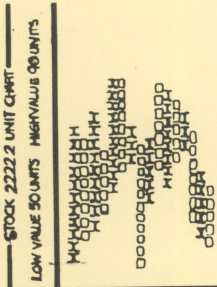


DICK SMITH'S Share Market Analysis Program



For System 80 MK I
System 80 MK II and
TRS-80 model I (level II)
computers



*Features

- *Easy to use and much faster than manual charting!
- *Charts up to 45 different stocks or shares per disk (and you can make as many working disks as you wish)
- *Allows you to change chart sensitivity at any time, much more flexible than manual charting!
- *Performs both main types of 'point and figure' charting - 'normal' and '3-point reversal'
- *Charts market indices as well as individual shares
- *Essential for any serious share market operation
- predict the movements before they occur and
maximise your profit!

Cat X-3765

A FOREWORD FROM DICK SMITH

Congratulations! You've made a very wise decision in buying our new Sharemarket Analysis Program. I don't know much about the share market myself, but having seen this program in operation and talked to brokers and other experts, I am convinced that it will be of tremendous value to anyone who invests in stocks and shares -- whether you're a part-time dabbler, a small investor or a big-time trader.

Using it, you'll be in an ideal position to predict and anticipate price movements in your shares, helping to ensure that you buy and sell at just the right times. Think of the money you could make!

Considering what it does, I'm sure you'll find it surprisingly easy to use. Each day, you simply key in the latest selling price figures for your shares. All of this information is filed away, so that whenever you wish, the computer can produce a "point and figure" chart for any particular share.

Of course you could always plot these charts yourself, by hand, but this takes an incredible amount of time -- and six months later you generally find that the charting sensitivity you selected was either too big or too small, forcing you to either give up, or start all over again. Similarly Murphy's Law usually ensures that the charts given in investment magazines and newspapers are rarely for the shares you're interested in!

With this program you can produce charts for any of your shares, at any time you wish -- and with any charting sensitivity. So you gain tremendous flexibility and convenience. Not only that, but you can also chart market indices like the "all metals" or "all ordinaries".

And very importantly, you can run this program on one of our System-80 computer systems costing less than \$2700 -- which will also run lots of other programs as well!

Of course, charting in itself won't tell you which shares to invest in, or when to buy and sell. You'll still need to study the various companies and their performance, and keep a careful eye on overall market and economic trends. But charting is a very important and powerful tool, and our Sharemarket Analysis Program lets you use it quickly, efficiently and to full advantage.

It won't guarantee that you make a fortune on the share market, but it will certainly help ensure that you make all the right decisions!

Dick Smith

National Library of Australia Card No.

and ISBN 0 949772 05

WARRANTY

Great care has been taken in designing, developing and manufacturing this software product. It is sold in good faith in the belief that it reliably performs the functions claimed. A normal warranty applies to the product itself with regard to the quality of the workmanship and freedom from manufacturing faults. However, no liability can be assumed regarding its suitability for any specific purpose, nor can Dick Smith Electronics Pty Ltd accept responsibility for damages caused either indirectly by this product or as a consequence of using it.

Specifically, Dick Smith Electronics cannot accept liability for any interruption of service, loss of business, goodwill or expected profits or other consequential damages claimed to result from the use or operation of this product.

Before placing full reliance upon any new system it is wise to operate and test it thoroughly under conditions as close as possible to those likely to be met in practice. We therefore recommend that before you rely fully on this product, you run it for a reasonable time in parallel with the system you intend it to replace, to ensure the results will be as desired.

Manual written by Sue Robinson, edited by Jamieson Rowe.

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This product is protected by copyright. Apart from legitimate duplication of the program by the user for his or her own backup purposes only, neither the program on its magnetic disk nor this printed documentation may be legally copied by any means - whether electrical, magnetic, photographic or other technology. All such rights are reserved by Dick Smith Electronics Pty Ltd, Sydney Australia.

WHAT YOUR DICK SMITH SHAREMARKET ANALYSIS PROGRAM DOES FOR YOU

This program produces charts that map the movement in selling price of the shares in your stock market portfolio. Using established and proven techniques, such charts can be used to predict future trends in share movement -- and that, of course can be extremely valuable to you.

This particular analysis program uses the Point and Figure Charting System and allows a great deal of flexibility in charting - flexibility you can't get by charting your shares manually.

Maintaining your charts is normally a laborious and annoying job: Not any more with our system! Simply key in the new prices daily (or as often as you wish to have your points charted) and the program will automatically plot the chart for you at any time you wish. What could be simpler!

You can have either "normal" or "three-point reversal" charting (or even both, if you wish, by producing one of each). And you are able to vary the sensitivity of any chart at will, by choosing the smallest price change for the computer to use in plotting it. For example, you can choose to plot a particular share according to 1c, 5c or 10c changes in its price. And the important thing is that you can quickly and easily change the sensitivity at any time, for the same share or stock, simply by charting it out again -- something that really isn't feasible with manual charting.

