

Company Information

Symbol: TRKAQ

Asset Type: Common Stock

Name: Troika Media Group Inc

Description: Troika Media Group, Inc., a professional services company, provides consulting services and solutions globally.

CIK: 1021096

Exchange: NASDAQ

Currency: USD

Country: USA

Sector: TECHNOLOGY

Industry: CABLE & OTHER PAY TELEVISION SERVICES

Address: CONTINENTAL PLAZA - 6TH FLOOR, 433 HACKENSACK AVENUE, HACKENSACK, NJ, US

Institutional Ownership

Date	Insti Owner	Shares Outstanding	Institution Shares Held
2021-04-30	0.03	1.55	0.01
2021-05-31	0.03	1.55	0.01
2021-06-30	0.25	0.62	0.1

Ownership Information

- **Exchange:** OTC PK
- **Share Outstanding:** 16.73(Mil)
- **Institutional Ownership:** 1.1% (0.18(Mil))
- **Insider Ownership:** 77.27% (12.93(Mil))
- **Float Percentage of Total Share Outstanding:** 98.92% (16.55Mil)

Real-Time Insider Trades for TRKAQ

Position	Date	Type	Transaction Shares	Final Shares	Price	Cost	Insider	Change (%)
VP, COO	2023-03-10	P	76	76	6.3	0.5	Wolfe Lawrence Vincent	-97.7
10% Owner	2022-10-20	P	6,286	10,597,996	0.28	1.8	Coates Peter	-48.18
10% Owner	2022-07-18	P	500,000	10,591,710	0.8	400	Coates Peter	-81.86
10% Owner	2022-06-21	P	9,082	10,091,710	0.93	8.4	Coates Peter	-84.4
10% Owner	2022-06-17	P	75,513	10,082,628	0.95	71.7	Coates Peter	-84.73
10% Owner	2022-06-15	P	168,381	9,760,091	0.67	112.8	Coates Peter	-78.34
10% Owner	2022-06-07	P	300,000	9,591,710	1.17	351	Coates Peter	-87.6
10% Owner	2022-06-07	P	200,000	9,291,710	1.05	210	Coates Peter	-86.18
10% Owner	2022-04-14	P	100,000	9,091,710	0.71	71	Coates Peter	-79.56
10% Owner	2022-04-13	P	100,000	8,991,710	0.68	68	Coates Peter	-78.66
10% Owner	2022-03-11	P	300,000	8,891,710	1.1	330	Coates Peter	-86.81
10% Owner	2021-04-20	P	722,883	1,111,883	4.15	3000	Coates Peter	-96.5

List of Company Executives for TRKAQ

Name	Position	Transaction Date
Lawrence Vincent Wolfe	officer: VP, Chief Operating Officer	2023-10-19

Carl Derek McKinney	officer: VP, General Counsel	2023-10-19
Kevin J Vanbeek	10 percent owner	2023-01-31
Jeffrey Scott Stein	director	2022-11-08
G Grant Lyon	director	2022-11-08
Peter Coates	10 percent owner	2022-10-20
Randall D Miles	director	2022-07-15
Erica Naidrich	officer: Chief Financial Officer	2022-05-23
Sabrina Yang	director	2022-04-27
John Belniak	director	2022-04-27
Sadig Toama	director, officer: President	2022-03-21
Thomas Marianacci	10 percent owner, officer: CEO of Converge Direct LLC	2022-03-21
Kyle Hill	10 percent owner, officer: Pres. of Redeem Acquisition	2021-05-21
Martin Pompadur	director	2021-04-15
Kevin Dundas	officer: CEO of Mission Subsidiary	2021-04-15
Thomas Ochocki	director	2021-04-15
Daniel Jankowski	director	2021-04-15
Michael Tenore	officer: General Counsel and Secretary	2021-04-15
Nicola Stephenson	director	2018-06-29
Robert Barry Machinist	director	2017-06-29
Jeff Kurtz	director	2017-06-16
Daniel Charles Pappalardo	director, officer: President, Troika Design Group	2017-06-12
Robert P Depalo	10 percent owner	2015-03-27
Aaron Dobrinsky	director, officer: CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER	2015-03-27
Christopher Broderick	director, officer: CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER	2015-03-27
Vertuca Carl R Jr	director	2012-08-20
Erin Lydon	director	2012-08-20
Anthony M Dipaolo	officer: Chief Financial Officer	2012-08-15
Steven Gerard Skalski	officer: Chief Operating Officer	2011-11-09
Verition Fund Management Llc	10 percent owner	2010-08-18
Arceus Partnership	10 percent owner	2010-08-18
Josh David Goldstein	10 percent owner	2010-08-18
Theodore Hagan	10 percent owner	2010-08-18
Ricky D Solomon	10 percent owner	2010-08-18
Nicholas Matthew Maounis	10 percent owner	2010-08-18
Jay Christian Coppoletta	director	2010-05-28
Christopher T Blisard	director	2008-07-31
Judson P Just	director	2008-07-31
Matthew Hulsizer	10 percent owner	2008-07-31
Jennifer Just	10 percent owner	2008-07-31
Michael S Wasik	director, 10 percent owner, officer: President and CEO	2006-11-20
Steven Meyer	director	2004-08-16
Kenneth P Meyer	director, 10 percent owner	2004-05-15
Francis J Elenio	director, officer: Chief Financial Officer	2004-04-27
Michael Rubel	officer: Former Chief Operation Officer	2004-03-02

Institutional Holders

Error fetching institutional holder information.

CandleStick chart

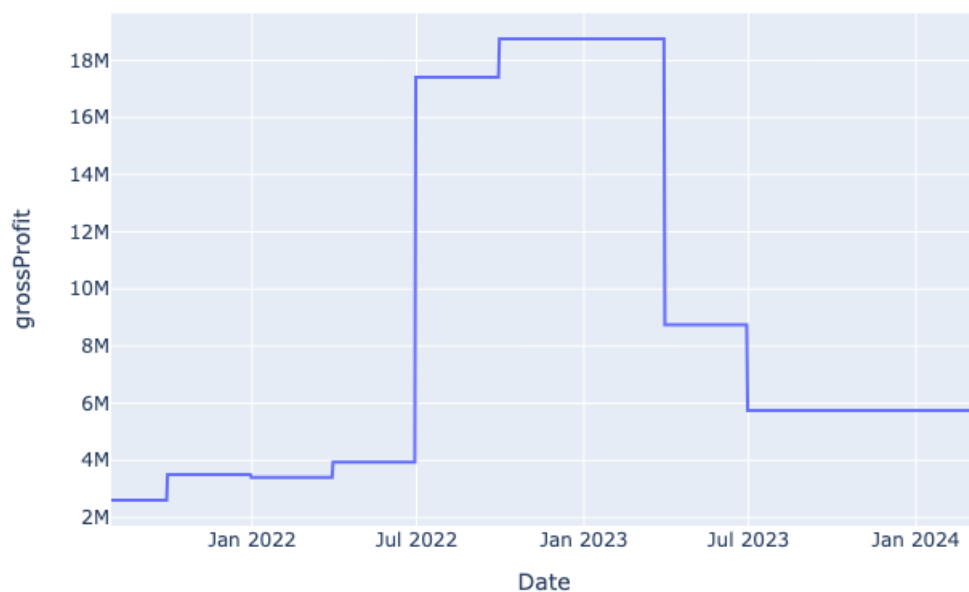
Candlestick Chart



Fundamental Data

grossProfit

The gross profit represents the revenue minus the cost of goods sold (COGS). It reflects the profitability of a company's core business activities.



ChatGPT Analysis:

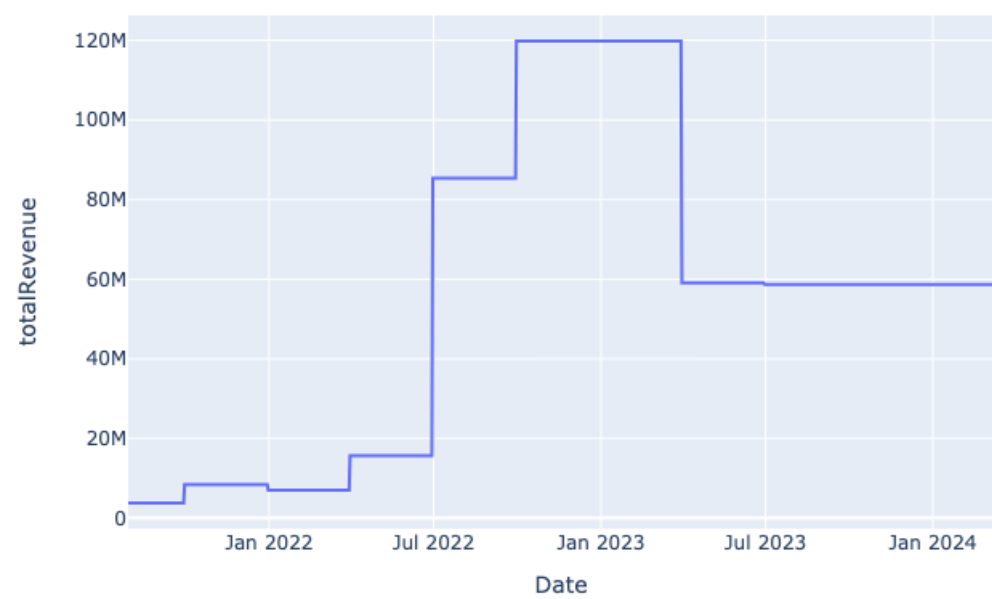
The gross profit represents the revenue generated by a company after subtracting the cost of goods sold. In this case, the company has consistently reported a gross profit of 2,611,000 over multiple periods, indicating stable revenue and cost management.

However, a sudden increase in gross profit to 5,743,412 can indicate potential growth in revenue generation or improved cost efficiency. Investors should investigate further to understand the reasons behind this increase and assess the sustainability of this growth.

Overall, analyzing the gross profit provides insights into a company's operational efficiency and revenue generation capabilities, which are essential factors for assessing its financial health and potential investment opportunities.

totalRevenue

Explanation not available

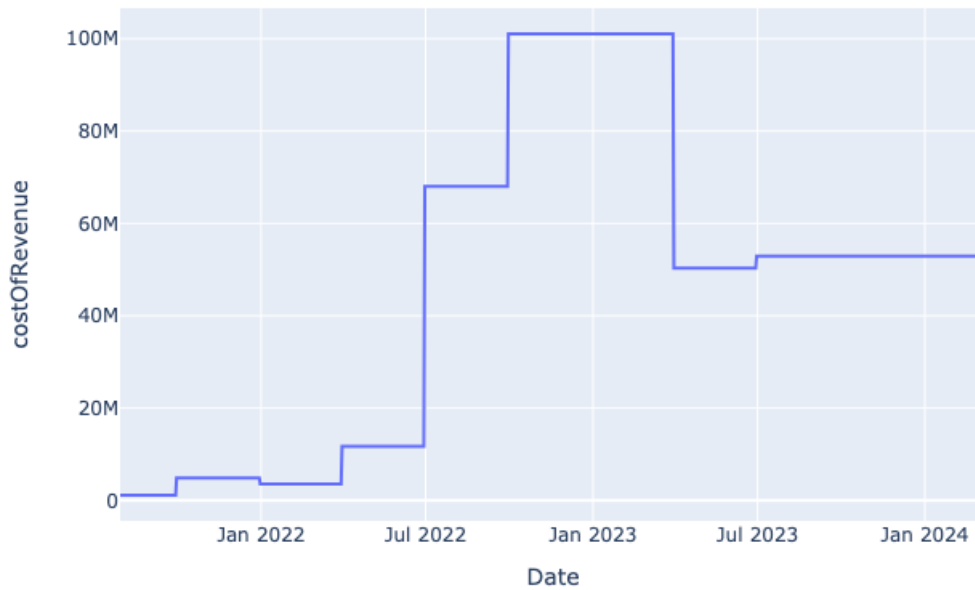


ChatGPT Analysis:

The total revenue for the company ranged from 3,755,000 to 58,689,147 over the period of the data set. This indicates a growth trend in the company's total revenue. It is important to further analyze the factors driving this revenue growth, such as increasing sales volume, new product launches, expansion into new markets, or potential acquisitions. Additionally, evaluating the company's revenue growth in comparison to industry peers and overall market trends can provide further insights into the company's performance.

costOfRevenue

The cost of revenue represents the direct costs associated with producing goods or services sold by a company. It includes expenses such as raw materials, labor, and manufacturing overhead.



ChatGPT Analysis:

The 'costOfRevenue' column represents the total expenses incurred by the company in order to generate revenue. In this case, the values range from 1,144,000 to 52,945,735 over the dataset.

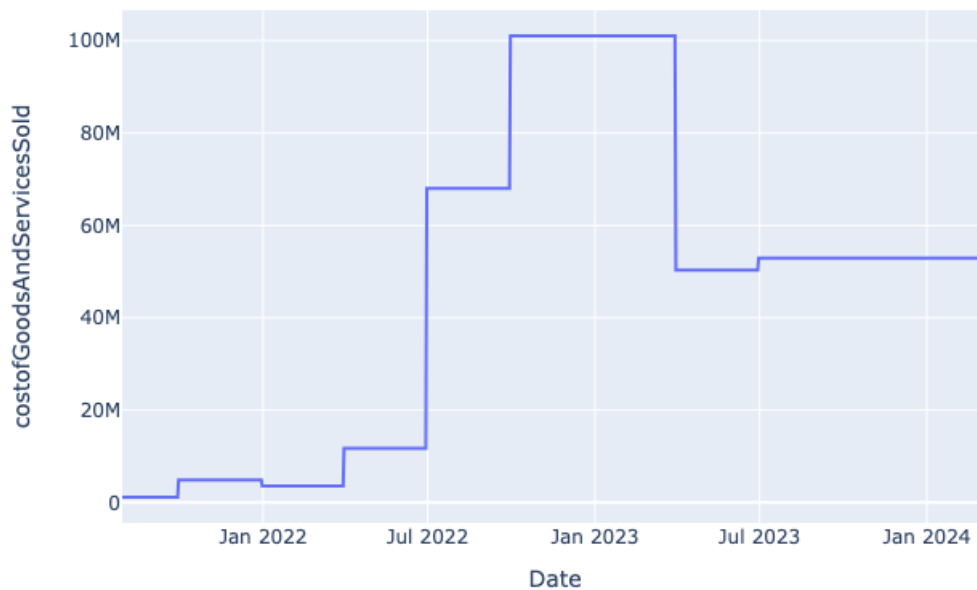
A steady increase or decrease in the cost of revenue can indicate the efficiency of the company's operations. If the cost of revenue is increasing at a slower pace compared to the revenue growth, it may indicate improving operational efficiency and potentially higher profitability.

On the other hand, a significant increase in the cost of revenue without a proportional increase in revenue may suggest inefficiencies in the company's operations or increased production costs.

It is important to compare the cost of revenue with other financial metrics and industry benchmarks to gain a comprehensive understanding of the company's financial health and operational efficiency. Additionally, trend analysis over multiple periods can provide insights into the company's cost management strategies and overall performance.

costofGoodsAndServicesSold

Explanation not available



ChatGPT Analysis:

Based on the data provided for the column 'costofGoodsAndServicesSold' from the company, it appears that the cost of goods and services sold ranges from 1,144,000 to 52,945,735 over the 656 data points.

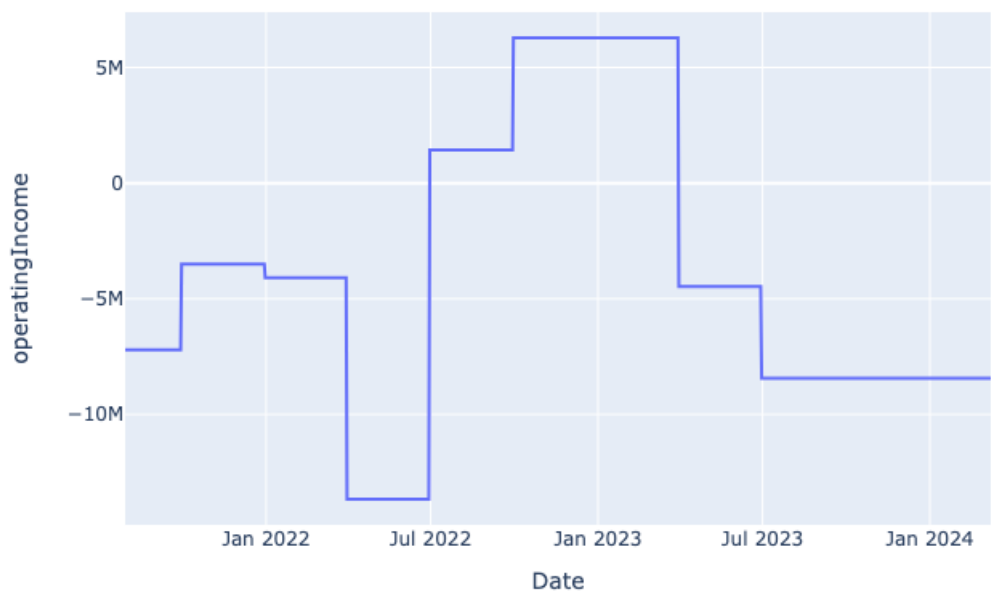
To provide a more in-depth analysis, it would be helpful to compare this data to the company's revenue over the same period to calculate the cost of goods sold as a percentage of revenue (COGS ratio). This ratio can indicate the efficiency of the company in managing its costs related to the production of goods and services.

Additionally, analyzing the trend of the cost of goods sold over time can provide insights into the company's cost management strategies and potential impacts on profitability. A consistent increase in the cost of goods sold relative to revenue could suggest margin pressure or increasing production costs.

It would be beneficial to further investigate the reasons behind any significant fluctuations or trends in the cost of goods and services sold to assess the overall financial health and operational efficiency of the company.

operatingIncome

Operating income, also known as operating profit, is the profit earned from a company's core business operations after deducting operating expenses such as wages, rent, and utilities.



ChatGPT Analysis:

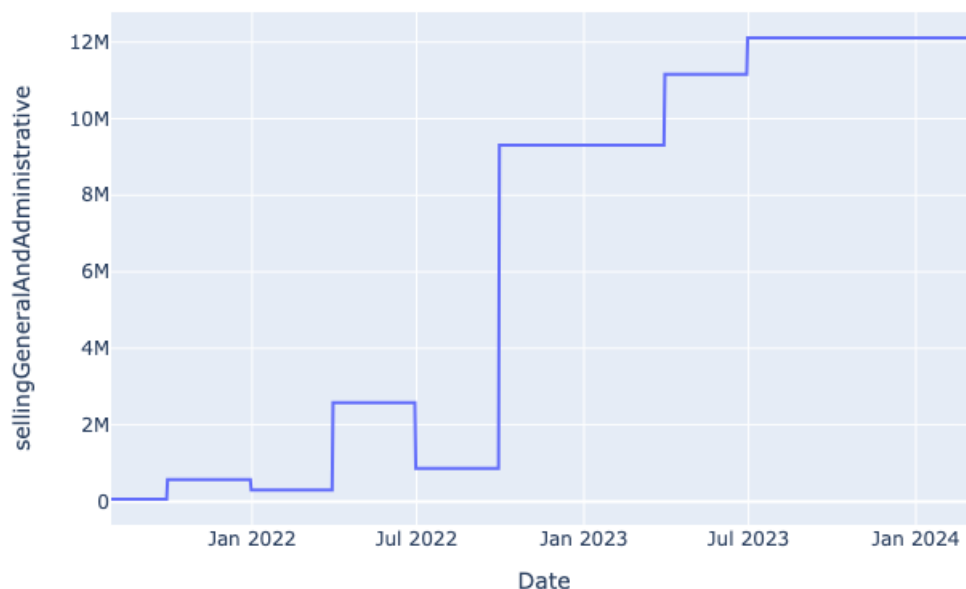
Based on the provided data for the 'operatingIncome' column, it appears that the company has consistently reported a negative operating income of approximately -7208000.0 to -8436693.0 over the period captured in the dataset.

A negative operating income typically indicates that the company's operating expenses exceed its gross profit, resulting in a loss from its core business operations. This could be a concerning sign for investors as sustained negative operating income may indicate operational inefficiencies, declining sales, or pricing pressures.

Investors should dig deeper into the company's financial statements, industry trends, and competitive position to understand the factors driving the negative operating income and to assess the company's long-term profitability and sustainability. It's important to consider if this trend is a one-time occurrence or a recurring issue that could impact the company's future financial performance and stock valuation.

sellingGeneralAndAdministrative

Selling, general, and administrative (SG&A) expenses represent the indirect costs associated with selling products and managing the day-to-day operations of a business. They include expenses such as salaries, marketing, and administrative overhead.



ChatGPT Analysis:

The 'selling, general, and administrative expenses' (SG&A) is an important line item on a company's income statement that represents the costs associated with the day-to-day operations of the business that are not directly tied to production.

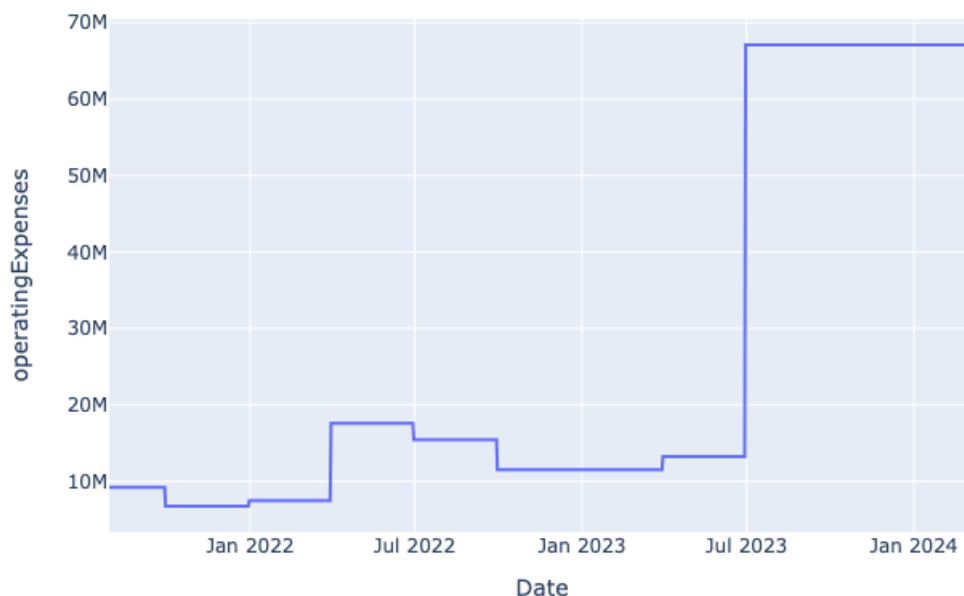
Looking at the data provided, we can see that the SG&A expenses have remained constant at \$58,000 for the first 5 data points and then increased significantly to \$12,114,352 for the remaining data points.

Such a large increase indicates a significant change in the company's operational scale, possibly due to factors such as company growth, acquisitions, or expansion into new markets. It could also indicate inefficiencies or overspending in the company's operating expenses.

Further analysis, such as comparing SG&A expenses as a percentage of revenue over time or benchmarking against competitors in the same industry, would provide more insights into whether the increase in SG&A expenses is justified and sustainable.

operatingExpenses

Operating expenses are the costs associated with running the day-to-day operations of a business, including salaries, rent, utilities, and marketing expenses.



ChatGPT Analysis:

The 'operatingExpenses' column represents the operating expenses incurred by the company. From the provided data, we can see that the operating expenses range from 9,214,000 to 67,125,840 over the 656 observations.

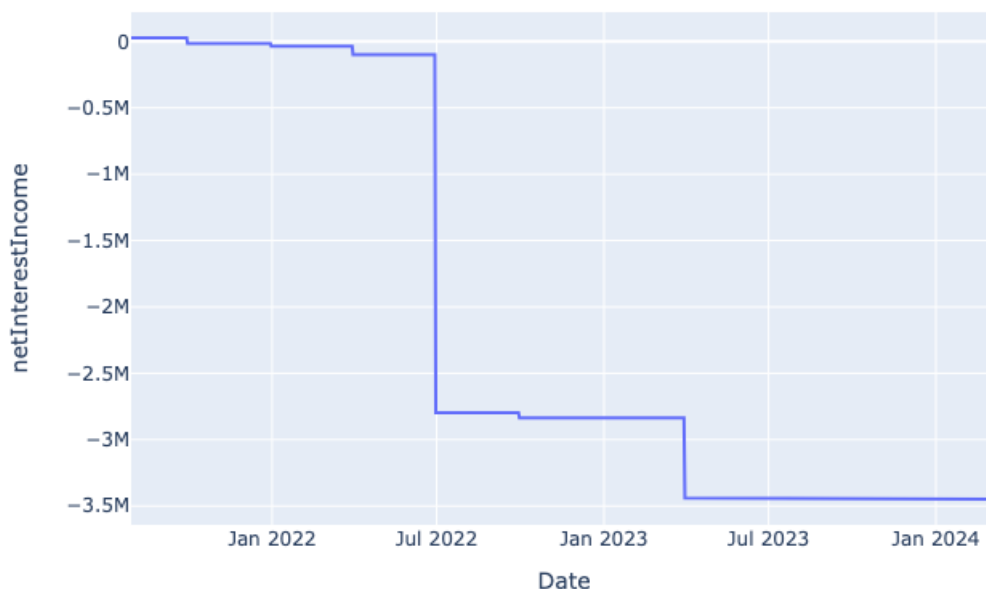
Analyzing operating expenses is crucial as it directly impacts a company's profitability. A consistent increase in operating expenses without a proportional increase in revenue can negatively affect the company's bottom line. It is important for investors to track these expenses relative to the company's revenue and overall financial performance.

In this case, further analysis would involve comparing the trend of operating expenses over time, identifying any outliers or sudden spikes, and benchmarking the operating expenses against industry peers to assess the company's cost efficiency and operational performance. Additionally, understanding the composition of operating expenses (e.g., labor, marketing, R&D) can provide insights into how the company is allocating its resources.

Overall, monitoring operating expenses is essential for evaluating a company's financial health and efficiency in managing its cost structure.

netInterestIncome

Net interest income is the difference between interest earned from assets and interest paid on liabilities. It reflects the profitability of a company's lending and investment activities.



ChatGPT Analysis:

The column 'netInterestIncome' provides information on the net interest income generated by the company. In this case, the values range from 28,000 to -3,449,052.

