

ANALOG DEVICES INC
Form 10-Q
May 30, 2018

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

Form 10-Q

(Mark One)

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended May 5, 2018

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____
Commission File No. 1-7819

Analog Devices, Inc.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Massachusetts 04-2348234
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

One Technology Way, Norwood, MA 02062-9106
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(781) 329-4700
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)
(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. YES NO

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). YES NO

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company

Emerging growth company

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If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. "

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). YES " NO

As of May 5, 2018 there were 370,897,292 shares of common stock of the registrant, \$0.16 2/3 par value per share, outstanding.

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. Financial Statements

ANALOG DEVICES, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(Unaudited)

(thousands, except per share amounts)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	May 5, 2018	April 29, 2017	May 5, 2018	April 29, 2017
Revenue	\$1,513,053	\$1,147,982	\$3,031,677	\$2,132,431
Cost of sales (1)	479,241	507,539	962,675	843,484
Gross margin	1,033,812	640,443	2,069,002	1,288,947
Operating expenses:				
Research and development (1)	289,472	235,232	578,069	419,186
Selling, marketing, general and administrative (1)	172,146	190,686	349,054	321,345
Amortization of intangibles	107,129	68,690	214,148	86,850
Special charges	1,089	—	58,407	49,463
	569,836	494,608	1,199,678	876,844
Operating income	463,976	145,835	869,324	412,103
Nonoperating expense (income):				
Interest expense	64,792	71,636	132,822	114,250
Interest income	(1,912)	(12,421)	(4,004)	(22,421)
Other, net	(451)	(94)	105	251
	62,429	59,121	128,923	92,080
Income before income taxes	401,547	86,714	740,401	320,023
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	21,716	(6,850)	92,398	9,330
Net income	\$379,831	\$93,564	\$648,003	\$310,693
Shares used to compute earnings per common share – basic	370,384	341,316	369,685	325,051
Shares used to compute earnings per common share – diluted	374,778	345,654	374,430	329,365
Basic earnings per common share	\$1.02	\$0.27	\$1.75	\$0.96
Diluted earnings per common share	\$1.01	\$0.27	\$1.72	\$0.94
Dividends declared and paid per share	\$0.48	\$0.45	\$0.93	\$0.87
(1) Includes stock-based compensation expense as follows:				
Cost of sales	\$3,820	\$2,566	\$8,041	\$4,510
Research and development	\$22,018	\$11,910	\$41,746	\$18,931
Selling, marketing, general and administrative	\$13,076	\$8,010	\$27,029	\$15,574

See accompanying notes.

ANALOG DEVICES, INC.
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
 (Unaudited)
 (thousands)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	May 5, 2018	April 29, 2017	May 5, 2018	April 29, 2017
Net income	\$379,831	\$93,564	\$648,003	\$310,693
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(3,419)	6,140	6,752	1,178
Change in fair value of available-for-sale securities (net of taxes of \$0, \$5, \$0 and \$9, respectively)	5	(675)	3	(456)
Change in fair value of derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges (net of taxes of \$771, \$912, \$1,323 and \$2,307, respectively)	(6,613)	4,481	1,737	6,566
Changes in pension plans including prior service cost, transition obligation, net actuarial loss and foreign currency translation adjustments (net of taxes of \$99, \$103, \$202 and \$205 respectively)	1,373	(359)	(144)	(180)
Other comprehensive (loss) income	(8,654)	9,587	8,348	7,108
Comprehensive income	\$371,177	\$103,151	\$656,351	\$317,801

See accompanying notes.

ANALOG DEVICES, INC.
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
 (Unaudited)
 (thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	May 5, 2018	October 28, 2017
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$806,517	\$1,047,838
Accounts receivable	759,557	688,953
Inventories (1)	551,220	550,816
Prepaid income tax	5,534	3,522
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	65,446	60,209
Total current assets	2,188,274	2,351,338
Property, Plant and Equipment, at Cost		
Land and buildings	805,103	794,456
Machinery and equipment	2,452,229	2,368,215
Office equipment	72,175	66,493
Leasehold improvements	86,269	75,263
	3,415,776	3,304,427
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	2,301,197	2,197,123
Net property, plant and equipment	1,114,579	1,107,304
Other Assets		
Deferred compensation plan investments	37,367	32,572
Other investments	26,994	24,838
Goodwill	12,258,185	12,217,455
Intangible assets, net	5,066,191	5,319,425
Deferred tax assets	29,661	32,322
Other assets	55,203	56,040
Total other assets	17,473,601	17,682,652
	\$20,776,454	\$21,141,294
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$213,267	\$236,629
Deferred income on shipments to distributors, net	565,668	473,972
Income taxes payable	105,085	86,905
Debt, current	56,000	300,000
Accrued liabilities	492,843	498,826
Total current liabilities	1,432,863	1,596,332
Non-current liabilities		
Long-term debt	6,926,441	7,551,084
Deferred income taxes	943,117	1,674,683
Deferred compensation plan liability	37,367	32,572
Income taxes payable	737,494	49,583
Other non-current liabilities	113,817	75,500
Total non-current liabilities	8,758,236	9,383,422
Commitments and contingencies		
Shareholders' Equity		
Preferred stock, \$1.00 par value, 471,934 shares authorized, none outstanding	—	—

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Common stock, \$0.16 2/3 par value, 1,200,000,000 shares authorized, 370,897,292 shares outstanding (368,635,788 on October 28, 2017)	61,817	61,441
Capital in excess of par value	5,362,608	5,250,519
Retained earnings	5,213,941	4,910,939
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(53,011)	(61,359)
Total shareholders' equity	10,585,355	10,161,540
	\$20,776,454	\$21,141,294

(1) Includes \$5,360 and \$5,373 related to stock-based compensation at May 5, 2018 and October 28, 2017, respectively.

See accompanying notes.

ANALOG DEVICES, INC.
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
 (Unaudited)
 (thousands)

	Six Months Ended	
	May 5, 2018	April 29, 2017 (as adjusted, See Note 1)
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$648,003	\$310,693
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operations:		
Depreciation	113,004	83,151
Amortization of intangibles	285,004	108,717
Cost of goods sold for inventory acquired	—	121,113
Stock-based compensation expense	76,816	39,015
Deferred income taxes	(734,214)	(87,035)
Other non-cash activity	10,104	24,149
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	708,465	262,106
Total adjustments	459,179	551,216
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,107,182	861,909
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of short-term available-for-sale investments	—	(705,448)
Maturities of short-term available-for-sale investments	—	3,091,873
Sales of short-term available-for-sale investments	—	357,388
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(117,122)	(75,266)
Payments for acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(52,339)	(9,687,533)
Changes in other assets	(1,029)	(12,063)
Net cash used for investing activities	(170,490)	(7,031,049)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from debt	743,778	11,156,164
Payments of deferred financing fees	—	(5,625)
Proceeds from derivative instruments	—	3,904
Debt repayments	(1,620,000)	—
Dividend payments to shareholders	(345,001)	(268,997)
Repurchase of common stock	(29,908)	(26,980)
Proceeds from employee stock plans	65,557	87,273
Contingent consideration payment	(542)	—
Changes in other financing activities	7,945	(16)
Net cash (used for) provided by financing activities	(1,178,171)	10,945,723
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	158	28
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(241,321)	4,776,611
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,047,838	921,132
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$806,517	\$5,697,743
See accompanying notes.		

ANALOG DEVICES, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE THREE AND SIX MONTHS ENDED MAY 5, 2018

(all tabular amounts in thousands except per share amounts and percentages)

Note 1 – Basis of Presentation

In the opinion of management, the information furnished in the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements reflects all normal recurring adjustments that are necessary to fairly state the results for these interim periods and should be read in conjunction with Analog Devices, Inc.'s (the Company) Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended October 28, 2017 (fiscal 2017) and related notes. The results of operations for the interim periods shown in this report are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the fiscal year ending November 3, 2018 (fiscal 2018) or any future period.

On March 10, 2017 (Acquisition Date), the Company completed the acquisition of Linear Technology Corporation (Linear), a designer, manufacturer and marketer of high performance analog integrated circuits. The acquisition of Linear is referred to as the Acquisition. The condensed consolidated financial statements included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q include the financial results of Linear prospectively from the Acquisition Date. See Note 13, Acquisitions, of these Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for further information.

Certain amounts reported in previous periods have been reclassified to conform to the fiscal 2018 presentation. In March 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2016-09, Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting (ASU 2016-09). As a result of the adoption of ASU 2016-09 in the first quarter of fiscal 2018, excess tax benefits from share-based payments are presented within operating activities in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. We applied this change in presentation retrospectively and have adjusted the prior year presentation by removing the reclass of \$26.0 million of excess tax benefit-stock options from net cash provided by operating activities to net cash provided by financing activities. All other reclassified amounts are immaterial.

The Company has a 52-53 week fiscal year that ends on the Saturday closest to the last day in October. Fiscal 2018 is a 53-week fiscal year and fiscal 2017 was a 52-week fiscal year. The additional week in fiscal 2018 was included in the first quarter ended February 3, 2018. Therefore, the first six months of fiscal 2018 included an additional week of operations as compared to the first six months of fiscal 2017.

Note 2 – Revenue Recognition

Revenue from product sales to customers is generally recognized when title passes, which is upon shipment in the U.S. and in certain foreign countries. Revenue from product sales to customers in other foreign countries is recognized subsequent to product shipment. Title for shipments to these other foreign countries ordinarily passes within a week of shipment. Accordingly, the Company defers the revenue recognized relating to these other foreign countries until title has passed. For multiple element arrangements, the Company allocates arrangement consideration among the elements based on the relative fair values of those elements as determined using vendor-specific objective evidence or third-party evidence. The Company uses its best estimate of selling price to allocate arrangement consideration between the deliverables in cases where neither vendor-specific objective evidence nor third-party evidence is available. A reserve for sales returns and allowances for customers is recorded based on historical experience or specific identification of an event necessitating a reserve.

Revenue from contracts with the United States government, government prime contractors and some commercial customers is generally recorded on a percentage of completion basis using either units delivered or costs incurred as the measurement basis for progress towards completion. The output measure is used to measure results directly and is generally the best measure of progress toward completion in circumstances in which a reliable measure of output can be established. Estimated revenue in excess of amounts billed is reported as unbilled receivables. Contract accounting requires judgment in estimating costs and assumptions related to technical issues and delivery schedule. Contract costs include material, subcontractor costs, labor and an allocation of indirect costs. The estimation of costs at completion of a contract is subject to numerous variables involving contract costs and estimates as to the length of time to

complete the contract. Changes in contract performance, estimated gross margin, including the impact of final contract settlements, and estimated losses are recognized in the period in which the changes or losses are determined. Product sales to certain international distributors are made under agreements that permit limited stock return privileges but not sales price rebates. Revenue on these sales is recognized upon shipment at which time title passes.

