is deleted from the Trip Advisors' site. More recently, a columnist for *The Wall Street Journal* discovered companies openly advertising that they can generate hundreds of machine-written favorable reviews for your product on various shopping Web sites, such as Amazon's. (The column is behind the *WSJ's* "paywall," and requires a subscription plus a password). As with anything on the Web, the old Latin maxim, *Caveat emptor*, "Let the buyer beware," applies here. Or perhaps we would be more accurate saying *Caveat lector*, "Let the **reader** beware."

Investment advice, however, is different. It is regulated to some degree by a federal agency, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). For example, my own stock broker, when he pitches a security to me, is obliged by the SEC to tell me: (1) if his brokerage house (his employer) owns the security,* or (2) if he himself owns it. When bloggers on Seeking Alpha recommend a stock, bond, mutual fund, or other security, they are similarly obliged to tell readers whether or not they themselves own the it, or if their employers do so (assuming those employers are brokerage houses or others doing business in the investment industry).

Despite SEC regulation, there still exists ample opportunity for shady practices among investment advisors, so you're always better off reading several opinions, both pro and con, on the Seeking Alpha site in doing your research.

FINVIZ

There two major types of investment analysis: (1) Basic or Fundamental, and (2) Technical.

1. Fundamental Analysis (which I favor) is the old-fashioned kind, where you go through a company's books to determine if the firm is financially solid, then look at the industry it's in to see if it's growing or stagnant.

In determining a company's financial health, everyone has his or her own opinion about indicators. I emphasize a number of different items. One is the *dividend payout ratio*, sometimes just called the "payout ratio," *i.e.*, how much of its profits does a company pay out in dividends? If it's too much, the company may not be spending enough on research, development, and marketing. That can be deadly, especially in fields like digital or medical technology. But if a firm pays out too little, it becomes unattractive to retirees like members of my Special Interest Group, almost all of whom are retired. A second indicator I look for is the *ratio of current assets to current liabilities*. A "current" asset is one that is either cash or can quickly be converted to cash. A "current" liability is a bill that is due in the next few days, for example, payrolls, or the electric bill for a company's fac-

* A brokerage house (company) that owns a certain stock is said to have an "inventory" of that stock. That "inventory" is treated the same way as, say, an inventory of automobiles owned by an automobile dealer, or an inventory of neckties owned by a haberdasher. Auto dealers, haberdashers, and other retailers want to sell their inventories at the highest possible price. Similarly, brokers want to sell their inventories, which are stocks, bonds, and other securities, at the highest possible price. A broker who does not own (has no inventory of) a particular stock, but is merely acting as a middleman between potential buyers and sellers, may be more impartial when it comes to setting a price. (Continued on page 8)

(INVESTMENT WEB SITES—Continued from page 7)

tory. You generally want that ratio to be 1 or greater, in other words, a company ought to have at least \$1 in current assets (preferably more) for each \$1 in current liabilities.

2. Technical Analysis basically states that much, if not most Fundamental Analysis is unnecessary. According to the Technical analysts, the best predictors of how the securities markets are going is careful examination of charts showing movement of individual stock prices, or movement of so-called leading indicators. Leading indicators are economic indicators that supposedly predict the state of the economy in the future. The stock market is one widely watched leading indicator. Another is the Purchasing Managers' Index. For example, if Purchasing Managers of industrial corporations are buying factory machinery, it indicates that they are optimistic about the future of the economy. Technical analysts also look for certain formations in their charts. One is the so-called "Head-and-Shoulders" formation, which looks like a mountain with two smaller peaks on either side. Because Technical analysts spend so much time with graphs and charts of all sorts, they are often called "chartists." I admit to a dislike for this school of stock analysis.

