

RANCANGAN TAMPILAN ANTARMUKA

Nama Proyek :	CAKeApps berbasis Web
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Tanggal : 11 Januari 2018

Lampiran : 5 halaman

Rancangan tampilan antarmuka yang dibuat berdasarkan hasil analisis terdiri dari :


- Tampilan halaman Dashboard Awal
- Tampilan halaman Dashboard Company
- Tampilan halaman Dashboard Sector
- Tampilan halaman Financial Performance (before click)
- Tampilan halaman Financial Performance (after click)
- Tampilan halaman Comparison Financial Performance (Before Click)
- Tampilan halaman Comparison Financial Performance (After Click)
- Tampilan halaman Help

Mengetahui,



Muhammad Nizar Yoga P, S.T.
S.T.

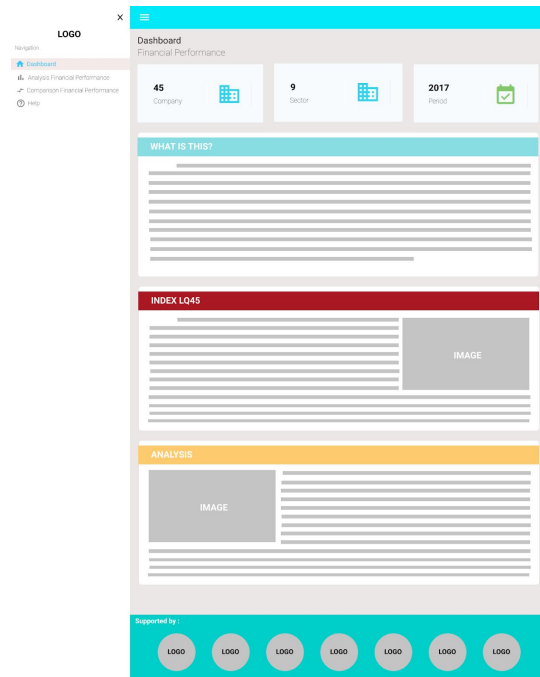
Mengetahui,



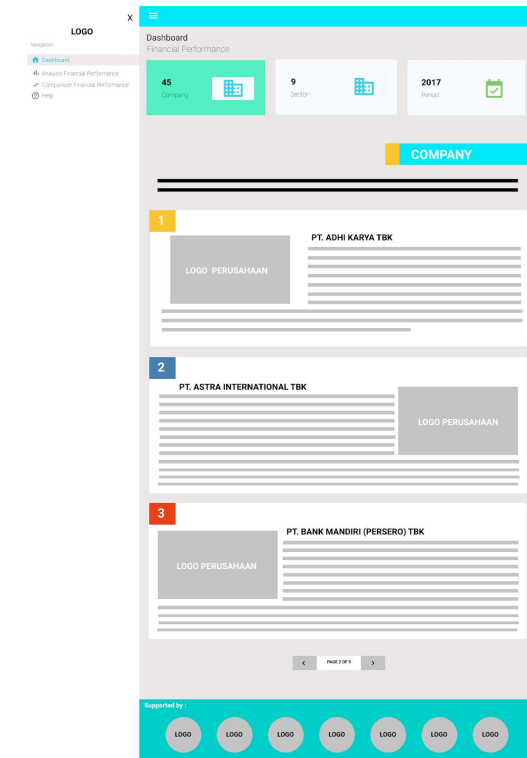
Dimas Raka Prayudha.

LAMPIRAN :