The Company defers revenue and the related cost of sales on shipments to U.S. distributors and certain international distributors until the distributors resell the products to their customers. As a result, the Company's revenue fully reflects end customer purchases and is not impacted by distributor inventory levels. Sales to certain of these distributors are made under agreements that allow such distributors to receive price-adjustment credits, as discussed below, and to return qualifying products for credit, as determined by the Company, in order to reduce the amounts of slow-moving, discontinued or obsolete product from their inventory. These agreements limit such returns to a certain percentage of the value of the Company's shipments to that distributor during the prior quarter. In addition, such distributors are allowed to return unsold products if the Company terminates the relationship with the distributor. Certain distributors are granted price-adjustment credits for sales to their customers when the distributor's standard cost (i.e., the Company's sales price to the distributor) does not provide the distributor with an appropriate margin on its sales to its customers. As distributors negotiate selling prices with their customers, the final sales price agreed upon with the customer will be influenced by many factors, including the particular product being sold, the quantity ordered, the particular customer, the geographic location of the distributor and the competitive landscape. As a result, the distributor may request and receive a price-adjustment credit from the Company to allow the distributor to earn an appropriate margin on the transaction.

Certain distributors are also granted price-adjustment credits in the event of a price decrease subsequent to the date the product was shipped and billed to the distributor. Generally, the Company will provide a credit equal to the difference between the price paid by the distributor (less any prior credits on such products) and the new price for the product multiplied by the quantity of the specific product in the distributor's inventory at the time of the price decrease. Given the uncertainties associated with the levels of price-adjustment credits to be granted to certain distributors, the sales price to the distributor is not fixed or determinable until the distributor resells the products to their customers. Therefore, the Company defers revenue recognition from sales to certain distributors until the distributors have sold the products to their customers.

Generally, title to the inventory transfers to the distributor at the time of shipment or delivery to the distributor, and payment from the distributor is due in accordance with the Company's standard payment terms. These payment terms are not contingent upon the distributors' sale of the products to their customers. Upon title transfer to distributors, inventory is reduced for the cost of goods shipped, the margin (sales less cost of sales) is recorded as "deferred income on shipments to distributors, net" and an account receivable is recorded. Shipping costs are charged to cost of sales as incurred.

The deferred costs of sales to distributors have historically had very little risk of impairment due to the margins the Company earns on sales of its products and the relatively long life-cycle of the Company's products. Product returns from distributors that are ultimately scrapped have historically been immaterial. In addition, price protection and price-adjustment credits granted to distributors historically have not exceeded the margins the Company earns on sales of its products. The Company continuously monitors the level and nature of product returns and is in frequent contact with the distributors to ensure reserves are established for all known material issues.

As of May 5, 2018 and October 28, 2017, the Company had gross deferred revenue of \$701.3 million and \$589.5 million, respectively, and gross deferred cost of sales of \$135.6 million and \$115.5 million, respectively.

The Company generally offers a twelve-month warranty for its products. The Company's warranty policy provides for replacement of defective products. Specific accruals are recorded for known product warranty issues. Product warranty expenses during each of the three- and six-month periods ended May 5, 2018 and April 29, 2017 were not material.

Note 3 – Stock-Based Compensation

A summary of the Company's stock option activity as of May 5, 2018 and changes during the three- and six-month periods then ended is presented below:

Activity during the Three Months Ended May 5, 2018	Options Outstanding (in thousands)	Weighted-Average Exercise Price Per Share	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term in Years	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Options outstanding at February 3, 2018	8,243	\$54.04		
Options granted	569	\$91.12		
Options exercised	(604)	\$46.65		
Options forfeited	(34)	\$65.85		
Options outstanding at May 5, 2018	8,174	\$57.11	6.4	\$271,525
Options exercisable at May 5, 2018	4,712	\$47.50	5.0	\$201,532
Options vested or expected to vest at May 5, 2018 (1)	7,859	\$56.44	6.3	\$266,299

In addition to the vested options, the Company expects a portion of the unvested options to vest at some point in (1) the future. The number of options expected to vest is calculated by applying an estimated forfeiture rate to the unvested options.

Activity during the Six Months Ended May 5, 2018	Options Outstanding (in thousands)	Weighted-Average Exercise Price Per Share
Options outstanding at October 28, 2017	9,347	\$52.47
Options granted	590	\$91.13
Options exercised	(1,609)	\$41.04
Options forfeited	(147)	\$63.18
Options expired	(7)	\$29.91
Options outstanding at May 5, 2018	8,174	\$57.11

During the three- and six-month periods ended May 5, 2018, the total intrinsic value of options exercised (i.e., the difference between the market price at exercise and the price paid by the employee to exercise the options) was \$28.7 million and \$82.5 million, respectively, and the total amount of proceeds received by the Company from the exercise of these options was \$27.7 million and \$65.6 million, respectively.

During the three- and six-month periods ended April 29, 2017, the total intrinsic value of options exercised (i.e., the difference between the market price at exercise and the price paid by the employee to exercise the options) was \$53.5 million and \$89.1 million, respectively, and the total amount of proceeds received by the Company from the exercise of these options was \$52.8 million and \$87.3 million, respectively.

A summary of the Company's restricted stock unit/award activity as of May 5, 2018 and changes during the three- and six-month periods then ended is presented below:

Activity during the Three Months Ended May 5, 2018	Restricted Stock Units/Awards Outstanding (in thousands)	Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value Per Share
Restricted stock units/awards outstanding at February 3, 2018	5,547	\$72.66
Units/Awards granted	1,250	\$87.36
Restrictions lapsed	(720)	\$59.17
Forfeited	(87)	\$56.59
Restricted stock units/awards outstanding at May 5, 2018	5,990	\$77.38

Activity during the Six Months Ended May 5, 2018	Restricted Stock Units/Awards Outstanding (in thousands)	Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value Per Share
Restricted stock units/awards outstanding at October 28, 2017	5,680	\$71.88
Units/Awards granted	1,531	\$87.32
Restrictions lapsed	(961)	\$63.17
Forfeited	(260)	\$66.17
Restricted stock units/awards outstanding at May 5, 2018	5,990	\$77.38

As of May 5, 2018, there was \$430.9 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested stock-based awards comprised of stock options and restricted stock units/awards. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.8 years. The total grant-date fair value of shares that vested during the three- and six-month periods ended May 5, 2018 was approximately \$64.1 million and \$84.5 million, respectively. The total grant-date fair value of shares that vested during the three- and six-month periods ended April 29, 2017 was approximately \$61.8 million and \$66.9 million, respectively.

Note 4 – Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The following table provides the changes in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (OCI) by component and the related tax effects during the first six months of fiscal 2018.

	Foreign currency translation adjustment	Unrealized holding gains on available for sale securities	Unrealized holding (losses) on available for sale securities	Unrealized holding gains (losses) on derivatives	Pension plans	Total
October 28, 2017	\$(22,489)	\$ 1	\$ (1)	\$(10,879)	\$(27,991)	\$(61,359)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	6,752	3	—	8,307	(779)	14,283
Amounts reclassified out of other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	(5,247)	837	(4,410)
Tax effects	—	—	—	(1,323)	(202)	(1,525)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	6,752	3	—	1,737	(144)	8,348
May 5, 2018	\$(15,737)	\$ 4	\$ (1)	\$(9,142)	\$(28,135)	\$(53,011)

The amounts reclassified out of accumulated OCI with presentation location during each period were as follows:

Comprehensive Income Component	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended		Location
	May 5, 2018	April 29, 2017	May 5, 2018	April 29, 2017	
Unrealized holding losses (gains) on derivatives					
Currency forwards	\$ (590)	\$ 1,248	\$ (1,865)	\$ 2,948	Cost of sales
	(714)	494	(1,783)	1,508	Research and development
	(787)	702	(1,756)	1,795	Selling, marketing, general and administrative
Interest rate derivatives	(473)	464	157	993	Interest expense
	(2,564)	2,908	(5,247)	7,244	Total before tax
	131	(534)	475	(1,389)	Tax
	\$ (2,433)	\$ 2,374	\$ (4,772)	\$ 5,855	Net of tax
Amortization of pension components					
Transition obligation	\$2	\$3	\$4	\$6	(a)
Prior service credit	1	(2)	1	(4)	(a)
Actuarial losses	407	466	832	921	(a)
	410	467	837	923	Total before tax
	(99)	(103)	(202)	(204)	Tax
	\$311	\$364	\$635	\$719	Net of tax
Total amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	\$ (2,122)	\$ 2,738	\$ (4,137)	\$ 6,574	

(a) The amortization of pension components is included in the computation of net periodic pension cost. For further information see Note 13, Retirement Plans, contained in Item 8 of the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended October 28, 2017.

The Company estimates \$1.0 million, net of tax, of forward foreign currency derivative instruments included in OCI will be reclassified into earnings within the next 12 months. There was no material ineffectiveness related to designated forward foreign currency derivative instruments in the three- and six-month periods ended May 5, 2018 and April 29, 2017.

As of May 5, 2018, the Company held 12 investment securities, 5 of which were in an unrealized loss position with immaterial gross unrealized losses and an aggregate fair value of \$79.9 million. As of October 28, 2017, the Company held 18 investment securities, 8 of which were in an unrealized loss position with immaterial gross unrealized losses and an aggregate fair value of \$143.9 million. These unrealized losses were primarily related to corporate obligations that earn lower interest rates than current market rates. None of these investments have been in a loss position for more than twelve months. As the Company does not intend to sell these investments and it is unlikely that the Company will be required to sell the investments before recovery of their amortized basis, which will be at maturity, the Company does not consider those investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired at May 5, 2018 and October 28, 2017.

Realized gains or losses on investments are determined based on the specific identification basis and are recognized in nonoperating expense (income). There were no material net realized gains or losses from the sales of available-for-sale investments during any of the fiscal periods presented.

Note 5 – Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed based only on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period, plus the dilutive effect of potential future issuances of common stock relating to stock

option programs and other potentially dilutive securities using the treasury stock method. In calculating diluted earnings per share, the dilutive effect of stock options and restricted stock units is computed using the average market price for the respective period. In addition, the

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assumed proceeds under the treasury stock method include the average unrecognized compensation expense of stock options that are in-the-money and restricted stock units. This results in the “assumed” buyback of additional shares, thereby reducing the dilutive impact of in-the-money stock options. Potential shares related to certain of the Company’s outstanding stock options and restricted stock units were excluded because they were anti-dilutive. Those potential shares, determined based on the weighted average exercise prices during the respective periods, could be dilutive in the future.

In connection with the Acquisition, the Company granted restricted stock awards to replace outstanding restricted stock awards of Linear employees. These restricted stock awards entitle recipients to voting and nonforfeitable dividend rights from the date of grant. These unvested stock-based compensation awards are considered participating securities and the two-class method is used for purposes of calculating earnings per share. Under the two-class method, a portion of net income is allocated to these participating securities and therefore is excluded from the calculation of earnings per share allocated to common stock, as shown in the table below. The difference between the income allocated to participating securities under the basic and diluted two-class methods is not material.

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	May 5, 2018	April 29, 2017	May 5, 2018	April 29, 2017
Net Income	\$379,831	\$93,564	\$648,003	\$310,693
Less: income allocated to participating securities	1,532	—	2,827	82
Net income allocated to common stockholders	\$378,299	\$93,564	\$645,176	\$310,611
Basic shares:				
Weighted-average shares outstanding	370,384	341,316	369,685	325,051
Earnings per common share basic:	\$1.02	\$0.27	\$1.75	\$0.96
Diluted shares:				
Weighted-average shares outstanding	370,384	341,316	369,685	325,051
Assumed exercise of common stock equivalents	4,394	4,338	4,745	4,314
Weighted-average common and common equivalent shares	374,778	345,654	374,430	329,365
Earnings per common share diluted:	\$1.01	\$0.27	\$1.72	\$0.94
Anti-dilutive shares related to:				
Outstanding share-based awards	1,990	1,580	1,731	823

Note 6 – Special Charges

The Company monitors global macroeconomic conditions on an ongoing basis and continues to assess opportunities for improved operational effectiveness and efficiency, as well as a better alignment of expenses with revenues. As a result of these assessments, the Company has undertaken various restructuring actions over the past several years. These actions are described below.