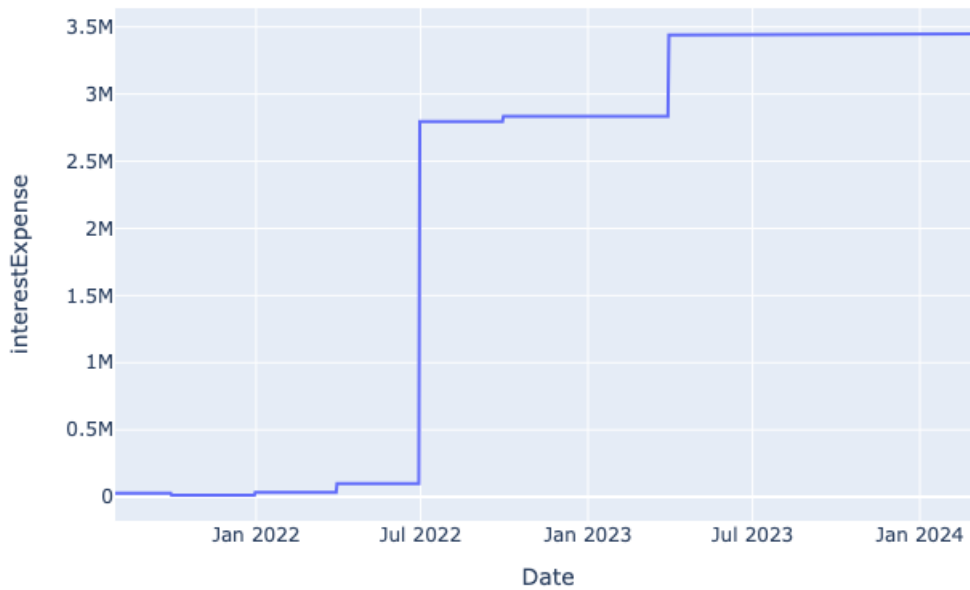
Positive values in net interest income indicate that the company is earning income from its interest-earning assets, such as loans, investments, or other interest-bearing instruments. This can be a positive sign as it contributes to the company's overall revenue and profitability.

On the other hand, negative values in net interest income suggest that the company is paying out more in interest expenses than it is earning from its interest-earning assets. This could be a concerning sign as it may indicate financial strain or inefficiencies in managing interest expenses or assets.

It would be important to further investigate the reasons behind the negative net interest income and assess its impact on the company's financial health and performance. Factors such as interest rate environments, asset quality, and overall business operations can affect net interest income.

interestExpense

Interest expense represents the cost of borrowing money or using credit facilities. It includes interest payments on loans, bonds, and other debt instruments.



ChatGPT Analysis:

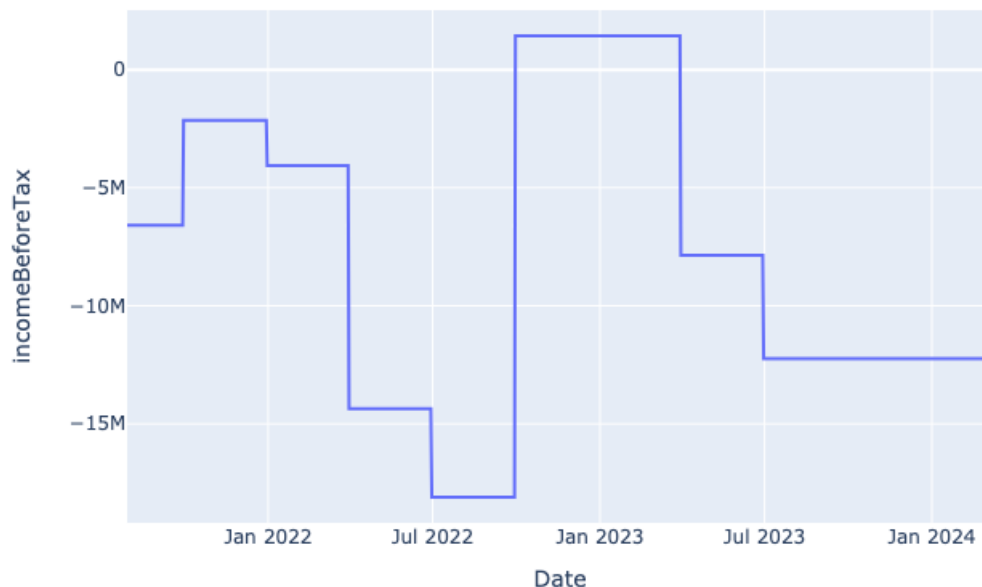
Interest expense represents the cost of borrowing funds for a company and is an essential component of a company's income statement. Looking at the provided data for interest expense, it seems to be constant at 28,000 for the first five entries and then increases significantly to 3,449,052 for the remaining entries.

The substantial increase in interest expense could indicate that the company has taken on a significant amount of debt or has issued bonds recently. This could be a cause for concern as high levels of interest expense can impact a company's profitability and financial health.

Further analysis would be needed to understand the reason behind the sudden increase in interest expense and to assess the impact it may have on the company's overall financial performance. Investors and analysts should closely monitor changes in interest expense as it can provide valuable insights into a company's capital structure and financial risk.

incomeBeforeTax

Explanation not available



ChatGPT Analysis:

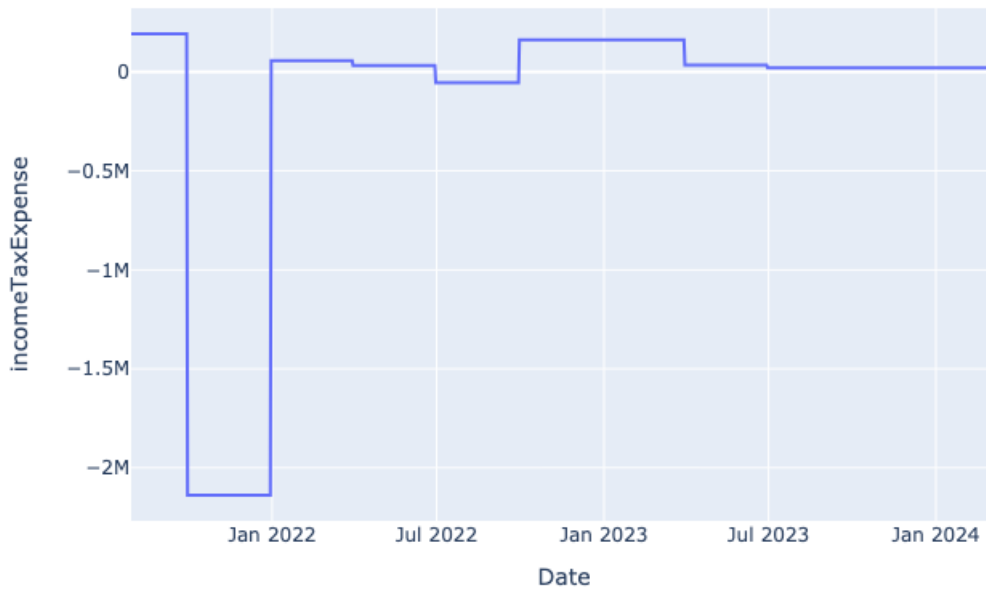
Based on the provided data for the column 'incomeBeforeTax' of a company, it is clear that the company has been consistently reporting negative income before tax over the period represented by the dataset. This indicates that the company's total earnings before taking into account taxes and other deductions have been negative.

Consistent negative income before tax can be a concerning sign for investors, as it may suggest underlying issues such as declining revenue, increasing expenses, or inefficient operations. Companies with sustained negative income before tax may face challenges in generating profits and may struggle with financial stability.

It is important to further analyze the company's financial statements, performance metrics, and overall business environment to understand the reasons behind the negative income before tax and assess the company's prospects for improvement. Additional factors such as cash flow, debt levels, competitive position, and management strategies should also be considered in evaluating the company's financial health and investment potential.

incomeTaxExpense

Explanation not available

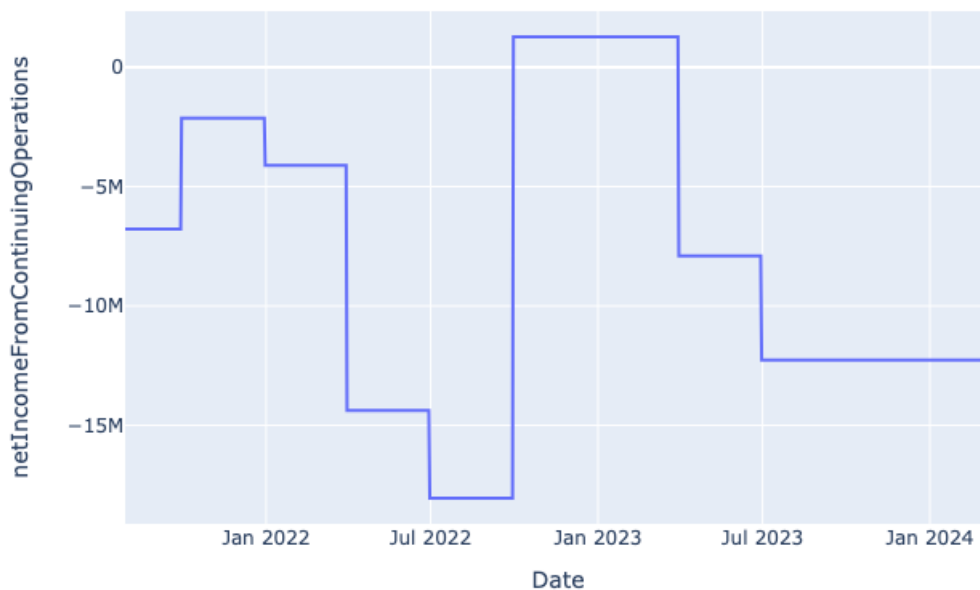


ChatGPT Analysis:

The income tax expense for the company has remained consistent at \$193,000 for the majority of the observations in the dataset. However, there seems to be a significant decrease to \$21,030 in some recent observations. This sudden decrease may be attributed to changes in tax laws, adjustments in the company's tax reporting, or variations in its financial performance that impact the tax liability. Further analysis and investigation into the reasons behind this decrease would provide more insights into the company's financial situation and tax obligations.

netIncomeFromContinuingOperations

Net income from continuing operations is the profit remaining after deducting all expenses, including taxes, interest, and non-operating expenses, from revenue.



ChatGPT Analysis:

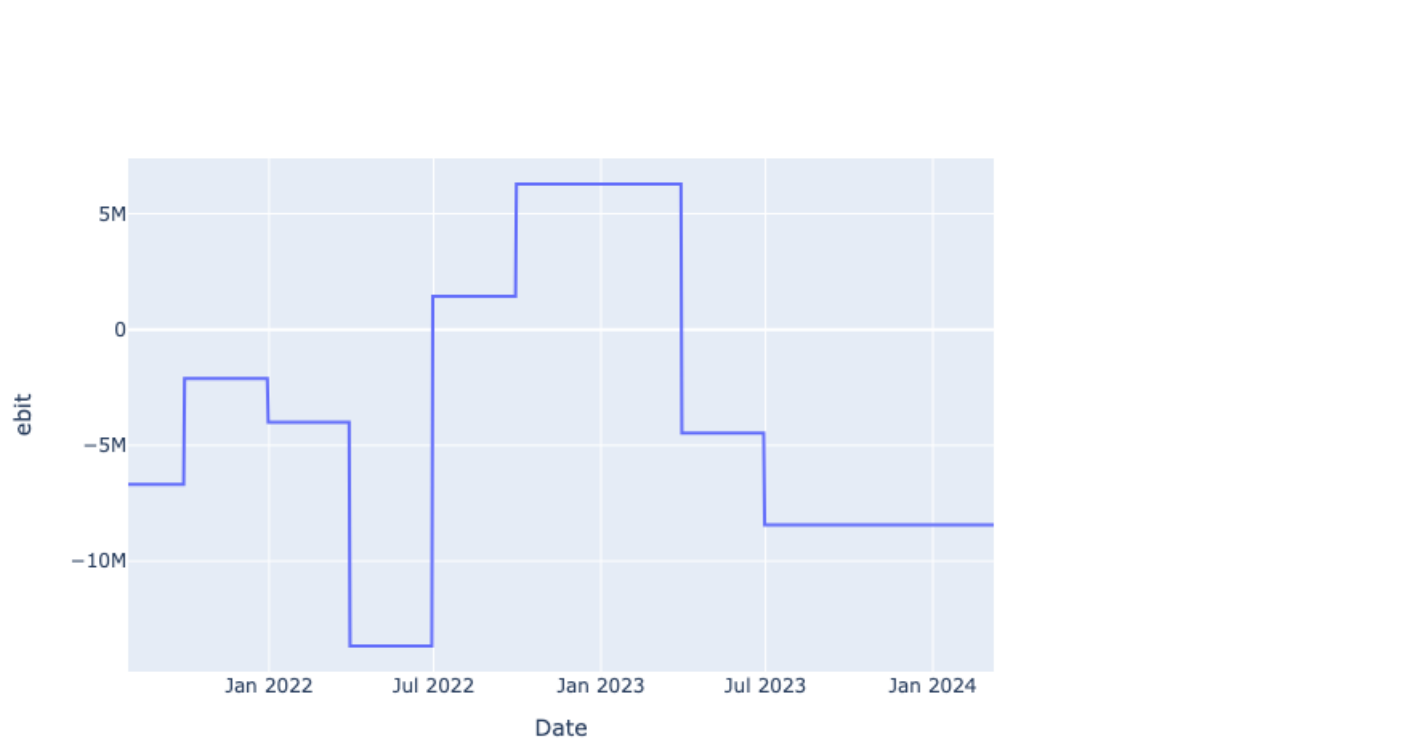
The net income from continuing operations for the company has remained consistently negative at -6,774,000 for a significant number of periods. This may indicate ongoing operational or financial challenges that are impacting the company's ability to generate profits from its core business activities.

It is concerning to see a prolonged period of negative net income from continuing operations, as it raises questions about the company's long-term sustainability and profitability. Investors and stakeholders should carefully evaluate the reasons behind this persistent negative trend and assess the company's strategies for improving its financial performance in the future.

Additionally, a sudden decrease in net income from continuing operations to -12,261,955 suggests a significant deterioration in the company's financial health. This may be a signal for investors to conduct a deeper dive into the company's financial statements and performance drivers to understand the factors contributing to this decline in profitability.

ebit

EBIT stands for Earnings Before Interest and Taxes. It measures a company's profitability before accounting for interest and tax expenses. It's calculated by subtracting operating expenses from gross profit.



ChatGPT Analysis:

Based on the provided EBIT (Earnings Before Interest and Taxes) data for the company, it appears that the company has reported negative EBIT figures consistently over the period. This indicates that the company's operating profits have been insufficient to cover its interest expenses and taxes.

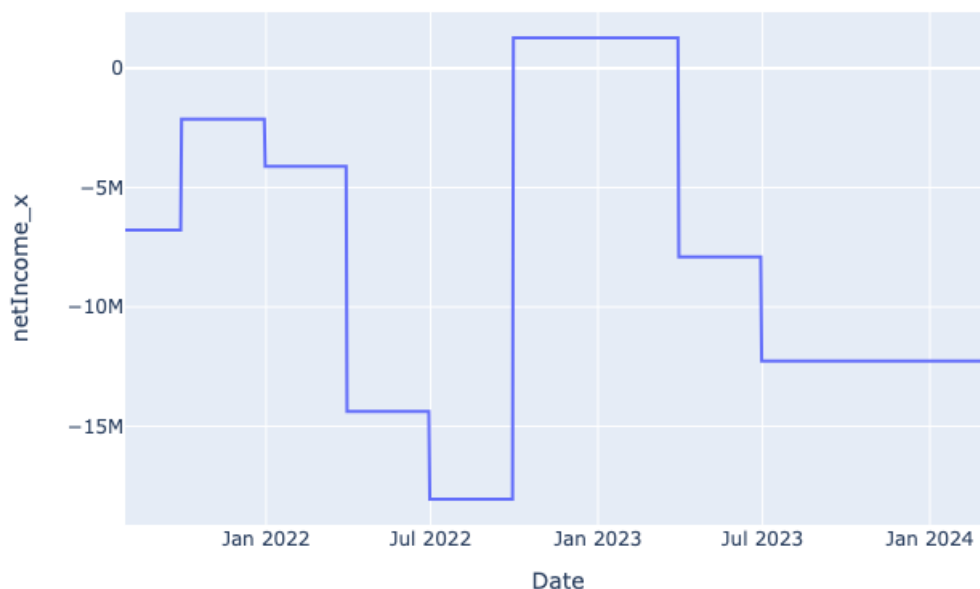
Consistently negative EBIT figures may raise concerns about the company's financial health and profitability. It suggests that the company is facing challenges in generating enough revenue to cover its operating expenses, interest payments, and taxes.

Investors and analysts should closely monitor the company's financial performance and assess the underlying reasons for the negative EBIT. They should investigate factors such as declining sales, increasing costs, and inefficient operations that may be contributing to the negative EBIT trend.

It is important to conduct a comprehensive fundamental analysis of the company, considering other financial metrics, industry trends, competitive landscape, and management quality, to gain a holistic understanding of the company's financial position and performance.

netIncome_x

Net income represents the total profit earned by the company after subtracting all expenses, including taxes and interest, from revenue.



ChatGPT Analysis:

The column 'netIncome_x' shows the net income figures for a company over a period of time. In this case, the values are consistently negative, indicating that the company is experiencing losses rather than profits.

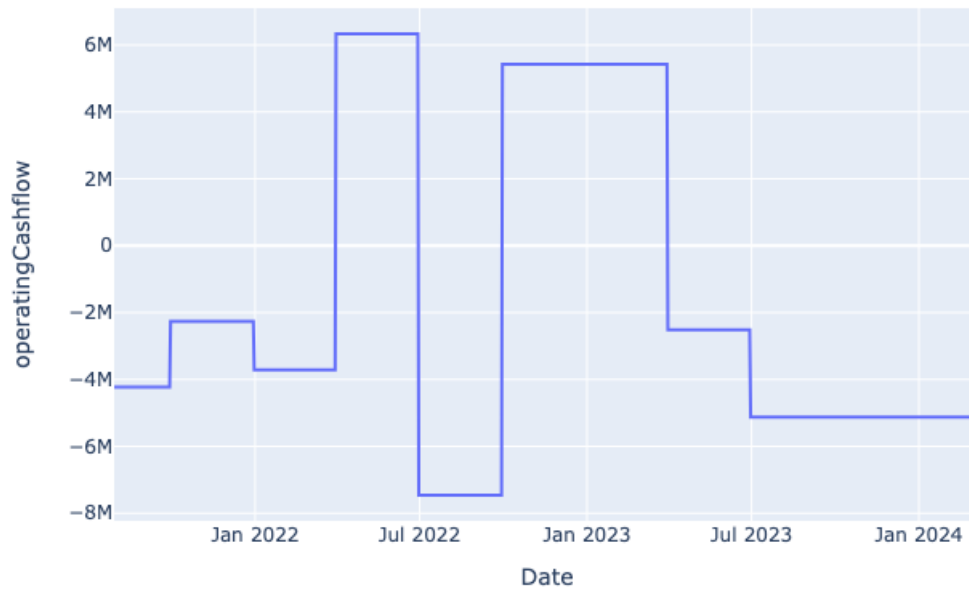
It is important to delve deeper into the reasons behind this consistent negative net income trend. Factors such as declining revenues, increasing expenses, poor financial management, or unfavorable market conditions could be contributing to these losses.

Investors should carefully assess the company's financial statements, management discussion and analysis, as well as industry trends to understand the root causes of the negative net income. It is imperative to determine if the company has a viable plan in place to reverse this trend and achieve profitability in the future.

Furthermore, investors should closely monitor any strategic changes, cost-cutting measures, new product launches, or market expansion efforts that the company may undertake to improve its financial performance and ultimately drive positive net income figures.

operatingCashflow

Operating cash flow represents the cash generated from a company's core business operations. It's a key indicator of a company's ability to generate cash from its primary activities.



ChatGPT Analysis:

The 'operatingCashflow' column provides insight into a company's cash flow from its core operations. In this case, the values consistently show a negative operating cash flow over the observed period.

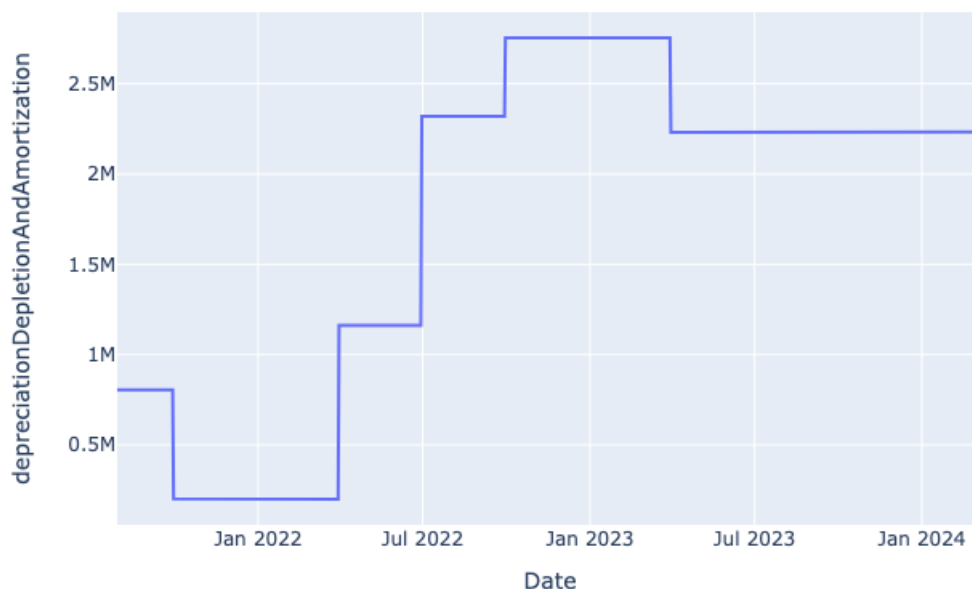
Consistent negative operating cash flow may indicate that the company is not generating enough cash from its primary business activities to cover its operating expenses. This could be a red flag for investors as it may suggest financial instability or inefficiency in the company's operations.

Further analysis is needed to understand the reasons behind the negative operating cash flow. It's essential to assess the company's overall financial health, profitability, and potential cash flow generation from other sources such as financing and investing activities.

Investors should pay attention to any potential changes or improvements in the company's operating cash flow trend to make informed investment decisions.

depreciationDepletionAndAmortization

Explanation not available



ChatGPT Analysis:

Depreciation, depletion, and amortization (DD&A) is a key line item in a company's financial statements that reflects the allocation of the cost of tangible and intangible assets over their useful lives. In the case of the company mentioned in the provided data, the depreciation, depletion, and amortization expense remains constant at \$804,000 for the first 5 periods and then increases significantly to \$2,232,880 for the remaining periods.

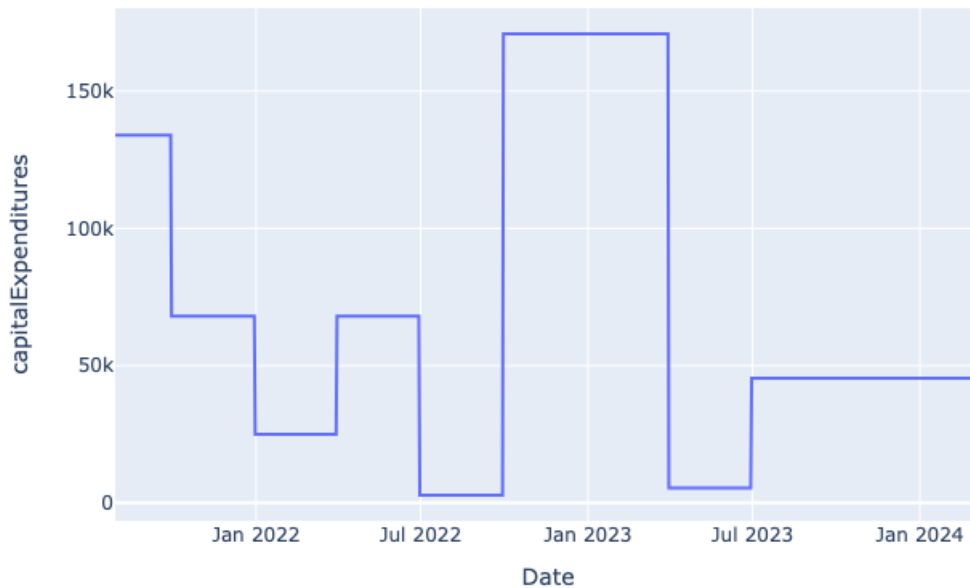
The significant increase in depreciation, depletion, and amortization expenses could be due to several reasons:

1. Capital Expenditure: The company might have invested in new assets with higher costs, resulting in a higher depreciation expense.
2. Asset Base Growth: As the company grows and expands, it may acquire more fixed assets leading to a higher depreciation charge.
3. Changes in Useful Life: The useful life of existing assets could have been revised, leading to a change in the depreciation expense.
4. Amortization of Intangible Assets: The company may have acquired intangible assets that are being amortized over time.

Analyzing the trend in depreciation, depletion, and amortization expenses over time can provide valuable insights into the company's investment in fixed assets and its asset management strategies. Investors should closely monitor this line item to assess the company's capital expenditure trends, changes in asset base, and overall financial health.

capitalExpenditures

Explanation not available



ChatGPT Analysis:

Capital expenditures represent the amount of money a company spends on acquiring, upgrading, or maintaining physical assets such as property, plants, equipment, or technology that will be used to generate future revenue. Looking at the provided data for the column 'capitalExpenditures' which has a length of 656 entries, it shows consistent figures of \$134,000 for a certain period and then a decrease to \$45,342 for the remaining entries.

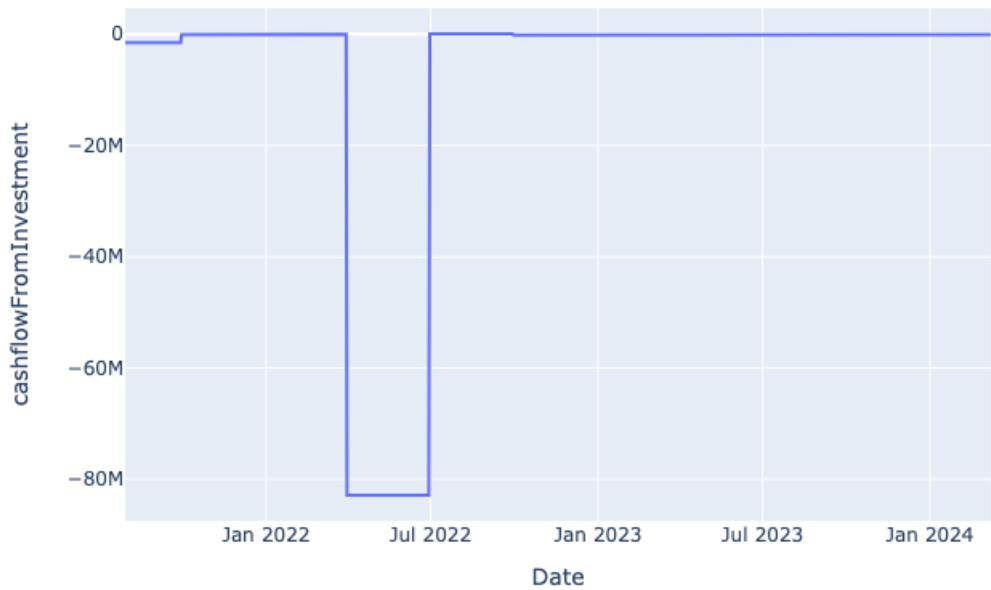
The initial consistent amount of \$134,000 may suggest that the company invested heavily in expanding or upgrading its physical assets during that period. This could indicate a period of growth or significant investment in infrastructure to support future operations.