Now we know at least a little of what to look at. A second, even bigger question is: Where to look for it? Of course, you can always compile your own charts. Or if you prefer the Fundamental School of stock analysis, you can look at the financials in a company's Form 10-K. Most firms now combine their Annual Reports, which are mainly written by their Public Relations departments, with the Form 10-K they must file annually with the SEC. The 10-K Forms have much more detailed financial information. Most investors are happy to read the short Annual Report, printed in color on "slick" paper with lots of pictures, and skip the dry-as-dust Form 10-K. Looking up balance sheets and other financial data on 10-K Forms is time-consuming, especially if you're analyzing several companies. Each company has its reports on its own Web site, usually under a tab labeled "Investor Relations" or something similar. Or you can go to the SEC's Web site. But even in electronic PDF or HTML format, flipping through several 10-Ks is cumbersome.

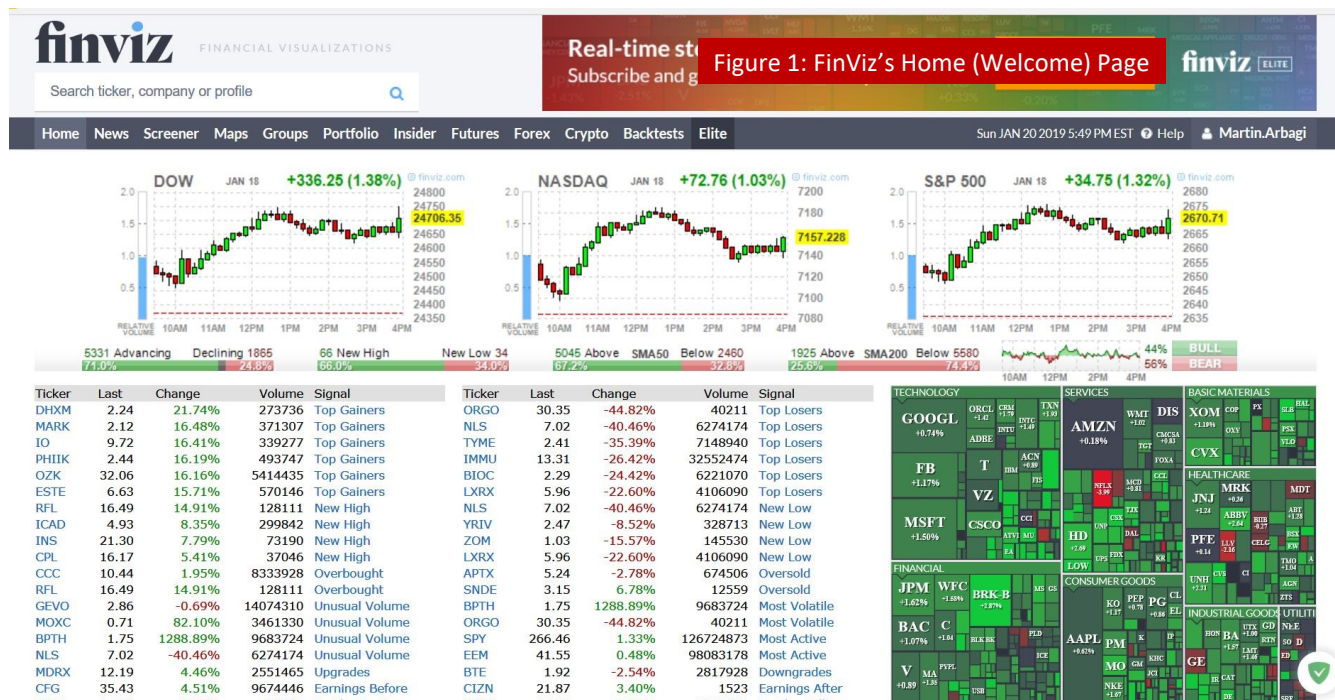
Finviz.com is the solution. When you go to the Web site, Figure 1 (next page) shows the Welcome Page that greets you. Across the top are the three major stock market averages: the DOW-JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGE, the NASDAQ, and the S&P 500. Click on each of those averages to see Wikipedia articles on them, detailing the strengths and weaknesses of each.

