 Pilares do Pensamento Computacional:

        1. Decompor o problema.

        2. Reconhecer padrões recorrentes.

        3. Abstrair tarefas e seus dados de entrada e saída.

        4. Explicitar o algoritmo que resolve o problema.

        5. que tipo de ordens nosso objeto obedece?

        5.1. qual o comportamento ou métodos de nossa classe?

        6. sequencia, repetição, condicional?

    Warren Buffet Best Quotes:

“We select such investments on a long-term basis, weighing the same factors as would be involved in the purchase of 100% of an operating business:

(1) favorable long-term economic characteristics;

(2) competent and honest management;

(3) purchase price attractive when measured against the yardstick of value to a private owner; and

(4) an industry with which we are familiar and whose long-term business characteristics we feel competent to judge.”

“I never attempt to make money on the stock market. I buy on the assumption that they could close the market the next day and not reopen it for five years.”

Only buy something that you’d be perfectly happy to hold if the market shut down for 10 years.”

“If you aren’t willing to own a stock for 10 years, don’t even think about owning it for 10 minutes”

“I never attempt to make money on the stock market. I buy on the assumption that they could close the market the next day and not reopen it for five years.”

This quote shows Warren Buffett (Trades, Portfolio) thinks in investing time frames of at least five years. But his holding period is preferably much longer.

“Only buy something that you’d be perfectly happy to hold if the market shut down for 10 years.”

“If you aren’t willing to own a stock for 10 years, don’t even think about owning it for 10 minutes”

These quotes show that a 10-year holing period is really what you should look for when examining stocks to buy.

Even 10 years is too short a time period for outstanding businesses.

“When we own portions of outstanding businesses with outstanding managements, our favorite holding period is forever.”

“Time is the friend of the wonderful company, the enemy of the mediocre.”

You should not buy any business and hold it for the long run. Businesses with strong competitive advantages and quality managements are preferred long-term holdings.

Great businesses withstand the test of time. Time itself has been very favorable to the stock market.

“Over the long term, the stock market news will be good. In the 20th century, the United States endured two world wars and other traumatic and expensive military conflicts; the Depression; a dozen or so recessions and financial panics; oil shocks; a fly epidemic; and the resignation of a disgraced president. Yet the Dow rose from 66 to 11,497.”

The quote above shows the powerful tailwind of economic progress that pushes stable businesses to ever greater heights.

One advantage of buy-and-hold investing is lower taxes. When you don’t sell your holdings, the money you would have paid in capital gains tax is left compounding in your investment.

“Charlie and I would follow a buy-and-hold policy even if we ran a tax-exempt institution.”

Tax advantages are not the primary reason why Warren Buffett (Trades, Portfolio) (and Charlie Munger (Trades, Portfolio)) prefer to hold great businesses for the long run. The compounding effects (the "snowball effect") of business growth are reward enough, irrespective of tax advantages.

The four quotes below use analogies and metaphors to explain the power of long-term investing.

“Someone’s sitting in the shade today because someone planted a tree a long time ago.”

“Calling someone who trades actively in the market an investor is like calling someone who repeatedly engages in one-night stands a romantic.”

“Successful Investing takes time, discipline and patience. No matter how great the talent or effort, some things just take time: You can’t produce a baby in one month by getting nine women pregnant.”

“Buy a stock the way you would buy a house. Understand and like it such that you’d be content to own it in the absence of any market.”

The quote about not producing a baby in a month by getting nine women pregnant is especially powerful. It drives home the point that several mediocre short-term investments are not the same as one well-timed long-term investment.

This brings up another aspect of Warren Buffett (Trades, Portfolio)’s success:

Only invest when the best opportunities present themselves – and ignore everything else. Do Nothing Investing

Warren Buffett (Trades, Portfolio)’s partner Charlie Munger (Trades, Portfolio) has coined a new word for their ability to not act on every investment that comes by: Assiduity.

“Assiduity is the ability to sit on your ass and do nothing until a great opportunity presents itself.”