You aren't limited to individual stocks and shares, either. It is just as suitable for charting movements in a particular market area (eg the "all metals" index), or the market as a whole. This is done simply by allocating a stock number to the index concerned, and entering its price regularly as you would for any normal stock.

If you are already charting shares manually you will find this system simplifies the process, gives you more flexibility and saves you time. By enabling you to see market trends more quickly than you would following a manual system, our program lets you take immediate advantage of new trends -- putting you in an ideal position to make more money!

If you have not charted your stock market investments before you will find that this system makes a dramatic difference in your overall view of share movements. It gives you more prediction power, based on detailed share movements, than you can get in much more time using manual analysis and plotting systems.

WARNING: MAGNETIC DISKS ARE FRAGILE AND EASILY ERASED!

This software product is supplied in the form of information on a magnetic 'floppy' disk. Please note that this disk should be handled carefully to ensure that its contents are not corrupted or destroyed.

Make sure that you keep the disk away from strong magnets like those in loudspeakers away from power transformers such as those from your computer, video monitor, expansion unit and disk drives. Don't bring them too close to your video monitor's screen as its scanning field could cause damage. Even strong X-rays can corrupt data on a disk.

High temperatures can cause trouble so don't let your disk get overheated. This means that you shouldn't leave it in sunlight, either direct or through a window. Nor should you let it get dusty, because dust particles can cause read or write errors (that is, errors in the operation that enters text on to the disk or retrieves or 'reads' information from a disk file). And finally, don't allow it to get creased, buckled or bent - this sort of damage can prevent you from using your disk at all.

When you label your disk, use a soft pen to avoid damaging the disk inside the sleeve. Better still, use an adhesive label and write on it before attaching it to the sleeve. Use 'write protect tabs' to cover the sensing notch of any disk that is normally only 'read from' to prevent accidental overwriting or loss of data.

In short, treat your disks very carefully. When you are not actually using them, slip them into their envelopes and put them away. This will ensure that you gain full benefit from their use.

THE DICK SMITH SHAREMARKET ANALYSIS PROGRAM

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POINT AND FIGURE CHARTING AND HOW IT WORKS

Essentially, when you are using charting as an aid to prediction of stock market trends, you are looking for a pattern or formation which is likely to behave in a predictable manner.

The chart is only one of many tools available for price prediction. To be successful you should also know about share issues, company changes and so on. We do, however, believe that the chart is an essential tool.

Below are some of the more accepted chart formations, together with likely movements and interpretations. Skill in using this technique will come only with practice and understanding, however, so don't worry if you can't read charts like an expert at first.

The charts plot the significant changes in price and reversals in trends for stocks and shares. If, for example, the price of a particular share is increasing, the chart will show a vertical column of Xs. The number of Xs in the column indicates the price rise undergone for that particular share. A change in trend to a price fall will cause the computer to move to a new column on the right and print a descending column of Os until the price trend changes by rising again. If there is only one X or O before a trend change the computer will print the changes trend in the same column instead of moving to the next column on the right.

For example, the following 3 columns reveal that prices for a particular share rose 7 units, then fell 5 units and rose a further 9 units.

```
      X
      X
      X
      X
X     X
X O X
X O X
X O X
X O X
X O
X
```

To the left of the vertical axis on any chart produced, you will see the following information (see samples of common chart formations in the appendix):

LOW VALUE UNITS HIGH VALUE UNITS

The real chart will show a figure where there are dots here. The low value shows the value of the stocks or shares where they are at their lowest price on the chart; the high value, when they are at their highest price. For example if our sample chart on page 1 had this message showing:

LOW VALUE 52 UNITS HIGH VALUE 63 UNITS

That would mean that the initial value of your shares was 52 cents (or dollars, if appropriate), and that after rising 7 cents, falling 5 and then rising 9 again they ended at 63.

There is another message to the left of the chart, indicating the "sensitivity" of the chart, or the amount represented by each "X" and "O". A 1-cent chart (such as the sample one) shows an X or O each time the value of the stock rises or falls by 1 cent. If it rises by 3 cents, there will be 3 Xs entered into the column. If it falls by 2 cents, there will be 2 Os added. Similarly a 5-cent chart will enter an X or an O for each change of 5 cents in the price.

Certain common chart shapes or "formations" often indicate a likely trend in price changes. At the rear of these notes we have included a sample of some of these common formations. For more detailed information on interpretation of these charts, there are a number of books available. We recommend that you start with "CHARTING YOUR WAY TO SUCCESS ON THE SHARE MARKET" by Merrill Armstrong, published by Rydge Publications/MacArthur Press.

Two common chart formations are the "ascending" and "descending" triangles (samples 1 and 2).

