

1. **Company Name**
2. **Ticker Symbol** – The unique alphabetic name which identifies the stock. If you are looking for stock quotes online, search for a company by its ticker symbol.
3. **Exchange** – The stock exchange the company's stock is traded on: NYSE (New York Stock Exchange); Nasdaq - the largest electronic stock exchange in the world. **-GS** is the designation used for the top tier/largest companies traded on the NASDAQ Stock Market.
4. **Last Trade** – The last trading price recorded when the market closed that day(4PM eastern time). Note: trading can continue after the market closes "after hours".
5. **Change** – The change in the stock price from the previous day's closing price. This is stated in dollars and as a percentage of yesterday's closing price. When you hear a stock was "up for the day" that means the net change was positive.
6. **Prev Close(previous close)** – The last trading price recorded when the market closed **yesterday** (markets are open M-F).
7. **Day's Range** – The lowest and highest prices the stock traded during the day
8. **52wk Range**- The lowest and highest prices the stock has traded at over the past 52 week period.
9. **Market Cap (capitalization)** – The total market value of all of a company's outstanding shares. Market capitalization is calculated by multiplying a company's shares outstanding by the current market price of one share. The investment community uses this figure to determining a company's size.
10. **P/E (Price earnings ratio)** - A popular measure for comparing stocks selling at different prices in order to single out over- or under-valued issues. The higher the P/E ratio, the more overvalued (expensive)the stock is. The P/E ratio is calculated by taking the price per share divided by the company's earnings per share. However, P/E is not always an accurate guide to a stock's quality. Some people tend to think that a stock is inflated and drastically overvalued if its price is many times its earnings. When comparing P/Es it is important to choose stocks in the same industry that are likely to face the same earnings prospects.
11. **EPS (earnings per share)** - calculated by dividing the earnings of the company by the number of shares outstanding.
12. **Div & Yield** – Dividend is the annual dividend payment per share of stock. Yield is the percentage return on the dividend, calculated as annual dividend per share divided by the price per share.