- Tampilan halaman Dashboard Awal



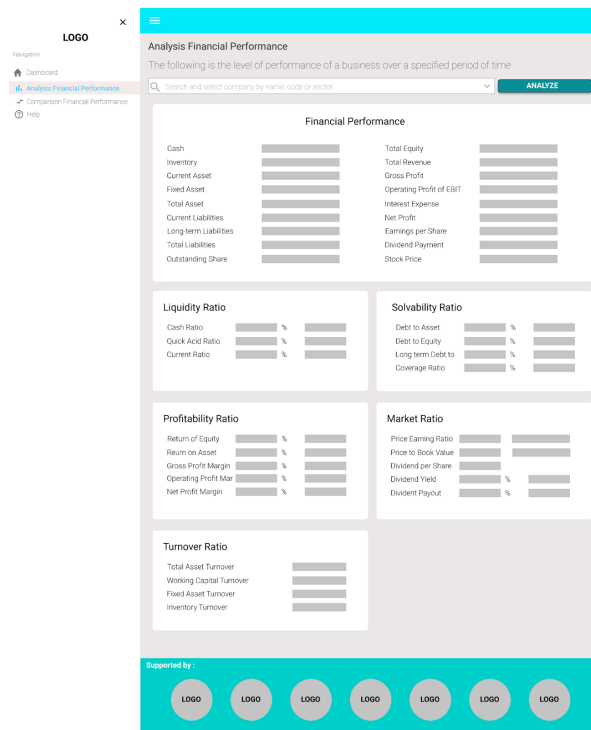
- Tampilan halaman Dashboard Company



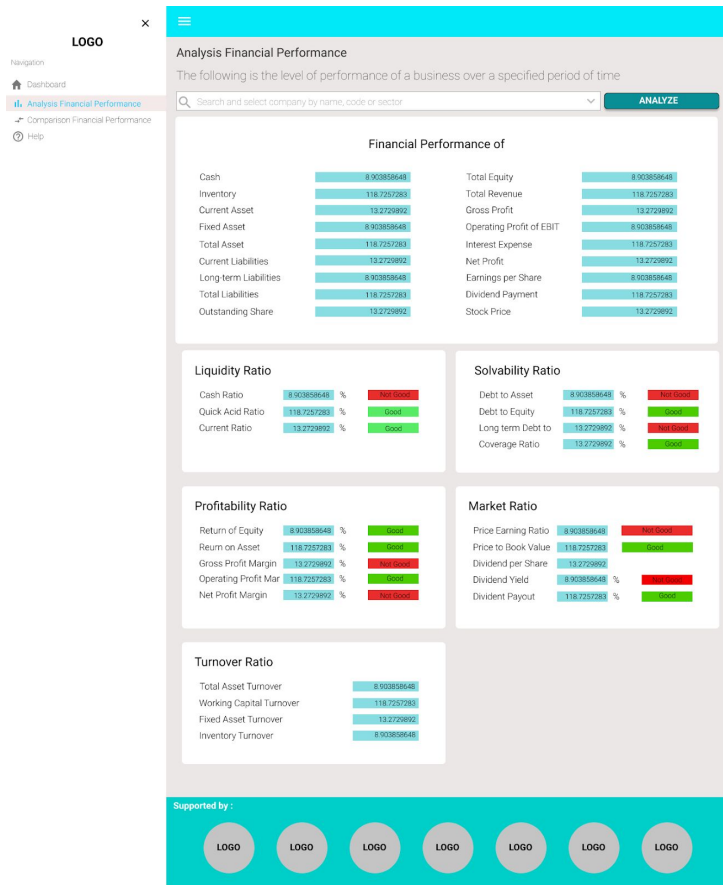
- Tampilan halaman Dashboard Sector



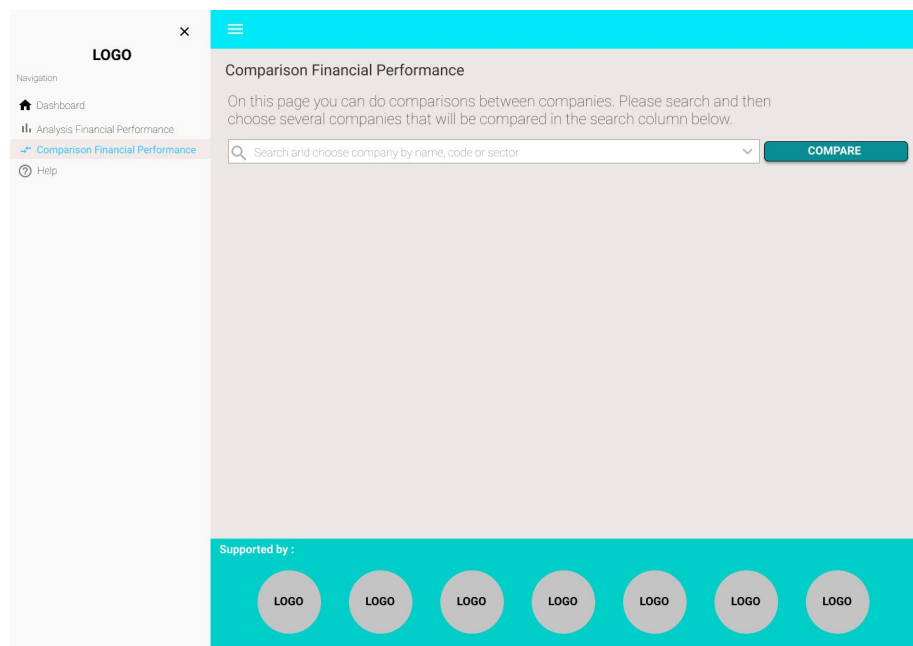
- Tampilan halaman Financial Performance (before click)



- Tampilan halaman Financial Performance (after click)



- Tampilan halaman Comparison Financial Performance (Before Click)



- Tampilan halaman Comparison Financial Performance (After Click)

LOGO

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Comparison Financial Performance

On this page you can do comparisons between companies. Please search and then choose several companies that will be compared in the search column below.