An ascending triangle shows as a triangle pointing towards the right, with a flat top. The flat top shows the "resistance" level. When prices rise to that level, people start selling their stocks or shares and the price drops again. This keeps happening, with price drops becoming smaller and smaller until the market overcomes the resistance (all sellers at this level are accommodated) and the price "breaks out" by rising. You can predict a breakout from the chart, by estimating when the top and bottom sides of the triangle will meet to form a corner.

A descending triangle is one which again points to the right, but with a flat bottom. This shows the "support" level. When

prices drop to that level, people start buying shares and prices rise again. This occurs repeatedly, with the price drops getting smaller and smaller until the market has absorbed the support and the price breaks out by falling. You can predict the breakout point by working out when the sides of the triangle are likely to form a corner.

There are other significant formations that can appear on your charts, but we really don't have the space to go into these here in detail.

You can exaggerate and highlight significant changes in prices by changing the sensitivity of the chart. If the chart is too sensitive, it can obscure a trend with too much detail. On the other hand if it is not sensitive enough, it can also miss significant detail. So choose your sensitivity level with care, and experiment a bit if necessary. See samples 3 and 4.

Another approach which can make trends more obvious is to use a slightly different charting technique known as "three-point reversal" charting. This only plots changes if there are more than three entries in a column. That is, if there is a reversal in trend involving more than 3 units of price rise or fall, in contrast with a "normal" chart which plots every change in price.

Our Sharemarket Analysis Program offers you the choice of either normal or 3-point reversal charting, whenever a chart is plotted.

Incidentally, this manual and the program itself both use the term "stock" to mean stocks, shares, commodities and even market indices. This is purely for simplicity. Needless to say the program can be used to chart any of these, as you wish.

MINIMUM HARDWARE CONFIGURATION

In order to run this Sharemarket Analysis Program on a System 80 or TRS-80 (model 1, level II) computer and get the full benefit of its features, you will need at least the following hardware:

The computer and expansion unit, with video monitor and a total of 32K of RAM memory

One 40-track floppy disk drive with daisy-chain cable

A printer providing at least 80-column printing, with cable

HOW TO USE THE SYSTEM

The Dick Smith Sharemarket Analysis Program is designed for very simple and straightforward operation, on either the System-80, System-80 Business Computer or TRS-80 Mod 1/Level 2.

Firstly, set up the computer and turn everything on. Then insert the disk supplied with this manual into drive 0.

WARNING!!!

Do not insert this or any disk until you have turned everything on. Similarly, remove all disks before you turn the equipment off at the end of day.

Leaving a disk in the drive when you are turning the power on or off can corrupt the information on the disk, with disastrous results.

When the disk is inserted into the drive, push the RESET button at the back of the keyboard and the program will automatically load in and start running. After a short introduction, the next thing you will see is the MAIN MENU (or list of choices) displayed on the screen. It will look like this:

MAIN MENU

- 1 -- ADD NEW STOCK
- 2 -- UPDATE CURRENT STOCK
- 3 -- DELETE STOCK
- 4 -- CHART SELECTED STOCK
- 5 -- PRINT STOCK(S) ON FILE
- 6 -- DISPLAY/PRINT STOCK REFERENCE FILE
- 7 -- MAKE A BACKUP COPY FROM MASTER DISK
- 8 -- INITIALISE FILES FOR NEW DISKS

TO SELECT, PRESS 1,2,3,4,5,6,7 OR 8:

Select your choice on the menu by pressing the number of the option.

The first thing you must do is to make a work disk by creating a backup copy of the master disks, so we will start with option 7.

MAKING A BACKUP COPY FROM YOUR MASTER DISK

This is always important as disks are fragile and the information stored on them can be lost, corrupted or destroyed. A second copy of the disk you have been working on is a logical move to ensure that if your main disk is damaged, you have not lost all your stock information.

In this case you should make a work copy from your master program disk, before you enter any information on it. You can then use the work copy for entering information and keep the master disk for making further work copies as you need them.

NEVER use your master disk for entering information. It should be kept in a safe place and used only as a master for backup. If the master is lost or damaged you have to buy another program in order to make further charts.

Choose option 7 from the main menu by hitting <7> and the screen will say:

```
BACKUP/WORK DISK COPYING...  
DO YOU WANT TO CONTINUE? (Y=YES/N=NO):
```

If you hit <N> you will be returned to the main menu (this is a safety check, in case you call this option by mistake). A <Y> causes this further question to be displayed on the screen:

```
DO YOU HAVE ONLY ONE DISK DRIVE? (Y=YES/N=NO):
```

Answer this question according to the number of disk drives you have and the screen will give you full instructions for making the backup or work disk.

When the backup copy is complete, you will be returned to the main menu.

INITIALISING THE DISK FILES

Having created your work disk, it is now necessary to have the computer prepare the storage space on the disk to receive your entries. This has to be done each time you create a new work disk. In effect the computer automatically organises the file space on the disk into the appropriate columns for you.

