**Marriot Inc**

Hilton Worldwide Holdings Inc:

* Marriot and Hilton are both well-established and recognised brands in the hospitality industry. They have built strong brand identities and customer loyalty over the years, contributing to their competitive positions in the market.
* Both companies target a similar customer base such as business travellers and leisure travellers.
* Marriot and Hilton often exhibit comparable financial metrics. Marriot has a market price of 72B compared to Hilton’s 52B and a similar enterprise value of 85B and 61B respectively.

Wyndham Hotels and Resorts, Inc:

* Both Hilton and Wyndham operate within the hospitality industry, primarily focusing on providing accommodation and lodging services.
* Hilton and Wyndham are subject to similar industry dynamics, trends and challenges as they may face similar opportunities and risks related to factors such as economic conditions, competitive pressures and travel patterns.
* Comparing financial metrics, the stock prices are similar as well as the market price. There is some disparity in the profit margin with Marriot being more efficient with a profit margin of 50.5% compared to Wyndham’s 15.2%.

Accor Sa:

* Both Hilton and Accor have a significant international presence with properties located in various countries and regions worldwide. This global footprint allows them to cater to diverse traveller demographics and capture opportunities in different markets.
* Marriot has a much greater financial presence than Accor Sa with a market price and enterprise value over 7 times that of Accor Sa. In contrast, Accor Sa has a greater P/E of 97.56 compared to 87.11 indicating that the current stock price of Accor Sa is low relative to earnings.

**Tesla Inc.**

General Motors:

* Despite differences in market capitalisation, (635B compared to 47B), Tesla and General Motors are both significant players in the automobile industry and are often compared in terms of market value and investor sentiment.
* Tesla and General Motors compete in similar market segments, particularly in the electric vehicle market and the broader automotive market. They both target consumers seeking environmentally friendly transportation options, advanced technology features, and high-performance vehicles.

NIO Inc:

* Both Tesla and NIO are primarily focused on the development and production of electric vehicles. They share a common goal of advancing the adoption of electric transportation to reduce reliance on fossil fuels and combat climate change.
* Both Tesla and NIO have garnered significant attention from investors and analysts, resulting in relatively high market capitalisation compared to traditional automakers. They are often compared in terms of market value and growth potential within the electric vehicle market. Comparing the profit margin and the operating margin you can see that NIO had negative values of -24.3% and -4.84B respectively. This indicates that NIO’s operating expenses exceed its revenue making it a less attractive investment to investors.

Ford Motor Company:

* Both Tesla and Ford are subject to similar industry trends, regulations, and market conditions within the automotive sector. Changes in consumer preferences, technological advancements, and regulatory requirements can impact both companies and may lead to comparisons between them.
* Tesla is known for its innovative approach to automotive design, technology, and manufacturing processes. Ford, while historically more focused on traditional internal combustion engine vehicles, has been incorporating more advanced technology into its newer models and exploring innovations such as autonomous driving technology.
* Comparing the price-earnings ratios, Ford has a value of -96.15 compared to Tesla’s 89.43 indicating that Ford has negative earnings or is losing money. Tesla’s high P/E indicates that its stock price is high relative to earnings and possibly overvalued.

**Netflix Inc.**

Disney+:

* Both Netflix and Disney+ offer a vast library of movies, TV shows, documentaries, and original content. While Netflix has a broad range of content spanning various genres and demographics, Disney+ focuses primarily on family-friendly and branded content from Disney, Pixar, Marvel, Star Wars, and National Geographic.
* Netflix and Disney+ have a significant international presence, offering their services in numerous countries and regions worldwide. This is shown in the similar market price and enterprise value.

Amazon Prime video:

* Both Netflix and Amazon Prime Video offer a wide selection of movies, TV shows, documentaries, and original content. They invest heavily in acquiring licensed content and producing original programming to attract and retain subscribers.
* Both platforms operate on a subscription-based model, where subscribers pay a monthly or annual fee for access to their content libraries. They offer a combination of subscription tiers with varying features and pricing options to cater to different consumer preferences.