Beneath the indices, you'll see a list of interesting stocks (you'll have to increase the image size on your monitor, or break out the magnifying glass if you're reading this on paper). Why are they of interest? The reasons are given in the "Signal" column to the right: *new high*, *new low*, *high volume* (of trading), *upgrade* (by one or more reputable stock analysts), *downgrade* (by one or more reputable analysts), *overbought* (stock trading at an excessively high price), *oversold* (stock trading at an excessively low price), *Earnings Before* (just before that company announces its quarterly or annual earnings), *Earnings After* (just after a company announces its earnings), *etc.* Note that the full company name is not given, only its "ticker symbol," an abbreviation of the firm's name from one to five letters long. (We'll come back to this in a moment.) Finally, in the lower right corner of the illustration, which does not include the entire FinViz Welcome page, are odd-looking

(Continued on page 9)

(INVESTMENT WEB SITES—Continued from page 8)

graphics. (If you haven't done so already, enlarge the image on your monitor, or if you've printed this document, find your magnifying glass.) Note that the chart is divided into a rectangles, with each rectangle labeled as a sector of the economy. Each of the larger rectangles is filled with many smaller rectangles, representing individual companies within that sector. In the upper-left corner is TECHNOLOGY, and you'll easily recognize many of the symbols. GOOGL is the Alphabet Corporation, parent company of Google; FB is Facebook; MSFT, Microsoft; VZ, Verizon; INTC, the Intel Corporation; *etc.* Just to the right is the SERVICES sector, and here too are many familiar



symbols: AMZN is Amazon, NFLX is Netflix, DIS is Walt Disney. Where to find the name behind a symbol you don't know? Just roll your cursor over that rectangle, and a window showing the name of the underlying company pops up. The size of each large rectangle depends on how much the stock market values all the companies included, and each individual corporate rectangle similarly depends on the value the stock market places on that company in relation to the others.

So how to gather data on individual companies? Simply double-click on the rectangle for that company, or type its stock symbol into the Finviz search engine at the top left of the page, just under the "finviz" logo. For this article, we're going to look at two large corporations: Exxon-Mobil (stock symbol: XOM) and Microsoft (stock symbol: MSFT). XOM is the old Standard Oil Companies of New Jersey and New York, the largest petroleum products corporation in the world. MSFT is another giant that needs no introduction to this audience.

(Continued on page 10)

(INVESTMENT WEB SITES—Continued from page 9)

We begin with XOM (listed under “Basic Materials” on the far right of the rectangles graphic). Below is the upper part of the window that pops up (You may wish again to magnify the image or bring out your magnifying glass.):



This portion of the XOM page is a chart of the stock's recent performance, with green bars showing days when the stock price increased and red bars showing price drops. The bars at the bottom of the graph show volume. The straight lines are movements of significance to Technical analysts: things like moving averages and trend lines.

But what really interests us (or at least *me*) here is the company's financial data, found on the *bottom* of the page, illustrated in Figure 3 (next page). Let's look at two of my preferred indicators. First of all is the “Quick Ratio,” a shorter alternative name for the Ratio of Current Assets to Current Liabilities. The Quick Ratio is in the second column, and I have circled it in green. Uh-oh!—the ratio is .5. *That means Exxon-Mobil has only 50¢ in cash* (or assets quickly convertible to cash) *for each \$1.00 of current bills*, like the electric bill for that petrochemical plant in New Jersey, or the monthly paychecks for all those geologists and drillers in Nigeria. This is an indicator of financial weakness. Now let's look at Exxon-Mobil's Payout Ratio (circled in blue). It is 58.5%. That means the company pays out almost 60¢ in dividends for each \$1 it earns. Too much or too little? Well, research and development costs in the oil industry are not as high as in, say, the computer industry, but *some* research must go on. Look at the newest development: the explosive growth of fracking here in the U.S.A. Fracking, a low-cost method of extracting oil and gas from deposits previously thought to have been exhausted, took the major petroleum companies largely by surprise. On the

(Continued on page 11)

(INVESTMENT WEB SITES—Continued from page 10)

other hand, Exxon-Mobil's annual dividend is a generous \$3.28 per share, hovering around 4%, and the company makes Dividend.com's list of "DIVIDEND ARISTOCRATS," having raised its dividend each year for 36 consecutive years. Hold it or sell it? As previously mentioned, my wife and I own