To select this option, hit <8> in response to the main menu. The following message will appear:

****WARNING!!****

THIS FUNCTION RESETS ALL FILES TO ZERO!!

DO YOU WANT TO CONTINUE? (Y=YES/N=NO):

The reason for the warning is that later on, any disk you have already been using for the Sharemarket Analysis Program will have been initialised. If you accidentally initialise it again, you will erase all of the information already entered into its files. This warning is to protect you from making that mistake, by checking that you really do want to proceed. Normally you should only initialise a new (unused) disk. NEVER choose option 8 for a disk on which you have already stored valuable stock information.

If you hit <N>, the initialising operation will not take place; instead you will be returned to the main menu. But if you hit <Y>, the computer double checks with you again by asking:

ABSOLUTELY SURE? (Y=YES/N=NO):

A <N> will again return you to the main menu safely, without initialising the disk. A <Y> will initialise the disk for you.

Initialising takes a couple of minutes. When it is completed, the computer will show you by returning to the main menu.

1. ADDING A NEW STOCK

Once you have initialised your new disk, use option 1 to take the first step for storing information used for charting.

Hit <1> and the screen will say:

ENTER NEW STOCK NUMBER (1000-9998)

This number acts as an additional reference for you.

If the number you enter is already in use, or if it is not within the range of 1000 to 9998, the screen will tell you and give you a chance to re-enter it. If there is no more storage space on the disk (ie. there are already 45 stocks or shares listed on the disk) the screen tells you so that you can create another working disk for these new records.

When you have entered the number, press <NEW LINE> and the screen says:

STOCK NAME (UP TO 11 CHARS)?

You have up to 11 characters (including spaces) for entering the name of the stock or share concerned. If you use more than the 11 characters allowed, the computer will simply ignore the extra characters entered.

When you have entered the stock name, press <NEW LINE> and the screen will ask:

WANT TO CONTINUE? (Y=YES/N=NO):

If you wish to enter the first price of your selected stock hit <Y>, if not, hit <N>. If you have chosen <Y>, the screen will say:

STOCK VALUE:

Enter the stock value, in whatever price units you want to use. You have up to 4 characters for your entry. When you have finished your entry, hit <NEW LINE> and you will be given a chance to enter further stock values (ie. the next stock price, the one following that and so on) when the computer repeats the last 2 messages above. If at any stage you choose <N> (because you don't want to continue), the information you have keyed in will be filed on the disk and you will be returned to the main menu screen.

You can enter up to 250 values for any one stock. The computer tells you when you have no more space for further entries.

If you enter an invalid stock value (eg. a set of letters instead of numbers) the computer will ignore your entry and you will be given a chance to re-enter the stock value.

If you change your mind after hitting the <Y> key, and you do not want to enter a new stock value, simply key in the last value and it will make no difference to your chart.

Remember that when you want to stop entering the stock information, simply hit <N> in response to the WANT TO CONTINUE question and the main menu will reappear.

Further stock value entries for the stock files you have created can be made using option 2.

2. UPDATING A CURRENT STOCK

Choose option 2 when you want to change or add to the information you have entered in an existing stock file using option 1. You would, for example, use this option to add further stock values to the system as they become available to you.

NOTE: If you want to change an item, you will need to FIRST obtain a printout of entries and their movement numbers by using option 5.

When you have hit <2> from the main menu, the screen will ask:

WHICH STOCK NUMBER
(OR 9999 TO RETURN TO MAIN MENU)?

If you have entered the wrong stock number, such as a number not on file, the computer will tell you and give you a chance to re-enter the number. It is a good idea to familiarise yourself with the numbers you have allocated to each stock or share, as the program uses the number (not the name) for identification and retrieval. When you have entered the number of the stock you wish to update, hit <NEW LINE> and the screen will ask:

DO YOU WANT TO ADD, CHANGE OR FINISH? (A/C/F):

If you want to add further prices to the stock, hit <A>. If you want to correct any errors in the data previously entered, hit <C>. If you want to finish without making any further additions or changes, hit <F> and you will be given a chance to enter another stock number, or to return to the main menu.

(a) If you have chosen to add to an existing entry the screen will say:

MOVEMENT NUMBER IS.....
LAST STOCK VALUE WAS.....
DO YOU WANT TO PROCEED? (Y=YES/N=NO):

The computer will display the movement number for your addition. Keep this number for reference, in case you want to change your entry later.

If there has been a change in price since the last entry and you want to add the new value, press <Y>. If not, hit <N> and you will be returned to the ADD, CHANGE OR FINISH option.

If you pressed <Y>, the computer will give you a chance to add another stock value (in units, using up to 4 characters) by showing this message:

STOCK VALUE?

When you have entered the new value, hit <NEW LINE> and you will be returned to the previous question.