Apple TV+:

* Netflix and Apple TV+ prioritise user experience and invest in technology to enhance streaming quality, personalisation features, and accessibility across various devices and platforms. They offer seamless integration with Apple devices and ecosystem for Apple TV+.
* Both Netflix and Apple are globally recognised brands with strong brand equity and consumer appeal. One of the main differences between the two companies would be the gap in market price and enterprise value with Apple exceeding each value by a multiple of 10 which emphasises Apple’s success compared to its competitors.

**Nvidia**

AMD:

* Both Nvidia and AMD are leading manufacturers of GPUs, which are essential components in computers, gaming consoles, data centres, and other devices. They compete directly in the discrete GPU market, providing solutions for gaming, professional visualisation, artificial intelligence, and scientific computing.
* Nvidia and AMD are among the largest semiconductor companies globally, with significant market capitalisation and financial resources. While both companies are giants in their fields, Nvidia’s recent growth in the past year has made it one of the biggest corporations in the world netting an enterprise value of over 2 trillion compared to AMD’s still impressive 324 billion.

Intel Corporation:

* Both Nvidia and Intel Corporation provide solutions for data centre acceleration and AI workloads. Nvidia's GPUs are widely used for AI training and inference tasks, while Intel Corporation offers CPUs, GPUs, FPGAs, and specialised accelerators.
* Nvidia and Intel are among the largest semiconductor companies globally, with significant market capitalisation and financial resources. They compete for market share and revenue in the semiconductor industry and invest heavily in research and development to maintain their competitive positions. Comparing the enterprise/revenue ratio of each company with Nvidia’s 33.5 and Intel’s 3.86. This shows that Intel is undervalued making it an attractive investment opportunity to investors while Nvidia is seen as a less attractive investment.

Microsoft:

* Nvidia and Microsoft are major players in the AI and machine learning space. Nvidia's GPUs are widely used for AI training and inference across various industries, while Microsoft provides AI tools and services through its Azure AI platform, including machine learning algorithms and model training services.
* Nvidia and Microsoft have a history of collaboration and partnerships in various areas, including gaming, AI, and cloud computing. For example, Microsoft's Azure cloud platform offers Nvidia GPU instances for AI and HPC workloads, and Nvidia's technologies are integrated into Microsoft's gaming and AI solutions.

**Pfizer Inc**

GlaxoSmithKline plc:

* Both Pfizer and GSK are multinational pharmaceutical companies with a significant global footprint. They operate in numerous countries and regions worldwide, with sales and manufacturing facilities distributed across various geographic locations.
* Pfizer and GSK are among the largest pharmaceutical companies globally, with significant market capitalisation and financial resources. They compete for market share and revenue in the pharmaceutical industry and invest in strategic initiatives to drive growth and profitability. Focusing on profitability we can see that Pfizer has a negative operating margin of 7.12 billion compared to GlaxoSmithKline’s positive 1.14 billion indicating that Pfizer’s business strategy has been less effective compared to GlaxoSmithKline’s.

Johnson and Johnson:

* Pfizer and Johnson and Johnson have diverse portfolios of pharmaceutical products, medical devices, and consumer healthcare products. They offer a wide range of therapeutic options across multiple therapeutic areas, such as cardiovascular, oncology, immunology, infectious diseases, and neuroscience.
* Pfizer and Johnson and Johnson invest heavily in research and development to discover and develop new medicines, vaccines, and healthcare innovations. They have robust pipelines of experimental drugs and vaccines targeting various diseases and medical conditions, supported by extensive research and development infrastructure and expertise.

AstraZeneca plc:

* Both Pfizer and AstraZeneca are major players in the vaccines market. They develop and manufacture vaccines for the prevention of infectious diseases, including influenza, pneumococcal disease, meningitis, and human papillomavirus. Both companies have also been involved in the development and distribution of COVID-19 vaccines.
* While competitors in some areas, Pfizer and AstraZeneca have also collaborated on various projects and initiatives, such as joint ventures, research collaborations, and licensing agreements. These collaborations leverage each company's strengths and expertise to address specific healthcare challenges or opportunities.
* Both Pfizer and AstraZeneca have similar market capitalisation as well as a similar Enterprise Value/Revenue of 3.56 and 3.8 respectively indicating both companies are undervalued and are an attractive investment opportunity to investors.