The subsequent decrease to \$45,342 could indicate a reduction in capital expenditure, which may be due to completing the planned investments or a shift in the company's strategy towards more efficient use of capital. It could also suggest a slowdown in expansion or a focus on optimization rather than expansion during that period.

Overall, analyzing the capital expenditures can provide insights into the company's investment priorities, growth prospects, and financial health. A consistent or increasing trend in capital expenditures may indicate confidence in future growth opportunities, while a declining trend may signal a more conservative approach or a need to improve operational efficiency.

cashflowFromInvestment

Explanation not available



ChatGPT Analysis:

The column 'cashflowFromInvestment' represents the cash flow from investment activities for a company. In this specific dataset, the values are consistently negative, indicating that the company is investing more cash into its operations or assets than it is receiving from those investments.

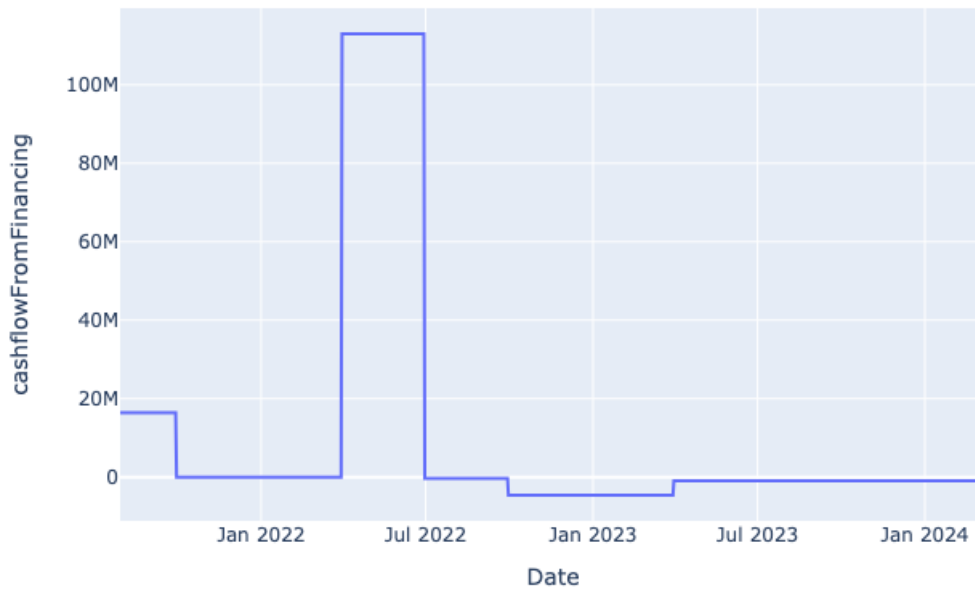
The larger negative values earlier in the dataset (-\$1,510,000) are likely indicative of significant investment expenditures or acquisitions that the company made, potentially to expand its operations, develop new products, acquire new technologies, or invest in capital assets.

As the values progress towards smaller negative amounts (-\$45,342), it suggests that the company may have reduced its investment activities or scaled back on large capital expenditures. This could be a strategic move to conserve cash or focus on other areas of the business.

Overall, the trend of consistently negative cash flows from investment activities would need to be evaluated in conjunction with other financial metrics and information about the company's strategy and industry outlook to assess the impact on the company's financial health and future growth prospects.

cashflowFromFinancing

Cash flow from financing activities represents the cash inflows and outflows associated with raising and repaying capital, including issuing and repurchasing stocks and bonds.



ChatGPT Analysis:

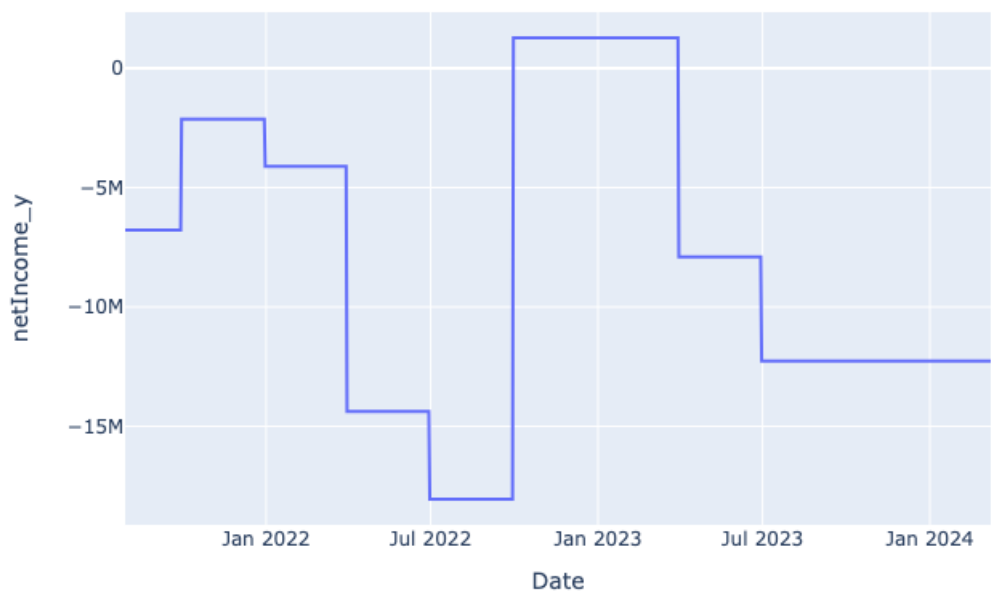
The column 'cashflowFromFinancing' represents the amount of cash generated or used by a company from its financing activities over a specific period. In this case, the data shows consistent positive values of \$16,399,000 for the majority of the entries, indicating that the company has been generating cash from its financing activities.

However, towards the end of the dataset, there is a noticeable shift to negative values, with the cash flow from financing activities dropping to -\$956,129. This change may indicate a shift in the company's financing strategy or a one-time event that affected its cash flow.

Overall, it is important for investors to closely monitor fluctuations in cash flow from financing activities as it can provide insights into how a company is funding its operations, investments, and returns to shareholders. Consistent positive cash flows from financing activities are generally viewed positively, as they indicate the company has the ability to fund its operations and growth through external financing sources.

netIncome_y

Net income represents the total profit earned by the company after subtracting all expenses, including taxes and interest, from revenue.



ChatGPT Analysis:

The column 'netIncome_y' shows the net income of the company over a certain period of time. In this case, the net income consistently shows a negative value (-6774000) for the first 5 entries and then transitions to another negative value (-12261955) for the remaining entries.

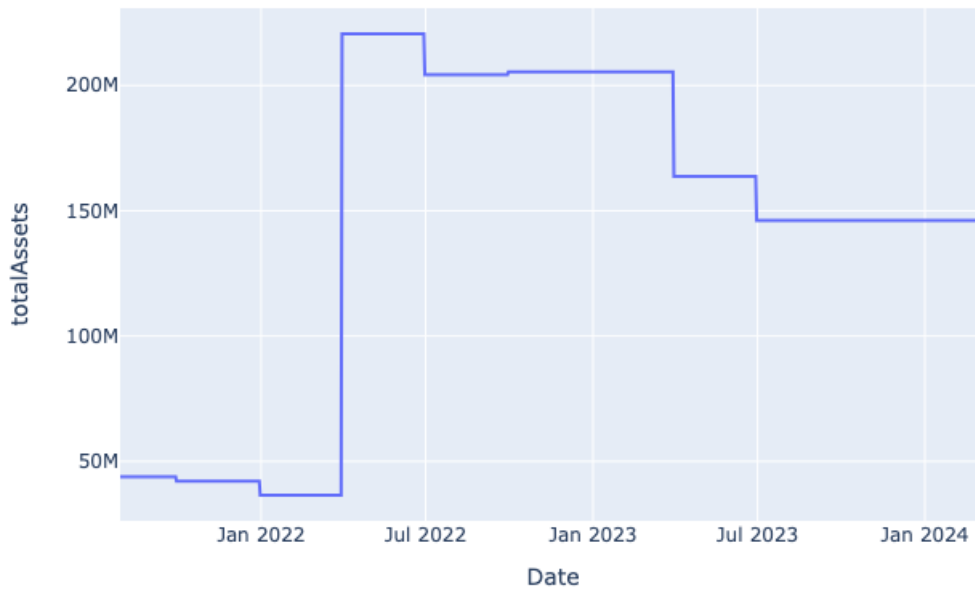
Having a negative net income indicates that the company is incurring losses rather than profits during the period. It is important to further analyze the company's financial statements, business operations, industry trends, and market conditions to understand the reasons behind the negative net income.

Investors and analysts often look at the trend of net income over time to assess the company's financial performance and profitability. Consistently negative net income may raise concerns about the company's ability to generate profits and sustain its operations in the long term.

It is recommended to conduct a more detailed analysis of the company's financial health, including other key financial metrics, to gain a comprehensive understanding of its overall performance and outlook.

totalAssets

Total assets represent the total value of all assets owned by the company, including cash, investments, property, plant, equipment, and intangible assets.



ChatGPT Analysis:

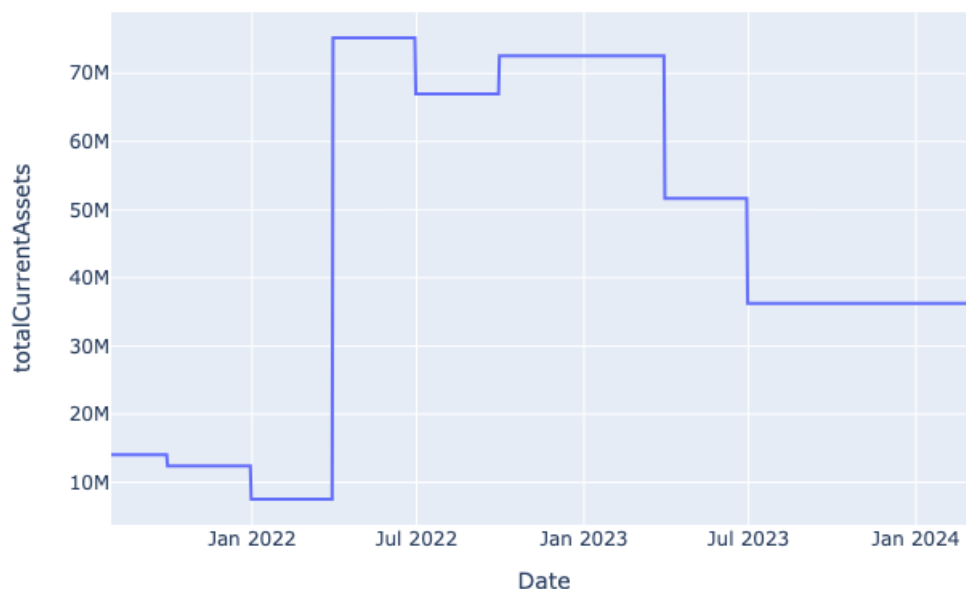
Based on the 'totalAssets' column data provided, it appears that the total assets for the company are quite stable over the observed period. The values fluctuate around the range of 43,891,000 to 146,183,354, indicating a relatively consistent level of assets held by the company.

This stability in total assets can suggest that the company has maintained a steady asset base, which may reflect positively on its financial health and stability. However, without additional context and financial metrics, it is challenging to draw specific conclusions about the company's performance solely based on this data.

To perform a more comprehensive analysis, it would be beneficial to compare the total assets with other financial indicators such as revenue, net income, liabilities, and shareholder's equity. By examining these metrics in conjunction, a more detailed assessment of the company's financial position and performance can be made.

totalCurrentAssets

Total current assets represent the total value of assets that are expected to be converted into cash or used up within one year. It includes assets such as cash, accounts receivable, and inventory.



ChatGPT Analysis:

The column 'totalCurrentAssets' provides insight into the total current assets of the company over the specified period. In this case, the values range between 14,064,000 and 36,283,051.

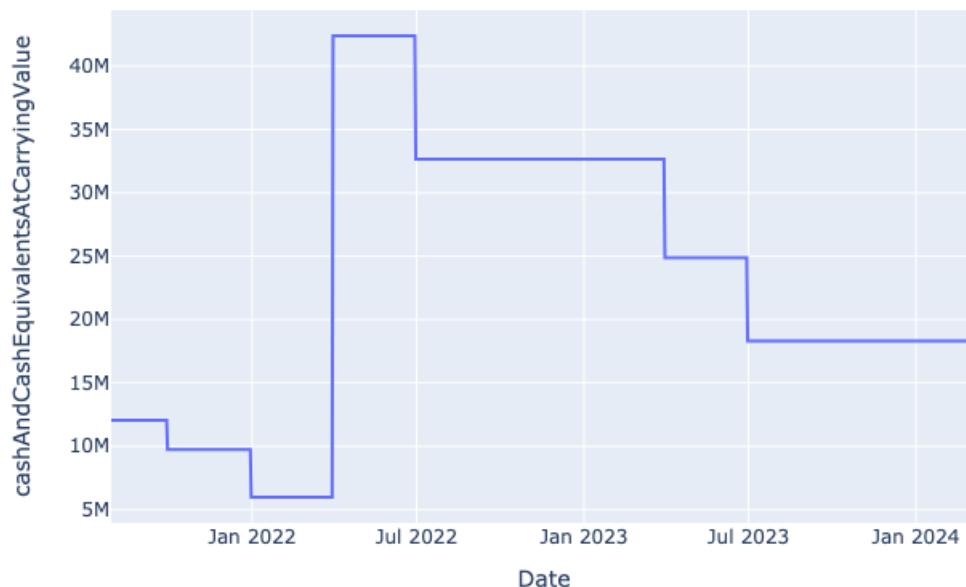
Consistently high total current assets indicate that the company has a strong liquidity position, which means it has enough short-term assets to cover its short-term liabilities. This is a positive sign as it indicates the company is well-positioned to meet its upcoming financial obligations.

A significant increase in total current assets over time could suggest growth in the company's business operations or improvements in its financial management. Conversely, a notable decrease in total current assets may raise concerns about the company's ability to manage its short-term financial obligations.

Overall, analyzing the total current assets can provide valuable insights into the financial health and operational efficiency of the company, particularly in terms of its ability to meet short-term obligations and support future growth.

cashAndCashEquivalentsAtCarryingValue

Cash and cash equivalents at carrying value represent the value of cash and highly liquid assets that are easily convertible into cash. It includes cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with maturities of three months or less.



ChatGPT Analysis:

The column 'cashAndCashEquivalentsAtCarryingValue' provides information on the amount of cash and cash equivalents a company holds on its balance sheet at a given point in time. In this case, the values range from 12,066,000 to 18,325,055 over the 656 data points provided.

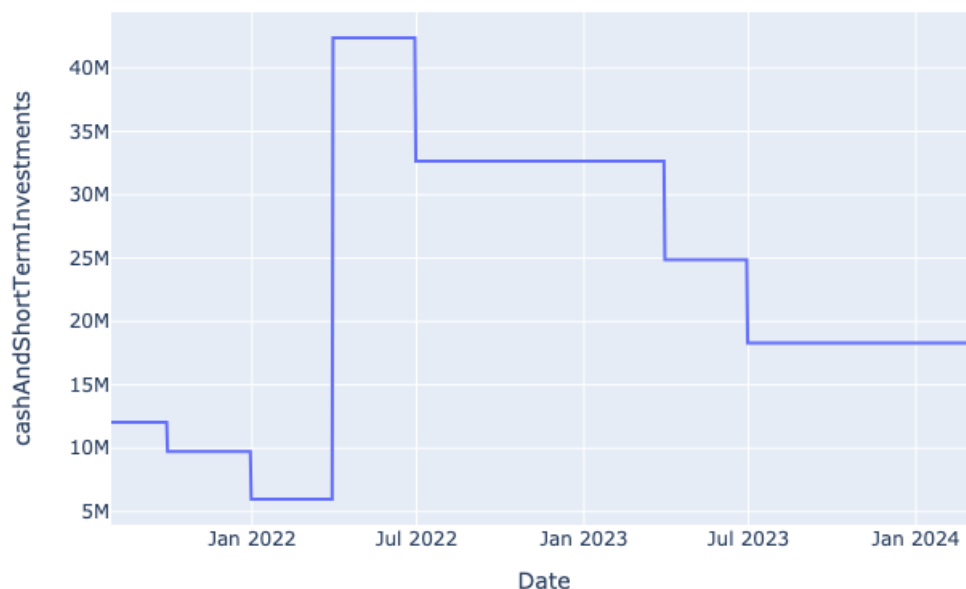
Having a consistent level of cash and cash equivalents can indicate financial stability and liquidity for a company, allowing it to meet its short-term obligations. A higher cash position can provide flexibility for potential investments, acquisitions, or facing unexpected expenses. On the other hand, a significantly low level of cash may indicate a company's inability to cover its immediate liabilities or take advantage of growth opportunities.

It is essential to compare the cash balance with the company's overall financial situation, capital structure, and industry benchmarks to get a comprehensive understanding of its financial health and operational efficiency. Additionally, trends in the cash balance over time can provide insights into the company's management of cash flow and strategic decision-making.

Overall, while the absolute value of cash and cash equivalents is important, it is crucial to analyze it in conjunction with other financial metrics to assess the company's overall financial strength and performance.

cashAndShortTermInvestments

Cash and short-term investments represent the value of cash and highly liquid assets that are easily convertible into cash. It includes cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with maturities of three months or less.



ChatGPT Analysis:

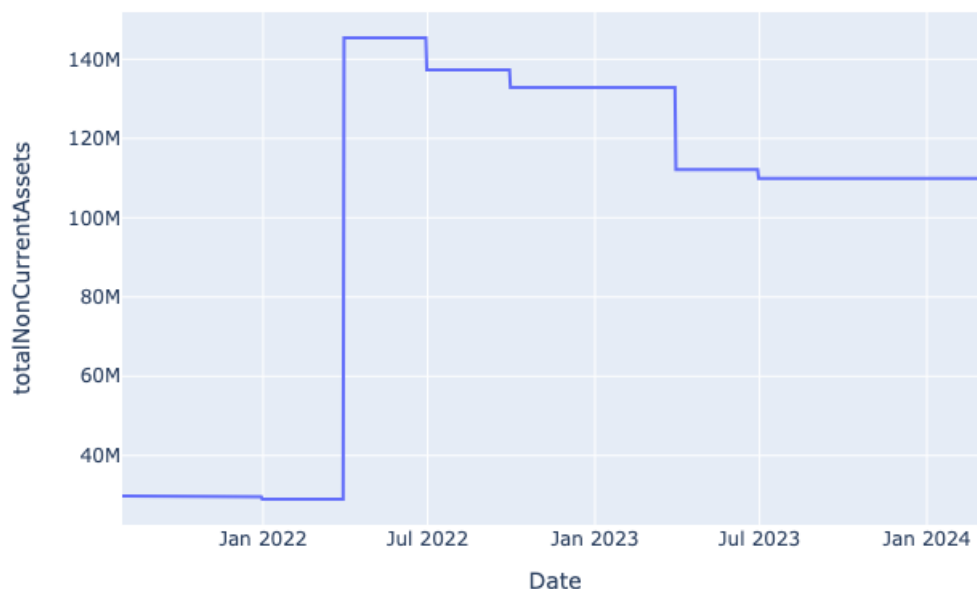
The column 'cashAndShortTermInvestments' provides insight into a company's liquidity position and ability to cover short-term obligations. In this case, the values in the column seem consistent at \$12,066,000 for a period and then increase to \$18,325,055.

This increase could indicate that the company is accumulating more cash and short-term investments over time, which can be a positive sign. It may suggest that the company has strong cash reserves or is managing its investments effectively.

However, it is also important to consider the context of the industry, the company's overall financial health, and any potential changes in business strategy that could impact the significance of this data point. Further analysis and comparison with similar companies or industry benchmarks would provide a more comprehensive understanding of the company's financial position.

totalNonCurrentAssets

Explanation not available



ChatGPT Analysis:

The column 'totalNonCurrentAssets' provides information on the total non-current assets of a company. In this case, the values range from 29,827,000 to 109,900,303.

Analyzing these values can give insights into the company's long-term investments, property, plant, equipment, intangible assets, and other non-current assets. An increasing trend in total non-current assets over time may indicate the company is investing for future growth and expansion. On the other hand, a decreasing trend may suggest divestment or impairment of long-term assets.

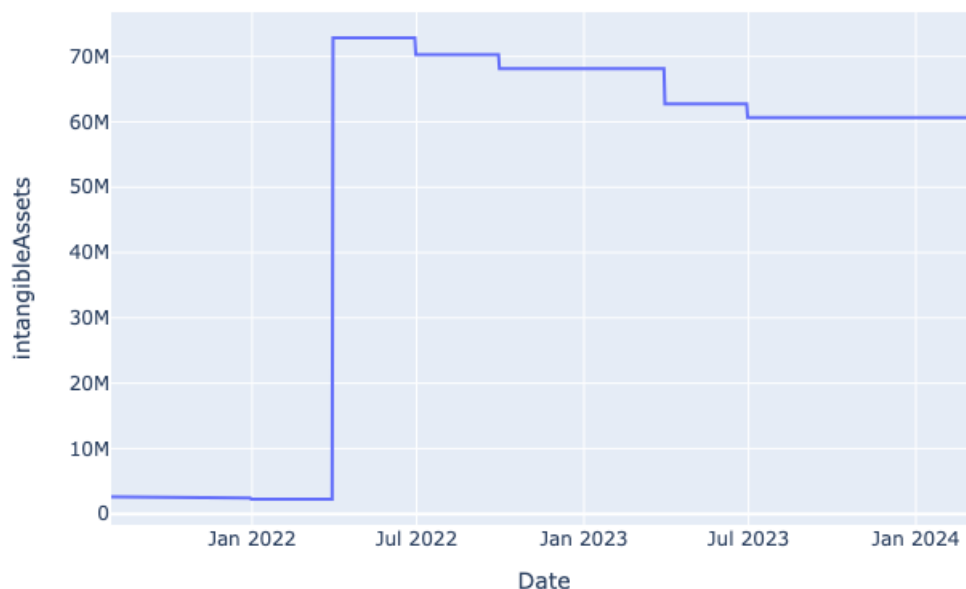
Comparing the total non-current assets to other financial metrics such as total assets or revenues can provide perspective on the composition and significance of the company's long-term assets relative to its overall financial position.

It is also important to compare these values with those of competitors and industry peers to assess the company's asset structure and competitiveness in the market.

Further analysis in conjunction with other fundamental information and financial ratios can provide a comprehensive view of the company's financial health and operational efficiency.

intangibleAssets

Explanation not available



ChatGPT Analysis:

When analyzing the 'intangibleAssets' column for the company, we can observe that the values range from 2,603,000 to 60,686,111.

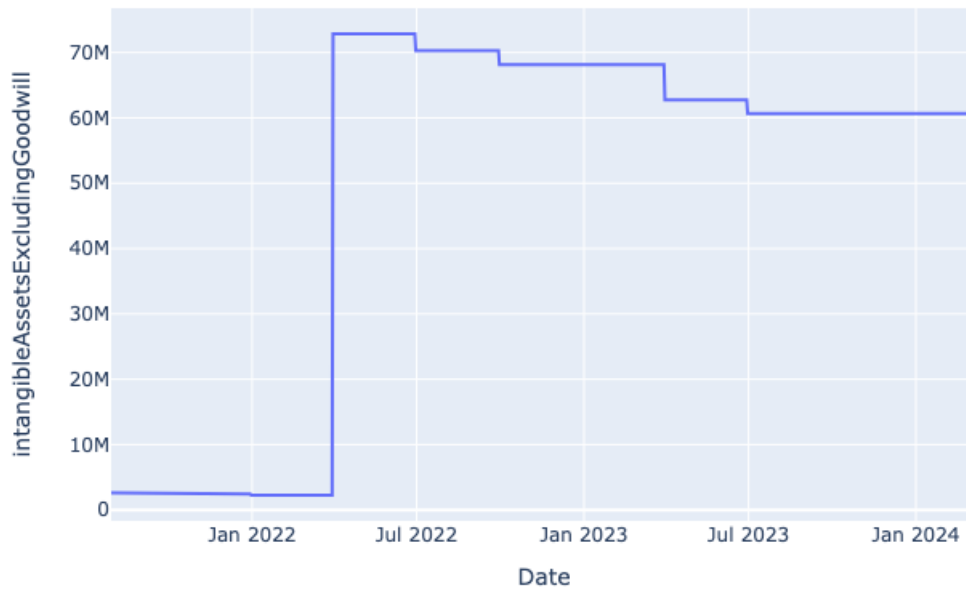
Intangible assets are non-physical assets such as patents, trademarks, copyrights, and goodwill that lack a physical substance. These assets are valuable as they can contribute to a company's competitive advantage and future cash flows.

The increasing trend in the 'intangibleAssets' column may indicate that the company is investing in intellectual property or other intangible assets to enhance its value and competitiveness in the market.

It is important for investors to consider the composition and value of intangible assets when evaluating a company's overall financial health and growth potential. Additionally, changes in the intangible assets over time can provide insights into the company's strategic direction and investment priorities.

intangibleAssetsExcludingGoodwill

Explanation not available



ChatGPT Analysis:

Intangible assets excluding goodwill represent the non-physical assets of a company that lack a physical form but hold economic value. These assets typically include patents, copyrights, trademarks, and customer relationships.