(b) If you have chosen to change a record, the computer will ask you:

DESIRED MOVEMENT NUMBER?

The movement number is the identification number added by the program to each entry you make. Get the desired movement number by running option 5 from the main menu (this prints out the number of each entry you made for a given stock or share). Enter the appropriate movement number and hit <NEW LINE>. The computer will then find the entry you want to change and display this message:

CURRENT STOCK VALUE IS: ...
NEW STOCK VALUE?

Enter the new value and hit <NEW LINE>.

You will be returned to the ADD, CHANGE OR FINISH question.

3. DELETING A STOCK

When you wish to remove a particular stock or share from your files you can select option 3 from the main menu. When you have made your selection the computer will ask:

STOCK NUMBER TO DELETE
(OR '9999' TO RETURN TO MAIN MENU)?

Enter the stock number and hit <NEW LINE>. The computer prevents you from accidentally deleting the wrong stock, by double checking with you thus:

YOU HAVE SELECTED:
DO YOU STILL WISH TO DELETE THIS (Y/N)?

Where the row of dots is showing above in this manual the computer displays the name of the stock you have selected. If you hit <N> you will be given a chance to re-enter the stock number concerned. If you hit <Y>, the stock concerned is deleted from the files and you are returned to the STOCK NUMBER TO DELETE question.

To return to the main menu after deleting whichever stock(s) you no longer want, enter the number 9999 as directed.

4. CHARTING A SELECTED STOCK

This, in a sense, is the most important part of the program: the option that actually charts the price movements of your stocks or shares. When you have chosen it by pressing <4> from the main menu, the screen will very shortly ask you:

NORMAL OR 3-POINT REVERSAL CHARTING? (N or R):

A normal chart will show every change in price according to the sensitivity you have selected. A 3-point reversal chart highlights only the major changes, by charting only the reversals in trend which exceed 3 points.

Key in either <N> or <R>, according to the type of chart you want. The system will then ask:

WHICH STOCK NUMBER?

Naturally enough, you then key in the number of the stock or index you want charted, ending by pressing the <NEW LINE> key. You will then be asked:

DESIRED LEVEL OF CHARTING (IN UNITS)?

Because you have previously entered the value of the stock in units, you can now determine the sensitivity of your chart by deciding which change is a significant one. If you choose a level of 1, for example, every price change of 1 unit will be charted. If you choose 5, every 5 unit change in price will be charted but smaller price changes will not. You have up to 4 characters for entering your sensitivity level in units.

When you have entered this, press <NEW LINE> and the chart will be plotted on the screen. This may take a few minutes. Note also that the chart is not generated on the screen in the form of "X" and "O" symbols, but as a series of small graphics blocks. This is in order to accommodate a full chart on the screen. When the charting is completed, this question will appear at the top of the display:

DO YOU WANT TO PRINT THIS CHART? (Y/N):

WARNING!! If you do not have a printer, do not press <Y>. If you do, this will lock up the system and you must press RESET to escape.

If you do have a printer and want to produce a printed copy of the chart, ensure that the printer is set up and ready to print. Then hit <Y>, and the chart will be printed for you.

If you do not want a printed copy of the chart, or if you do not have a printer, hit <N> and the screen will say:

DO YOU WANT TO CHART ANOTHER STOCK? (Y/N):

The same question will be asked if you have asked for a printed copy of the chart, after it has been printed.

If you do want to chart another stock, hit <Y> and you will be guided again through the whole procedure.

If you do not want to chart another stock, hit <N> and you will be returned to the main menu.

5. PRINTING A STOCK OR STOCKS ON FILE

You can use this option to obtain a print of each price and movement number you have entered into the charting program, for a particular stock or stocks. It is useful for changing prices if you have incorrectly entered them. There is a sample of the printout in the appendix.

Select this option by hitting <5> from the main menu. Soon after you have done this the screen will ask:

DO YOU WANT TO PRINT ALL STOCK? (Y=YES/N=NO):

If you want stock details of all stocks and shares on file, prepare your printer and then hit <Y>. Printing will commence automatically.

If you want details for a particular stock or stocks only, hit <N>. You will be asked to nominate the stock to be printed:

WHICH STOCK NUMBER
(OR 9999 TO RETURN TO MAIN MENU)?

Do this and hit <NEW LINE> when you have finished. If you enter 9999, you can escape from this option and return to the main menu. When you have entered the stock number, the computer will double check with you saying:

YOU HAVE SELECTED:
DO YOU WISH TO CONTINUE? (Y=YES/N=NO):

The name of the stock you have selected is displayed for you and you can choose to print details for that stock.

You can return to the beginning of this option by hitting <N>. If you hit <Y> (having first prepared the printer), the details for that stock number will be printed and you will be asked to enter another stock number.

To return to the main menu, enter a stock number of 9999.