– Charlie Munger (Trades, Portfolio)

Buffett and Munger practice "Do Nothing Investing." They do nothing until a great opportunity presents itself. Once they buy, they do nothing and let the excellent business purchased at an attractive price compound their wealth through time.

Buffett compares investing to a modified game of baseball. The modification: There are no strikes for not swinging. You can wait for the perfect pitch to hit out of the park.

“I call investing the greatest business in the world … because you never have to swing. You stand at the plate, the pitcher throws you General Motors at 47! U.S. Steel at 39! and nobody calls a strike on you. There’s no penalty except opportunity lost. All day you wait for the pitch you like; then when the fielders are asleep, you step up and hit it.”

The fielders don’t fall asleep often. Opportunities are not always there.

“You do things when the opportunities come along. I’ve had periods in my life when I’ve had a bundle of ideas come along, and I’ve had long dry spells. If I get an idea next week, I’ll do something. If not, I won’t do a damn thing.”

Opportunities come in waves. These "waves" coincide with recession (which are discussed later in this article). Dry spells are usually during protracted bull markets – when great businesses are not trading at a discount.

You should take full advantage when the opportunities come.

“Opportunities come infrequently. When it rains gold, put out the bucket, not the thimble.”

What if we didn’t "swing at every pitch?" What if instead of investing in mediocre businesses at mediocre prices, we only invested in phenomenal businesses at discounted prices?

Warren Buffett (Trades, Portfolio) advises that to invest this way, you should act as if you have a limited number of times you can invest in the market.

“An investor should act as though he had a lifetime decision card with just 20 punches on it.”

The number 20 is arbitrary, but it shows how little activity is required to do well with your investments. The two Warren Buffett (Trades, Portfolio) quotes below elaborate further on the disparity between action and results.

“You only have to do a very few things right in your life so long as you don’t do too many things wrong.”

“It is not necessary to do extraordinary things to get extraordinary results.”

Action does not equal success with investing. One well-timed investment in a great business is worth dozens of good short-term ideas because the benefits of compounding continue to accrue over time with the great business.

That is why Buffett focuses on sitting and thinking rather than acting rashly.

“I insist on a lot of time being spent, almost every day, to just sit and think. That is very uncommon in American business. I read and think. So I do more reading and thinking, and make less impulse decisions than most people in business.”

When investing less often, you must be very sure of your investments. This means staying in your circle of competence.

Warren Buffett (Trades, Portfolio) & the Circle of Competence

You don’t have to be an expert on every stock to find great businesses trading at fair or better prices.

The less complicated an investment is, the less room for error in your analysis. Similarly, sticking to investing in businesses you understand will is critical to minimizing investing mistakes.

Warren Buffett (Trades, Portfolio) calls sticking with what you know your “circle of competence.”

“What an investor needs is the ability to correctly evaluate selected businesses. Note that word ‘selected’: You don’t have to be an expert on every company, or even many. You only have to be able to evaluate companies within your circle of competence. The size of that circle is not very important; knowing its boundaries, however, is vital.”

Warren Buffett (Trades, Portfolio) says knowing the boundaries of your circle of competence is far more important than having a large circle of competence.

“What counts for most people in investing is not how much they know, but rather how realistically they define what they don’t know.”

Knowing what you don’t know runs contrary to human nature. Most people don’t like admitting their own ignorance – even to themselves.

Everyone knows at least one "know-it-all." If you want to invest well, don’t be a know-it-all.

“There is nothing wrong with a ‘know nothing’ investor who realizes it. The problem is when you are a ‘know nothing’ investor but you think you know something.”

If you know you don’t know much about investing, don’t fool yourself. Instead, invest in the world’s best dividend paying businesses through high quality dividend ETFs.

Warren Buffett (Trades, Portfolio)’s IQ is estimated to be between 130 and 160. He is incredibly smart. But genius is not a requirement to realize exceptional investing results.

“You don’t need to be a rocket scientist. Investing is not a game where the guy with the 160 IQ beats the guy with 130 IQ.”