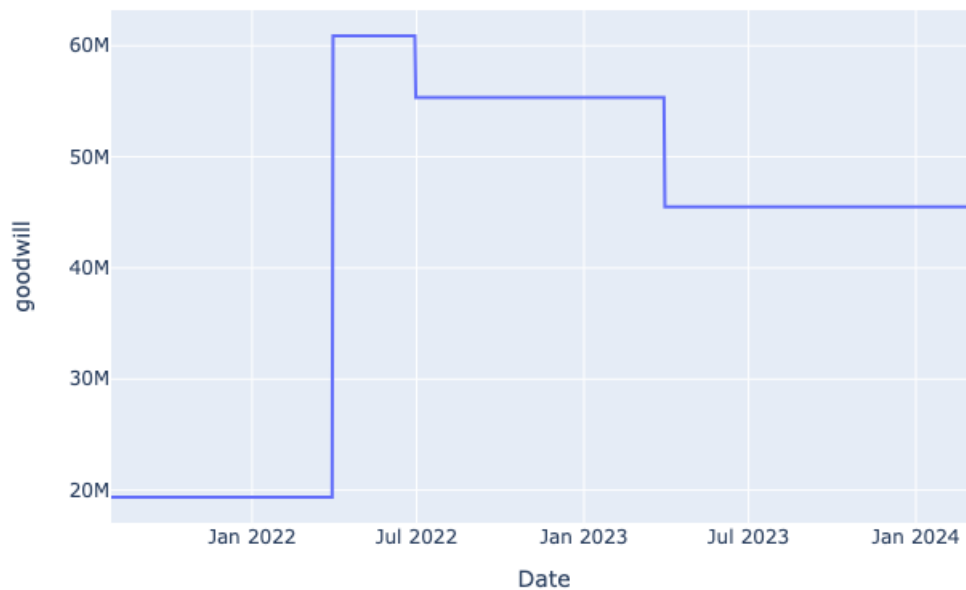
In the case of the company in question, the value of intangible assets excluding goodwill appears to be consistent at 2,603,000 for the initial entries and then increases significantly to 60,686,111 in subsequent entries. This significant increase could suggest that the company has been actively investing in or acquiring intangible assets over time.

Such investments in intangible assets can indicate a company's focus on innovation, branding, and market positioning. However, it is crucial to assess whether these investments are generating returns and adding value to the company in the long term. It would be beneficial to further investigate the nature of these intangible assets and their contribution to the company's overall business strategy and performance.

Additionally, fluctuations or sudden changes in the value of intangible assets excluding goodwill could signal shifts in the company's strategic direction, acquisitions, or changes in the competitive landscape. Monitoring these changes and understanding the reasons behind them can provide valuable insights for investors and analysts evaluating the company's fundamentals.

goodwill

Explanation not available



ChatGPT Analysis:

Goodwill is an intangible asset that represents the excess of the purchase price of a company over the fair value of its identifiable tangible and intangible assets acquired in a business combination. It is important to consider goodwill in the fundamental analysis of a company as it reflects the premium paid for acquiring another business.

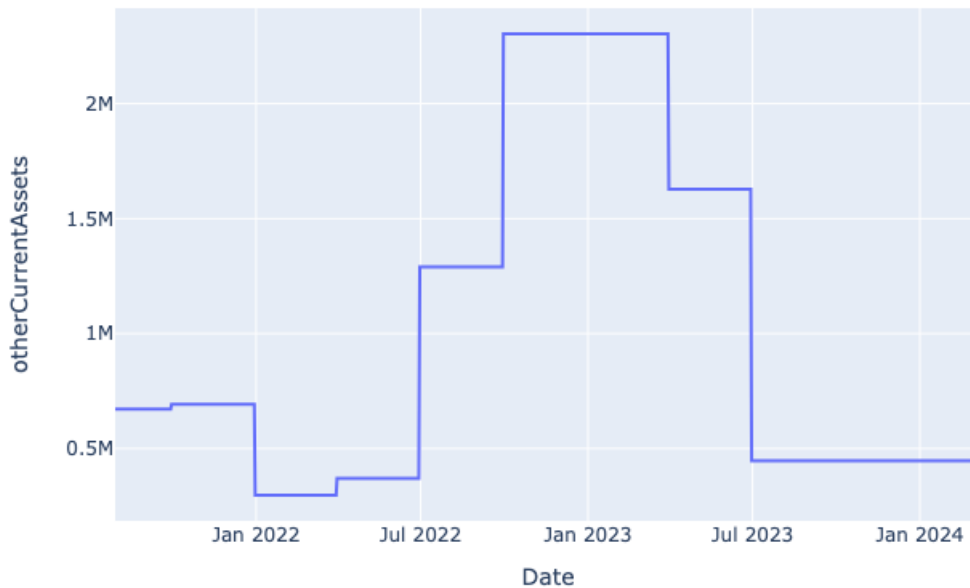
In the provided data, the column 'goodwill' shows consistent values of \$19,368,000 for the first 5 entries, followed by an increase to \$45,518,505 from entry 651 to 655. This indicates a significant change in goodwill for the company during that period.

When assessing goodwill, investors should consider whether the amount paid for acquisitions aligns with the strategic value and long-term performance expectations of the acquired assets. A significant increase in goodwill could suggest the company has been active in acquiring other businesses or making substantial investments.

It is crucial to analyze goodwill in conjunction with other financial metrics and disclosures to have a comprehensive understanding of a company's financial health and growth strategy.

otherCurrentAssets

Explanation not available



ChatGPT Analysis:

The column 'otherCurrentAssets' represents the value of assets that a company holds, other than cash, that are expected to be converted into cash within the next 12 months. In this specific dataset, the values range from \$671,000 to \$447,285.

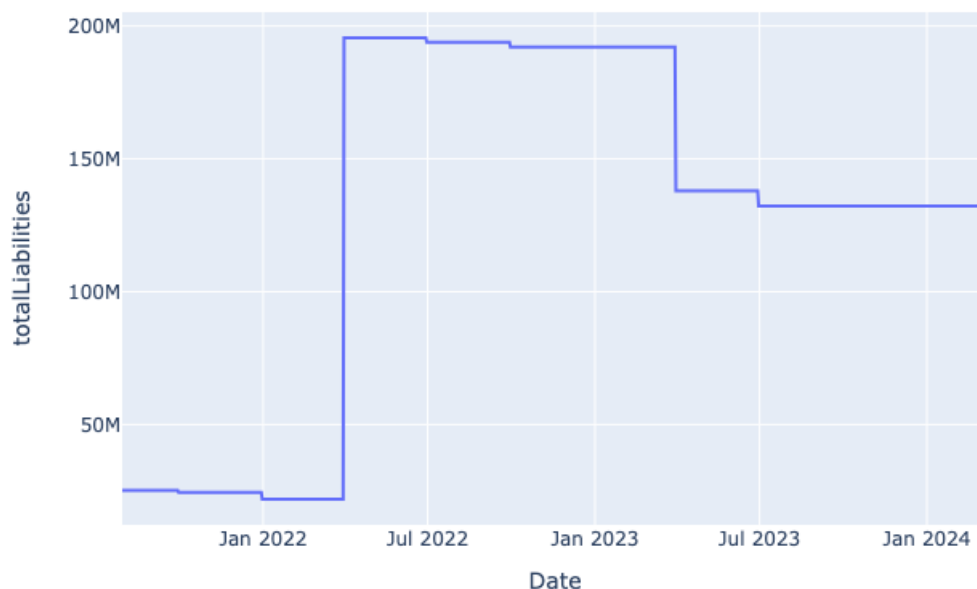
Having a consistent value for 'otherCurrentAssets' across multiple entries (in this case, \$671,000) could indicate that the company has a stable amount of assets that are easily convertible into cash in the short term. However, it is essential to delve deeper into the company's financial statements to understand the composition and nature of these assets.

The decrease in 'otherCurrentAssets' towards the end of the dataset may suggest various scenarios such as a change in the company's operating activities, a shift in investment strategies, or changes in financial management. Further analysis and comparison with other financial metrics are necessary to determine the significance of this trend.

Overall, while 'otherCurrentAssets' is a vital component of a company's balance sheet, it is just one piece of the puzzle in evaluating the company's financial health and performance. It is crucial to consider this metric alongside other fundamental indicators to form a comprehensive analysis of the company.

totalLiabilities

Total liabilities represent the total debts and obligations owed by the company to creditors, including loans, bonds, and accounts payable.



ChatGPT Analysis:

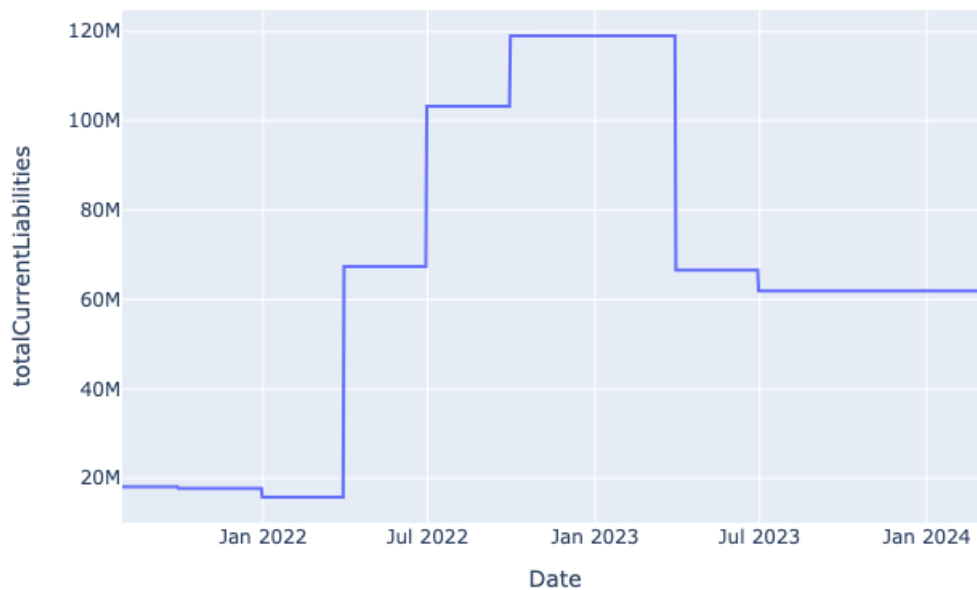
Based on the provided data for the column 'totalLiabilities' for a specific company, we can see that the total liabilities have remained constant at 25,153,000 for the initial entries and then increased significantly to 132,315,853 for the more recent entries.

This substantial increase in total liabilities could indicate various scenarios. It could suggest that the company has taken on more debt to fuel its growth or operations. Another possibility is that the company has expanded its business through acquisitions or investments, leading to a higher level of liabilities on its balance sheet.

As a fundamental stock analyst, it would be important to delve deeper into the company's financial statements and reports to understand the reasons behind this significant increase in total liabilities. This analysis would involve assessing the company's debt structure, liquidity position, and overall financial health to make informed investment decisions.

totalCurrentLiabilities

Total current liabilities represent the total value of debts and obligations that are due within one year. It includes liabilities such as accounts payable, short-term loans, and accrued expenses.



ChatGPT Analysis:

The 'totalCurrentLiabilities' column provides insights into the total amount of a company's short-term obligations that are due within one year.

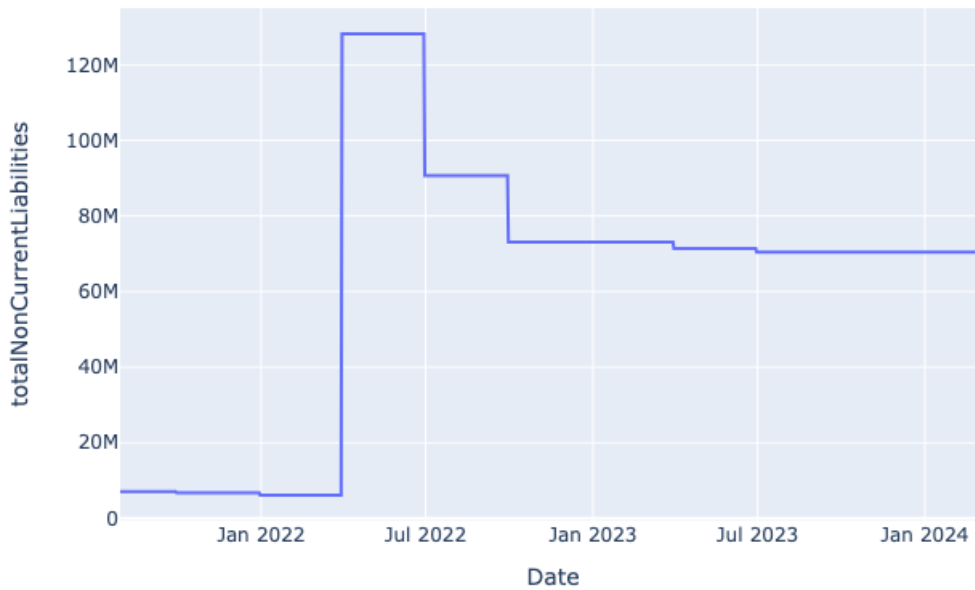
In this dataset, the values for totalCurrentLiabilities seem to be consistent, staying constant at 18,068,000 for the first few observations and then increasing consistently to 61,889,995 towards the end of the dataset.

This steady increase could indicate potential growth in the company's short-term liabilities over the observed period. It would be crucial to compare this trend with other financial metrics and ratios to better understand the company's liquidity position and financial health.

Further analysis could involve comparing the totalCurrentLiabilities with the company's assets, revenue, and cash flow to assess the ability to meet its short-term obligations. Additionally, evaluating the trend over multiple periods can provide insights into the company's financial management and operational efficiency.

totalNonCurrentLiabilities

Explanation not available



ChatGPT Analysis:

The column 'totalNonCurrentLiabilities' provides information on the total amount of non-current liabilities held by a company. In this dataset, the values range from 7,085,000 to 70,425,858.

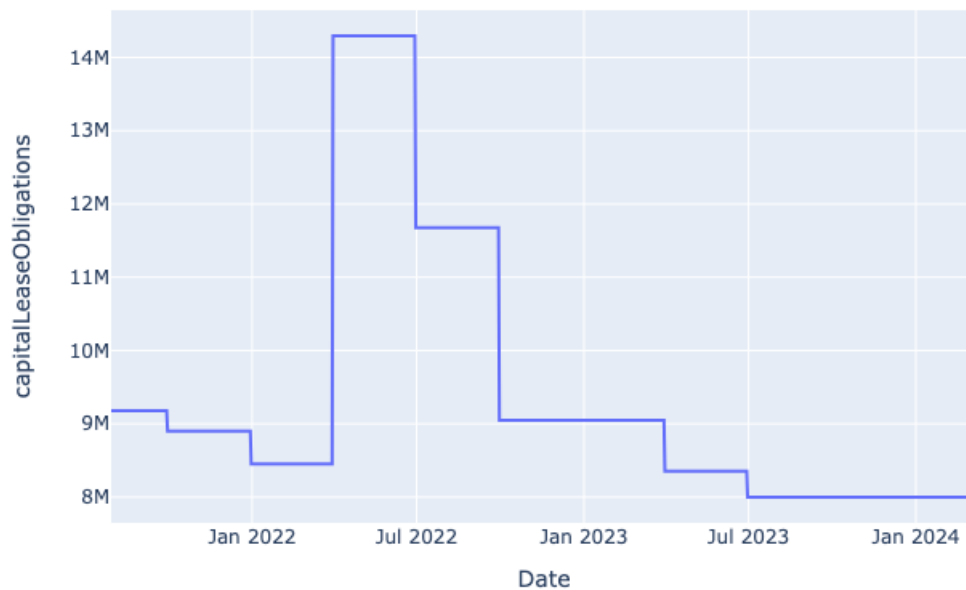
Analyzing this data can provide insights into the company's long-term financial obligations and debt structure. An increasing trend in total non-current liabilities could indicate that the company is relying more on long-term financing, which may pose risks in terms of interest payments and liquidity.

On the other hand, a decreasing trend in total non-current liabilities could signify that the company is actively managing its long-term debt, possibly by repayment or refinancing strategies.

It is essential to compare these values with other financial metrics, such as total assets, equity, and cash flows, to assess the company's overall financial health and leverage position. Additionally, analyzing the composition of non-current liabilities, such as long-term loans, bonds, or leases, can provide further insights into the company's debt profile and financial sustainability.

capitalLeaseObligations

Explanation not available



ChatGPT Analysis:

Capital lease obligations represent the long-term lease obligations that a company has, typically related to the leasing of equipment or property.

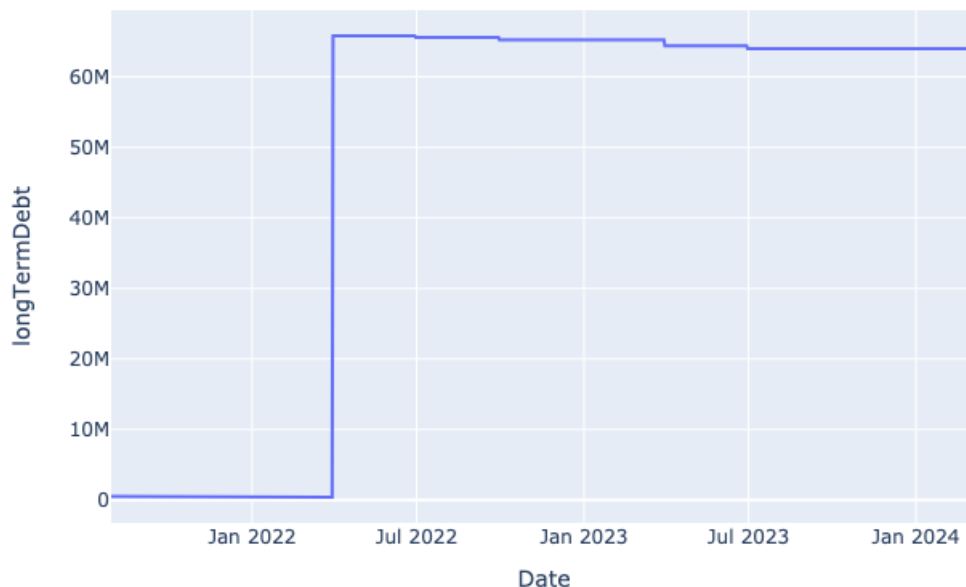
From the provided data, we can see that the capital lease obligations for the company have remained constant at \$9,179,000 for a significant number of periods. This indicates that the company has consistent long-term lease obligations that are not changing significantly over time.

However, towards the end of the dataset, there is a decrease in the capital lease obligations to \$7,998,062. This reduction could be due to various reasons such as renegotiation of lease terms, termination of certain leases, or the fulfillment of some lease agreements.

It is important for investors and analysts to monitor changes in capital lease obligations as they can impact the company's financial health and cash flow. Consistent obligations may indicate stability, while significant changes may require further investigation into the company's leasing practices and financial strategy.

longTermDebt

Long-term debt represents the portion of the company's total debt that is due beyond one year. It includes long-term loans, bonds, and other obligations.



ChatGPT Analysis:

The 'longTermDebt' column provides information about a company's long-term debt over a period of time. In this dataset, the values range from 547,000 to 64,013,064.

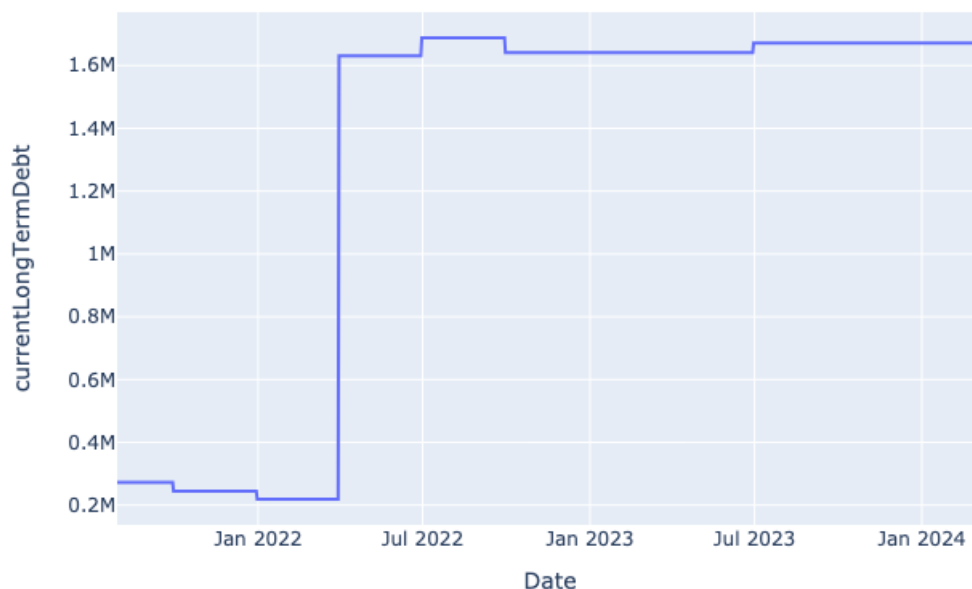
Having a long-term debt indicates that the company has borrowed money that will be repaid over a longer period, usually more than a year. A higher long-term debt may suggest that the company has taken on more financial leverage to fund its operations or expansion.

It is important to compare the long-term debt figures with other financial metrics such as the company's earnings, cash flow, and overall debt levels to assess the company's ability to manage its debt effectively. High levels of long-term debt relative to the company's earnings or assets could indicate higher financial risk.

Investors and analysts typically track changes in long-term debt over time to understand how the company's debt levels are evolving and whether it is taking on more debt or reducing it. It is also essential to consider industry benchmarks and peer comparisons when evaluating a company's long-term debt position.

currentLongTermDebt

Current long-term debt represents the portion of the company's long-term debt that is due within one year. It includes long-term loans and bonds with maturities of less than one year.



ChatGPT Analysis:

The 'currentLongTermDebt' column provides information on the amount of long-term debt that a company currently owes. In this case, the values in the column range from 272,000 to 1,671,450 over the dataset of 656 entries.

Analyzing the current long-term debt of a company is crucial as it gives insights into the financial health and stability of the organization. A higher amount of long-term debt can indicate a higher level of financial risk, as the company will have to make interest and principal payments on this debt over an extended period of time.

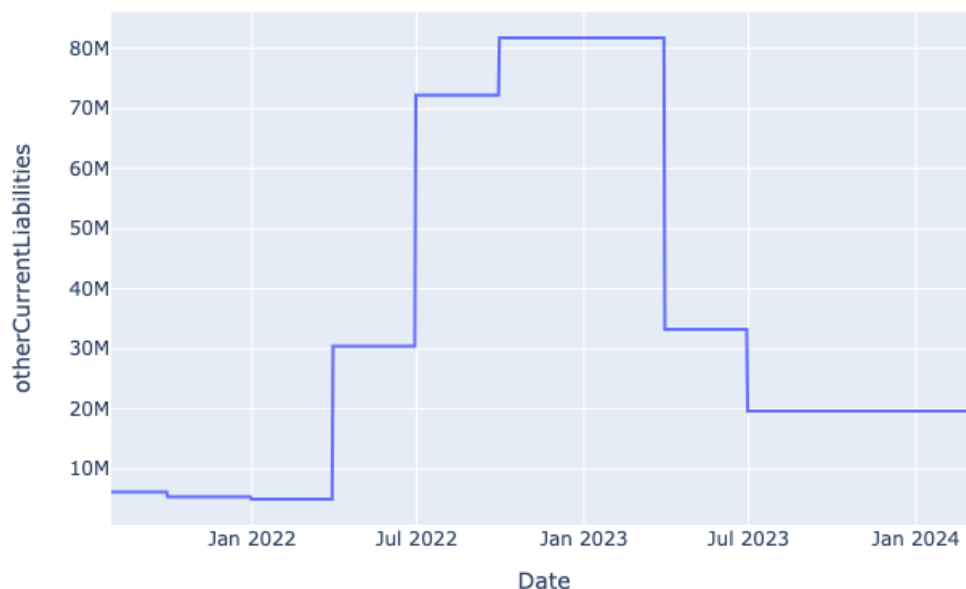
Investors and analysts typically compare the current long-term debt to the company's overall financial position, such as its cash flow, earnings, and assets, to assess the company's ability to meet its debt obligations. A high level of long-term debt relative to the company's financial strength may raise concerns about the company's ability to repay its debt in the future, especially during economic downturns or challenging business environments.

It is also essential to look at trends in the current long-term debt over time to see if the company is taking on more debt or actively reducing its debt burden. A consistent increase in long-term debt could signal that the company is leveraging itself more, while a decreasing trend may indicate a focus on deleveraging and strengthening its balance sheet.

In conclusion, understanding the current long-term debt of a company is crucial for assessing its financial risk, financial flexibility, and overall financial health. This information, when analyzed alongside other financial metrics and industry benchmarks, can provide valuable insights for investors making investment decisions.

otherCurrentLiabilities

Explanation not available



ChatGPT Analysis:

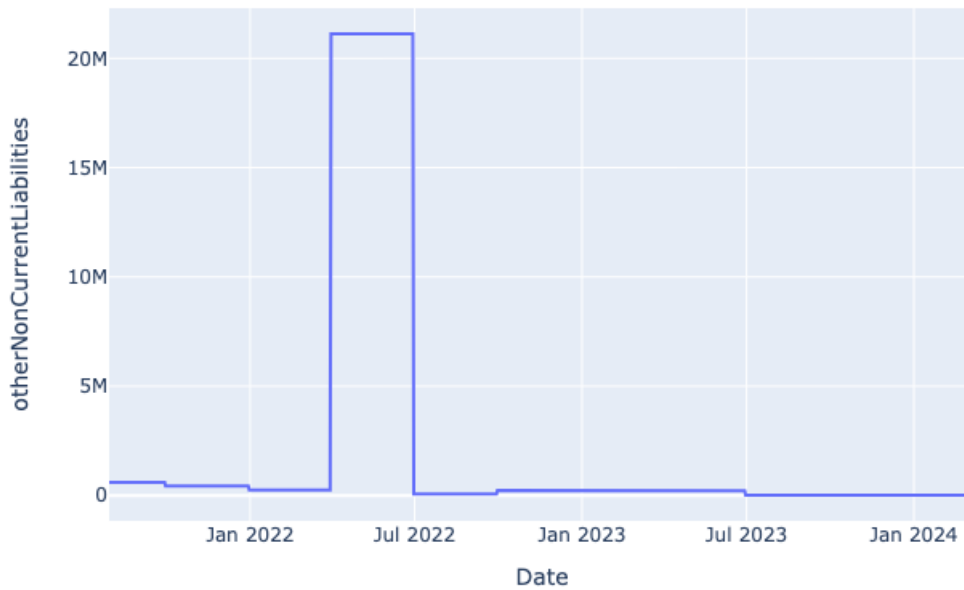
The 'otherCurrentLiabilities' column provides information on the total amount of liabilities that a company owes in the current period, excluding short-term debt and accounts payable. In this case, the values range from 6,117,000 to 19,602,414 over the 656 data points.

