1. Price to Sales Ratio
2. Price to Earnings Ratio
3. Price to diluted earnings
4. Price to Forward Earnings
5. Dividend Yield
6. Price to Free Cash Flows
7. Price to Operating Cash Flows
8. Price to Book Value
9. Cash Flows to Assets
10. Enterprise Value to Cash Flows
11. Enterprise Value/EBIDTA
12. EBITDA Yield
13. Capital Expenditure to Assets
14. Capital Expenditure to Sales
15. Capital Expenditure to Cash Flows
16. EBIT/Total Assets
17. Operating Cash Flows to Total Assets
18. Market Capitalization
19. Asset Turnover
20. Asset/Equity Ratio
21. Debt/Asset Ratio
22. Debt/Equity Ratio
23. Liquidity Ratio
24. Price to Earnings –
    1. P/E High – Overvalued
    2. P/E Low – Undervalued
25. Liquidity Ratio – Current Ratio/Quick Ratio/Absolute Liquid Ratio
    1. Current Ratio
       1. 0.5 - Good Sign
26. EBIDTA Yield

I'm compiling the required ratios into three tranches(parts)

Primarily, we will look at the most important fundamental ratios which have a direct relationship to the stock price.

Here's the first tranche:

The first and the one that's easily available and matters is:

1. P/E ratio (price earnings)
2. formula: ​Market value per share/Earnings per share
3. A high P/E ratio could mean that a company's stock is over-valued, or else that investors are expecting high growth rates in the future
4. We could add Price to Forward earnings here but not diluted earnings at this point.

The second important ratio is: Earnings Yield(Earnings per share)

1. The inverse of the P/E ratio is the earnings yield (which can be thought of like the E/P ratio). The earnings yield is thus defined as EPS divided by the stock price, expressed as a percentage.
2. It's essentially the earnings per share for the past 12 months.
3. It shows us how much the company earned per share as the name suggests.

The third ratio : Return on Equity

1. This ratio helps measure the profitablity of a business and that directly affects the shareholders wealth.
2. Return on equity = Net Income /Shareholder's equity

Fourth: PEG(Projected Earnings Growth)

1. This metric weighs the price of a stock relative to earnings generated per share and the anticipated growth of the company.
2. Formula: PEG= Price/EPS
3. EPS growth
4. The lower the PEG ratio, the more the stock may be undervalued given its future earnings expectations. Adding a company's expected growth into the ratio helps to adjust the result for companies that may have a high growth rate and a high P/E ratio.

I will update the next two tranches as we go along and work on how to use the above ratios to help in stock prediction (movement).

The major hurdle is for us to figure out and understand how we use these ratios into making predictions more accurate.

I am looking forward to a discussion on how we plan to do this and what can be done.