Search and choose company by name, code or sector

COMPARE

	Company 1	Company 2	Company 3	Company 4
Current Asset				
Current Liabilities				
Total Liabilities				
Outstanding Share				
Total Equity				
Total Revenue				
Operating Profit				
Net Income				
Earning per Share				
Dividend Payment				
Stock Price (Close Year)				

GRAPH OF CURRENT RATIO (%)

Company 1: 100, Company 2: 150, Company 3: 20, Company 4: 100

GRAPH OF DEBT TO EQUITY RATIO (%)

Company 1: 20, Company 2: 40, Company 3: 40, Company 4: 10

GRAPH OF RETURN ON EQUITY (%)

Company 1: 70, Company 2: 20, Company 3: 10, Company 4: 60

GRAPH OF OPERATING PROFIT MARGIN (%)

Company 1: 10, Company 2: 20, Company 3: 10, Company 4: 40

GRAPH OF NET PROFIT MARGIN (%)

Company 1: 30, Company 2: 40, Company 3: 10, Company 4: 30

GRAPH OF PRICE EARNING RATIO

Company 1: 10, Company 2: 10, Company 3: 10, Company 4: 40

GRAPH OF DIVIDEND YIELD (%)

Company 1: 50, Company 2: 20, Company 3: 30, Company 4: 10

LEGEND

- GOOD
- NET GOOD

In the calculation of Current Ratio, a number that is considered good is a number that is more than 100. Because a company is not too big if there is a balance in paying off and not very much in its liabilities. The meaning of 100% is that the company can pay off its debt with its current assets. If more than 100% means when paying a debt, the asset is still left over.

LEGEND

- GOOD
- NET GOOD

Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) compares between total liabilities (liabilities) and equity (assets). Debt may not be greater than capital so that the company's burden does not increase. Low ratio means that the condition of the company is getting better because the portion of debt is capital is getting smaller. The limit for this ratio is 100%, if it is more than 100% it is considered not good.

LEGEND

- GOOD
- NET GOOD

This ratio is used to measure the level of profitability of a company. Historically, profitable companies are companies that have high ROE. Because a company has a profit of 10%, meaning that for a capital of 1 million, the company generates profits of Rp. 100,000. Return income is a company that experiences high income and risk levels. It is advisable to choose income with 100% - 150%. The comparison with a ratio of 1-1% are considered good.

LEGEND

- GOOD
- NET GOOD

This ratio is usually used by companies to measure how much return the company gets in each year, before paying interest on loans and taxes. The higher the Operating Profit Margin, the better the profit of a company. Therefore, it can be said that this ratio is better for 30%.

LEGEND

- GOOD
- NET GOOD

The purpose of calculating Net Profit Margin is to measure the overall success of a company's business. High Net Profit Margin shows that the company gets the price of its product correctly and successfully controls costs. This Net Profit Margin can be used as a benchmark for comparing the profitability of companies in the same industry because it has the same business environment and customer base and has a similar cost structure. Generally, although it depends on the type of industry and its business structure, NPM with a percentage of more than 10% has been considered very good.

LEGEND

- CHEAP
- EXPENSIVE

The purpose of calculating Net Profit Margin is to measure the overall success of a company's business. High Net Profit Margin shows that the company gets the price of its product correctly and successfully controls costs. This Net Profit Margin can be used as a benchmark for comparing the profitability of companies in the same industry because it has the same business environment and customer base and has a similar cost structure. Generally, although it depends on the type of industry and its business structure, NPM with a percentage of more than 10% has been considered very good.

LEGEND

- GOOD
- NET GOOD

Dividend yield is dividend per share divided by stock market prices. In simple terms dividend yield is the level of profit provided by the company. For example, Individual Salary Market (ISMT) provides dividends per share of Rp 200 per share, where the current market price is Rp 1,000. So the ISMT dividend yield is 20%. Companies that provide high dividend yields, that share prices will increase significantly before the announcement of dividends. The greater the value of the yield dividend, the better. Thus, if the value is greater than the previous year, it can be said to be good. Good, Rp, good or not depends on the growth.

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