Figure 3: Lower portion of FinViz's XOM Page

Exxon Mobil Corporation									
Basic Materials Major Integrated Oil & Gas USA									
financial highlights statements									
Index	DJIA S&P500	P/E	17.73	EPS (ttm)	4.05	Insider Own	0.10%	Shs Outstand	4.27B
Market Cap	306.32B	Forward P/E	15.91	EPS next Y	4.51	Insider Trans	-1.91%	Shs Float	4.23B
Income	17.28B	PEG	0.93	EPS next Q	1.13	Inst Own	55.30%	Short Float	0.71%
Sales	261.91B	P/S	1.17	EPS this Y	72.40%	Inst Trans	0.03%	Short Ratio	1.93
Book/sh	44.57	P/B	1.61	EPS next Y	-1.96%	ROA	6.60%	Target Price	83.44
Cash/sh	1.33	P/C	54.03	EPS next 5Y	19.00%	ROE	12.30%	52W Range	64.65 - 89.30
Dividend	3.28	P/FCF	94.19	EPS past 5Y	-19.70%	ROI	3.20%	52W High	-19.69%
Dividend %	4.57%	Quick Ratio	0.50	Sales past 5Y	-12.10%	Gross Margin	33.20%	52W Low	10.94%
Employees	69600	Current Ratio	0.80	Sales Q/Q	25.00%	Oper. Margin	6.90%	RSI (14)	49.72
Optionable	Yes	Debt/Eq	0.21	EPS Q/Q	57.20%	Profit Margin	8.90%	Rel Volume	0.58
Shortable	Yes	LT Debt/Eq	0.11	Earnings	Feb 01 BMO	Payout	58.50%	Avg Volume	15.62M
Recom	2.80	SMA20	1.17%	SMA50	-3.31%	SMA200	-9.72%	Volume	8,988,609
								Change	0.45%

the stock. We bought it in 1981, so the stock would have to drop very, very low before we'd show a loss on our books (or spread sheet). And that dividend is soooo attractive! The company pays quarterly: in March, June, September, and December. The December dividend comes *just* in time to pay all those Christmas bills! So should you buy or sell? Luckily, I'm off the hook, having pointed out in the first article of this series that I cannot legally recommend the purchase or sale of any stock, since I am not a Registered Investment Advisor.

(Continued on page 13)



(MINUTES—Continued from page 5)

NEW BUSINESS

APCUG 2019 Virtual Technology Conference

These conferences are held quarterly. The next is scheduled for February 9.

Survey – Peter Hess

Peter is preparing a survey for our membership to gauge their interests, expectations, and suggestions.

ADJOURNMENT

Pat Flynn moved to adjourn at 10:10 P.M. Martin Arbagi seconded and the motion passed.

*Respectfully Submitted,
Glady Campion,
Secretary*

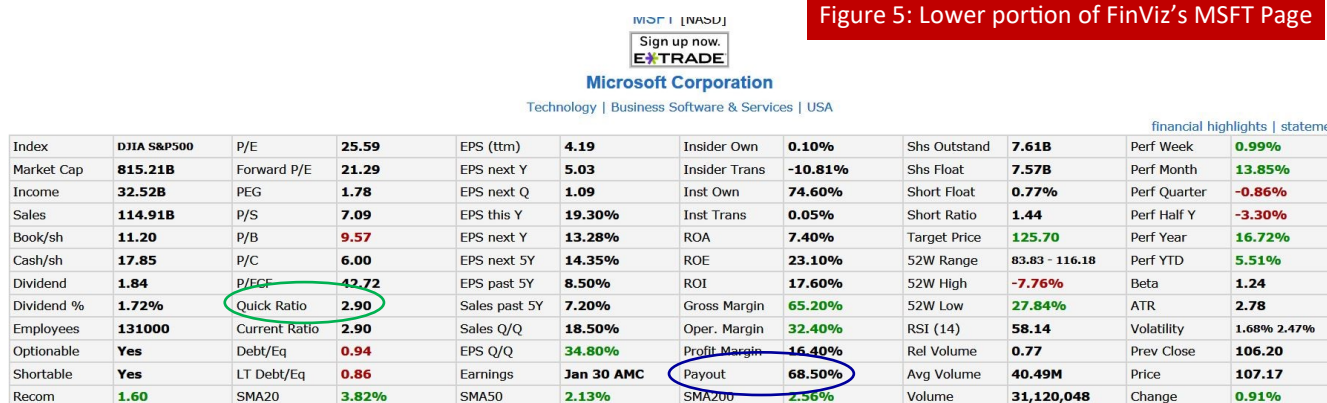


Help DMA by using Amazon's "Smile" program!