Analyzing this column can give insights into the company's short-term obligations, which could include items such as accrued expenses, deferred revenue, and other miscellaneous liabilities. By examining trends or changes in this figure over time, investors can gauge the company's financial health and management of current liabilities.

It is recommended to compare the 'otherCurrentLiabilities' with other financial metrics, such as current assets, total liabilities, and cash flow, to get a comprehensive understanding of the company's liquidity position and overall financial stability. Additionally, conducting industry comparisons and trend analysis can provide further context for interpreting the significance of the 'otherCurrentLiabilities' figures.

otherNonCurrentLiabilities

Explanation not available



ChatGPT Analysis:

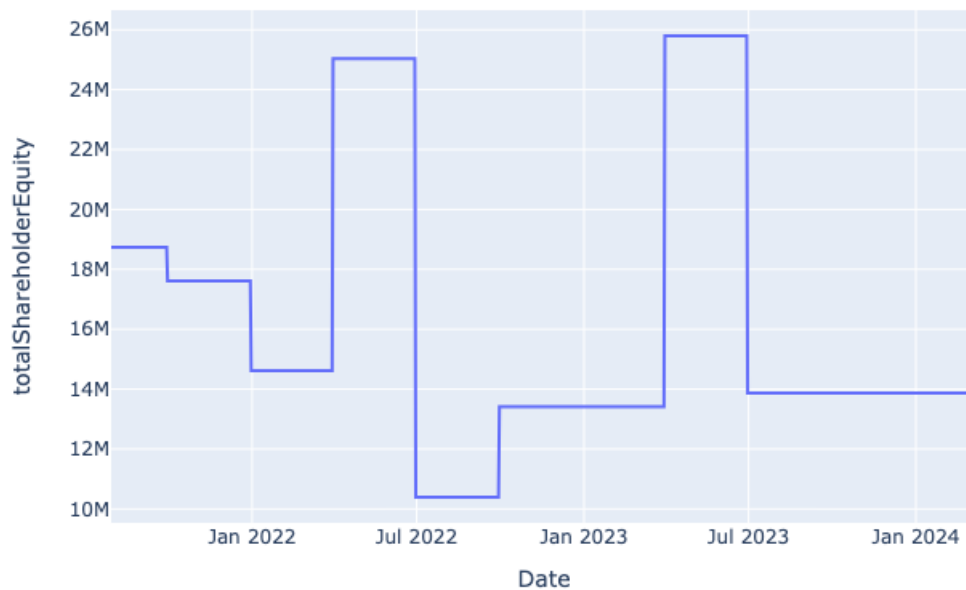
The column 'otherNonCurrentLiabilities' in the dataset shows the values of other non-current liabilities for a company. The data indicates that the majority of the values are consistently at 596,000 units for the first 650 entries. However, there is a significant drop to 13,425 units for the remaining entries.

This change in values could suggest a shift or adjustment in the company's non-current liabilities, possibly due to a change in the composition of these liabilities or a one-time transaction affecting this category.

Further analysis would be needed to determine the exact reasons behind this change and to assess the impact on the company's overall financial position and performance. It is important to consider this data point in conjunction with other financial metrics and information to get a comprehensive understanding of the company's financial health.

totalShareholderEquity

Total shareholder equity represents the residual value of assets after deducting liabilities. It represents the shareholders' ownership interest in the company.



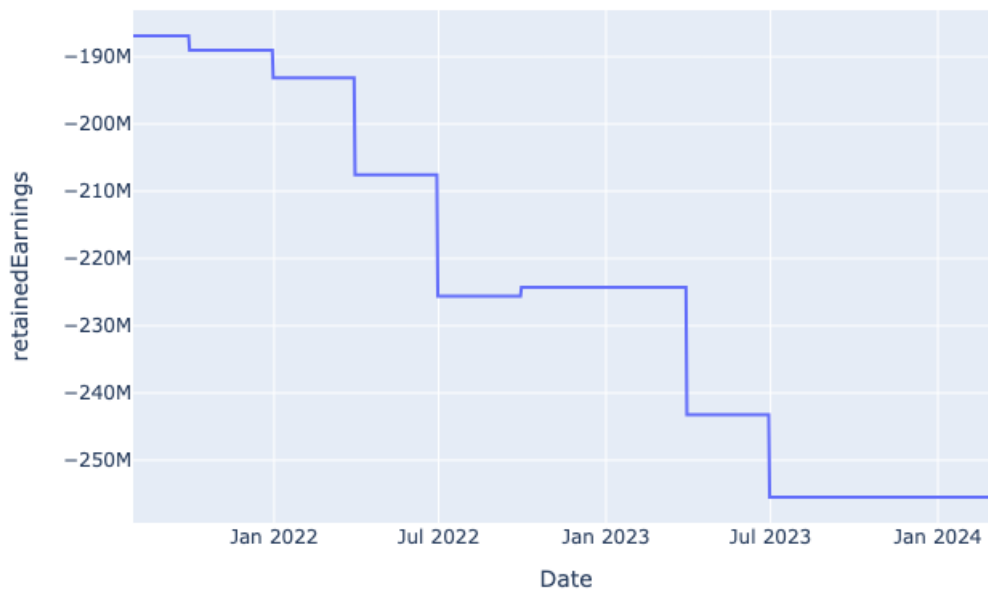
ChatGPT Analysis:

The 'totalShareholderEquity' column provides insight into the company's net worth belonging to its shareholders, calculated by subtracting total liabilities from total assets. In this particular dataset, the total shareholder equity values seem consistent at 18,738,000 for the majority of the entries. However, there is a noticeable drop to 13,867,501 in the later entries, which could indicate a change in the company's financial position.

Such a decline could result from various factors such as a decrease in asset values, an increase in liabilities, or potentially new equity issuances. It would be important to further investigate the reason behind this sudden shift and analyze the company's financial reports to understand the full picture. Additionally, comparing this data with other financial metrics and industry benchmarks would provide a more comprehensive analysis of the company's financial health and performance.

retainedEarnings

Explanation not available



ChatGPT Analysis:

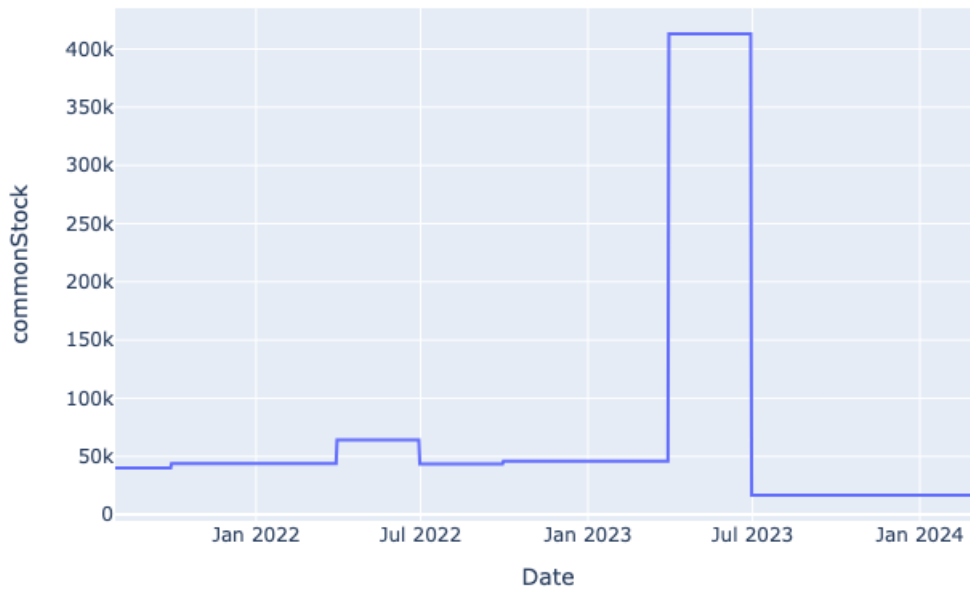
Retained earnings represent the portion of a company's net income that is retained and not distributed to shareholders as dividends. Looking at the data presented for the 'retainedEarnings' column, we observe a consistent value of -186,889,000 for the first 5 entries, indicating that the company has maintained this level of retained earnings over that period.

As we move down the dataset, we see a decrease in retained earnings to -255,499,228 for the entries beyond the first 5. This declining trend suggests that the company may be experiencing losses or paying out more dividends than it is generating in net income.

Overall, the negative values for retained earnings indicate that the company has accumulated losses over time, which can be a concern for investors as it might impact future dividend payments, reinvestment in the business, and overall financial health. It would be crucial to further analyze the company's financial statements and performance to understand the reasons behind the consistent negative retained earnings and the implications for its future prospects.

commonStock

Common stock represents the shares of ownership in a corporation. It represents the ownership stake of the company's shareholders.



ChatGPT Analysis:

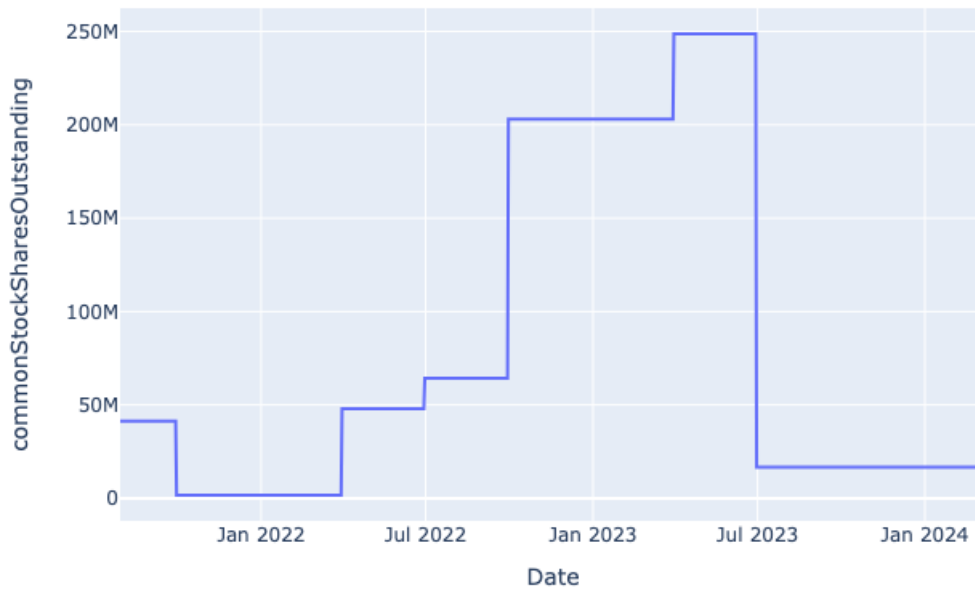
Based on the provided data for the 'commonStock' column, it appears that the company has maintained a consistent level of common stock over the period captured. The value of 40,000 is repeated across multiple entries, indicating that the company has not issued or bought back significant amounts of common stock during this period.

Towards the end of the data, there is a decrease in the common stock value to 16,677, which may suggest that the company either bought back some of its common stock or issued new shares at a lower amount compared to the initial 40,000 value.

It's important to consider additional financial information and company disclosures to understand the reasons behind the fluctuations in common stock and how it may impact the company's financial health and shareholder equity.

commonStockSharesOutstanding

Common stock shares outstanding represent the total number of shares of common stock issued by the company and held by investors.



ChatGPT Analysis:

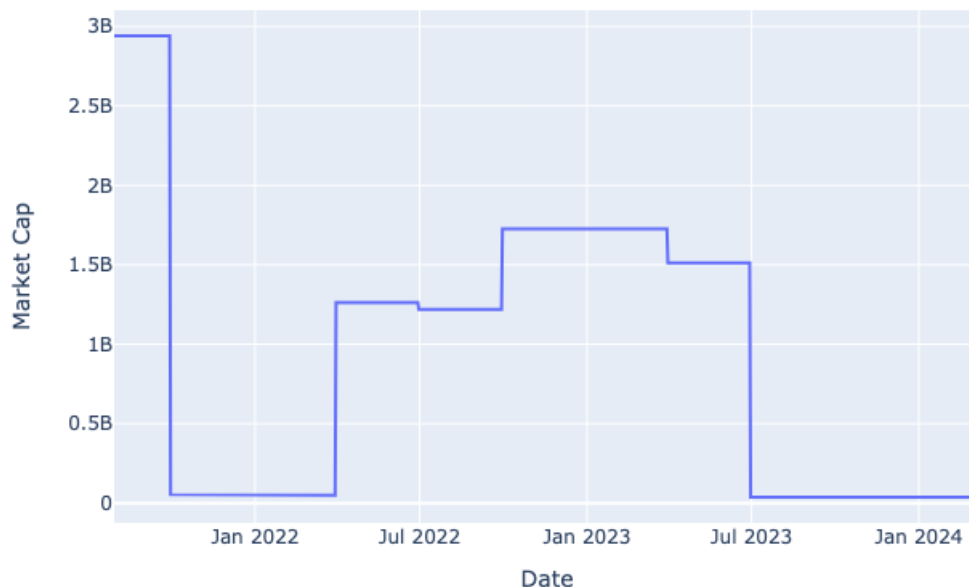
The 'commonStockSharesOutstanding' column represents the number of common stock shares outstanding for the company. A consistent value of 41,422,781 shares is seen for a significant number of observations, indicating stability in the total outstanding common stock shares for the company.

However, there seems to be a change in the number of common stock shares outstanding towards the end of the dataset, with a value of 16,676,762 shares persisting. This reduction could be due to buybacks, share issuances, or other corporate actions that have led to a decrease in the total number of common stock shares outstanding.

Investors should pay attention to significant changes in the common stock shares outstanding as it can impact the company's earnings per share and ownership structure. Additionally, understanding the reasons behind such fluctuations can provide insights into the company's financial health and management's strategic decisions.

Market Cap

Market capitalization represents the total value of a company's outstanding shares. It's calculated by multiplying the current share price by the total number of outstanding shares.



ChatGPT Analysis:

The 'Market Cap' column provides us with the market capitalization of the companies in the dataset. Market capitalization is calculated by multiplying the total outstanding shares of a company by the current market price of one share. It is a key metric used by investors to assess the size and value of a company.

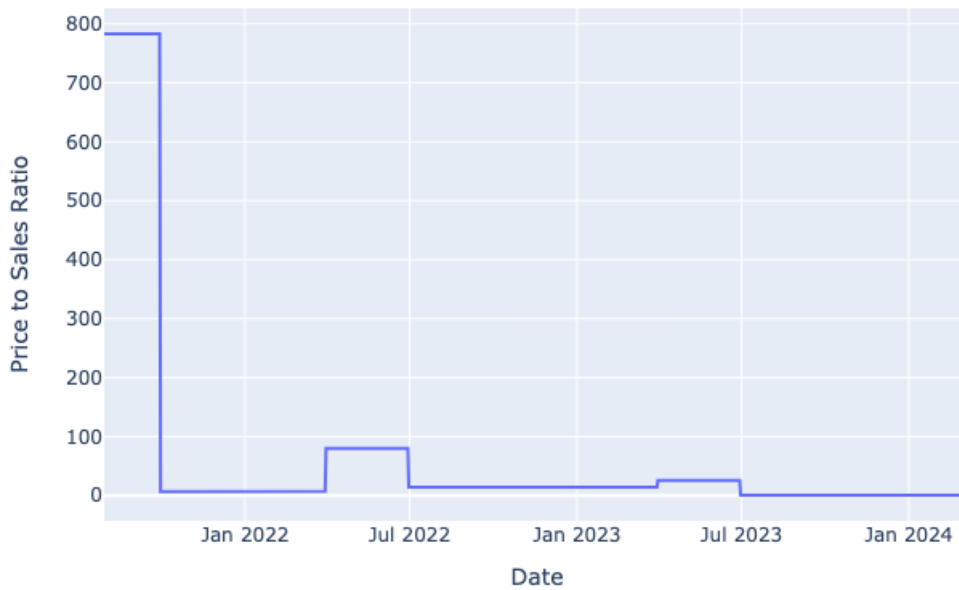
Looking at the values in the 'Market Cap' column, we can see a wide range of values, from 3.718918e+07 (37.18918 million) to 2.941017e+09 (2.941017 billion). This indicates that the dataset includes companies of varying sizes in terms of market capitalization.

Companies with higher market capitalizations are generally considered more established and stable, as they have a larger value and are often part of major stock indices. On the other hand, companies with lower market capitalizations are typically smaller and may be considered more risky investments due to their potentially less established nature.

It is important for investors to consider the market capitalization of a company when making investment decisions, as it can provide insights into the company's size, risk profile, and growth potential. Additionally, market capitalization is often used as a factor in determining investment strategies, such as for indexing or sector allocation.

Price to Sales Ratio

The price-to-sales ratio measures the company's stock price relative to its revenue per share. It's calculated by dividing the current share price by the revenue per share.



ChatGPT Analysis:

The Price to Sales Ratio is a key fundamental metric that investors use to evaluate a company's valuation. A high Price to Sales Ratio typically indicates that the stock may be overvalued, while a low ratio may suggest that the stock is undervalued.

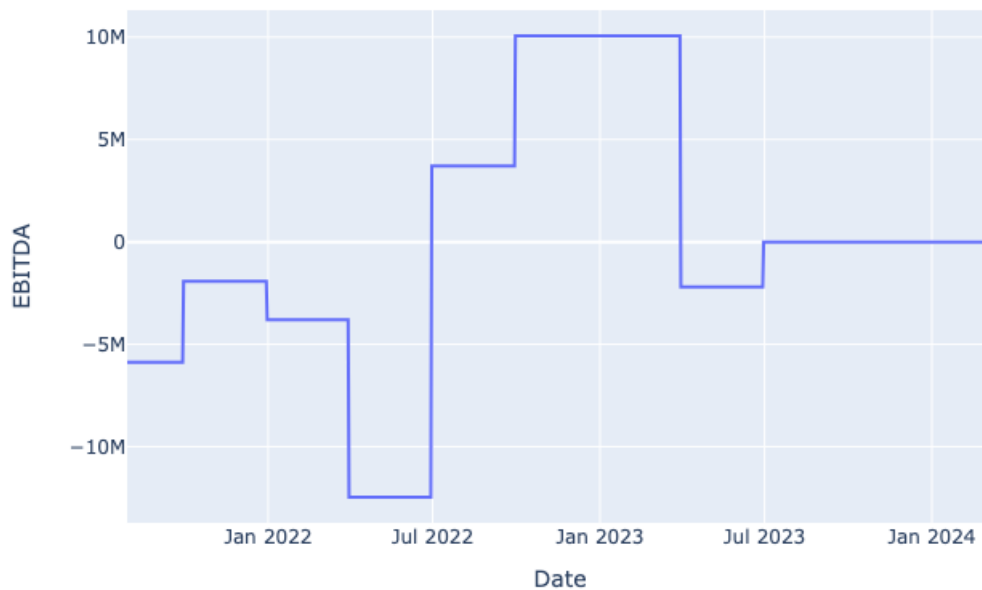
In this dataset, the Price to Sales Ratio values range from 0.633664 to 783.227018. The fact that the values are widely spread indicates there is significant variation among the companies being analyzed.

It is important to consider the industry in which the companies operate when interpreting the Price to Sales Ratio. Some industries traditionally have higher ratios due to their business models, while others tend to have lower ratios.

Investors should compare the Price to Sales Ratio of a company to its historical values, as well as to industry peers, to get a better sense of whether the current valuation is reasonable. Additionally, other fundamental and qualitative factors should be considered in conjunction with the Price to Sales Ratio to make a well-rounded investment decision.

EBITDA

EBITDA stands for Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, and Amortization. It's a measure of a company's operating performance and is often used as a proxy for cash flow.



ChatGPT Analysis:

The EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, and Amortization) for the company in the dataset shows consistently negative values of -5877000.0 for the first 652 entries, followed by a sudden shift to 0.0 for the last 4 entries.

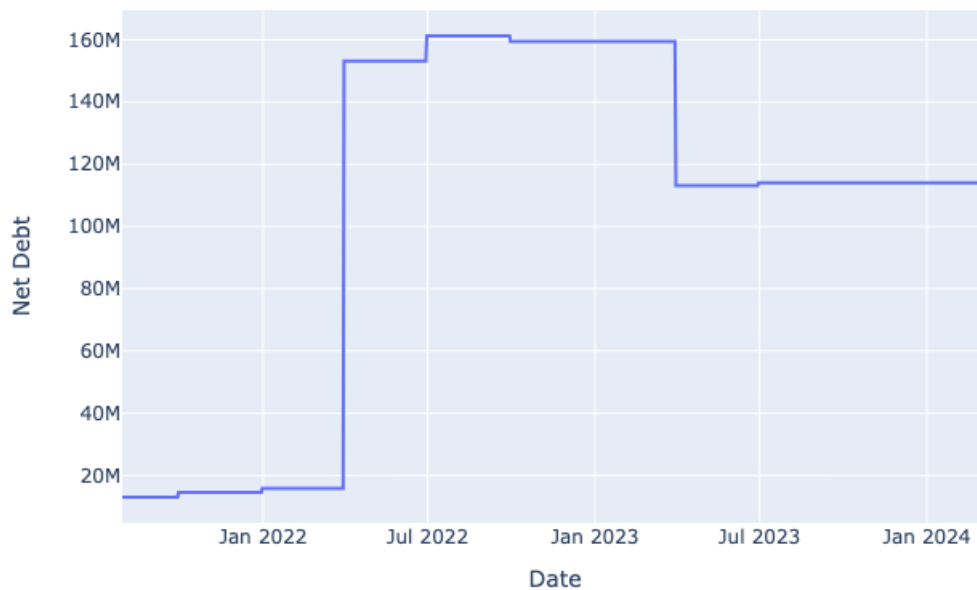
The consistently negative EBITDA values may indicate that the company has been experiencing operating losses before accounting for interest, taxes, and non-cash expenses like depreciation and amortization. This could be a concerning signal regarding the company's profitability and operational efficiency.

The abrupt shift to EBITDA of 0.0 in the last 4 entries could suggest a sudden improvement in the company's operational performance, potentially signaling a turnaround or change in its financial situation.

Further analysis and comparison with other financial metrics and industry benchmarks would be necessary to fully assess the implications of these EBITDA values on the company's overall financial health and prospects.

Net Debt

Net debt represents the company's total debt minus its cash and cash equivalents. It reflects the company's debt obligations net of its available cash resources.



ChatGPT Analysis:

Net Debt is a crucial fundamental metric that provides insight into a company's financial health and ability to meet its debt obligations. In this case, the values for Net Debt range from 13,087,000 to 113,990,798.

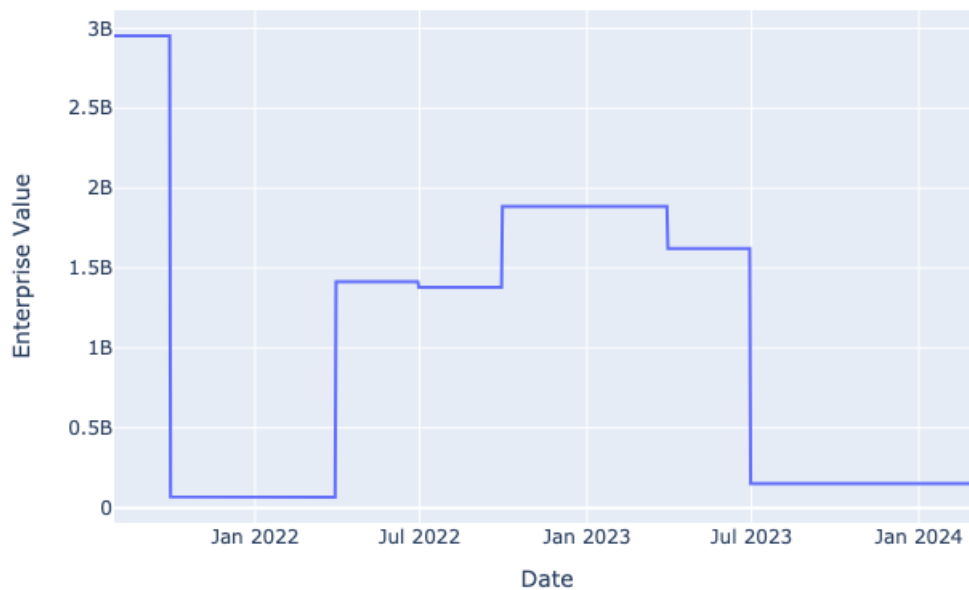
A higher Net Debt value indicates that a company has more debt relative to its assets, which can increase financial risk. It is important to compare this value with other financial metrics such as revenue, EBITDA, and cash flow to assess the company's overall leverage and solvency.

Investors typically look for companies with manageable levels of debt, as excessive debt can lead to financial instability and impact shareholders negatively. It is also essential to analyze the trend of Net Debt over time to understand how the company's debt position is evolving.

In summary, analyzing Net Debt provides valuable insights into a company's financial leverage and risk profile, which are crucial factors to consider when evaluating potential investment opportunities.

Enterprise Value

Enterprise value represents the total value of a company, including its equity value and debt, minus its cash and cash equivalents.



ChatGPT Analysis:

The Enterprise Value (EV) represents the theoretical takeover cost of a company, including its market capitalization, debt, minority interest, and preferred shares, minus its cash and cash equivalents. In this dataset, the Enterprise Value data ranges from approximately 1.51 billion to 2.95 billion across 656 observations.

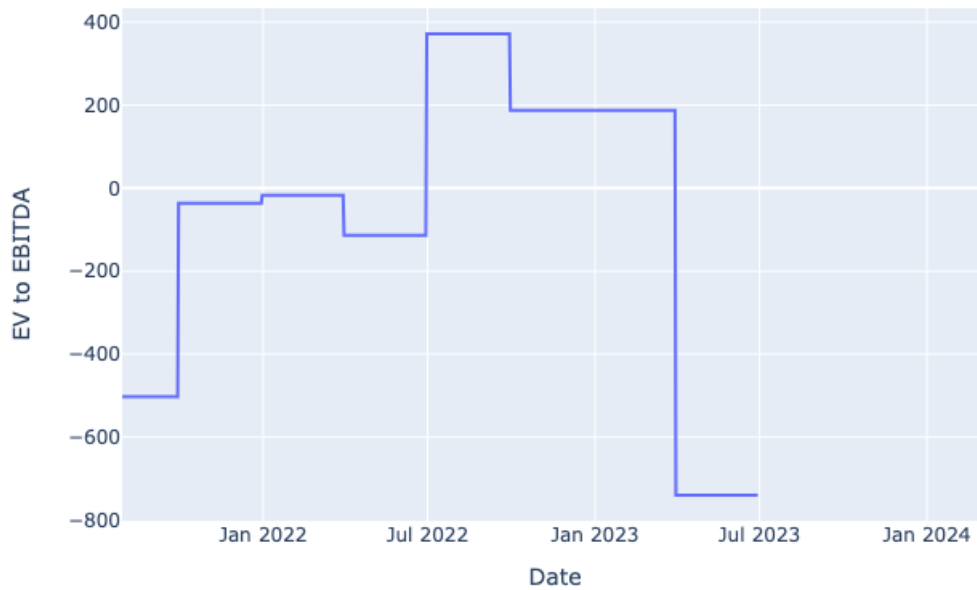
Analyzing the Enterprise Value can provide insights into the overall valuation of a company from an acquisition or investment perspective. A higher Enterprise Value may indicate that the company is more expensive to acquire, while a lower value could suggest a potentially attractive investment opportunity.