The following tables display the special charges taken for ongoing actions and a roll-forward from October 28, 2017 to May 5, 2018 of the employee separation and exit cost accruals established related to these actions.

	Closure of Manufacturing Facilities	Reduction of Operating Costs Action	Early Retirement Action	Total Special Charges
Statements of Income				
Fiscal 2016 - Workforce reductions	\$ —	\$ 13,684	\$ —	13,684
Fiscal 2017 - Workforce reductions	\$ —	\$ 8,126	\$ 41,337	\$49,463
Fiscal 2018 - Workforce reductions	\$ 42,290	\$ 16,117	\$ —	\$58,407

		Reduction	
Accrued Restructuring	Closure of Manufacturing Facilities	of Operating Costs Action	Early Retirement Action
Balance at October 28, 2017	\$ —	\$ 5,137	\$ 32,211
Fiscal 2018 special charges	41,201	16,117	—
Severance and other payments	—	(2,798)	(6,461)
Effect of foreign currency on accrual	—	66	—
Balance at February 3, 2018	\$ 41,201	\$ 18,522	\$ 25,750
Fiscal 2018 special charges	1,089	—	—
Severance and other payments	—	(8,316)	(6,234)
Effect of foreign currency on accrual	—	(21)	—
Balance at May 5, 2018	\$ 42,290	\$ 10,185	\$ 19,516

Closure of Manufacturing Facilities

During the first quarter of fiscal 2018, the Company recorded a special charge of \$41.2 million as a result of its decision to consolidate certain wafer and test facility operations acquired as part of the Acquisition. Over the next three to five years, the Company plans to close its Hillview wafer fabrication facility located in Milpitas, California and its Singapore test facility. The Company intends to transfer Hillview wafer fabrication production to its other internal facilities and to external foundries. In addition, the Company is planning to transition testing operations currently handled in its Singapore facility to its facilities in Penang, Malaysia and the Philippines, in addition to its outsourced assembly and test partners. The special charge was for severance and fringe benefit costs in accordance with the Company's ongoing benefit plan or statutory requirements at foreign locations for 1,249 manufacturing, engineering and selling, marketing, general and administrative (SMG&A) employees. During the second quarter of fiscal 2018, the Company recorded special charges of \$1.1 million related to one-time termination benefits for employees included in this action. These one-time termination benefits are being recognized over the future service period required for employees to earn these benefits. Employees included in this action must continue to be employed by the Company until their employment is terminated in order to receive the severance benefits. The accrual related to this action is included in other non-current liabilities in the condensed consolidated balance sheet as of May 5, 2018.

Reduction of Operating Costs Action

During the second quarter of the fiscal year ended October 29, 2016 (fiscal 2016), the Company recorded special charges of approximately \$13.7 million for severance and fringe benefit costs in accordance with the Company's ongoing benefit plan for 123 manufacturing, engineering and SMG&A employees. As of May 5, 2018, the Company still employed 5 of the 123 employees included in this cost reduction action. These employees must continue to be employed by the Company until their employment is involuntarily terminated in order to receive the severance benefits.

During the first quarter of fiscal 2017, the Company recorded special charges of approximately \$8.1 million for severance and fringe benefit costs in accordance with the Company's ongoing benefit plan or statutory requirements at foreign locations for 177 manufacturing, engineering and SMG&A employees. As of May 5, 2018, the Company still employed 3 of the 177 employees included in this cost reduction action. These employees must continue to be employed by the Company until their employment is terminated in order to receive the severance benefits.

During the first quarter of fiscal 2018, the Company recorded special charges of approximately \$16.1 million for severance and fringe benefit costs in accordance with the Company's ongoing benefit plan or statutory requirements at foreign locations for 126 manufacturing, engineering and SMG&A employees. As of May 5, 2018, the Company still employed 11 of the 126 employees included in this cost reduction action. These employees must continue to be employed by the Company until their employment is terminated in order to receive the severance benefits.

The accrual related to these actions is included in accrued liabilities in the condensed consolidated balance sheet as of May 5, 2018.

Early Retirement Offer Action

During the first quarter of fiscal 2017, the Company initiated an early retirement offer. This resulted in a special charge of approximately \$41.3 million for severance, related benefits and other costs in accordance with this program for 225 manufacturing, engineering and SMG&A employees. As of May 5, 2018, the Company still employed 2 of the 225 employees included in these cost reduction actions. These employees must continue to be employed by the Company until their employment is terminated in order to receive the severance benefits.

The accrual related to this action is included in accrued liabilities in the condensed consolidated balance sheet as of May 5, 2018.

Note 7 – Segment Information

In the first quarter of fiscal 2018, the Company completed organizational changes designed to integrate the operations of Linear into the Company’s organizational structure and to reflect the evolution of the Company’s markets. As a result of these organizational changes, the Company re-evaluated its reporting structure under the new organization and concluded that the Company continues to operate in one reportable segment based on the aggregation of eight operating segments. The Company designs, develops, manufactures and markets a broad range of integrated circuits (ICs). The Chief Executive Officer has been identified as the Company’s Chief Operating Decision Maker. The Company has determined that all of the Company’s operating segments share the following similar economic characteristics, and therefore meet the criteria established for operating segments to be aggregated into one reportable segment, namely:

- The primary source of revenue for each operating segment is the sale of ICs.
- The ICs sold by each of the Company’s operating segments are manufactured using similar semiconductor manufacturing processes and raw materials in either the Company’s own production facilities or by third-party wafer fabricators using proprietary processes.
- The Company sells its products to tens of thousands of customers worldwide. Many of these customers use products spanning all operating segments in a wide range of applications.
- The ICs marketed by each of the Company’s operating segments are sold globally through a direct sales force, third-party distributors, independent sales representatives and via the Company’s website to the same types of customers.

All of the Company’s operating segments share similar economic characteristics, including long-term gross margins. The causes for variation in operating and financial performance are the same among the Company’s operating segments and include factors such as (i) life cycle and price and cost fluctuations, (ii) number of competitors, (iii) product differentiation and (iv) size of market opportunity. Additionally, each operating segment is subject to the overall cyclical nature of the semiconductor industry. Lastly, the number and composition of employees and the amounts and types of tools and materials required for production of products are proportionately similar for each operating segment.

Revenue Trends by End Market

The following table summarizes revenue by end market for the three- and six-month periods ended May 5, 2018 and April 29, 2017. The categorization of revenue by end market is determined using a variety of data points including the technical characteristics of the product, the “sold to” customer information, the “ship to” customer information and the end customer product or application into which the Company’s product will be incorporated. As data systems for capturing and tracking this data evolve and improve, the categorization of products by end market can vary over time. When this occurs, the Company reclassifies revenue by end market for prior periods. Such reclassifications typically do not materially change the sizing of, or the underlying trends of results within, each end market.

	Three Months Ended			April 29, 2017		
	May 5, 2018					
	Revenue	% of Revenue	Y/Y%	Revenue	% of Revenue	
Industrial	\$788,281	52 %	47 %	\$536,437	47 %	
Automotive	238,839	16 %	28 %	185,871	16 %	
Consumer	198,063	13 %	(6)%	211,575	18 %	
Communications	287,870	19 %	34 %	214,099	19 %	
Total revenue	\$1,513,053	100 %	32 %	\$1,147,982	100 %	

	Six Months Ended		Y/Y%	April 29, 2017	
	May 5, 2018			Revenue	
	Revenue	% of Revenue*		Revenue	% of Revenue
Industrial	\$1,529,179	50 %	64 %	\$932,865	44 %
Automotive	492,477	16 %	50 %	329,234	15 %
Consumer	437,031	14 %	(9)%	481,928	23 %
Communications	572,990	19 %	48 %	388,404	18 %
Total revenue	\$3,031,677	100 %	42 %	\$2,132,431	100 %

* The sum of the individual percentages may not equal the total due to rounding.

Revenue Trends by Geographic Region

Revenue by geographic region, based on the primary end customer location, for the three- and six-month periods ended May 5, 2018 and April 29, 2017 were as follows:

Region	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	May 5, 2018	April 29, 2017	May 5, 2018	April 29, 2017
United States	\$502,258	\$422,328	\$1,042,033	\$853,326
Rest of North and South America	26,208	27,630	50,694	50,587
Europe	364,563	293,178	722,799	519,513
Japan	183,003	96,289	364,228	185,180
China	282,465	198,209	550,589	351,192
Rest of Asia	154,556	110,348	301,334	172,633
Total revenue	\$1,513,053	\$1,147,982	\$3,031,677	\$2,132,431

In the three- and six-month periods ended May 5, 2018 and April 29, 2017, the predominant country comprising “Rest of North and South America” is Canada; the predominant countries comprising “Europe” are Germany, the Netherlands and Sweden; and the predominant countries comprising “Rest of Asia” are South Korea and Taiwan.

Note 8 – Fair Value

The Company defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or be paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The Company applies the following fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value into three levels and bases the categorization within the hierarchy upon the lowest level of input that is available and significant to the fair value measurement. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements).

Level 1 — Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the reporting entity has the ability to access at the measurement date.

Level 2 — Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. If the asset or liability has a specified (contractual) term, a Level 2 input must be observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3 — Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability in which there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability at the measurement date.

The tables below, set forth by level, presents the Company’s financial assets and liabilities, excluding accrued interest components that are accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis as of May 5, 2018 and October 28, 2017. The tables exclude cash on hand and assets and liabilities that are measured at historical cost or any basis other than fair value. As of May 5, 2018 and October 28, 2017, the Company held \$342.9 million and \$296.2 million, respectively, of cash and held-to-maturity investments that were excluded from the tables below.

	May 5, 2018		
	Fair Value measurement at Reporting Date using:		
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)		
	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)		Total
Assets			
Cash equivalents:			
Available-for-sale:			
Government and institutional money market funds	\$298,914	\$ —	\$298,914
Corporate obligations (1)	—	164,739	164,739
Other assets:			
Deferred compensation investments	38,433	—	38,433
Interest rate derivatives	—	5,603	5,603
Total assets measured at fair value	\$337,347	\$ 170,342	\$507,689
Liabilities			
Forward foreign currency exchange contracts (2)	—	1,875	1,875
Total liabilities measured at fair value	\$—	\$ 1,875	\$1,875

(1) The amortized cost of the Company's investments classified as available-for-sale as of May 5, 2018 was \$164.8 million.

The Company has master netting arrangements by counterparty with respect to derivative contracts. See Note 9, (2) Derivatives, of these Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for more information related to the Company's master netting arrangements.