Knowing the limits of your circle of competence is more important than being brilliant and thinking your circle of competence includes all stocks. There’s no mistaking Buffett’s business genius. Even he does not think he can accurately assess all businesses.

“We make no attempt to pick the few winners that will emerge from an ocean of unproven enterprises. We’re not smart enough to do that, and we know it. Instead, we try to apply Aesop’s 2,600-year-old equation to opportunities in which we have reasonable confidence as to how many birds are in the bush and when they will emerge.”

Don’t try to be smarter than Buffett. You aren’t – and that’s okay. Neither am I. Neither is nearly every other investor. Instead of taking unnecessary risks, invest in great businesses you understand when they go on sale. It doesn’t take a rocket scientist to invest in this manner.

4 Buffett Quotes on Great Businesses & Competitive Advantages

Investors can be divided into two broad categories:

Bottom up investors

Top down investors

Top down investors look for rapidly growing industries or macroeconomic trends. They then try to find good investments that will capitalize on these trends.

Bottom up investors do the exact opposite. They look for individual investment opportunities irrespective of industry or macroeconomic trends.

Warren Buffett (Trades, Portfolio) wants to invest in great businesses. He is a bottom up investor.

Free Bonus Section: Click here to download a free Excel Spreadsheet of Warren Buffett (Trades, Portfolio)’s portfolio.

“The key to investing is not assessing how much an industry is going to affect society, or how much it will grow, but rather determining the competitive advantage of any given company and, above all, the durability of that advantage.”

Buffett prefers to invest in businesses that have differentiated themselves from the competition. Commodity selling businesses don’t have a differentiator (unless they are the low cost producer).

“Stocks of companies selling commodity-like products should come with a warning label: ‘Competition may prove hazardous to human wealth.’”

Commodity business (in general) are not quality businesses for long-term investors. The reason is because competition will erode margins and make investing in the business a zero-sum game.

Commodity businesses that have found a way to survive are not great businesses. The analogy below emphasizes this point:

“A horse that can count to 10 is a remarkable horse—not a remarkable mathematician.”

Don’t invest in horses that can count to 10. Invest in businesses with a strong competitive advantage that allows for large excess profits.

And make sure that company’s competitive advantage is durable.

“Our approach is very much profiting from lack of change rather than from change. With Wrigley chewing gum, it’s the lack of change that appeals to me.”

Chewing gum doesn’t change much. Neither does Coca-Cola (KO, Financial), or banking with Wells Fargo (WFC, Financial) or Ketchup at Kraft-Heinz (KHC, Financial). Buffett invests in slow changing businesses because they will compound growth over the long run. The 8 Rules of Dividend Investing help investors quickly identify high quality dividend-paying businesses trading at fair or better prices.

Piter Lynch best quotes

“The trick is not to learn to trust your gut feelings, but rather to discipline yourself to ignore them. Stand by your stocks as long as the fundamental story of the company hasn’t changed.”

― Peter Lynch, One Up On Wall Street: How To Use What You Already Know To Make Money In

“Know what you own, and know why you own it”

“People who succeed in the stock market also accept periodic losses, setbacks, and unexpected occurrences. Calamitous drops do not scare them out of the game.”

“Whenever you invest in any company, you’re looking for its market cap to rise. This can’t happen unless buyers are paying higher prices for the shares, making your investment more valuable.”

― Peter Lynch, One Up On Wall Street: How To Use What You Already Know To Make Money In

“Go for a business that any idiot can run – because sooner or later any idiot probably is going to be running it.”

“Moderately fast growers (20 to 25 percent) in nongrowth industries are ideal investments. • Look for companies with niches. • When purchasing depressed stocks in troubled companies, seek out the ones with the superior financial positions and avoid the ones with loads of bank debt. • Companies that have no debt can’t go bankrupt. • Managerial ability may be important, but it’s quite difficult to assess. Base your purchases on the company’s prospects, not on the president’s resume or speaking ability. • A lot of money can be made when a troubled company turns around. • Carefully consider the price-earnings ratio. If the stock is grossly overpriced, even if everything else goes right, you won’t make any money. • Find a story line to follow as a way of monitoring a company’s progress. • Look for companies that consistently buy back their own shares.”