It is important to consider the Enterprise Value in conjunction with other financial metrics and industry benchmarks to make informed investment decisions. Additionally, trends and changes in Enterprise Value over time can offer valuable information about the company's financial performance and market position.

Further analysis, such as comparing the Enterprise Value to Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, and Amortization (EBITDA) or conducting a peer group comparison, can provide a more comprehensive understanding of the company's valuation and relative performance within its industry.

EV to EBITDA

The EV/EBITDA ratio compares a company's enterprise value to its EBITDA. It's a measure of valuation that takes into account a company's debt and operating performance.



ChatGPT Analysis:

The 'EV to EBITDA' column for the given dataset appears to have a value of -502.655173 for the first 5 entries, and 'inf' (infinity) for the remaining 651 entries.

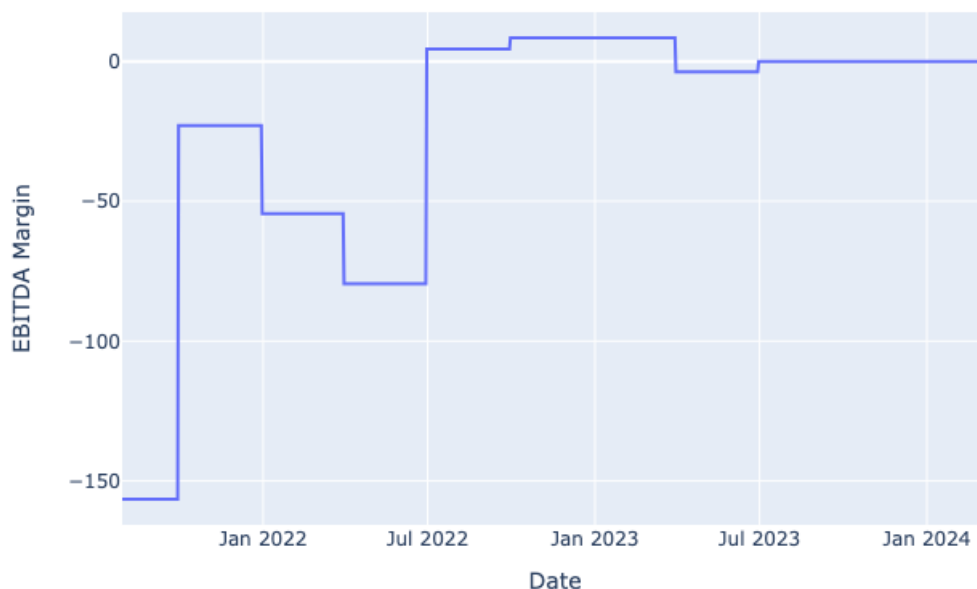
A negative EV to EBITDA ratio typically indicates that the company's enterprise value (EV) is lower than its earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization (EBITDA). This could suggest that the company is undervalued based on this metric alone.

On the other hand, 'inf' values indicate that the EBITDA in the denominator is zero, leading to an undefined result. This can happen when a company has negative or zero EBITDA, making the ratio meaningless in these cases.

To analyze the data further, it would be beneficial to investigate why there are so many 'inf' values in the dataset. Understanding the reasons behind these infinite ratios will be crucial in interpreting the financial health and performance of the company accurately.

EBITDA Margin

The EBITDA margin is the ratio of EBITDA to revenue, indicating the percentage of revenue that translates into EBITDA.



ChatGPT Analysis:

The EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, and Amortization) Margin is a measure of a company's operating profitability, showing how much of revenue is converted into EBITDA. A negative EBITDA margin, as seen in the provided data, indicates that the company is not generating enough operational earnings to cover its operating expenses.

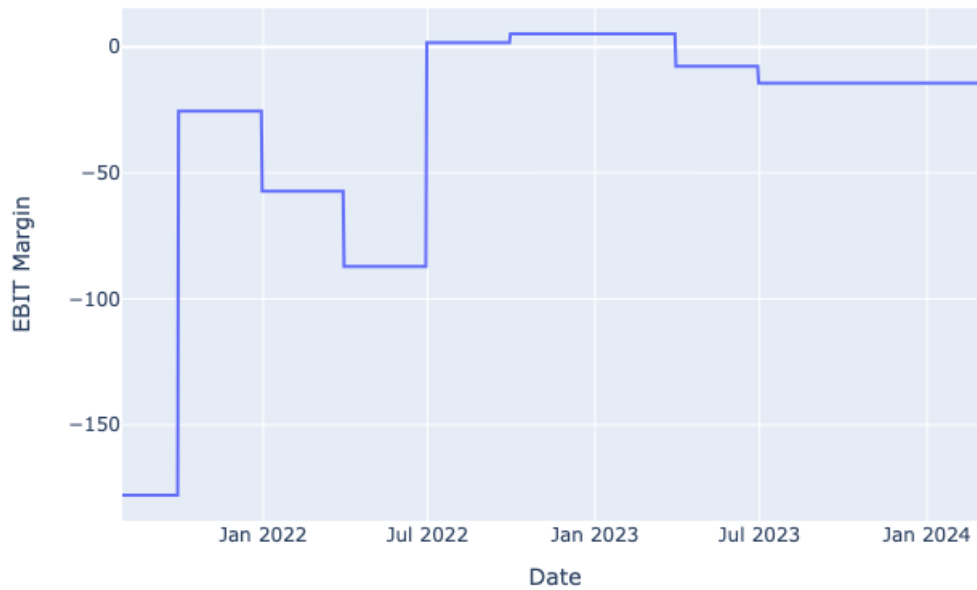
Consistent negative EBITDA margins can be concerning as it may suggest the company is struggling with profitability issues. It is essential to analyze the reasons behind the negative margins, such as high operating expenses, low revenues, or inefficient cost management.

On the other hand, EBITDA margin of zero implies that the company is breaking even in terms of operational profitability. A company with a zero EBITDA margin may not be generating profits, but it is at least covering its operating expenses with its operational earnings.

Investors should look for trends in the EBITDA margin over time and compare it to industry peers to assess the company's performance and financial health. Additionally, it is crucial to examine other financial metrics and qualitative factors to get a comprehensive understanding of the company's overall fundamentals before making any investment decisions.

EBIT Margin

The EBIT margin is the ratio of EBIT (Earnings Before Interest and Taxes) to revenue, indicating the percentage of revenue that translates into EBIT.



ChatGPT Analysis:

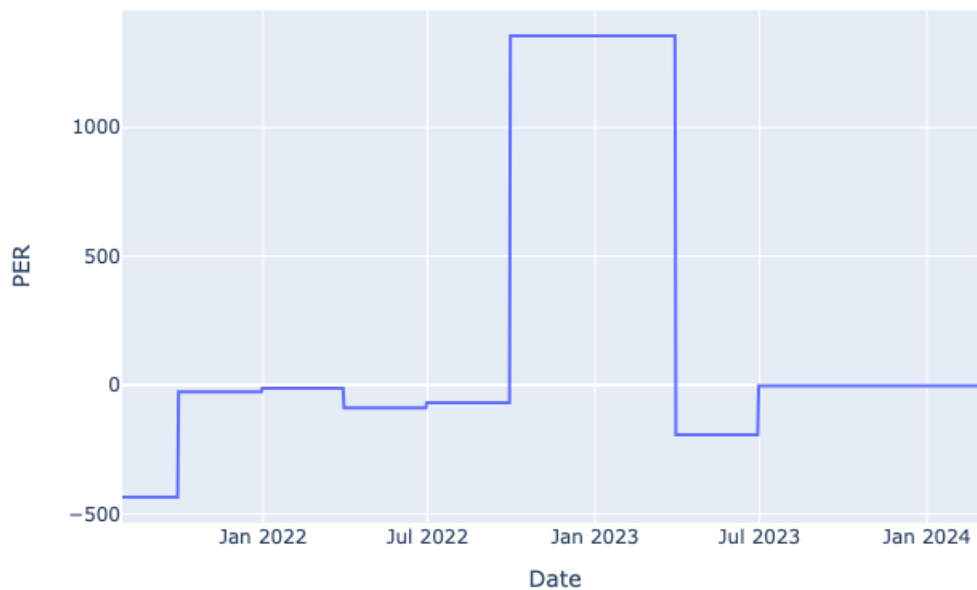
The EBIT Margin, or Earnings Before Interest and Taxes Margin, indicates the profitability of a company before taking into account interest and taxes expenses. In this case, the EBIT Margin values for the company in question seem to be negative across all observations, implying that the company is incurring losses at the operating level.

The consistency of the negative EBIT Margin could signify operational inefficiencies, high operating expenses, or insufficient revenues to cover costs. Investors and analysts typically prefer to see positive EBIT margins as it indicates that the company is generating operating profits.

Further investigation into the company's cost structure, revenue streams, and overall financial health would be necessary to determine the underlying reasons for the consistently negative EBIT Margin. It is crucial to assess whether this trend is improving or worsening over time to gauge the company's financial performance accurately.

PER

The Price-to-Earnings Ratio (PER) compares a company's stock price to its earnings per share (EPS). It's a measure of valuation that indicates how much investors are willing to pay for each dollar of earnings.



ChatGPT Analysis:

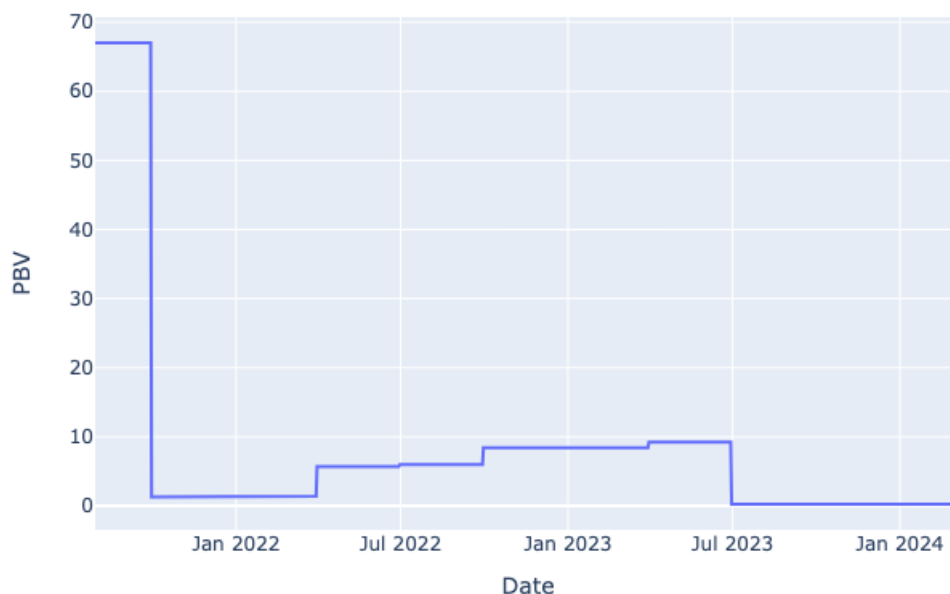
The Price-to-Earnings Ratio (PER) is a fundamental financial metric used to evaluate a company's valuation. A negative PER can occur when a company has negative earnings or when there are accounting irregularities. In this case, the consistently negative PER of -434.1626 suggests there may be issues with the company's profitability or financial performance.

However, towards the end of the dataset, the PER improves significantly to -3.032892. This could indicate a turnaround in the company's earnings performance, potentially becoming profitable again.

It is crucial to delve deeper into the company's financial statements, industry trends, and management effectiveness to understand the reasons behind the negative PER and any recent improvements. Assessing factors such as revenue growth, profit margins, and future earnings outlook can provide a more comprehensive analysis of the company's investment potential.

PBV

The Price-to-Book Value (PBV) ratio compares a company's stock price to its book value per share. It's a measure of valuation that indicates how much investors are paying for each dollar of book value.



ChatGPT Analysis:

The Price-to-Book Value (PBV) ratio is a fundamental metric used to evaluate a company's valuation in relation to its book value. A PBV ratio below 1 typically indicates that the company's stock may be undervalued relative to its book value per share. In this dataset, the PBV values range from approximately 0.25 to 67.00.

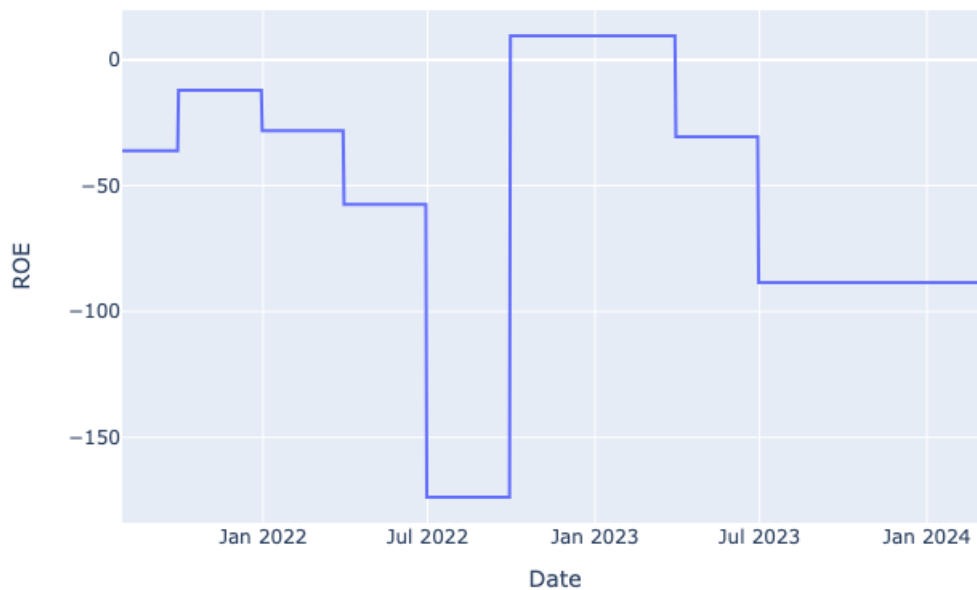
The consistent value of 67.007301 for a significant number of entries suggests a possible error or lack of variability in the data. It is unusual for a company to have such a fixed PBV value across multiple periods unless there are specific reasons such as accounting practices or data collection issues.

The lower PBV values towards the end of the dataset (around 0.25) indicate a potential undervaluation of the company's stock based on its book value per share. Investors may find such companies attractive as they are trading at a discount to their book value.

It would be prudent to investigate further into the company's financials, industry dynamics, and potential one-off events that could be impacting the PBV values. Additionally, comparing the PBV ratio with industry peers can provide better insights into the company's valuation relative to its competitors.

ROE

Return on Equity (ROE) measures a company's profitability relative to its shareholder equity. It's calculated by dividing net income by shareholder equity.



ChatGPT Analysis:

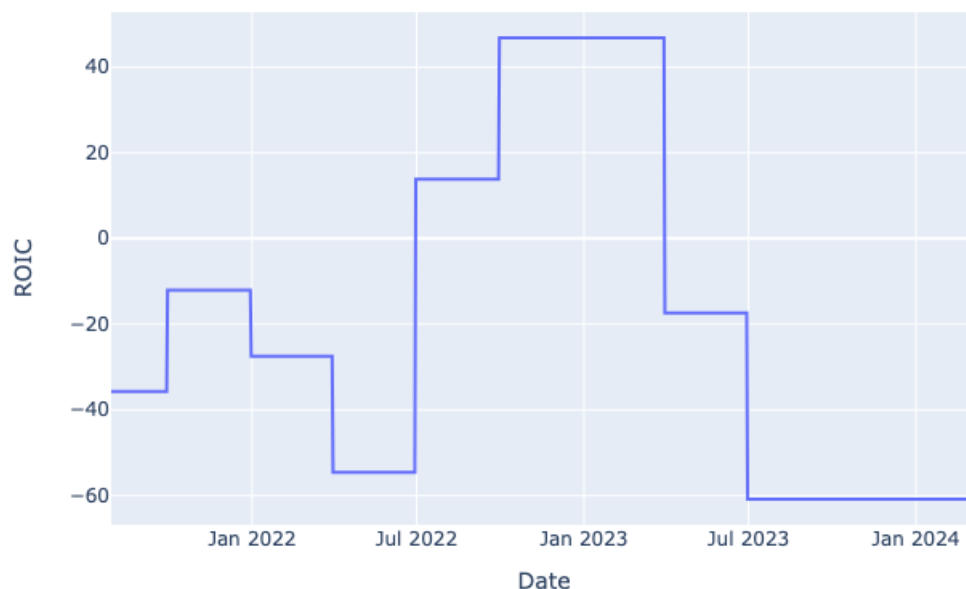
The Return on Equity (ROE) values provided indicate negative values, which suggest that the company's net income is less than its shareholders' equity. A consistently negative ROE can be a concerning sign as it implies the company is not generating sufficient profits relative to its equity, which could indicate underlying financial issues or inefficiencies in operations.

In this case, the ROE values are significantly low, consistently hovering around -36.151137 to -88.422240. This could indicate a lack of profitability or mismanagement within the company. Investors typically prefer positive ROE values as it signifies the company is generating profits with shareholder investments.

Further analysis would be needed to understand the reasons behind the consistently negative ROE values and whether they are due to temporary factors or represent more systemic issues within the company. It's important to look at other financial metrics and qualitative factors to get a more holistic view of the company's financial health and prospects.

ROIC

Return on Invested Capital (ROIC) measures a company's profitability relative to its invested capital. It's calculated by dividing operating income by invested capital.



ChatGPT Analysis:

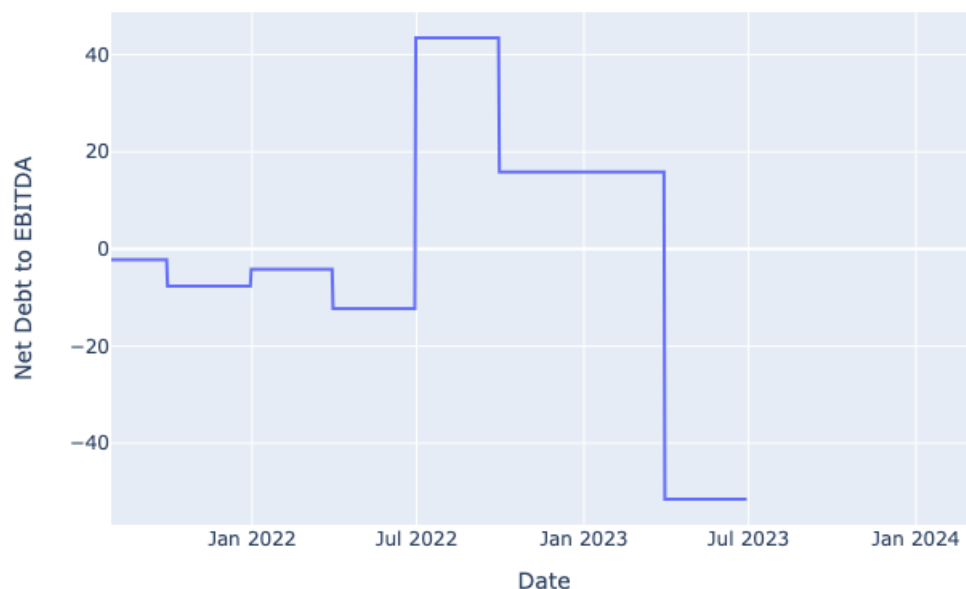
Return on Invested Capital (ROIC) is a key financial metric that measures a company's ability to generate profits from its capital investments. In this case, the column 'ROIC' shows negative values consistently around -35% to -60%, indicating that the company is not generating sufficient returns on its invested capital.

A consistently low or negative ROIC can be concerning as it suggests that the company is not effectively utilizing its resources to generate profits. This could be due to various factors such as high operating expenses, poor capital allocation decisions, or inefficiencies in operations.

Investors typically look for companies with a positive and stable ROIC, as it indicates that the company is generating healthy returns on the capital invested in the business. A negative ROIC over an extended period may raise red flags and prompt further investigation into the company's financial health and operational efficiency.

Net Debt to EBITDA

The Net Debt-to-EBITDA ratio compares a company's net debt to its EBITDA. It's a measure of leverage that indicates how many years it would take for a company to repay its debt using its EBITDA.



ChatGPT Analysis:

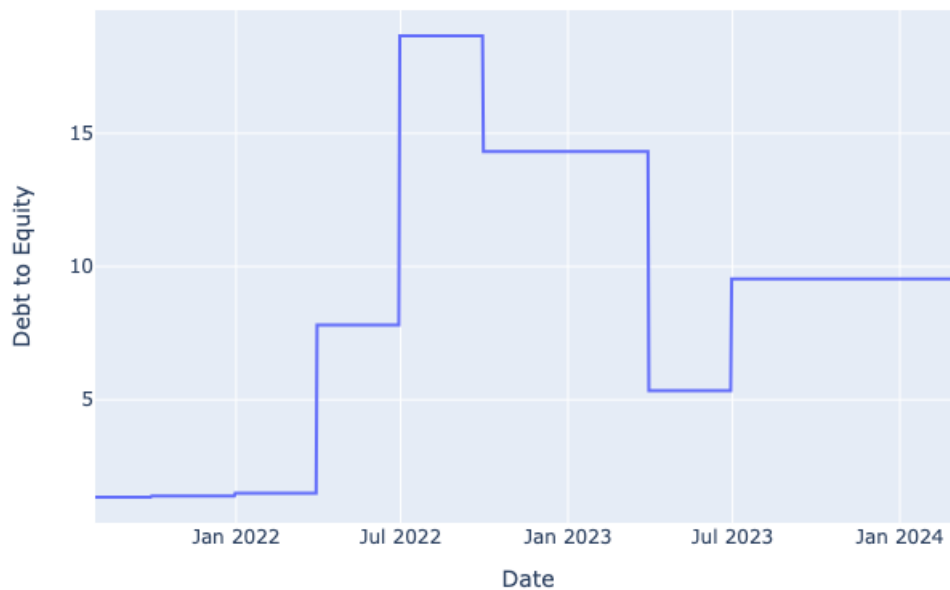
The column 'Net Debt to EBITDA' shows the ratio of a company's net debt to its earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization (EBITDA). A negative value, as shown in this data, indicates that the company has negative net debt, which is an uncommon scenario and could be due to anomalies in the dataset or specific accounting treatments.

The presence of 'inf' (infinity) values suggests that some companies in the dataset have negative EBITDA, resulting in an undefined ratio. This could happen if a company's EBITDA is zero or negative, making it challenging to assess its financial leverage using this metric.

In fundamental analysis, a high Net Debt to EBITDA ratio typically indicates that a company may have difficulty servicing its debt obligations. However, the negative and 'inf' values in this dataset make it difficult to draw meaningful conclusions without further context or data verification. It would be advisable to investigate the data sources and potentially exclude or adjust such extreme values before using this metric for analysis or comparison across companies.

Debt to Equity

The Debt-to-Equity ratio compares a company's total debt to its shareholder equity. It's a measure of leverage that indicates the proportion of a company's financing that is provided by debt.



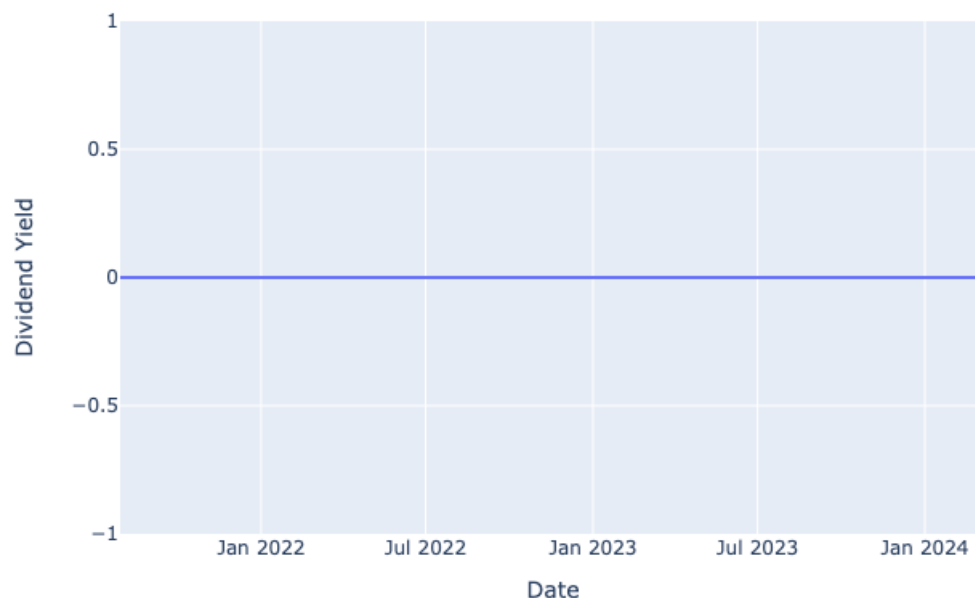
ChatGPT Analysis:

The Debt to Equity ratio for the company is relatively high, consistently around 1.34 to 9.54. A high Debt to Equity ratio indicates that the company is relying more on debt to finance its operations compared to equity. This could imply higher financial risk as the company may have difficulty meeting its debt obligations, especially during economic downturns.

Investors and analysts typically prefer a lower Debt to Equity ratio as it suggests a more conservative capital structure. It is important to further assess the company's ability to manage its debt levels and generate enough profits to cover its debt payments. Depending on the industry and specific circumstances, a high Debt to Equity ratio may not always be a cause for concern, but it warrants close monitoring and analysis of the company's overall financial health.

Dividend Yield

Dividend yield represents the dividend income earned by an investor relative to the price of the investment. It's calculated by dividing the annual dividend per share by the stock price.