	October 28, 2017		
	Fair Value measurement at Reporting Date using:		
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)		
	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)		Total
Assets			
Cash equivalents:			
Available-for-sale:			
Government and institutional money market funds	\$512,882	\$ —	\$512,882
Corporate obligations (1)	—	238,796	238,796
Other assets:			
Deferred compensation investments	33,510	—	33,510

Interest rate derivatives	—	2,966	2,966
Total assets measured at fair value	\$546,392	\$ 241,762	\$788,154
Liabilities			
Forward foreign currency exchange contracts (2)	—	1,527	1,527
Total liabilities measured at fair value	\$—	\$ 1,527	\$1,527

(1) The amortized cost of the Company's investments classified as available-for-sale as of October 28, 2017 was \$238.9 million.

The Company has master netting arrangements by counterparty with respect to derivative contracts. See Note 9, (2) Derivatives, of these Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for more information related to the Company's master netting arrangements.

In addition to the above, the Company has recognized contingent consideration payable at fair value (Level 3 measurement) of \$9.5 million and \$7.8 million as of May 5, 2018 and October 28, 2017, respectively. The changes in fair value in those periods were not material.

The following methods and assumptions were used by the Company in estimating its fair value disclosures for financial instruments:

Cash equivalents and short-term investments — These investments are adjusted to fair value based on quoted market prices or are determined using a yield curve model based on current market rates.

Deferred compensation plan investments — The fair value of these mutual fund, money market fund and equity investments are based on quoted market prices.

Forward foreign currency exchange contracts — The estimated fair value of forward foreign currency exchange contracts, which includes derivatives that are accounted for as cash flow hedges and those that are not designated as cash flow hedges, is based on the estimated amount the Company would receive if it sold these agreements at the reporting date taking into consideration current interest rates as well as the creditworthiness of the counterparty for assets and the Company's creditworthiness for liabilities. The fair value of these instruments is based upon valuation models using current market information such as strike price, spot rate, maturity date and volatility.

Interest rate derivatives — The fair value of the interest rate derivatives is estimated using a discounted cash flow analysis based on the contractual terms of the derivative.

Contingent consideration — The fair value of the contingent consideration was estimated utilizing the income approach and is based upon significant inputs not observable in the market. The income approach is based on two steps. The first step involves a projection of the cash flows that is based on the Company's estimates of the timing and probability of achieving the defined milestones. The second step involves converting the cash flows into a present value equivalent through discounting. The discount rate reflects the Baa costs of debt plus the relevant risk associated with the asset and the time value of money.

Financial Instruments Not Recorded at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

The table below presents the estimated fair value of certain financial instruments not recorded at fair value on a recurring basis. The carrying amounts of the term loans approximate fair value. The term loans are classified as Level 2 measurements according to the fair value hierarchy. The fair values of the senior unsecured notes are obtained from broker prices and are classified as Level 1 measurements according to the fair value hierarchy.

	May 5, 2018		October 28, 2017	
	Principal Amount	Fair Value	Principal Amount	Fair Value
3-Year term loan	\$1,080,000	1,080,000	1,950,000	1,950,000
5-Year term loan	1,350,000	1,350,000	2,100,000	2,100,000
2020 Notes, due March 2020	300,000	298,710	—	—
2021 Notes, due January 2021	450,000	446,030	—	—
2021 Notes, due December 2021	400,000	387,367	400,000	399,530
2023 Notes, due June 2023	500,000	479,674	500,000	498,582
2023 Notes, due December 2023	550,000	532,478	550,000	554,411
2025 Notes, due December 2025	850,000	843,016	850,000	884,861
2026 Notes, due December 2026	900,000	858,347	900,000	902,769
2036 Notes, due December 2036	250,000	245,621	250,000	259,442
2045 Notes, due December 2045	400,000	434,831	400,000	460,588
Total Debt	\$7,030,000	\$6,956,074	\$7,900,000	\$8,010,183

Note 9 – Derivatives

Foreign Exchange Exposure Management — The Company enters into forward foreign currency exchange contracts to offset certain operational and balance sheet exposures from the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Such exposures result from the portion of the Company's operations, assets and liabilities that are denominated in

currencies other

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than the U.S. dollar, primarily the Euro; other significant exposures include the Philippine Peso, the Japanese Yen and the British Pound. These foreign currency exchange contracts are entered into to support transactions made in the normal course of business, and accordingly, are not speculative in nature. The contracts are for periods consistent with the terms of the underlying transactions, generally one year or less. Hedges related to anticipated transactions are designated and documented at the inception of the respective hedges as cash flow hedges and are evaluated for effectiveness monthly. Derivative instruments are employed to eliminate or minimize certain foreign currency exposures that can be confidently identified and quantified. As the terms of the contract and the underlying transaction are matched at inception, forward contract effectiveness is calculated by comparing the change in fair value of the contract to the change in the forward value of the anticipated transaction, with the effective portion of the gain or loss on the derivative reported as a component of accumulated OCI in shareholders' equity and reclassified into earnings in the same period during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. Any residual change in fair value of the instruments, or ineffectiveness, is recognized immediately in other (income) expense.

The total notional amount of forward foreign currency derivative instruments designated as hedging instruments of cash flow hedges denominated in Euros, British Pounds, Philippine Pesos and Japanese Yen as of May 5, 2018 and October 28, 2017 was \$193.1 million and \$194.3 million, respectively. The fair value of forward foreign currency derivative instruments designated as hedging instruments in the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets as of May 5, 2018 and October 28, 2017 was as follows:

Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value At	
	May 5, 2018	October 28, 2017
Forward foreign currency exchange contracts Prepaid expenses and other current assets	\$—	\$ 257
Forward foreign currency exchange contracts Accrued liabilities	\$1,093	\$ —

Additionally, the Company enters into forward foreign currency contracts that economically hedge the gains and losses generated by the re-measurement of certain recorded assets and liabilities in a non-functional currency. Changes in the fair value of these undesignated hedges are recognized in other (income) expense immediately as an offset to the changes in the fair value of the asset or liability being hedged. As of May 5, 2018 and October 28, 2017, the total notional amount of these undesignated hedges was \$61.8 million and \$100.4 million, respectively. The fair value of these hedging instruments in the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets as of May 5, 2018 and October 28, 2017 was a liability of \$0.8 million and \$1.8 million, respectively.

All of the Company's derivative financial instruments are eligible for netting arrangements that allow the Company and its counterparties to net settle amounts owed to each other. Derivative assets and liabilities that can be net settled under these arrangements have been presented in the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheet on a net basis. As of May 5, 2018 and October 28, 2017, none of the master netting arrangements involved collateral. The following table presents the gross amounts of the Company's derivative assets and liabilities and the net amounts recorded in the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheet:

	May 5, 2018	October 28, 2017
Gross amount of recognized liabilities	\$(4,355)	\$(5,039)
Gross amounts of recognized assets offset in the condensed consolidated balance sheet	2,480	3,512
Net liabilities presented in the condensed consolidated balance sheet	\$(1,875)	\$(1,527)

Interest Rate Exposure Management — The Company's current and future debt may be subject to interest rate risk. The Company utilizes interest rate derivatives to alter interest rate exposure in an attempt to reduce the effects of these changes.

The market risk associated with the Company's derivative instruments results from currency exchange rate or interest rate movements that are expected to offset the market risk of the underlying transactions, assets and liabilities being hedged. The counterparties to the agreements relating to the Company's derivative instruments consist of a number of major international financial institutions with high credit ratings. Based on the credit ratings of the Company's counterparties as of May 5, 2018 and October 28, 2017, nonperformance is not perceived to be a significant risk.

Furthermore, none of the Company's derivatives are subject to collateral or other security arrangements and none contain provisions that are dependent on the Company's credit ratings from any credit rating agency. While the contract or notional amounts of derivative financial instruments provide one measure of the volume of these transactions, they do not represent the amount of the Company's exposure to credit risk. The amounts potentially subject to credit risk (arising from the possible inability of counterparties to meet the terms of their contracts) are generally limited to the amounts, if any, by which the counterparties' obligations under the contracts exceed the obligations of the Company to the counterparties. As a result of the above considerations, the Company does not consider the risk of counterparty default to be significant.

The Company records the fair value of its derivative financial instruments in its condensed consolidated financial statements in other current assets, other assets or accrued liabilities, depending on their net position, regardless of the purpose or intent for holding the derivative contract. Changes in the fair value of the derivative financial instruments are either recognized periodically in earnings or in shareholders' equity as a component of OCI. Changes in the fair value of cash flow hedges are recorded in OCI and reclassified into earnings when the underlying contract matures and, for interest rate exposure derivatives, over the term of the corresponding debt instrument. Changes in the fair values of derivatives not qualifying for hedge accounting or the ineffective portion of designated hedges are reported in earnings as they occur.

For information on the unrealized holding gains (losses) on derivatives included in and reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income into the condensed consolidated statement of income related to forward foreign currency exchange contracts, see Note 4, Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) of these Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for further information.

Note 10 – Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill

The Company evaluates goodwill for impairment annually, as well as whenever events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying value of goodwill may not be recoverable. The Company tests goodwill for impairment at the reporting unit level, which we have determined is consistent with our operating segments, on an annual basis on the first day of the fourth quarter (on or about August 1) or more frequently if indicators of impairment exist or the Company reorganizes its reporting units. In the first quarter of fiscal 2018, the Company completed organizational changes designed to integrate the operations of Linear into the Company's organizational structure and to reflect the evolution of the Company's markets. The Company performed an impairment analysis immediately prior to and subsequent to the reorganization and evaluated goodwill for impairment as of the date of reorganization. The goodwill impairment test requires an entity to compare the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount. The Company determines the fair value of its reporting units using a weighting of the income and market approaches. Under the income approach, the Company uses a discounted cash flow methodology which requires management to make significant estimates and assumptions related to forecasted revenues, gross profit margins, operating income margins, working capital cash flow, perpetual growth rates, and long-term discount rates, among others. For the market approach, the Company uses the guideline public company method. Under this method, the Company utilizes information from comparable publicly traded companies with similar operating and investment characteristics as the reporting units, to create valuation multiples that are applied to the operating performance of the reporting unit being tested, in order to estimate their respective fair values. In order to assess the reasonableness of the calculated reporting unit fair values, the Company reconciles the aggregate estimated fair values of its reporting units determined to its current market capitalization, allowing for a reasonable control premium. If the carrying amount of a reporting unit, calculated using the above approaches, exceeds the reporting unit's fair value, an impairment loss is recognized for the amount of the carrying value that exceeds the amount of the reporting unit's fair value, not to exceed the total amount of goodwill allocated to the reporting unit. Additionally, the Company considers income tax effects from any tax deductible goodwill on the carrying amount of the reporting unit when measuring the goodwill impairment loss, if applicable. There was no impairment of goodwill in any period presented. The Company's next annual impairment assessment will be performed as of the first day of the fourth quarter of fiscal 2018 unless indicators arise that would require the Company to re-evaluate at an earlier date. The following table presents the changes in goodwill during the first six months of fiscal 2018:

	Six Months Ended May 5, 2018
Balance as of October 28, 2017	\$ 12,217,455
Goodwill related to other acquisitions (1)	36,756
Foreign currency translation adjustment	3,974
Balance as of May 5, 2018	\$ 12,258,185

(1) Represents goodwill related to acquisitions that were not material to the Company on either an individual or aggregate basis.