AMAZON, the Internet's largest retailer (if you haven't noticed, Amazon isn't just for books any more!) has a "Smile" feature whereby Amazon donates a percentage of almost any purchase you make to a selected nonprofit organization. There is *no* extra cost to you. Click [here](#) to learn more or here to go directly to the sign-up page. Be sure to put DMA down as the beneficiary of your purchases.

(INVESTMENT WEB SITES—Continued from page 11)

OK, now let's look at Microsoft (MSFT), another company in which my wife and I have owned stock since 1987. The top half of Finviz's MSFT page is shown in Figure 4 (previous page). Looks suspiciously like a "Head-and-Shoulders" formation, doesn't it, except the right "shoulder" has twin peaks. Now let's look at the lower portion of the page which has the data that I, a confirmed Fundamental analyst, like to crunch (Figure 5):



MSFT | [NASDAQ] Sign up now. E*TRADE

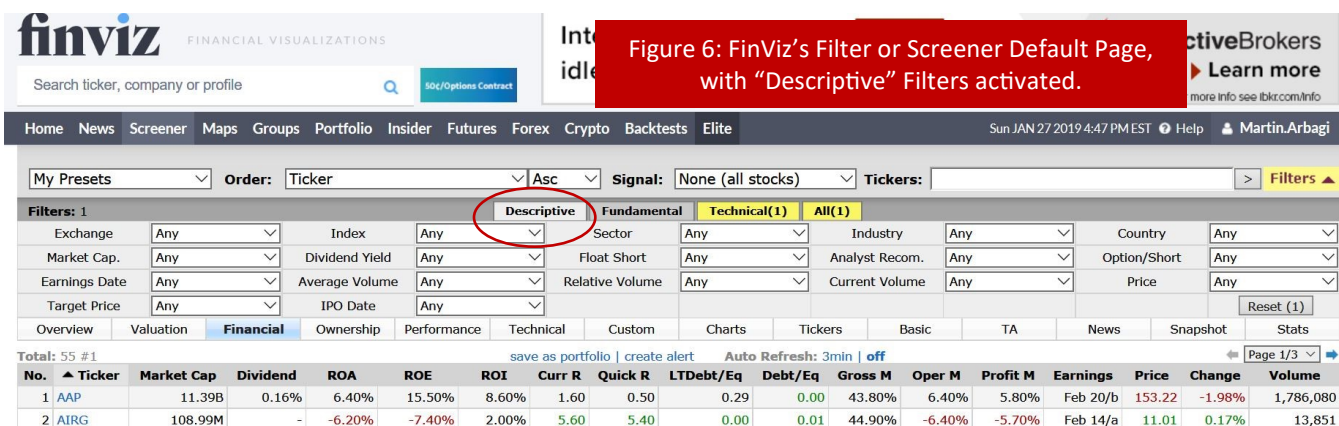
Microsoft Corporation
Technology | Business Software & Services | USA