ChatGPT Analysis:

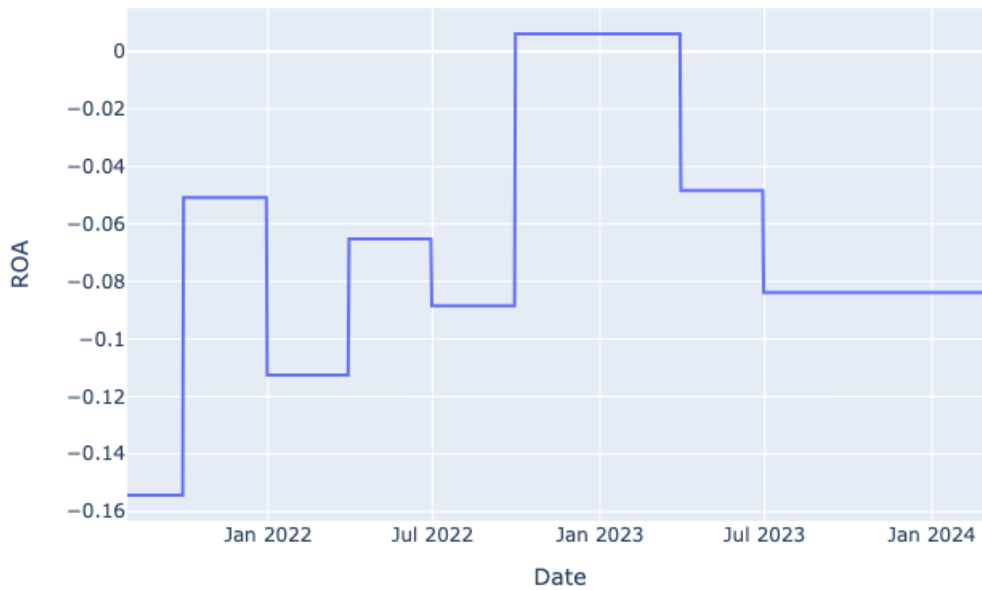
The 'Dividend Yield' column shows a value of 0.0 for all 656 entries, indicating that the company in question does not currently pay out dividends to its shareholders. This may signal a few possibilities:

1. **Growth Focus:** The company could be reinvesting its profits back into the business for growth opportunities rather than distributing them as dividends.
2. **Financial Health:** A lack of dividend payments could suggest that the company is prioritizing financial health, such as reducing debt levels or maintaining liquidity.
3. **Investor Expectations:** Some investors may prefer dividend-paying companies for income generation, so the absence of a dividend yield may impact the attractiveness of the stock to income-oriented investors.

Overall, while the absence of a dividend yield may not be inherently negative, it is essential for investors to consider the company's strategy, financial position, and their own investment objectives when analyzing this fundamental metric.

ROA

Return on Assets (ROA) measures a company's profitability relative to its total assets. It's calculated by dividing net income by total assets.



ChatGPT Analysis:

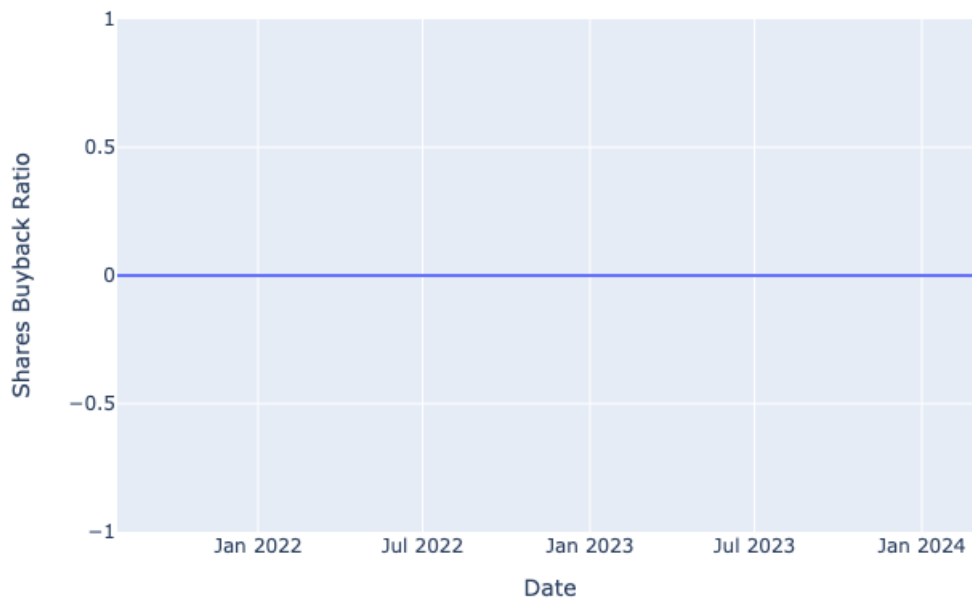
Return on Assets (ROA) is a financial metric that measures a company's profitability by showing how efficiently it is utilizing its assets to generate earnings. In this case, the average ROA for the company is -0.154337, indicating that for every dollar of assets the company has, it is currently generating a loss of approximately 15.43 cents.

A negative ROA suggests that the company is not effectively utilizing its assets to generate profits and may be facing financial challenges. It is important to further investigate the reasons behind this negative ROA, such as declining revenues, high expenses, or inefficient asset management.

It is also worth noting that ROA should be analyzed in conjunction with other financial metrics and compared to industry benchmarks to get a clearer picture of the company's financial performance and position within the market.

Shares Buyback Ratio

The shares buyback ratio represents the proportion of outstanding shares that a company repurchases over a specific period. It's calculated by dividing the number of shares repurchased by the total number of outstanding shares.



ChatGPT Analysis:

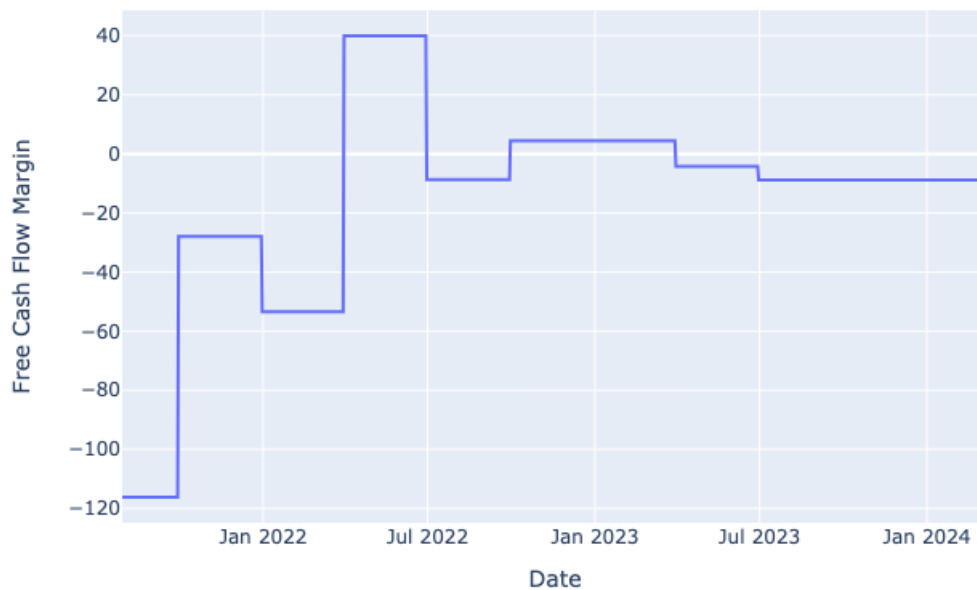
The 'Shares Buyback Ratio' column showing values of -0.0 for 656 entries indicates that there have been no shares bought back by the company. A negative value could potentially indicate a decrease in outstanding shares due to buybacks, but in this case, the value is recorded as -0.0 which may be a result of how the data is represented in the dataset.

From a fundamental perspective, a company's buyback activity can signal confidence in its own shares, as it implies that the company believes its stock is undervalued and seeks to repurchase shares to reduce the number outstanding. However, the absence of buyback activity, as seen in this data, could suggest that the company has not engaged in any recent share repurchases.

It is important to consider the context of the company's overall financial health, strategies, and market conditions when interpreting the significance of the 'Shares Buyback Ratio' data. It may be helpful to analyze other fundamental metrics and financial statements to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the company's performance and capital allocation strategies.

Free Cash Flow Margin

The free cash flow margin is the ratio of free cash flow to revenue, indicating the percentage of revenue that translates into free cash flow.



ChatGPT Analysis:

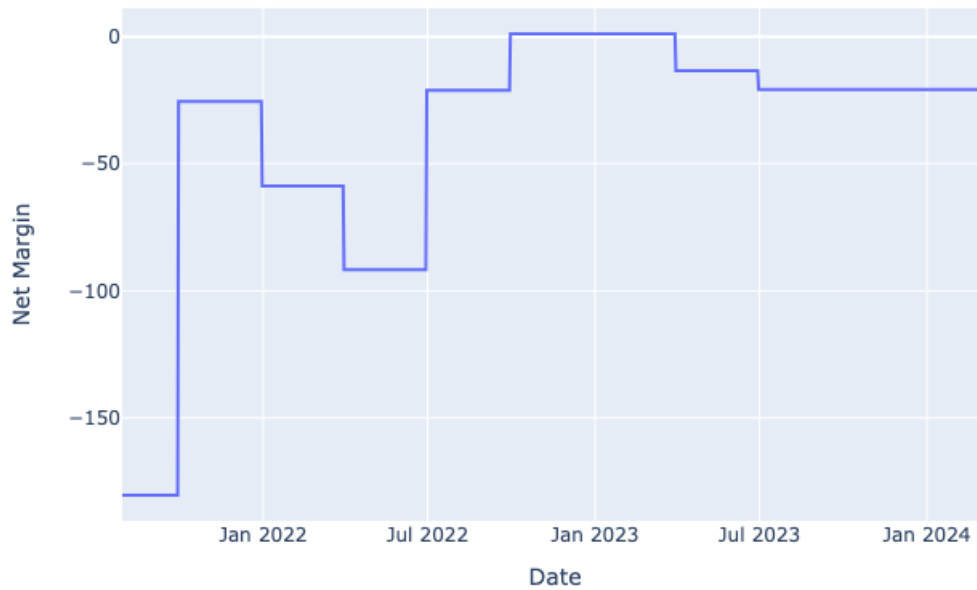
The 'Free Cash Flow Margin' is a key fundamental metric that indicates the percentage of a company's revenue that ultimately translates into free cash flow after accounting for operating expenses and capital expenditures. A negative value for the Free Cash Flow Margin, as seen in the provided data, suggests that the company is generating less free cash flow than its total revenue.

Consistently negative Free Cash Flow Margins could indicate inefficiencies in the company's operations or high capital expenditure requirements that are impacting its ability to generate free cash flow. Investors typically prefer positive Free Cash Flow Margins, as it shows that the company is effectively converting its revenue into cash that can be reinvested or returned to shareholders.

It would be advisable to further investigate the reasons behind the consistently negative Free Cash Flow Margin for this company and assess whether there are underlying issues affecting its cash flow generation. Comparing the Free Cash Flow Margin to industry peers or historical data can provide additional insights into the company's financial health and operational efficiency.

Net Margin

The net margin is the ratio of net income to revenue, indicating the percentage of revenue that translates into net income.



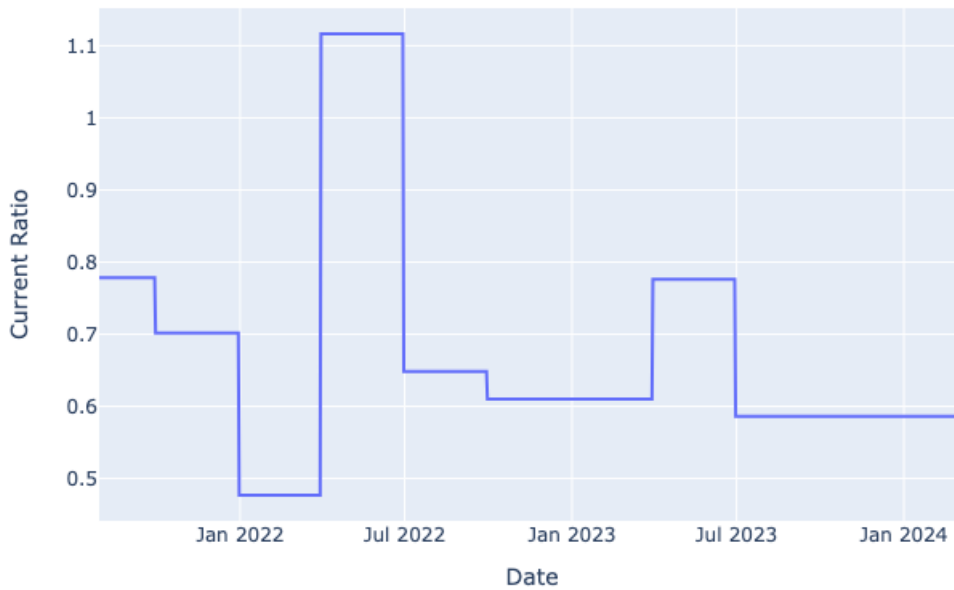
ChatGPT Analysis:

Net margin is a key profitability metric that indicates the percentage of revenue that translates into profit after all expenses have been accounted for. In this case, the net margin values provided are consistently negative, indicating that the company is operating at a loss. A net margin of -180.40% implies that for every dollar in revenue, the company is losing \$1.80.

Further analysis would be needed to understand the reasons behind the negative net margin. Possible factors could include high operating expenses, low sales volumes, pricing pressures, or inefficient cost management. Investors should monitor the company's efforts to improve its net margin, as sustained losses can have negative implications for the financial health and long-term viability of the business.

Current Ratio

The current ratio measures a company's ability to pay its short-term liabilities with its short-term assets. It's calculated by dividing current assets by current liabilities.



ChatGPT Analysis:

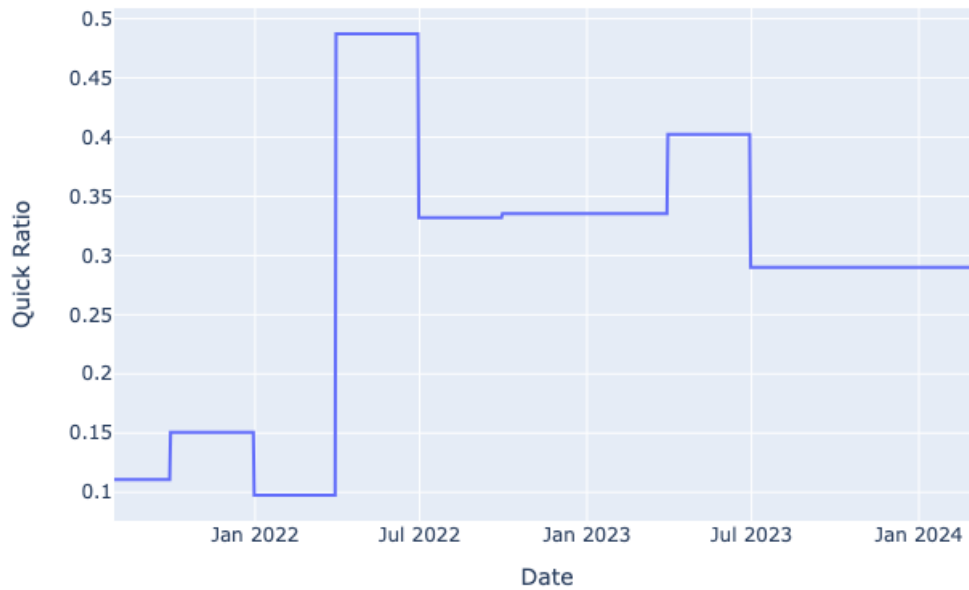
The current ratio is a liquidity ratio that measures a company's ability to cover its short-term liabilities with its short-term assets. A current ratio greater than 1 indicates that a company has more current assets than current liabilities, which is generally seen as a positive sign.

In this dataset, the current ratio values range from approximately 0.586 to 0.778, with the majority of values clustered around 0.778. This suggests that the companies represented in the data may have slightly more current liabilities than current assets on average.

A current ratio below 1 may indicate potential liquidity issues, as the company may struggle to meet its short-term obligations with its current assets alone. It's important to compare these current ratio values with industry averages and historical data for a more meaningful analysis of each company's financial health and liquidity position.

Quick Ratio

The quick ratio, also known as the acid-test ratio, measures a company's ability to pay its short-term liabilities with its most liquid assets. It's calculated by subtracting inventory from current assets and then dividing by current liabilities.



ChatGPT Analysis:

The Quick Ratio is a measure of a company's ability to meet its short-term obligations with its most liquid assets. A higher quick ratio indicates a stronger liquidity position.

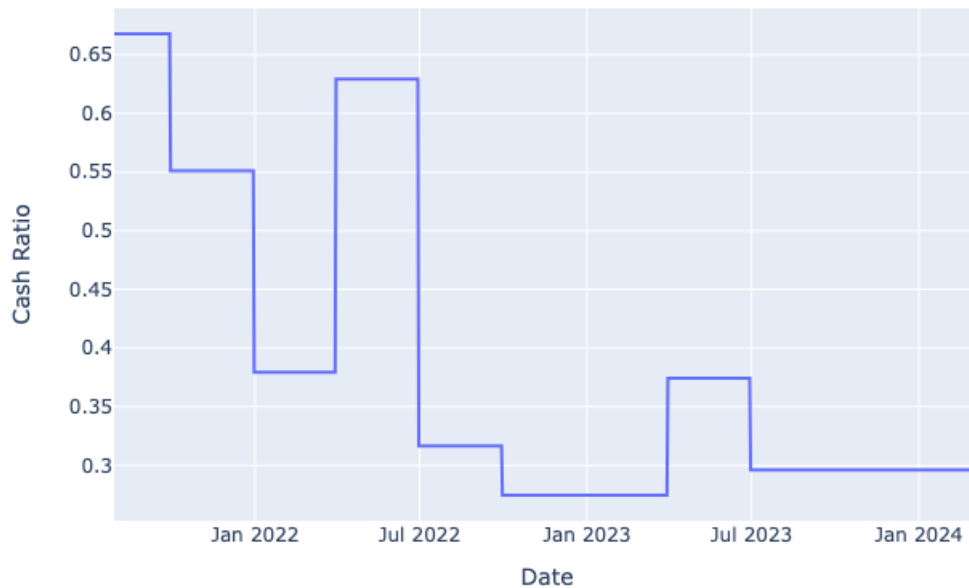
Looking at the data provided, the Quick Ratio falls within a range of 0.110582 to 0.290160. This suggests that the company may have varying levels of liquidity over the period covered by the dataset.

It is important to assess the Quick Ratio in comparison to industry averages and historical values for the specific company to determine if the current levels are adequate. A Quick Ratio below 1 may indicate potential liquidity issues, while a Quick Ratio above 1 suggests a more favorable liquidity position.

Further analysis, such as comparing the Quick Ratio to peers, trends over time, and overall financial health of the company, would provide a more comprehensive understanding of the company's liquidity position.

Cash Ratio

The cash ratio measures a company's ability to pay its short-term liabilities with its cash and cash equivalents. It's calculated by dividing cash and cash equivalents by current liabilities.



ChatGPT Analysis:

The Cash Ratio is a measure of a company's ability to cover its short-term obligations with its cash and cash equivalents alone. A higher cash ratio indicates a stronger position to meet short-term liabilities.

Looking at the data provided, we can see that the Cash Ratio for the company is relatively stable around 0.667810 for the first few observations. This suggests that the company may have a consistent level of cash on hand relative to its short-term liabilities during that period.

As we move further down the dataset, we see a decrease in the Cash Ratio to 0.296091. A declining Cash Ratio could indicate that the company's ability to cover its short-term obligations with cash alone has weakened, which may be a concern for investors and creditors.

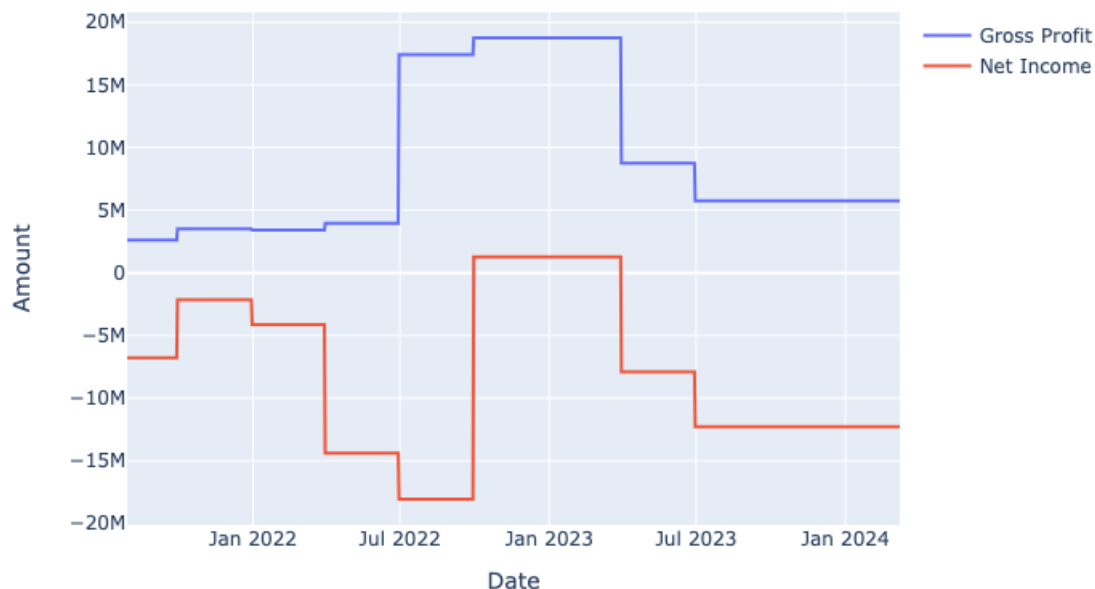
It would be important to further investigate the reasons behind the decrease in the Cash Ratio and assess the overall financial health and liquidity position of the company to make informed investment decisions.

Company Metrics Comparison

Revenue vs Net Income

Compare the revenue (grossProfit) with the net income (netIncomeFromContinuingOperations) to understand the operational efficiency and profitability of the company.

Revenue vs Net Income



In the provided data, the gross profit is consistently reported at \$2,611,000 across all 656 data points. This indicates a stable and consistent level of gross profit for the company.

On the other hand, the net income from continuing operations is consistently reported as a negative value of -\$6,774,000 across all 656 data points. This suggests that the company consistently operates at a net loss from its continuing operations.

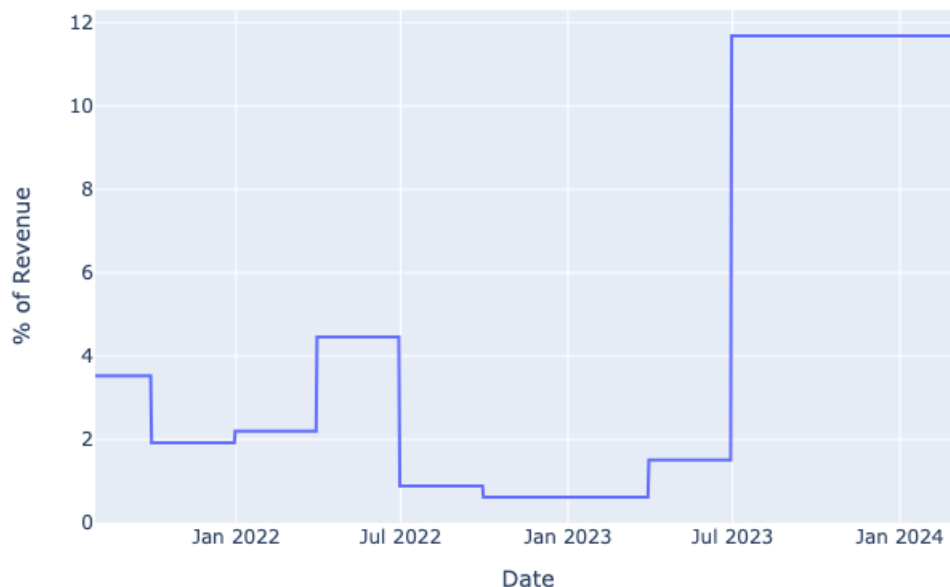
The comparison between gross profit and net income from continuing operations highlights that while the company is able to generate a stable level of gross profit, it is facing challenges in translating that into positive net income due to operating expenses, interest payments, taxes, or other factors that are leading to a net loss.

Further analysis would be required to understand the specific reasons behind the consistent net loss and to assess the overall financial health and viability of the company.

Operating Expenses vs Revenue

Analyze the operating expenses (operatingExpenses) in relation to revenue to assess the company's cost efficiency.

Operating Expenses vs Revenue



The operating expenses and gross profit are two important components of a company's financial statement that provide insight into its operational efficiency and profitability.

In this particular case, we observe that the operating expenses have a much larger magnitude compared to the gross profit. The operating expenses amount consistently stays at 9214000.0 for a significant number of observations, while the gross profit ranges between 2611000 and 5743412.

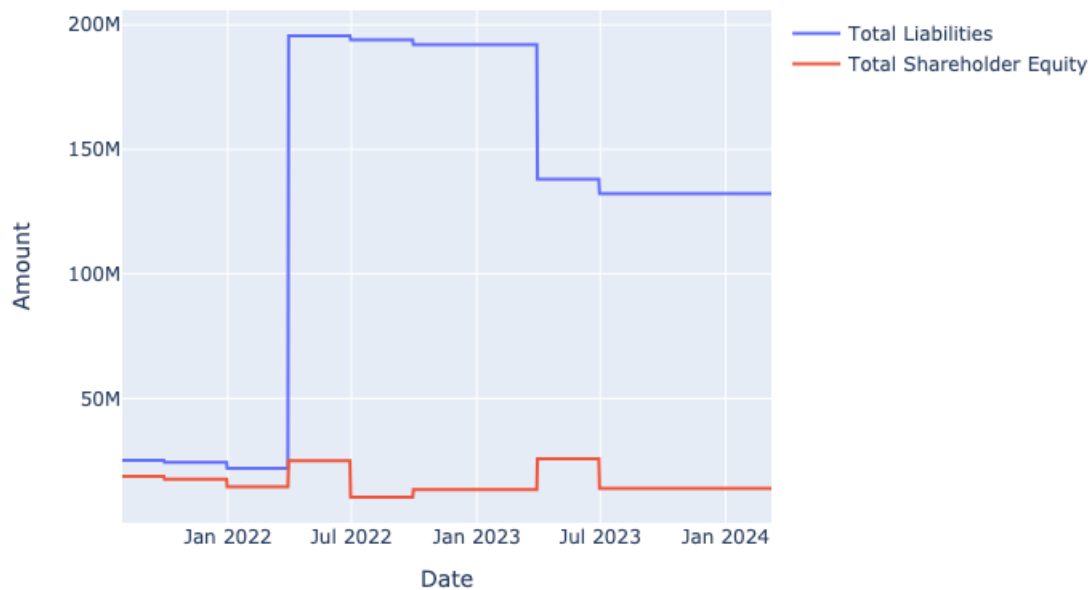
This comparison suggests that the company's operating expenses are substantially higher than its gross profit, indicating that the company may have challenges in controlling its costs relative to the revenue it generates. It could be a sign of inefficiencies in the company's operations or pricing strategies that are impacting its profitability.