Intangible Assets

The Company reviews finite-lived intangible assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of assets may not be recoverable. Recoverability of these assets is determined by comparison of their carrying value to the estimated future undiscounted cash flows the assets are expected to generate over their remaining estimated useful lives. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized in earnings equals the

amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds their estimated fair value determined by either a quoted market price, if any, or a value determined by utilizing a discounted cash flow technique.

Indefinite-lived intangible assets are tested for impairment on an annual basis on the first day of the fourth quarter (on or about August 1) or more frequently if indicators of impairment exist. The impairment test involves a qualitative assessment on the indefinite-lived intangible assets to determine whether it is more likely-than not that the indefinite-lived intangible asset is impaired. If it is determined that the fair value of the indefinite-lived intangible asset is less than the carrying value, the Company would recognize into earnings the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the estimated fair value. No impairment of intangible assets resulted from the impairment tests in any of the periods presented.

Definite-lived intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives or on an accelerated method of amortization that is expected to reflect the estimated pattern of economic use. In-process research and development (IPR&D) assets are considered indefinite-lived intangible assets until completion or abandonment of the associated research and development (R&D) efforts. Upon completion of the projects, the IPR&D assets are reclassified to technology-based intangible assets and amortized over their estimated useful lives.

As of May 5, 2018 and October 28, 2017, the Company's intangible assets consisted of the following:

	May 5, 2018		October 28, 2017	
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization
Customer relationships	\$4,694,597	\$ 658,049	\$4,683,461	\$ 449,369
Technology-based	1,120,204	172,621	1,097,025	101,920
Trade-name	73,589	12,297	72,800	6,906
IPR&D	20,768	—	24,334	—
Total (1)(2)	\$5,909,158	\$ 842,967	\$5,877,620	\$ 558,195

(1) Foreign intangible asset carrying amounts are affected by foreign currency translation.

(2) Increases in intangible assets relate to acquisitions that were not material to the Company on either an individual or aggregate basis.

Intangible assets, along with the related accumulated amortization, are removed from the table above at the end of the fiscal year they become fully amortized.

For the three- and six-month periods ended May 5, 2018, amortization expense related to finite-lived intangible assets was \$143.0 million and \$285.0 million, respectively. For the three- and six-month periods ended April 29, 2017, amortization expense related to finite-lived intangible assets was \$88.8 million and \$108.7 million, respectively. The remaining amortization expense will be recognized over an estimated weighted average life of approximately 5.0 years.

The Company expects annual amortization expense for intangible assets to be:

Fiscal Year	Amortization Expense
Remainder of fiscal 2018	\$285,198
2019	\$569,407
2020	\$568,884
2021	\$568,348
2022	\$565,418

Note 11 – Debt

On March 12, 2018, in an underwritten public offering, the Company issued \$300.0 million aggregate principal amount of 2.850% senior unsecured notes due March 12, 2020 (the 2020 Notes) and \$450.0 million aggregate principal amount of 2.950% senior unsecured notes due January 12, 2021 (the January 2021 Notes and, together with the 2020 Notes, the Notes). Interest on the 2020 Notes is payable on March 12 and September 12 of each year, beginning on September 12, 2018. Interest on the January 2021 Notes is payable on January 12 and July 12 of each

year, beginning on July 12, 2018. The net proceeds of the offering were \$743.8 million, after discount and issuance costs, which were used to repay a portion of the Company's outstanding 5-year unsecured term loan. Debt discount and issuance costs will be amortized through interest expense over the term of the Notes. At any time prior to the applicable maturity date of the Notes, the Company may, at its option, redeem some or all of the applicable series of Notes by paying a make-whole premium, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of

redemption. The Notes are unsecured and rank equally in right of payment with all of the Company's other unsecured senior indebtedness. The Notes were issued pursuant to an indenture, as supplemented by a supplemental indenture, and the indenture and supplemental indenture contain certain covenants, events of default and other customary provisions. As of May 5, 2018, the Company was compliant with these covenants.

On November 10, 2017, the Company paid \$300.0 million of principal on its 3-year unsecured term loan using cash on hand as of October 28, 2017. This amount was not contractually due under the terms of the loan. As such, this amount was classified as current in the condensed consolidated balance sheet as of October 28, 2017. During the six-month period ended May 5, 2018, the Company made additional principal payments of \$570.0 million on its 3-year unsecured term loan and \$750.0 million on its 5-year unsecured term loan. These amounts were not contractually due under the terms of the loans. As of May 5, 2018, \$56.0 million of principal on the 3-year unsecured term loan was classified as current debt as the Company intends to utilize cash on hand as of May 5, 2018 to repay this amount of debt within the next twelve months.

Note 12 – Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost (first-in, first-out method) or market. The valuation of inventory requires the Company to estimate obsolete or excess inventory as well as inventory that is not of saleable quality. The Company employs a variety of methodologies to determine the net realizable value of its inventory. While a portion of the calculation to record inventory at its net realizable value is based on the age of the inventory and lower of cost or market calculations, a key factor in estimating obsolete or excess inventory requires the Company to estimate the future demand for its products. If actual demand is less than the Company's estimates, impairment charges, which are recorded to cost of sales, may need to be recorded in future periods. Inventory in excess of saleable amounts is not valued, and the remaining inventory is valued at the lower of cost or market.

Inventories at May 5, 2018 and October 28, 2017 were as follows:

	May 5, 2018	October 28, 2017
Raw materials	\$ 34,234	\$ 35,436
Work in process	355,273	376,476
Finished goods	161,713	138,904
Total inventories	\$ 551,220	\$ 550,816

Note 13 – Acquisitions

Linear Technology Corporation

On March 10, 2017 (Acquisition Date), the Company completed its acquisition of all of the voting interests of Linear, an independent manufacturer of high performance analog integrated circuits. The total consideration paid to acquire Linear, which consisted of cash, common stock of the Company and share-based compensation awards, was approximately \$15.8 billion. The Company believes that the combination creates the premier analog technology company with the industry's most comprehensive suite of high-performance analog offerings. The results of operations of Linear from the Acquisition Date are included in the Company's condensed consolidated statements of income, condensed consolidated balance sheet, and condensed consolidated statement of cash flows for the three- and six-month periods ended May 5, 2018 and April 29, 2017.

During the first quarter of fiscal 2018, the Company recorded acquisition accounting adjustments of \$1.6 million to goodwill comprised of \$4.7 million to intangible assets, \$2.7 million to accounts receivable, \$2.4 million to assumed liabilities and \$1.1 million to deferred tax liabilities. The Acquisition accounting was completed during the second quarter of fiscal 2018.

The following unaudited pro forma consolidated financial information combines the unaudited results of the Company for the three- and six-month periods ended April 29, 2017 and the unaudited results of Linear for the three- and six-month periods ended April 29, 2017 and assumes that the Acquisition, which closed on March 10, 2017, was completed on November 1, 2015 (the first day of fiscal 2016). The pro forma consolidated financial information has been calculated after applying the Company's accounting policies and includes adjustments for amortization expense

of acquired intangible assets, transaction-related costs, a step-up in the value of acquired inventory and property, plant and equipment, compensation expense for ongoing share-based compensation arrangements replaced and interest expense for the debt incurred to fund the Acquisition, together with the consequential tax effects. These pro forma results have been prepared for comparative purposes only and do not purport to be indicative of the operating results of the Company that would have been achieved had the Acquisition actually taken place on November 1, 2015. In addition, these results are not intended to be a projection of future results and do not reflect events that may occur after the Acquisition, including but not limited to revenue enhancements, cost savings or operating synergies that the combined Company may achieve as a result of the Acquisition.

(thousands, except per share data)	Pro Forma Three Months Ended April 29, 2017	Pro Forma Six Months Ended April 29, 2017
Revenue	\$1,346,540	\$2,708,987
Net income	\$128,462	\$364,463
Basic net income per common share	\$0.35	\$1.00
Diluted net income per common share	\$0.35	\$0.98

Other Acquisitions

The Company has not provided pro forma results of operations for any other acquisitions completed in the three- and six-month periods ended May 5, 2018 or April 29, 2017 herein as they were not material to the Company on either an individual or an aggregate basis. The Company included the results of operations of each acquisition in its consolidated statement of income from the date of each acquisition.

Note 14 – Income Taxes

The Company has provided for potential tax liabilities due in the various jurisdictions in which the Company operates. Judgment is required in determining the worldwide income tax provision. In the ordinary course of global business, there are many transactions and calculations where the ultimate tax outcome is uncertain. Some of these uncertainties arise as a consequence of cost reimbursement arrangements among related entities. Although the Company believes its estimates are reasonable, no assurance can be given that the final tax outcome of these matters will not be different from that which is reflected in the historical income tax provisions and accruals. Such differences could have a material impact on the Company's income tax provision and operating results in the period in which such determination is made.

The Company's effective tax rate reflects the applicable tax rate in effect in the various tax jurisdictions around the world where the Company's income is earned. The Company's effective tax rate is generally lower than the U.S. federal statutory rate, primarily due to lower statutory tax rates applicable to the Company's operations in jurisdictions in which the Company earns a portion of its income.

The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (Tax Legislation), enacted on December 22, 2017, contains significant changes to U.S. tax law, including lowering the U.S. corporate income tax rate to 21.0%, implementing a territorial tax system, and imposing a one-time tax on deemed repatriated earnings of foreign subsidiaries. As of May 5, 2018, the Company has not completed its accounting for the tax effects of the enactment of the Tax Legislation. However, as described below, the Company has made reasonable estimates of the effects on its existing deferred tax balances and the one-time transition tax in the first six months of fiscal 2018.

The Tax Legislation reduces the U.S. statutory tax rate from 35.0% to 21.0%, effective January 1, 2018, which results in a blended statutory income tax rate for the Company of 23.4% for fiscal 2018. For the fiscal year ending November 2, 2019 (fiscal 2019), the Company's statutory income tax rate will be 21.0%.

In the first quarter of fiscal year 2018, the Company recorded a \$639.7 million discrete tax benefit for the re-measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities based on the rates at which they are expected to reverse in the future, which is generally 21.0%. There was no material change to this provisional estimate in the second quarter of fiscal year 2018. This provisional benefit is subject to revision based on further analysis and interpretation of the Tax Legislation and to the extent that future results differ from currently available projections.

The Tax Legislation also implements a territorial tax system. As part of transitioning to the territorial tax system, the Tax Legislation includes a one-time transition tax based on our total post-1986 undistributed foreign earnings and profits that were previously deferred from U.S. income tax. In the first quarter of fiscal year 2018, the Company recorded a provisional tax expense amount for the one-time transition tax of \$687.1 million, which is comprised of the \$751.1 million transition tax liability less a deferred tax liability of \$64.0 million recorded in prior years. There was no material change to this provisional estimate in the second quarter of fiscal year 2018. This provisional estimate

may be impacted by a number of additional considerations, including, but not limited to, the issuance of final tax regulations, the Company's ongoing analysis of the Tax Legislation, the Company's earnings and profits subject to the one-time transition tax, and estimated earnings and profits and foreign tax credit pools for fiscal 2018 as well as the amount of earnings and profits held in cash or other specified assets. The Company intends to elect to pay this transition tax starting in fiscal 2019 without incurring interest over a period of eight years. As a result, \$60.1 million of the transition tax is classified as current taxes payable and \$691.0 million is classified as non-current taxes payable.