6. DISPLAYING/PRINTING THE STOCK REFERENCE FILE

This option lets you examine or print out (see the sample in the appendix) your stored stock numbers and names. It is useful for checking the stock numbers which you need to run the other options.

Select it by hitting <6> from the main menu and the screen will shortly ask:

DISPLAY ON SCREEN OR PRINT OUT? (S OR P):

If you decide to print out, ensure the printer is set up and press <P>. If you choose the screen, press <S>.

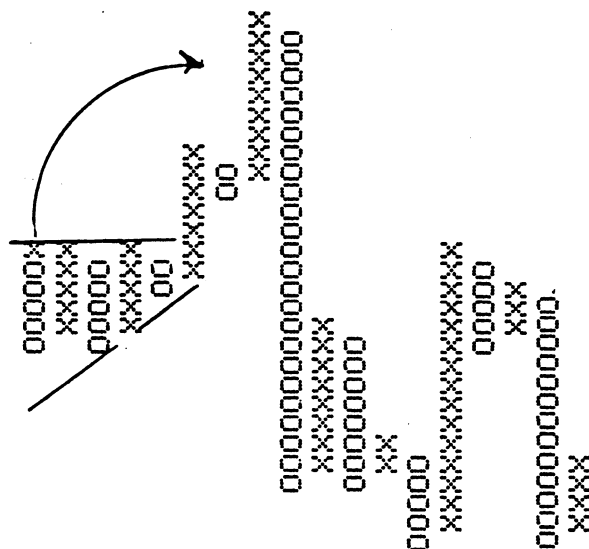
The printer will print number and name for all the stocks on file. When printing is complete you will be returned to the main menu.

The screen will display a stock at a time. You will be asked if you want to continue after each stock has been displayed:

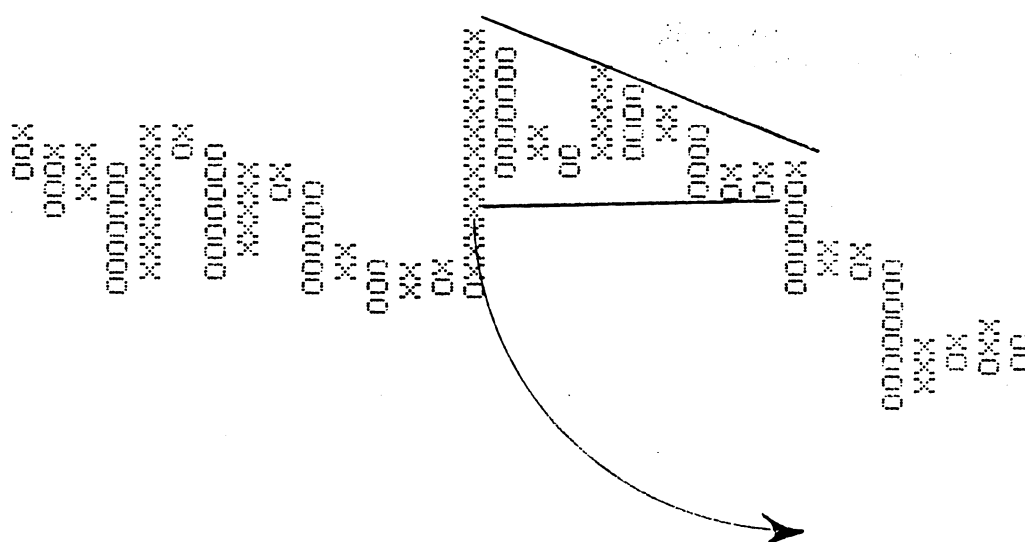
WANT TO CONTINUE? (Y=YES/N=NO):

You can obtain a display of the next stock by hitting <Y>. Otherwise select <N> and you will be returned to the main menu.