financial highlights | stateme

Index	DJIA S&P500	P/E	25.59	EPS (ttm)	4.19	Insider Own	0.10%	Shs Outstand	7.61B	Perf Week	0.99%
Market Cap	815.21B	Forward P/E	21.29	EPS next Y	5.03	Insider Trans	-10.81%	Shs Float	7.57B	Perf Month	13.85%
Income	32.52B	PEG	1.78	EPS next Q	1.09	Inst Own	74.60%	Short Float	0.77%	Perf Quarter	-0.86%
Sales	114.91B	P/S	7.09	EPS this Y	19.30%	Inst Trans	0.05%	Short Ratio	1.44	Perf Half Y	-3.30%
Book/sh	11.20	P/B	9.57	EPS next Y	13.28%	ROA	7.40%	Target Price	125.70	Perf Year	16.72%
Cash/sh	17.85	P/C	6.00	EPS next 5Y	14.35%	ROE	23.10%	52W Range	83.83 - 116.18	Perf YTD	5.51%
Dividend	1.84	P/ECF	42.72	EPS past 5Y	8.50%	ROI	17.60%	52W High	-7.76%	Beta	1.24
Dividend %	1.72%	Quick Ratio	2.90	Sales past 5Y	7.20%	Gross Margin	65.20%	52W Low	27.84%	ATR	2.78
Employees	131000	Current Ratio	2.90	Sales Q/Q	18.50%	Oper. Margin	32.40%	RSI (14)	58.14	Volatility	1.68% 2.47%
Optionable	Yes	Debt/Eq	0.94	EPS Q/Q	34.80%	Profit Margin	16.40%	Rel Volume	0.77	Prev Close	106.20
Shortable	Yes	LT Debt/Eq	0.86	Earnings	Jan 30 AMC	Payout	68.50%	Avg Volume	40.49M	Price	107.17
Recom	1.60	SMA20	3.82%	SMA50	2.13%	SMA200	2.56%	Volume	31,120,048	Change	0.91%

Figure 5: Lower portion of FinViz's MSFT Page

Once again, I've circled the "Quick Ratio," *i.e.*, the ratio of current assets to current liabilities in green, and the Payout Ratio in blue. Aha! MSFT has nearly \$3 in cash or assets quickly convertible into cash for each \$1 of bills due soon. It is in a far stronger financial position than XOM. But look at the Payout Ratio (circled in blue). MSFT pays out \$68.50 in dividends for each \$100 earned. This is a sign of weakness. In the business of technology, innovation is life. Shouldn't MSFT be pouring more money into research and development? In defense of MSFT, it should be said that a great deal of its recent growth has been by buying out smaller, more innovative, "cutting edge" companies. It has plenty of cash to do so. And, like XOM, MSFT dividends help pay our grocery and electric bills. Also, neither my wife nor I like to think about the tax bill that would ensue if we sold out MSFT holdings. Remember, we first bought it in 1987.



finviz FINANCIAL VISUALIZATIONS

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Sun JAN 27 2019 4:47 PM EST Help Martin.Arbagi

My Presets Order: Ticker Asc Signal: None (all stocks) Tickers: Filters

Filters: 1

Descriptive Fundamental Technical(1) All(1)

Exchange Any Index Any Sector Any Industry Any Country Any

Market Cap. Any Dividend Yield Any Float Short Any Analyst Recom. Any Option/Short Any

Earnings Date Any Average Volume Any Relative Volume Any Current Volume Any Price Any

Target Price Any IPO Date Any

Reset (1)

Overview Valuation Financial Ownership Performance Technical Custom Charts Tickers Basic TA News Snapshot Stats

Total: 55 #1 save as portfolio | create alert Auto Refresh: 3min | off Page 1/3

No.	Ticker	Market Cap	Dividend	ROA	ROE	ROI	Curr R	Quick R	LTDebt/Eq	Debt/Eq	Gross M	Oper M	Profit M	Earnings	Price	Change	Volume
1	AAP	11.39B	0.16%	6.40%	15.50%	8.60%	1.60	0.50	0.29	0.00	43.80%	6.40%	5.80%	Feb 20/b	153.22	-1.98%	1,786,080
2	AIRG	108.99M	-	-6.20%	-7.40%	2.00%	5.60	5.40	0.00	0.01	44.90%	-6.40%	-5.70%	Feb 14/a	11.01	0.17%	13,851

Figure 6: FinViz's Filter or Screener Default Page, with "Descriptive" Filters activated.

(Continued on page 14)

(INVESTMENT WEB SITES—Continued from page 13)

Finally, let's take a look at Finviz's primary mission. The site bills itself as a "stock screener," and it makes screening easy. The default screen (that which first pops up) is on the previous page.

Notice that the screener appears with "Descriptive" filters (circled in red). I don't find these particularly useful, so we'll go next to the "Technical" filters (Figure 7).