Investors and analysts should further investigate the reasons behind the high operating expenses and assess whether the company can improve its cost management to enhance its overall financial performance. Additionally, it is important to consider other financial metrics and qualitative factors in conjunction with this comparison to have a comprehensive understanding of the company's financial health and prospects.

Total Liabilities vs Total Shareholder Equity

Compare the total liabilities (`totalLiabilities`) with the total shareholder equity (`totalShareholderEquity`) to assess the company's capital structure and its ability to handle debt obligations.

Total Liabilities vs Total Shareholder Equity



Total liabilities represent the total financial obligations of a company, including debts and other liabilities, while total shareholder equity represents the net worth of the company belonging to its shareholders. Comparing these two columns can provide insight into the financial health and leverage of the company.

In the given data:

- The total liabilities range from \$25,153,000 to \$132,315,853.
- The total shareholder equity ranges from \$18,738,000 to \$13,867,501.

Looking at these numbers, we can see that the total liabilities are consistently higher than total shareholder equity, indicating that the company has more financial obligations than assets owned by shareholders. This could suggest that the company relies more on external financing or debt to fund its operations and investments.

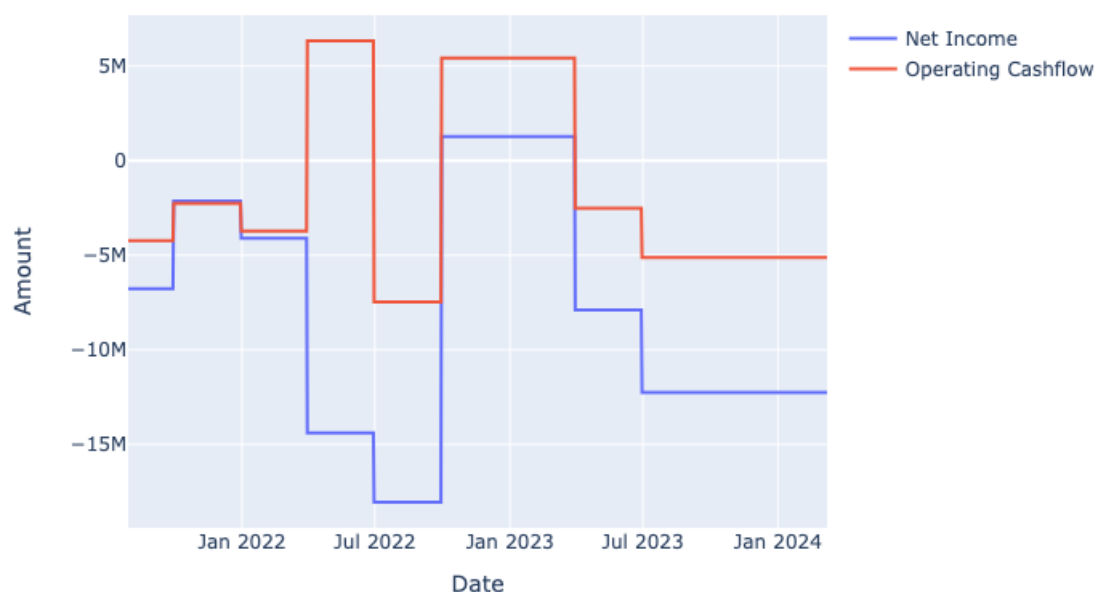
A key metric to consider is the debt-to-equity ratio, which can be calculated by dividing total liabilities by total shareholder equity. A higher debt-to-equity ratio may indicate higher financial risk for the company, as it implies a larger proportion of debt in the capital structure.

Overall, further analysis of the company's financial statements would be necessary to fully assess the implications of the relationship between total liabilities and total shareholder equity on the company's financial stability and risk profile.

Net Income vs Operating Cashflow

Compare the net income (`netIncomeFromContinuingOperations`) with the operating cash flow (`operatingCashflow`) to evaluate the quality of earnings and the company's ability to generate cash.

Net Income vs Operating Cashflow



The operating cash flow and net income from continuing operations are both important indicators of a company's financial health and performance.

Operating cash flow represents the cash generated from the core business operations of the company. A negative operating cash flow indicates that the company is not generating enough cash from its operations to cover its expenses. In this case, the operating cash flow has remained consistently negative at around -4230000.0 to -5124351.0 in the provided data.

Net income from continuing operations, on the other hand, is the profit generated from the company's ongoing business activities after accounting for all expenses, taxes, and interest. A negative net income suggests that the company is incurring losses from its operations. In the data provided, the net income from continuing operations also remains consistently negative at around -6774000 to -12261955.

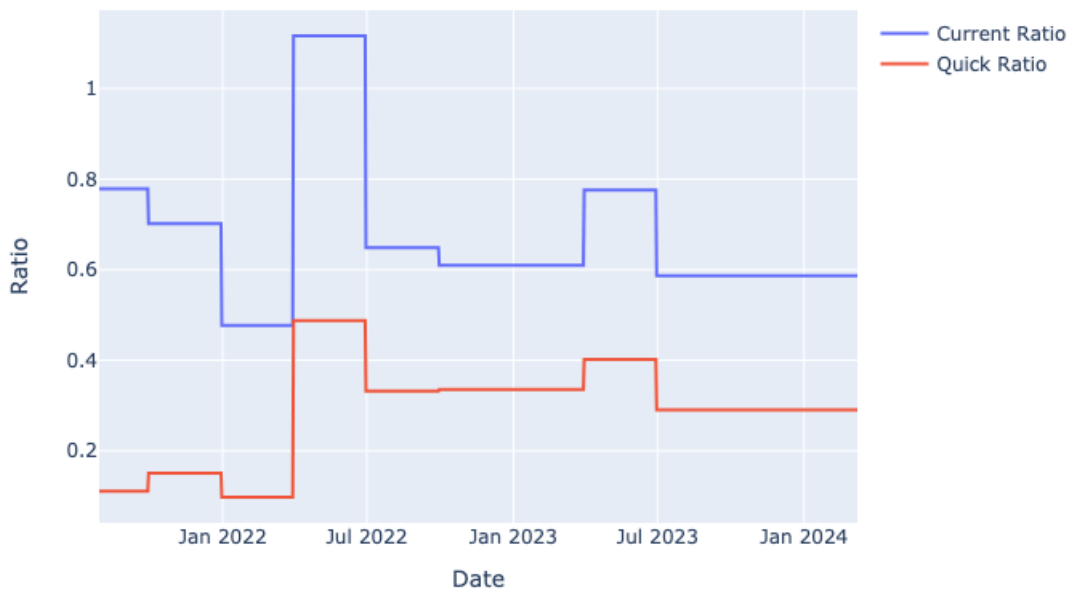
When comparing the two metrics, we see that the net income from continuing operations is consistently more negative than the operating cash flow. This could indicate that the company is facing additional expenses, such as interest payments or taxes, that are impacting its profitability and overall financial performance.

Investors and analysts should closely monitor both the operating cash flow and net income from continuing operations to assess the company's ability to generate cash from its operations and its profitability. Consistent negative figures for both metrics may raise concerns about the company's financial sustainability and its ability to meet its financial obligations in the long run.

Current Ratio vs Quick Ratio

Analyze liquidity metrics such as the current ratio (Current Ratio) and quick ratio (Quick Ratio) in relation to short-term obligations to understand the company's ability to pay its short-term debts.

Current Ratio vs Quick Ratio



The Current Ratio and Quick Ratio are both liquidity ratios that assess a company's ability to meet its short-term obligations.

The Current Ratio is calculated by dividing current assets by current liabilities. A higher current ratio indicates that a company is more capable of covering its short-term liabilities. In this case, the Current Ratio values range between 0.586251 and 0.778393, indicating that the company has sufficient current assets to cover its current liabilities.

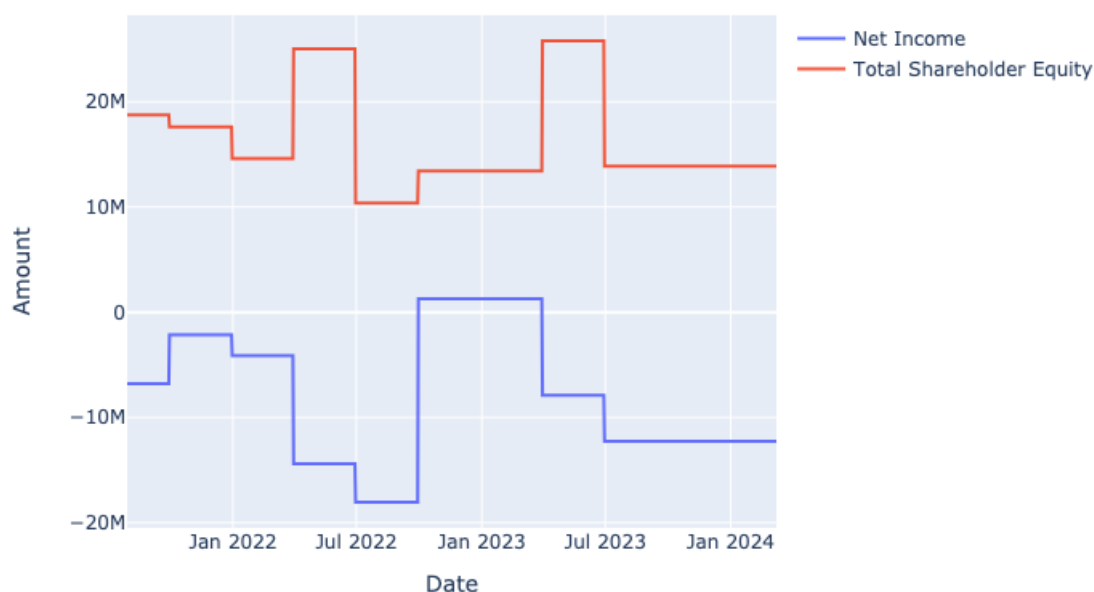
On the other hand, the Quick Ratio, also known as the Acid-Test Ratio, is a more stringent measure of liquidity as it excludes inventory from current assets. The Quick Ratio is calculated by dividing quick assets (current assets minus inventory) by current liabilities. A higher quick ratio indicates a better ability to meet short-term obligations without relying on the sale of inventory. In this scenario, the Quick Ratio values range between 0.110582 and 0.290160, suggesting that the company may have a lower ability to meet short-term obligations without relying on inventory sales compared to the Current Ratio.

In summary, based on the given data, the Current Ratio indicates a stronger liquidity position relative to the Quick Ratio. However, it is essential to consider industry benchmarks and trends over time for a more comprehensive analysis of the company's liquidity position.

Net Income vs Total Shareholder Equity

Compare the net income (`netIncomeFromContinuingOperations`) with the total shareholder equity (`totalShareholderEquity`) to calculate the return on equity (ROE) and assess shareholder profitability.

Net Income vs Total Shareholder Equity (ROE Calculation)



When analyzing the net income from continuing operations and total shareholder equity of a company, it is important to look at how they relate to each other to gain insights into the financial health and performance of the company.

Net income from continuing operations shows the profitability of a company after accounting for all expenses, taxes, and interest. In this case, the company has consistently reported negative net income values, indicating that it is operating at a loss over the period. This could be a concerning sign for investors as sustained losses can impact the long-term viability of the business.

On the other hand, total shareholder equity represents the total value of assets that would be returned to shareholders if all assets were liquidated and all debts were paid off. The consistent positive values for total shareholder equity indicate that the company has a strong asset base and is capable of fulfilling its obligations to shareholders.

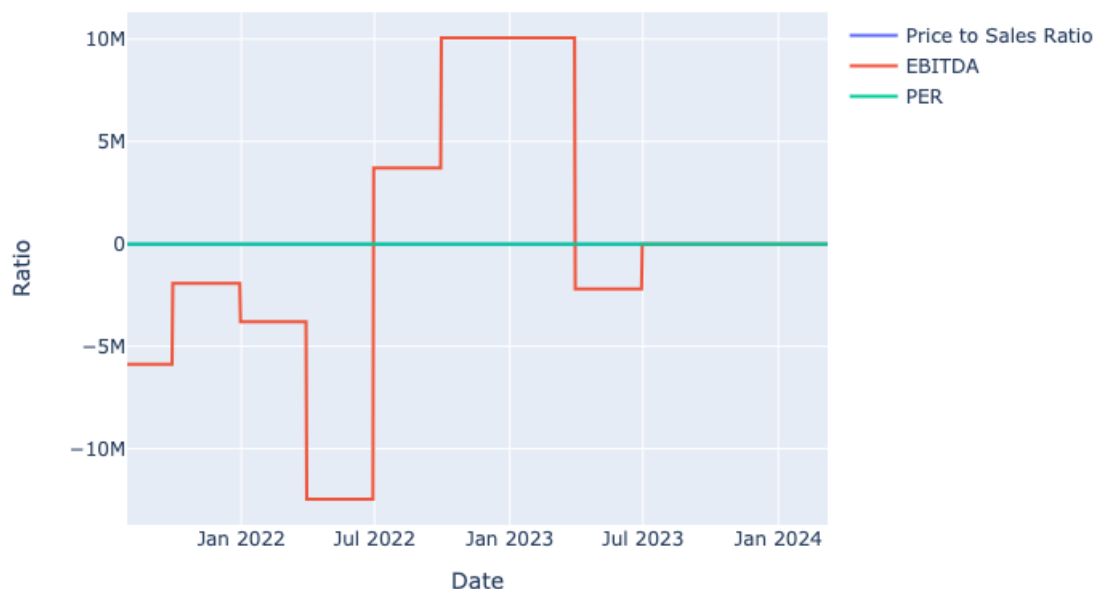
The comparison between the two columns reveals a diverging trend where the company is experiencing losses (negative net income) despite maintaining a positive shareholder equity position. This suggests that the company may be relying on its existing assets or external financing to cover its losses, which can create financial strain in the long run.

Investors should closely monitor the company's operational efficiency and strategies to improve profitability to ensure that it can sustain its positive shareholder equity position in the future. It is essential to conduct a more in-depth analysis of the company's financial statements and operating performance to fully evaluate its investment potential.

Valuation Metrics

Consider valuation metrics such as the Price to Sales Ratio, EBITDA, and PER (Price to Earnings Ratio) in relation to the company's historical performance and industry standards to assess whether the company's stocks are overvalued or undervalued.

Valuation Metrics



When analyzing the Price to Sales Ratio, EBITDA, and PER of a company, we can gain insights into its valuation, operational performance, and earnings multiple.

- Price to Sales Ratio (PSR): The PSR indicates how much investors are willing to pay for every dollar of a company's sales. A higher PSR may suggest that the company is overvalued in relation to its revenue.
- EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, and Amortization): EBITDA indicates a company's operational profitability before accounting for financial and tax-related factors. A positive EBITDA is generally considered a good sign, as it shows the company is generating operating profits.
- Price Earnings Ratio (PER): The PER reflects the market price of a company's stock relative to its earnings per share. A lower PER may indicate that a company's stock is undervalued, while a higher PER could suggest overvaluation.

In comparing these metrics, we can see that the company has a consistently high Price to Sales Ratio of 783.23 across the dataset, indicating that investors are willing to pay a significant premium for its sales. However, the company has been consistently reporting negative EBITDA of -5877000.0, which raises concerns about its operational profitability.

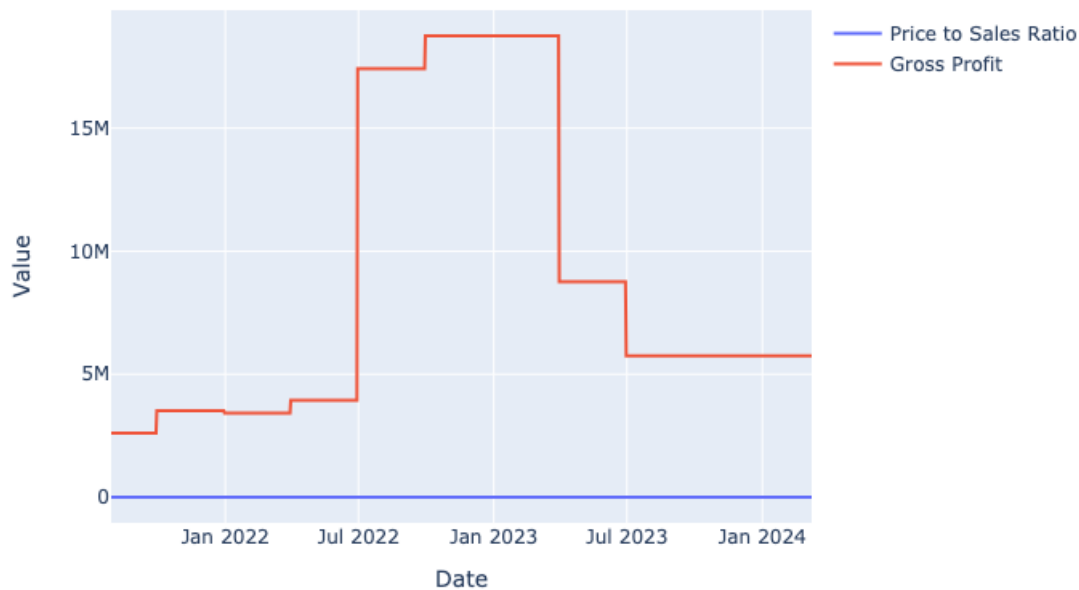
Furthermore, the company also shows a consistently negative PER of -434.16, implying that its earnings are not sufficient to support its current stock price. This combination of high PSR, negative EBITDA, and negative PER suggests that the company may be overvalued and facing financial challenges.

Overall, it is essential to conduct further analysis on the company's financial health, growth prospects, and competitive positioning before making any investment decisions based on these fundamental metrics.

Gross Profit vs Price to Sales Ratio

Compare the gross profit (grossProfit) with the Price to Sales (P/S) ratio to assess how the market values the company's profitability relative to its sales performance. A lower P/S ratio relative to peers may suggest potentially higher profitability or operational efficiency, while a higher P/S ratio may suggest potentially lower profitability or operational efficiency.

Gross Profit vs Price to Sales Ratio



The Price to Sales Ratio and grossProfit are two important fundamental indicators used to evaluate a company's financial health and performance.

The Price to Sales Ratio represents how much investors are willing to pay for each dollar of a company's sales. A high Price to Sales Ratio may indicate that the stock is overvalued relative to its sales, while a low ratio may suggest that the stock is undervalued.

On the other hand, grossProfit reflects the profitability of a company after deducting the cost of goods sold. A higher grossProfit indicates that the company is generating more revenue from its core business operations.

When comparing the two columns for the company in question, we can observe that the Price to Sales Ratio is consistently high at 783.23, which suggests that investors are paying a high premium for each dollar of the company's sales. This could indicate that the stock may be overvalued.

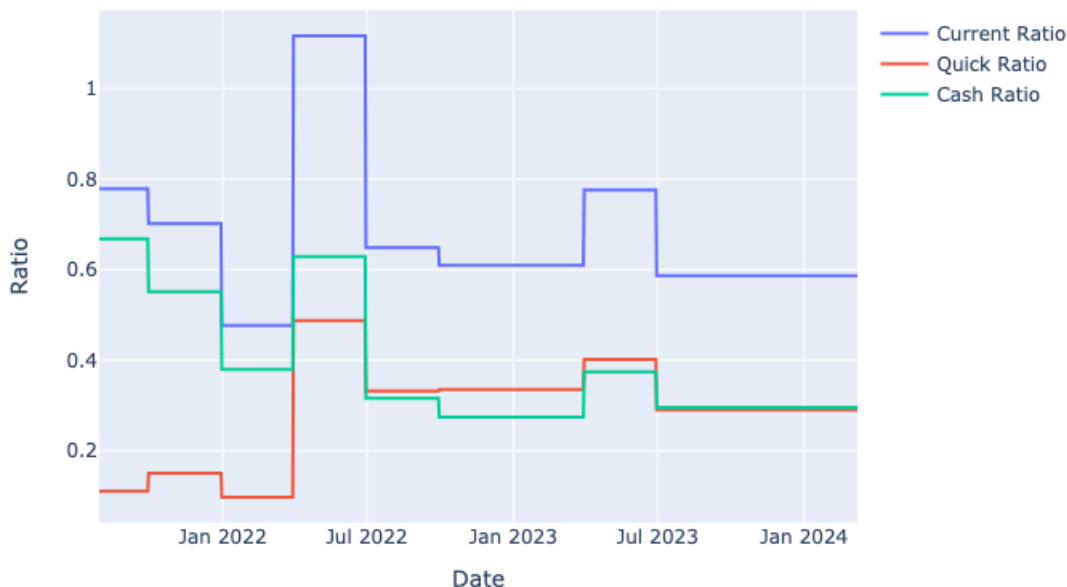
In contrast, the grossProfit values range from 2,611,000 to 5,743,412. This indicates that the company is generating a healthy level of profit from its operations.

In summary, while the company may have strong profitability based on its grossProfit figures, the high Price to Sales Ratio warrants further analysis to determine if the stock is indeed overvalued compared to its sales performance.

Liquidity Ratios

Compare the liquidity ratios, including the Current Ratio, Quick Ratio, and Cash Ratio, over time to evaluate the company's ability to meet its short-term obligations. The Current Ratio measures the company's ability to pay its short-term liabilities with its short-term assets, while the Quick Ratio provides a more conservative measure by excluding inventory from current assets. The Cash Ratio focuses solely on the company's ability to cover its short-term liabilities with its cash and cash equivalents.

Liquidity Ratios



The current ratio, quick ratio, and cash ratio are all liquidity ratios that provide insights into a company's ability to meet its short-term obligations.

- **Current Ratio:** This ratio measures a company's ability to cover its short-term liabilities with its short-term assets. A higher current ratio indicates a stronger ability to meet short-term obligations. In this dataset, the current ratio ranges from 0.586 to 0.778, indicating the company has a moderate ability to cover its short-term liabilities.

- **Quick Ratio:** The quick ratio, also known as the acid-test ratio, is a more stringent liquidity measure as it excludes inventory from current assets. A quick ratio below 1 suggests a potential inability to meet short-term obligations without relying on the sale of inventory. The quick ratio in this dataset ranges from 0.110 to 0.290, indicating that the company may have some difficulty meeting its short-term obligations without inventory sales.

- **Cash Ratio:** The cash ratio is the most conservative liquidity ratio as it only considers cash and cash equivalents to cover short-term liabilities. A high cash ratio indicates a strong ability to meet short-term obligations with cash on hand. The cash ratio in this dataset ranges from 0.296 to 0.667, suggesting the company has a moderate to strong ability to cover short-term liabilities with cash.

In summary, the company's current ratio suggests moderate liquidity, the quick ratio indicates potential challenges meeting obligations without relying on inventory, and the cash ratio highlights the company's ability to cover short-term liabilities with available cash reserves. It would be beneficial to further analyze the trend of these ratios over time to assess the company's liquidity position comprehensively.

Analyst Estimate Data for TRKAQ from GuruFocus

Annual Estimates

Date	Revenue Estimate	EBIT Estimate	EBITDA Estimate	Dividend Estimate	Per Share EPS Estimate	EPS NRI Estimate	Long Term Growth Rate Mean	Long Term Revenue Growth Rate Mean
------	------------------	---------------	-----------------	-------------------	------------------------	------------------	----------------------------	------------------------------------

Estimates from yahoo finance

Earnings Estimate					
Earnings Estimate	No. of Analysts	Avg. Estimate	Low Estimate	High Estimate	Year Ago EPS
Current Qtr.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	nan
Next Qtr.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	nan
Current Year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	nan
Next Year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	nan

Revenue Estimate						Sales Growth (year/est)
Revenue Estimate	No. of Analysts	Avg. Estimate	Low Estimate	High Estimate	Year Ago Sales	
Current Qtr.	0.0	nan	nan	nan	nan	
Next Qtr.	0.0	nan	nan	nan	nan	
Current Year	0.0	nan	nan	nan	nan	
Next Year	0.0	nan	nan	nan	nan	
Earnings History						
Earnings History	EPS Est.	EPS Actual	Difference	Surprise %		
Invalid Date	nan	nan	nan	nan		
Invalid Date.1	nan	nan	nan	nan		
Invalid Date.2	nan	nan	nan	nan		
Invalid Date.3	nan	nan	nan	nan		
EPS Trend						
EPS Trend	Current Estimate	7 Days Ago	30 Days Ago	60 Days Ago	90 Days Ago	
Current Qtr.	0	0	0	0	0	
Next Qtr.	0	0	0	0	0	
Current Year	0	0	0	0	0	
Next Year	0	0	0	0	0	
EPS Revisions						
EPS Revisions	Up Last 7 Days	Up Last 30 Days	Down Last 7 Days	Down Last 30 Days		
Current Qtr.	nan	nan	nan	nan		
Next Qtr.	nan	nan	nan	nan		
Current Year	nan	nan	nan	nan		
Next Year	nan	nan	nan	nan		
Growth Estimates						
Growth Estimates	Current Qtr.	Next Qtr.	Current Year	Next Year	Next 5 Years (per annum)	Past 5 Years (per annum)
TRKAQ	nan	nan	nan	nan	nan	nan
Industry	nan	nan	nan	nan	nan	nan
Sector(s)	nan	nan	nan	nan	nan	nan
S&P 500	nan	nan	nan	nan	nan	nan

ChatGPT Analysis:

Based on the provided fundamental data, it appears that the company is facing significant challenges. The earnings estimates and revenue estimates are all currently at 0, indicating that analysts are not expecting any significant growth in the near future. The company has also been reporting negative net income and operating income, which is a concerning sign for potential investors.

The financial ratios also show some alarming figures, such as a negative Price to Earnings ratio (PER), Return on Equity (ROE), Return on Invested Capital (ROIC), and Net Margin. These metrics suggest that the company may be struggling with profitability and operational efficiency.

Additionally, the high Debt to Equity ratio and Net Debt to EBITDA ratio, both at levels that are typically seen as risky for investors, indicate that the company may have a substantial debt burden relative to its equity and earnings.

Overall, based on the fundamental data provided, it does not seem like a good investment opportunity at the moment. The company appears to be facing financial difficulties, and there is limited growth potential indicated by the earnings and revenue estimates. Investors should exercise caution before considering investing in this company, as there are significant risks involved.

As for a potential price target, it would be challenging to make a precise prediction without additional information or a detailed financial model, but given the current financial position and lack of growth prospects, the stock price may continue to face downward pressure unless there are significant positive developments in the company's operations and financial performance.