“Big companies have small moves, small companies have big moves.”

“If you can follow only one bit of data, follow the earnings—assuming the company in question has earnings. As you’ll see in this text, I subscribe to the crusty notion that sooner or later earnings make or break an investment in equities. What the stock price does today, tomorrow, or next week is only a distraction.”

― Peter Lynch, One Up On Wall Street: How To Use What You Already Know To Make Money In

“Remember, things are never clear until it’s too late.”

“When you sell in desperation, you always sell cheap.”

“It takes remarkable patience to hold on to a stock in a company that excites you, but which everybody else seems to ignore. You begin to think everybody else is right and you are wrong. But where the fundamentals are promising, patience is often rewarded—Lukens stock went up sixfold in the fifteenth year, American Greetings was a sixbagger in six years, Angelica a sevenbagger in four, Brunswick a sixbagger in five, and SmithKline a threebagger in two.”

“The old Wall Street adage "never invest in anything that eats or needs repairs" may apply to racehorses, but it's malarkey when it comes to houses.”

“The secret of his success is that he never went to business school. Imagina all the lessons he never had to unlearn.”

“Peter Lynch doesn’t advise you to buy stock in your favorite store just because you like shopping in the store, nor should you buy stock in a manufacturer because it makes your favorite product or a restaurant because you like the food. Liking a store, a product, or a restaurant is a good reason to get interested in a company and put it on your research list, but it’s not enough of a reason to own the stock! Never invest in any company before you’ve done the homework on the company’s earnings prospects, financial condition, competitive position, plans for expansion, and so forth.”

“Look for small companies that are already profitable and have proven that their concept can be replicated. • Be suspicious of companies with growth rates of 50 to 100 percent a year.”

“The typical big winner in the Lynch portfolio (I continue to pick my share of losers, too!) generally takes three to ten years or more to play out.”

― Peter Lynch, One Up On Wall Street: How To Use What You Already Know To Make Money In

“Here are some pointers from this section: • Understand the nature of the companies you own and the specific reasons for holding the stock. (“It is really going up!” doesn’t count.) • By putting your stocks into categories you’ll have a better idea of what to expect from them.”

“If you find a stock with little or no institutional ownership, you’ve found a potential winner. Find a company that no analyst has ever visited, or that no analyst would admit to knowing about, and you’ve got a double winner. When I talk to a company that tells me the last analyst showed up three years ago, I can hardly contain my enthusiasm. It frequently happens with banks, savings-and-loans, and insurance companies, since there are thousands of these and Wall Street only keeps up with fifty to one hundred.”

“Actually Wall Street thinks just as the Greeks did. The early Greeks used to sit around for days and debate how many teeth a horse has. They thought they could figure it out by just sitting there, instead of checking the horse. A”

“Understand the nature of the companies you own and the specific reasons for holding the stock. (“It is really going up!” doesn’t count.)”

“A person who owns property and has a stake in the enterprise is likely to work harder and feel happier and do a better job than a person who doesn”

“When looking at the same sky, people in mature industries see clouds where people in immature industries see pie.”

“stick with a steady and consistent performer”

“Stocks you trade, it's wives you're stuck with.”

“Find something you enjoy doing and give it everything you've got, and the money will take care of itself.”

“The stock is selling at a p/e of 30, while the most optimistic projections of earnings growth are 15–20 percent for the next two years.”

“This is one of the keys to successful investing: focus on the companies, not on the stocks.”

― Peter Lynch, Beating the Street

“The more cash that builds up in the treasury, the greater the pressure to piss it away.”

― Peter Lynch, One Up On Wall Street: How To Use What You Already Know To Make Money In

“Invest in What You Know.”

“There are five basic ways a company can increase earnings\*: reduce costs; raise prices; expand into new markets; sell more of its product in the old markets; or revitalize, close, or otherwise dispose of a losing operation.”.