

DUEL — Investor Profile Weight Presets

8 SEC factors · Soft relative scoring · PRO custom weights · Grouped by PCA signal blocks

1. PRO presets (slider percentages)

Each column sums to 100%. Press a preset button in PRO to load these values; manual slider edits still work. If the sum is not 100%, the duel falls back to Default. Factor order matches the UI groups below. Sloan Ratio and Debt/Equity are inverted (lower is better).

Factor	Default	Growth	Quality	Value	Dividend
1 GROWTH					
Revenue Growth	18	30	10	8	8
2 MARGIN CONVERSION					
Operating Margin	9	10	7	6	5
Op. Cash Margin	9	7	11	10	10
FCF Margin	9	3	6	16	19
3 CAPITAL EFFICIENCY					
ROIC	17	14	22	14	13
Asset Turnover	7	8	8	10	5
4 ACCRUAL QUALITY					
Sloan Ratio (inverted)	17	16	22	18	20
5 FINANCIAL STRENGTH					
Debt / Equity (inverted)	14	12	14	18	20
Sum	100	100	100	100	100

Soft relative score: $t = (a-b) / (|a|+|b|)$, then $N = 0.5 \pm 0.5 \cdot t$. Missing data $\rightarrow 0.35 / 0.65$. Debt/Equity = (ST debt + LT debt) / Stockholders' equity (SEC us-gaap).

2. Consistency flags under Factor breakdown

The three margin factors and Debt/Equity are not redundant. After every duel, DUEL runs four checks on each company. Any flag that triggers is shown under Factor breakdown. Several flags can fire at once. Flags are informational only — they do not change the duel score.

Filter 1 — “Paper profits” (Operating Margin vs Op. Cash Margin)

Logic. Operating cash flow should normally track operating income (or run higher because of non-cash charges such as D&A).

Trigger. $\text{Op. Cash Margin} < \text{Operating Margin} \times 0.7$

Meaning. Reported operating profit is running well ahead of cash. Accruals, working-capital drag, or aggressive revenue recognition may be inflating the income statement relative to the cash statement.

Filter 2 — “CapEx vacuum” (Op. Cash Margin vs FCF Margin)

Logic. Shows how much operating cash is consumed by maintaining and expanding the asset base.

Trigger. $\text{FCF Margin} < \text{Op. Cash Margin} \times 0.3$

Meaning. The business generates solid operating cash, but almost all of it is absorbed by CapEx. Little free cash remains for dividends, buybacks, or debt reduction.

Filter 3 — “No safety cushion” (FCF Margin vs Debt/Equity)

Logic. Free cash flow should stay non-negative when leverage is elevated; otherwise debt service competes with a cash-burning model.

Trigger. $\text{FCF Margin} < 0$ and $\text{Debt/Equity} > 1.5$

Meaning. High leverage that needs servicing, combined with negative free cash after CapEx. Raises the risk of cash shortfalls, distressed refinancing, or dilutive equity issuance.

Filter 4 — “Non-positive equity” (book equity ≤ 0)

Logic. Debt/Equity is only meaningful when stockholders' equity is positive. Zero or negative book equity (often from large share buybacks, accumulated deficits, or restructuring) makes the ratio undefined or economically misleading.

Trigger. Book equity ≤ 0 (from SEC equity tags used in the duel). Debt/Equity is shown as a dash; scoring uses the standard missing-data rule (0.35 / 0.65).

Meaning. This is not a simple "data gap." Negative or zero equity is an informative balance-sheet signal: leverage cannot be read as a normal ratio, and the capital structure may be aggressive or impaired. Treat the company with extra caution on solvency and capital returns; do not interpret the dash as "no debt information."

Data source: SEC EDGAR only (10-K / 10-Q). Not investment advice. Always do your own research.
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