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. . before taxes and before depreciation expense . . . Earnings Per Share (EPS) Earnings per share (EPS) is calculated by dividing net income by the weighted average shares of common stock outstanding during the period. If any of the available earnings are attributable to the acquisition of another business, the accounting treatment will depend on the attribution method used in the acquirer's financial statements. Earnings Per Share (EPS) may be useful if a business's income fluctuates. Earnings per share are more useful if the earnings are large, such as the earnings of a business with annual sales in excess of $1 billion. If a company's income is not large, then it might be more useful to calculate dividends per share. Free cash flow A firm's . . . cash flows . . . Earnings Per Share (EPS) is the same as operating income divided by the weighted average number of shares outstanding. In a company that pays dividends, earnings per share is the earnings before dividends are paid divided by the weighted average number of shares outstanding. Corporate earnings The total amount of profit or loss arising from a corporation's activities Revenue The total value of a corporation's financial obligations at any moment in time Won/loss "Won" indicates that a customer paid or "won" an account. "Loss" indicates that a customer didn't pay or a customer overcharged. Underrecovery of revenue An often criticized practice in public companies is making money on goods or services that a company "ought" to sell but don't. The term comes from the idea that 82157476af