For the six months ended May 5, 2018, the Company recorded a total of \$18.2 million in discrete benefits for excess tax benefits from share-based payments, pursuant to ASU 2016-09, which became effective for fiscal 2018. This consists of an \$8.2 million discrete benefit arising in the second quarter of fiscal 2018 in addition to the \$10.0 million discrete benefit from the first quarter of fiscal 2018.

Additionally, the Tax Legislation subjects a U.S. shareholder to tax on global intangible low-taxed income (GILTI) earned by certain foreign subsidiaries for tax years starting on or after January 1, 2018. The FASB Staff Q&A, Topic 740, No. 5, Accounting for Global Intangible Low-Taxed Income, states that an entity can make an accounting policy election to either recognize deferred taxes for temporary basis differences expected to reverse as GILTI in future years or provide for the tax expense related to GILTI in the year the tax is incurred. The Company is still evaluating the effects of the GILTI provisions and has not yet determined its accounting policy relating to deferred taxes and as such, no tax impacts are included in the Company's financial statements for the six-month period ended May 5, 2018.

The Company historically asserted its intent to reinvest substantially all of its foreign earnings in foreign operations indefinitely. The Company is still in the process of analyzing the impact that the Tax Legislation has on its indefinite reinvestment assertion. Accordingly, no additional income taxes or withholding taxes have been provided for any remaining undistributed foreign earnings not subject to the transition tax, or any outside basis difference inherent in these entities.

On December 22, 2017, the Securities and Exchange Commission issued guidance under Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 118, Income Tax Accounting Implications of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (SAB 118) directing taxpayers to consider the impact of the Tax Legislation as "provisional" when it does not have the necessary information available, prepared or analyzed (including computations) in reasonable detail to complete its accounting for the change in tax law. Also in March 2018, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued ASU 2018-05, Amendments to SEC Paragraphs Pursuant to SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 118, to add various SEC paragraphs pursuant to the issuance of SAB 118, to Accounting Standards Codification topic 740, Income Taxes (ASC 740). In accordance with SAB 118, the amount reported for the tax benefit from re-measuring the Company's net deferred tax liabilities to the lower 21.0% statutory rate and the amount reported for the additional U.S. income tax resulting from the one-time mandatory deemed repatriation including the ongoing evaluation of the impact on the Company's indefinite reinvestment assertions regarding undistributed earnings and profits, represents the Company's best estimate as it continues to accumulate and process data to finalize its underlying calculations and to review further guidance that regulators are expected to issue. The Company is also analyzing other provisions of the Tax Legislation to determine if they will impact the Company's effective rate for fiscal 2018 or in the future. The Company will continue to refine its adjustments through the permissible measurement period, which is not to extend beyond one year after the enactment date.

Many provisions in the Tax Legislation may have U.S. state and local income tax implications. While some states automatically adopt federal tax law changes, others may conform their laws on a specific date or may choose to decouple from the new federal tax law provisions. As such, the Company has not sufficiently analyzed the impact of the new Tax Legislation on its state and local income taxes, and therefore did not record a provisional amount, but instead continues to apply ASC 740, based on the provisions of the tax law that were in effect immediately prior to the Tax Legislation being enacted. The Company expects to complete its analysis of the effects on state and local income taxes on or before December 22, 2018 as allowed by SAB 118.

All of the Company's U.S. federal tax returns prior to fiscal year 2014 are no longer subject to examination. An IRS audit for the pre-acquisition fiscal year 2015 has been initiated for Linear.

All of the Company's Ireland tax returns prior to fiscal year 2012 are no longer subject to examination.

Note 15 – New Accounting Pronouncements Standards Implemented Stock Compensation

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09, Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting (ASU 2016-09). ASU 2016-09 simplifies several aspects of the accounting for share-based payment transactions, including the income tax consequences, classification of awards as

either equity or liabilities, and classification on the statement of cash flows. ASU 2016-09 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2016 and allows for prospective, retrospective or modified retrospective adoption, depending on the area covered in the update, with early adoption permitted. The Company adopted ASU 2016-09 in the first quarter of fiscal 2018. The Company recorded total excess tax benefits of \$18.2 million in the six-month period ended May 5, 2018 from its share-based payments within income tax expense in its condensed consolidated statements of income. These excess tax benefits are presented within operating activities in the condensed consolidated statements of cash flows. The Company applied this change in presentation retrospectively and has adjusted the prior year presentation by

removing the reclass of \$26.0 million of excess tax benefit-stock options from net cash provided by operating activities to net cash provided by financing activities. The Company elected not to change its policy on accounting for forfeitures and continues to estimate forfeitures expected to occur to determine the amount of compensation cost to be recognized in each period. The adoption of ASU 2016-09 also changed the calculation of fully diluted shares outstanding for the three months ended February 3, 2018. The excess tax benefits have been excluded from the calculation of assumed proceeds in the Company's calculation of diluted weighted shares under the new standard. The Company's diluted weighted shares outstanding as of February 3, 2018 increased by approximately 1.0 million shares due to the adoption of the new standard.

Equity Method Investments

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-07, Investments - Equity Method and Joint Ventures (Topic 323): Simplifying the Transition to the Equity Method of Accounting (ASU 2016-07). ASU 2016-07 eliminates the requirement that when an investment, initially accounted for under a method other than the equity method of accounting, subsequently qualifies for use of the equity method, an investor must retrospectively apply the equity method in prior periods in which it held the investment. This requires an investor to determine the fair value of the investee's underlying assets and liabilities retrospectively at each investment date and revise all prior periods as if the equity method had always been applied. The new guidance requires the investor to apply the equity method prospectively from the date the investment qualifies for the equity method. The investor will add the carrying value of the existing investment to the cost of the additional investment to determine the initial cost basis of the equity method investment. ASU 2016-07 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within those fiscal years, and early adoption is permitted. The Company adopted ASU 2016-07 in the first quarter of fiscal 2018. The adoption of ASU 2016-07 in the first quarter of fiscal 2018 did not impact the Company's financial position or results of operations.

Inventory

In July 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-11, Inventory (Topic 330) - Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory (ASU 2015-11), which simplifies the subsequent measurement of inventories by replacing the lower of cost or market test with a lower of cost and net realizable value test. The guidance applies only to inventories for which cost is determined by methods other than last-in first-out and the retail inventory method. The guidance in ASU 2015-11 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016 and early adoption is permitted. The Company adopted ASU 2015-11 in the first quarter of fiscal 2018. The adoption of ASU 2015-11 in the first quarter of fiscal 2018 did not impact the Company's financial position or results of operations.

Standards to Be Implemented

Comprehensive Income

In February 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-02, Income Statement - Reporting Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Reclassification of Certain Tax Effects from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (ASU 2018-01). ASU 2018-01 allows for reclassification of stranded tax effects resulting from the Tax Legislation from accumulated other comprehensive income to retained earnings. ASU 2018-02 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the adoption date and the impact, if any, adoption will have on its financial position and results of operations.

Business Combinations

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-01, Business Combinations (Topic 805) Clarifying the Definition of a Business (ASU 2017-01). ASU 2017-01 clarifies the definition of a business with the objective of adding guidance to assist entities with evaluating whether transactions should be accounted for as acquisitions (or disposals) of assets or businesses. The definition of a business affects many areas of accounting including acquisitions, disposals, goodwill, and consolidation. The guidance is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those periods. The Company will adopt ASU 2017-01 in the first quarter of fiscal 2019. The impact of the adoption on the Company's financial position and results of operations will be dependent upon any future acquisitions or disposals.

Income Taxes

In October 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-16, Income Taxes (Topic 740) (ASU 2016-16). ASU 2016-16 will require an entity to recognize the income tax consequences of an intra-entity transfer of an asset, other than inventory, when the transfer occurs. ASU 2016-16 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted as of the beginning of an annual reporting period for which financial statements have not been issued or made available for issuance. ASU 2016-16 is effective for the Company in the first quarter of fiscal 2019. The Company is currently evaluating the adoption date and the impact, if any, adoption will have on its financial position and results of operations.

Statement of Cash Flows

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-15, Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments (ASU 2016-15). ASU 2016-15 provides guidance on several specific cash flow issues, including debt prepayment or extinguishment costs, settlement of certain debt instruments, contingent consideration payments made after a business combination, proceeds from the settlement of certain insurance claims and distributions received from equity method investees. ASU 2016-15 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted in any interim or annual period. ASU 2016-15 is effective for the Company in the first quarter of fiscal 2019. The Company is currently evaluating the adoption date but does not expect the adoption of ASU 2016-15 will have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

Derivatives and Hedging

In August 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-12, Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815): Targeted Improvements to Accounting for Hedging Activities (ASU 2017-12), which amends and simplifies existing guidance in order to allow companies to more accurately present the economic effects of risk management activities in the financial statements. ASU 2017-12 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those years. Early adoption is permitted. ASU 2017-12 is effective for the Company in the first quarter of the fiscal year ending October 31, 2020 (fiscal 2020). The Company is currently evaluating the adoption date but does not expect the adoption of ASU 2017-12 will have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-06, Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815): Contingent Put and Call Options in Debt Instruments (ASU 2016-06). ASU 2016-06 clarifies the requirements for assessing whether contingent call (put) options that can accelerate the payment of principal on debt instruments are clearly and closely related to their debt hosts. An entity performing the assessment under ASU 2016-06 is required to assess the embedded call (put) options solely in accordance with the four-step decision sequence. ASU 2016-06 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those annual periods. ASU 2016-06 is effective for the Company in the first quarter of fiscal 2019. The Company is currently evaluating the adoption date but does not expect the adoption of ASU 2016-06 will have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

Leases

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842) (ASU 2016-02). ASU 2016-02 requires a lessee to recognize most leases on the balance sheet but recognize expenses on the income statement in a manner similar to current practice. The update states that a lessee will recognize a lease liability for the obligation to make lease payments and a right-to-use asset for the right to use the underlying assets for the lease term. Leases will continue to be classified as either financing or operating, with classification affecting the recognition, measurement and presentation of expenses and cash flows arising from a lease. In January 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-01, Leases (Topic 842): Land Easement Practical Expedient for Transition to Topic 842 (ASU 2018-01). ASU 2018-01 permits an entity to elect an optional transition practical expedient to not evaluate land easements that exist or expired before the entity's adoption of Topic 842 and that were not previously accounted for as leases under Topic 840. ASU 2016-02 and ASU 2018-01 are effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within those fiscal years. ASU 2016-02 and ASU 2018-01 are effective for the Company in the first quarter of fiscal 2020. The Company is currently evaluating the adoption date and the impact adoption will have on its financial position and results of operations.

Financial Instruments

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326), Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments (ASU 2016-13). ASU 2016-13 requires a financial asset (or group of financial assets) measured at amortized cost basis to be presented at the net amount expected to be collected. The allowance for credit losses is a valuation account that is deducted from the amortized cost basis of the financial asset(s) to present the net carrying value at the amount expected to be collected on the financial asset. ASU 2016-13 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, and for interim periods within those fiscal years. ASU 2016-13 is effective for the Company in the first quarter of fiscal 2020. The Company is currently evaluating the adoption date and the impact, if any, adoption will have on its financial position and results of operations.