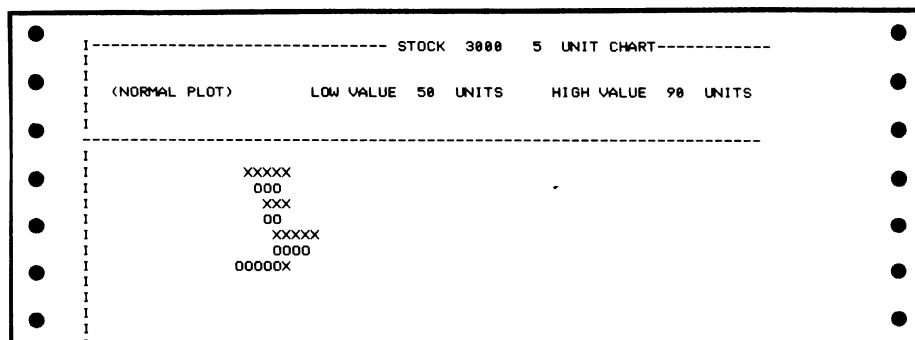
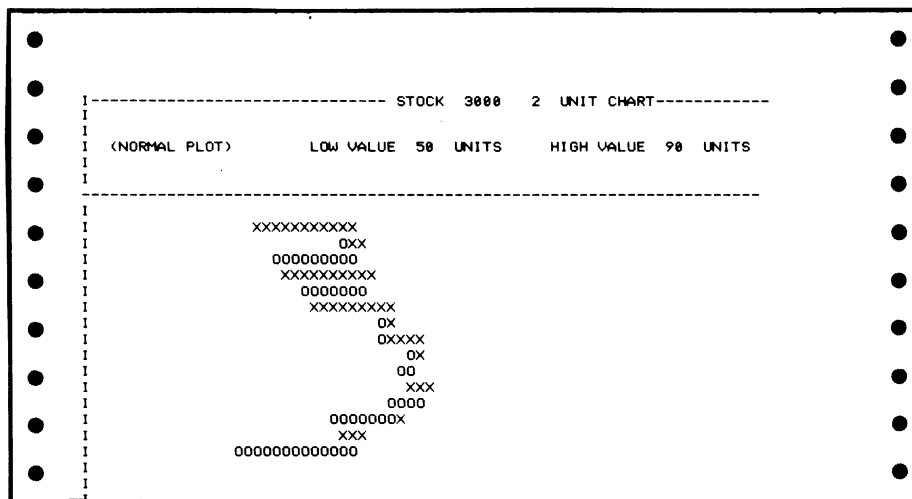
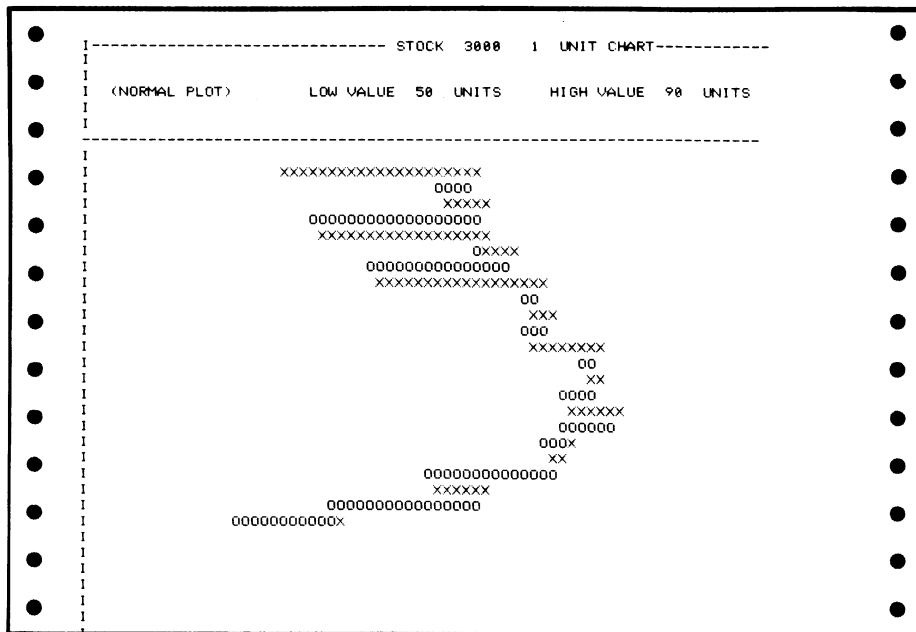
APPENDIX: Sample charts, etc