Figure 7: FinViz's Technical Filter or Screener with "Formation" Submenu (in yellow) Activated

No.	▲ Ticker	Market Cap	Dividend	ROA	ROE	ROI	Curr R	Quick R	LT Debt/Eq	Debt/Eq	Gross M	Oper
1	AAP	11.39B	0.16%	6.40%	15.50%	8.60%	1.60	0.50	0.29	0.00	43.89%	6.4
2	AIRG	108.99M	-	-6.20%	-7.40%	2.00%	5.60	5.40	0.00	0.01	44.90%	6.4

Figure 7 shows the Screener Page with the Technical Filters activated. Note that one of those filters is labeled "formations," and I've clicked on the downward-pointing arrow. A sub-menu has popped up. What I've done is to ask Finviz to screen for stocks that exhibit a variety of chart formations—and sure enough, there's our old friend, the Head-and-Shoulders pointed out with a blue arrow! You can screen for a variety of other things, e.g. the 200-day or 50-day moving averages of a stock's price, volume (number of shares traded), *etc.* Here's the catch: if you screen for more than five items, you'll require a paid (or "élite") subscription to Finviz, and we're emphasizing free services here. Well, I've been having a little fun at the expense of my Technical analyst friends, and so let me throw in a little concession. There *is* something to the Technical Analysis School, and I've occasionally used beta (a mathematical tool that examines how volatile [prone to sudden moves up or down] a stock is) and also tried to determine resistance zones (prices at which a stock will linger on its way up or down).

But I still think Fundamental Analysis is best. So for our final illustration, let's turn to the Fundamental Filters in Figure 8 (page 16). Here you can screen for a variety of factors. Most abbreviations are obvious. Here are a few, selected at random: EPS stands for "earnings per share"; P/E stands for "price-earnings ratio." A stock that earns \$1 per share but sells for \$15 has a P/E of 15. "Insider Transactions" asks whether or not corporate executives with substantial stockholdings in their own company have been buying or selling stock. Insider Transactions must be reported to the SEC, but it's easier to look them up on Finviz than on the SEC's Web site. "Institutional Transactions" asks whether institutions (mostly mutual funds, but also such entities as college,

(Continued on page 16)

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... TDB

Figure 6: FinViz’s Filter or Screener Default Page, with “Fundamental” Filters activated.



Dayton Microcomputer Association Membership Form

Today's Date: ____/____/____
(dd/mm/yyyy)

☐ **New** Please credit the DMA member who recruited you: _____

☐ **Renew** Please list below any *changes* to your contact information. No changes? Don't bother filling out this section of the form.

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Telephone (landline or cellular): (_____) _____ — _____

E-Mail: _____@_____._____

Skills or interests you can share with DMA:

✓ _____

✓ _____

What do you hope DMA can provide you? _____

TYPES OF MEMBERSHIP:

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Associate (\$12.50 annually—For someone living at the same address as a Regular Member.) ☐

Student (Free—For full-time students through 22 years of age. Student members *cannot* vote in DMA elections.)..... ☐

SHELL ACCOUNT: A Shell Account on the DMA server provides file storage, hosting of a personal *noncommercial* Web site, and a **DMA1.org** e-mail alias (forwarding address), all for a *one-time* fee of \$10.00. A user name must be no more than eight alphabetic characters. The usual default is your last name and first initial, with no caps or punctuation (for example, jsmith or sjones).

DMA reserves the right of final decision on all user names. ☐

First choice: _____ Second Choice: _____

TOTAL \$ _____.

Make checks or money orders payable to DAYTON MICROCOMPUTER ASSOCIATION, and mail this Form and your payment to:
Post Office Box 4005 Dayton, Ohio 45401. (At this time, we can only accept payment by check or credit card at meetings.)

DMA USE ONLY:

Member# _____ Exp. ____/____/____ ☐ Check# _____ ☐ Cash Processed by: _____

Member# _____ Exp. ____/____/____ ☐ Check# _____ ☐ Cash Processed by: _____

Member# _____ Exp. ____/____/____ ☐ Check# _____ ☐ Cash Processed by: _____