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-01, Financial Instruments-Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (ASU 2016-01). ASU 2016-01 requires equity investments to be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net income; simplifies the impairment assessment of equity investments without readily determinable fair values by requiring a qualitative assessment to identify impairment; eliminates the requirement for public business entities to disclose the method(s) and significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value that is required to be disclosed for financial instruments measured at amortized cost on the balance sheet; requires public business entities to use the exit price notion when measuring the fair value of financial instruments for disclosure purposes;

requires an entity to present separately in other comprehensive income the portion of the total change in the fair value of a liability resulting from a change in the instrument-specific credit risk when the entity has elected to measure the liability at fair value in accordance with the fair value option for financial instruments; requires separate presentation of financial assets and financial liabilities by measurement category and form of financial assets on the balance sheet or the accompanying notes to the financial statements; and clarifies that an entity should evaluate the need for a valuation allowance on a deferred tax asset related to available-for-sale securities in combination with the entity's other deferred tax assets. ASU 2016-01 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years. ASU 2016-01 is effective for the Company in the first quarter of fiscal 2019. The Company is currently evaluating the impact adoption will have on its financial position and results of operations.

Stock Compensation

In May 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-09, Compensation-Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Scope of Modification Accounting (ASU 2017-09). The new guidance clarifies when a change to the terms or conditions of a share-based payment award must be accounted for as a modification. ASU 2017-09 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2017, with early adoption permitted. ASU 2017-09 is effective for the Company in the first quarter of fiscal 2019. The Company is currently evaluating the adoption date and the impact, if any, adoption will have on its financial position and results of operations.

Revenue Recognition

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (ASU 2014-09), which supersedes nearly all existing revenue recognition guidance under U.S. GAAP. The core principle of ASU 2014-09 is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Additionally, the guidance requires improved disclosures to help users of financial statements better understand the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers. The FASB has issued several amendments and updates to the new revenue standard, including guidance related to when an entity should recognize revenue gross as a principal or net as an agent and how an entity should identify performance obligations. As amended, ASU 2014-09 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2017, which is the Company's first quarter of fiscal 2019. The Company has developed a project plan for the implementation of the guidance, including a review of all revenue streams to identify any differences in the timing, measurement or presentation of revenue recognition. The Company has reviewed its revenue streams and is nearing completion in assessing all potential impacts of the standard, including any impacts from recently issued amendments, and retrospectively adjusting financial information for prior fiscal years. The Company has also made progress on its impact assessment of the recent acquisition of Linear. While the Company is still in the process of completing its evaluation of the standard, it currently believes the most significant impact will be related to the timing of recognition of sales to certain distributors. As described in Note 2, Revenue Recognition, of these Notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements, the Company currently defers revenue and the related cost of sales on shipments to certain distributors until the distributors resell the products to their customers. Upon adoption of ASU 2014-09, the Company will no longer be permitted to defer revenue until sale by the distributor to the end customer, but rather, will be required to estimate the effects of returns and allowances provided to distributors and record revenue at the time of sale to the distributor. The Company is continuing to evaluate the future impact and method of adoption of ASU 2014-09 and related amendments on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures. The Company will adopt ASU 2014-09, using the full retrospective method, upon its effective date for the Company which is the Company's first quarter of fiscal 2019.

Note 16 – Subsequent Events

On May 29, 2018, the Board of Directors of the Company declared a cash dividend of \$0.48 per outstanding share of common stock. The dividend will be paid on June 19, 2018 to all shareholders of record at the close of business on June 8, 2018.

ITEM 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

This information should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes included in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and the audited consolidated financial statements and related notes and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended October 28, 2017 (fiscal 2017). This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, including the following discussion, contains forward-looking statements regarding future events and our future results that are subject to the safe harbor created under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and other safe harbors under the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. All statements other than statements of historical fact are statements that could be deemed forward-looking statements. These statements are based on current expectations, estimates, forecasts, and projections about the industries in which we operate and the beliefs and assumptions of our management. Words such as "expects," "anticipates," "targets," "goals," "projects," "intends," "plans," "believes," "seeks," "estimates," "continues," "may," "could" and variations of such words and similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. In addition, any statements that refer to projections regarding our future financial performance; our anticipated growth and trends in our businesses; our future liquidity, capital needs and capital expenditures; our future market position and expected competitive changes in the marketplace for our products; our ability to pay dividends or repurchase stock; our ability to service our outstanding debt; our expected tax rate; the effect of changes in or the application of new or revised tax laws, including the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (Tax Legislation) in the U.S.; the effect of new accounting pronouncements; our ability to successfully integrate acquired businesses and technologies, including the integration of the acquired business, operations and employees of Linear Technology Corporation; and other characterizations of future events or circumstances are forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned that these forward-looking statements are only predictions and are inherently subject to risks, uncertainties, and assumptions that are difficult to predict, including those identified in Part II, Item 1A. "Risk Factors" and elsewhere herein. Therefore, actual results may differ materially and adversely from those expressed in any forward-looking statements. We undertake no obligation to revise or update any forward-looking statements, including to reflect events or circumstances occurring after the date of the filing of this report, except to the extent required by law.

Results of Operations

(all tabular amounts in thousands except per share amounts and percentages)

Overview

	Three Months Ended				
	May 5, 2018	April 29, 2017	\$ Change	% Change	
Revenue	\$1,513,053	\$1,147,982	\$365,071	32	%
Gross margin %	68.3	% 55.8			
Net income	\$379,831	\$93,564	\$286,267	306	%
Net income as a % of revenue	25.1	% 8.2			
Diluted EPS	\$1.01	\$0.27	\$0.74	274	%

	Six Months Ended				
	May 5, 2018	April 29, 2017	\$ Change	% Change	
Revenue	\$3,031,677	\$2,132,431	\$899,246	42	%
Gross margin %	68.2	% 60.4			
Net income	\$648,003	\$310,693	\$337,310	109	%
Net income as a % of revenue	21.4	% 14.6			
Diluted EPS	\$1.72	\$0.94	\$0.78	83	%

The fiscal year ending November 3, 2018 (fiscal 2018) is a 53-week year and the fiscal year ended October 28, 2017 (fiscal 2017) was a 52-week year. The additional week in fiscal 2018 was included in the first quarter ended February

3, 2018. Therefore, the first six months of fiscal 2018 included an additional week of operations as compared to the first six months of fiscal 2017.

Acquisition of Linear Technology Corporation

On March 10, 2017 (Acquisition Date), we completed the acquisition of Linear Technology Corporation (Linear), a designer, manufacturer and marketer of high performance analog integrated circuits. The total consideration paid to acquire Linear was approximately \$15.8 billion. The acquisition of Linear is referred to as the Acquisition. The condensed consolidated financial statements included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q include the financial results of Linear prospectively from the Acquisition Date. See Note 13, Acquisitions, in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements contained in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for further information.

Revenue Trends by End Market

The following tables summarize revenue by end market for the three- and six-month periods ended May 5, 2018 and April 29, 2017. The categorization of revenue by end market is determined using a variety of data points including the technical characteristics of the product, the “sold to” customer information, the “ship to” customer information and the end customer product or application into which our product will be incorporated. As data systems for capturing and tracking this data evolve and improve, the categorization of products by end market can vary over time. When this occurs, we reclassify revenue by end market for prior periods. Such reclassifications typically do not materially change the sizing of, or the underlying trends of results within, each end market.

	Three Months Ended			April 29, 2017		
	May 5, 2018					
	Revenue	% of Revenue	Y/Y%	Revenue	% of Revenue	
Industrial	\$788,281	52 %	47 %	\$536,437	47 %	
Automotive	238,839	16 %	28 %	185,871	16 %	
Consumer	198,063	13 %	(6)%	211,575	18 %	
Communications	287,870	19 %	34 %	214,099	19 %	
Total revenue	\$1,513,053	100 %	32 %	\$1,147,982	100 %	

	Six Months Ended			April 29, 2017		
	May 5, 2018					
	Revenue	% of Revenue*	Y/Y%	Revenue	% of Revenue	
Industrial	\$1,529,179	50 %	64 %	\$932,865	44 %	
Automotive	492,477	16 %	50 %	329,234	15 %	
Consumer	437,031	14 %	(9)%	481,928	23 %	
Communications	572,990	19 %	48 %	388,404	18 %	
Total revenue	\$3,031,677	100 %	42 %	\$2,132,431	100 %	

* The sum of the individual percentages may not equal the total due to rounding.

Industrial - The Industrial end market included \$224.7 million and \$449.7 million of revenue in the three- and six-month periods ended May 5, 2018, respectively, as compared to \$79.6 million of revenue in the three- and six-month periods ended April 29, 2017, as a result of the Acquisition. Industrial end market revenue increased in the three- and six-month periods ended May 5, 2018, as compared to the same periods of the prior fiscal year, primarily as a result of the Acquisition and a broad-based increase in demand for our products in this end market. Additionally, Industrial end market revenue increased in the six-month period ended May 5, 2018, as compared to the same period of the prior fiscal year, as a result of an additional week of operations in the first six months of fiscal 2018 as compared to the first six months of fiscal 2017.

Automotive - The Automotive end market included \$81.9 million and \$166.7 million of revenue in the three- and six-month periods ended May 5, 2018, respectively, as compared to \$31.2 million of revenue in the three- and six-month periods ended April 29, 2017, as a result of the Acquisition. Automotive end market revenue increased in the three-month period ended May 5, 2018, as compared to the same period of the prior fiscal year, primarily as a

result of the Acquisition. Automotive end market revenue increased in the six-month period ended May 5, 2018, as compared to the same period of the prior fiscal year, primarily as a result of the Acquisition, a broad-based increase in demand for our products in this end market and an additional week of operations in the first six months of fiscal 2018 as compared to the first six months of fiscal 2017.

Consumer - The Consumer end market revenue decreased in the three-month period ended May 5, 2018, as compared to the same period of the prior fiscal year, primarily as a result of a decreased demand for products used in portable consumer

applications. Consumer end market revenue decreased in the six-month period ended May 5, 2018, as compared to the same period of the prior fiscal year, primarily as a result of a decreased demand for products used in portable consumer applications, partially offset by an increase in revenue due to the Acquisition, which was not significant, and an additional week of operations in the first six months of fiscal 2018 as compared to the first six months of fiscal 2017.

Communications - The Communications end market included \$82.1 million and \$168.4 million of revenue in the three- and six-month periods ended May 5, 2018, respectively, as compared to \$30.6 million of revenue in the three- and six-month periods ended April 29, 2017, as a result of the Acquisition. Communications end market revenue increased in the three- and six-month periods ended May 5, 2018, as compared to the same periods of the prior fiscal year, primarily as a result of the Acquisition and a broad-based increase in demand for our products in this end market. Additionally, Communications end market revenue increased in the six-month period ended May 5, 2018, as compared to the same period of the prior fiscal year, as a result of an additional week of operations in the first six months of fiscal 2018 as compared to the first six months of fiscal 2017.