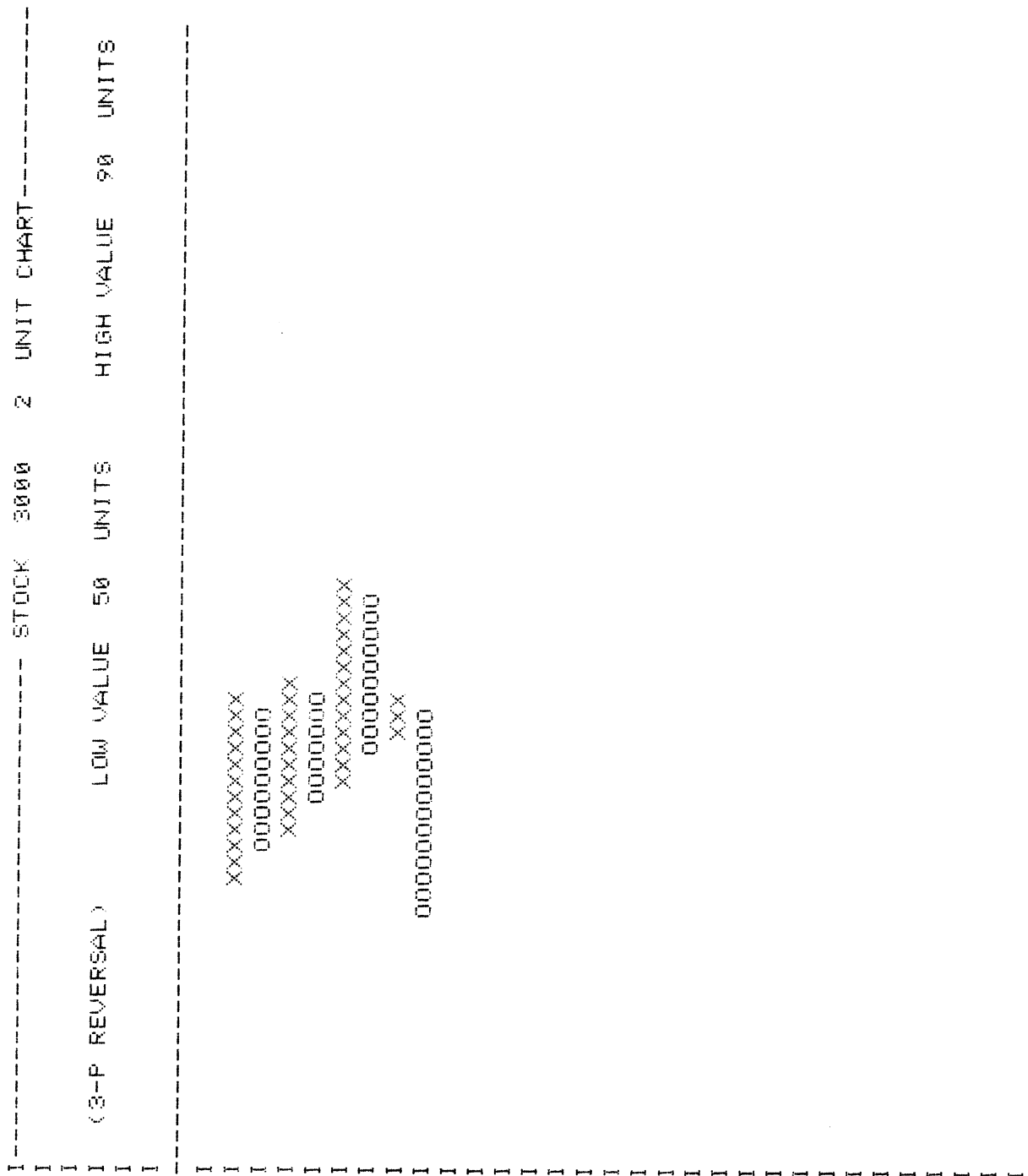
Sample 1: A chart showing an "ascending triangle" (taken from Mintaro Slate, from 8th September 1980, 1 cent normal charting)



Sample 2: A chart showing a "descending triangle" (taken from Mincorp Ltd, from 6th January 1981, 2 cent normal charting)



Sample 3: Showing how the use of different charting sensitivity levels can be used to make trends more evident. All three charts are of the same stock file, but using 1-cent, 2-cent and 5-cent charting.



Sample 4: Sometimes a trend can be made more apparent by using the "3-point reversal" charting technique, shown here (actual size). This is the same stock as shown in sample 3, with a sensitivity of 2 cents. Compare it with the other 2-cent chart.

S T O C K R E F E R E N C E F I L E			
STOCK NUMBER	STOCK NAME	STOCK NUMBER	STOCK NAME
4000	ROWE MINING	2000	MITTY MININ
3000	XYZ MINING	1200	WOOLWORTHS
6540	ALR MINRLS	2578	RL COPPER
3870	ALL METALS	1650	ABBYFOIL
3285	RS OIL NL	4560	KRUGR GOLD
0		0	

Sample 5: Showing the type of stock reference file listing produced by the Sharemarket Analysis Program.

S T O C K F I L E L I S T I N G				PAGE : 1
STOCK NUMBER : 3000		STOCK NAME : XYZ MINING		
MOVEMENT	VALUE	MOVEMENT	VALUE	
1	55	2	60	
3	65	4	68	
5	70	6	72	
7	75	8	73	
9	71	10	74	
11	76	12	74	
13	71	14	70	
15	68	16	64	
17	62	18	58	
19	60	20	62	
21	64	22	66	
23	69	24	70	
25	72	26	75	
27	76	28	75	
29	78	30	79	
31	76	32	73	
33	71	34	68	
35	65	36	64	
37	67	38	69	
39	70	40	72	
41	74	42	76	
43	78	44	80	
45	82	46	80	
47	83	48	80	
49	82	50	84	
51	86	52	88	
53	86	54	88	
55	84	56	86	
57	87	58	90	
59	89	60	87	
61	84	62	85	
63	83	64	82	
65	84	66	80	
67	70	68	72	
69	76	70	73	
71	71	72	69	
73	66	74	64	
75	62	76	60	
77	61	78	58	
79	56	80	52	
81	50	9999	9999	

Sample 6: The type of listing produced for a particular stock data file.