Revenue Trends by Geographic Region

Revenue by geographic region, based on the primary end customer location, for the three- and six-month periods ended May 5, 2018 and April 29, 2017 were as follows:

Region	Three Months Ended		\$ Change	% Change
	May 5, 2018	April 29, 2017		
United States	\$502,258	\$422,328	\$79,930	19 %
Rest of North and South America	26,208	27,630	(1,422)	(5)%
Europe	364,563	293,178	71,385	24 %
Japan	183,003	96,289	86,714	90 %
China	282,465	198,209	84,256	43 %
Rest of Asia	154,556	110,348	44,208	40 %
Total revenue	\$1,513,053	\$1,147,982	\$365,071	32 %
Region	Six Months Ended		\$ Change	% Change
	May 5, 2018	April 29, 2017		
United States	\$1,042,033	\$853,326	\$188,707	22 %
Rest of North and South America	50,694	50,587	107	— %
Europe	722,799	519,513	203,286	39 %
Japan	364,228	185,180	179,048	97 %
China	550,589	351,192	199,397	57 %
Rest of Asia	301,334	172,633	128,701	75 %
Total revenue	\$3,031,677	\$2,132,431	\$899,246	42 %

In the three- and six-month periods ended May 5, 2018 and April 29, 2017, the predominant country comprising “Rest of North and South America” is Canada; the predominant countries comprising “Europe” are Germany, the Netherlands and Sweden; and the predominant countries comprising “Rest of Asia” are South Korea and Taiwan.

On a regional basis, the United States and Rest of North and South America included \$98.3 million and \$196.2 million of revenue in the three- and six-month periods ended May 5, 2018, respectively, as compared to \$29.7 million of revenue in the three- and six-month periods ended April 29, 2017, as a result of the Acquisition. The sales increase in the United States in the three- and six-month periods ended May 5, 2018, as compared to the same periods of the prior fiscal year, was primarily a result of the Acquisition and an increase in demand for our products sold into the Industrial end market, partially offset by a decrease in demand for our products sold into the Consumer end market. Additionally, the sales increase in the United States in the six-month period ended May 5, 2018, as compared to the same period of the prior fiscal year, was a result of an additional week of operations in the first six months of fiscal 2018 as compared to the first six months of fiscal 2017.

Europe included \$92.1 million and \$179.5 million of revenue in the three- and six-month periods ended May 5, 2018, respectively, as compared to \$41.5 million of revenue in the three- and six-month periods ended April 29, 2017, as a result of the Acquisition. The sales increase in Europe in the three- and six-month periods ended May 5, 2018, as compared to the same periods of the prior fiscal year, was primarily a result of the Acquisition and an increase in demand for our products sold into the Industrial end market partially offset by a decrease in demand for our products sold into the Automotive end market. Additionally, the sales increase in Europe in the six-month period ended May 5, 2018, as compared to the same period of the prior fiscal year, was a result of an additional week of operations in the first six months of fiscal 2018 as compared to the first six months of fiscal 2017.

Japan included \$69.2 million and \$141.3 million of revenue in the three- and six-month periods ended May 5, 2018, respectively, as compared to no revenue, as a result of the deferral of revenue related to sales to distributors, in the three- and six-month periods ended April 29, 2017, as a result of the Acquisition. The sales increase in Japan in the three- and six-month periods ended May 5, 2018, as compared to the same periods of the prior fiscal year, was primarily a result of the Acquisition and an increase in demand for our products sold into the Industrial end market. Additionally, the sales increase in Japan in the six-month period ended May 5, 2018, as compared to the same period of the prior fiscal year, was a result of an additional week of operations in the first six months of fiscal 2018 as compared to the first six months of fiscal 2017.

China included \$84.5 million and \$173.4 million of revenue in the three- and six-month periods ended May 5, 2018, respectively, as compared to \$44.6 million of revenue in the three- and six-month periods ended April 29, 2017, as a result of the Acquisition. The Rest of Asia included \$61.3 million and \$125.4 million of revenue in the three- and six-month periods ended May 5, 2018, respectively, as compared to \$31.7 million of revenue in the three- and six-month periods ended April 29, 2017, as a result of the Acquisition. The sales increase in China and the Rest of Asia in the three- and six-month periods ended May 5, 2018, as compared to the same periods of the prior fiscal year, was primarily a result of the Acquisition and a broad-based increase in demand for our products sold into all end markets. Additionally, the sales increase in China and the Rest of Asia in the six-month period ended May 5, 2018, as compared to the same period of the prior fiscal year, was a result of an additional week of operations in the first six months of fiscal 2018 as compared to the first six months of fiscal 2017.

Gross Margin

	Three Months Ended				Six Months Ended			
	May 5, 2018	April 29, 2017	\$ Change	% Change	May 5, 2018	April 29, 2017	\$ Change	% Change
Gross margin	\$1,033,812	\$640,443	\$393,369	61 %	\$2,069,002	\$1,288,947	\$780,055	61 %
Gross margin %	68.3	% 55.8	%		68.2	% 60.4	%	

Gross margin percentage increased by 1,250 basis points and 780 basis points in the three- and six-month periods ended May 5, 2018, as compared to the same periods of the prior fiscal year, primarily because the three- and six-month periods ended April 29, 2017 included cost of sales adjustments of \$121.1 million related to the sale of acquired inventory written up to fair value. Additionally, the increases in gross margin percentages in the three- and six-month periods ended May 5, 2018, as compared to the same periods of the prior fiscal year, were a result of a mix shift in favor of higher margin products being sold resulting from the Acquisition, and lower cost of sales resulting from favorable factory variances related to increased utilization at our manufacturing facilities.

Research and Development (R&D)

	Three Months Ended				Six Months Ended			
	May 5, 2018	April 29, 2017	\$ Change	% Change	May 5, 2018	April 29, 2017	\$ Change	% Change
R&D expenses	\$289,472	\$235,232	\$54,240	23 %	\$578,069	\$419,186	\$158,883	38 %
R&D expenses as a % of revenue	19.1	% 20.5	%		19.1	% 19.7	%	

R&D expenses increased in the three- and six-month periods ended May 5, 2018, as compared to the same periods of the prior fiscal year. Approximately \$45.8 million and \$133.5 million of the overall increase in the three- and six-month periods ended May 5, 2018, respectively, were a result of the Acquisition. The remainder of the increase in

each period was primarily the result of increases in operational spending and R&D employee and related benefit expenses, partially offset by a decrease in variable compensation expense linked to our overall profitability and revenue growth. The additional week of operations in the first six months of fiscal 2018 as compared to the first six months of fiscal 2017 also contributed to the increase in operational spending and R&D employee and related benefit expenses in the six-month period ended May 5, 2018.

R&D expenses as a percentage of revenue will fluctuate from year-to-year depending on the amount of revenue and the success of new product development efforts, which we view as critical to our future growth. We have hundreds of R&D

projects underway, none of which we believe are material on an individual basis. We expect to continue the development of innovative technologies and processes for new products. We believe that a continued commitment to R&D is essential to maintain product leadership with our existing products as well as to provide innovative new product offerings. Therefore, we expect to continue to make significant R&D investments in the future.

Selling, Marketing, General and Administrative (SMG&A)

	Three Months Ended				Six Months Ended			
	May 5, 2018	April 29, 2017	\$ Change	% Change	May 5, 2018	April 29, 2017	\$ Change	% Change
SMG&A expenses	\$172,146	\$190,686	\$(18,540)	(10)%	\$349,054	\$321,345	\$27,709	9%
SMG&A expenses as a % of revenue	11.4%	16.6%			11.5%	15.1%		

SMG&A expenses decreased in the three-month period ended May 5, 2018, as compared to the same period of the prior fiscal year, primarily as a result of a decrease of \$35.4 million in Acquisition-related transaction costs, partially offset by a \$16.6 million increase in SMG&A expenses as a result of the Acquisition.

SMG&A expenses increased in the six-month period ended May 5, 2018, as compared to the same period of the prior fiscal year, primarily as a result of a \$62.4 million increase in SMG&A expenses as a result of the Acquisition, partially offset by a decrease of \$34.7 million in Acquisition-related transaction costs.

Amortization of Intangibles

	Three Months Ended				Six Months Ended			
	May 5, 2018	April 29, 2017	\$ Change	% Change	May 5, 2018	April 29, 2017	\$ Change	% Change
Amortization expenses	\$107,129	\$68,690	\$38,439	56%	\$214,148	\$86,850	\$127,298	147%
Amortization expenses as a % of revenue	7.1%	6.0%			7.1%	4.1%		

Amortization expenses increased in the three- and six-month periods ended May 5, 2018, as compared to the same periods of the prior fiscal year, as a result of the purchase of intangible assets as part of the Acquisition.

Special Charges

We monitor global macroeconomic conditions on an ongoing basis and continue to assess opportunities for improved operational effectiveness and efficiency, as well as a better alignment of expenses with revenues. As a result of these assessments, we have undertaken various restructuring actions over the past several years, which resulted in special charges of \$16.1 million and \$8.1 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2018 and fiscal 2017, respectively, in an effort to reduce overall operating costs. In addition, in the first quarter of fiscal 2017 we recorded a special charge of \$41.3 million related to an early retirement offer action, which we expect to result in estimated annual salary, variable compensation, and employee benefit savings of approximately \$28.4 million once fully implemented.

In the first six months of fiscal 2018, we recorded special charges of \$42.3 million as a result of our decision to consolidate certain wafer and test facility operations acquired as part of the Acquisition. Over the next three to five years, we plan to close our Hillview wafer fabrication facility located in Milpitas, California and our Singapore test facility. We intend to transfer Hillview wafer fabrication production to our other internal facilities and to external foundries. In addition, we are planning to transition testing operations currently handled in our Singapore facility to our facilities in Penang, Malaysia and the Philippines, in addition to our outsourced assembly and test partners. The special charge recognized as a result of this action consists of severance and related benefit costs. We expect that this action will result in estimated annual salary, variable compensation and employee benefit savings of approximately \$60.0 million once fully implemented.

See Note 6, Special Charges, in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements contained in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for further information.

Operating Income

	Three Months Ended				Six Months Ended			
	May 5, 2018	April 29, 2017	\$ Change	% Change	May 5, 2018	April 29, 2017	\$ Change	% Change
Operating income	\$463,976	\$145,835	\$318,141	218 %	\$869,324	\$412,103	\$457,221	111 %
Operating income as a % of revenue	30.7	% 12.7	%		28.7	% 19.3	%	

The year-over-year increase in operating income in the three-month period ended May 5, 2018 was primarily the result of a \$393.4 million increase in gross margin and a \$18.5 million decrease in SMG&A expenses, partially offset by a \$54.2 million increase in R&D expenses and a \$38.4 million increase in amortization expenses as more fully described above under the headings Gross Margin, Selling, Marketing, General and Administrative (SMG&A), Research and Development (R&D), and Amortization of Intangibles.

The year-over-year increase in operating income in the six-month period ended May 5, 2018 was primarily the results of a \$780.1 million increase in gross margin, partially offset by a \$158.9 million increase in R&D expenses, a \$127.3 million increase in amortization expenses, a \$27.7 million increase in SMG&A expenses, and a \$8.9 million increase in special charges as more fully described above under the headings Gross Margin, Research and Development (R&D), Selling, Marketing, General and Administrative (SMG&A), Amortization of Intangibles, and Special Charges.

Nonoperating Expense (Income)

	Three Months Ended			Six Months Ended		
	May 5, 2018	April 29, 2017	\$ Change	May 5, 2018	April 29, 2017	\$ Change
Interest expense	\$64,792	\$71,636	\$(6,844)	\$132,822	\$114,250	\$18,572
Interest income	(1,912)	(12,421)	10,509	(4,004)	(22,421)	18,417
Other, net	(451)	(94)	(357)	105	251	(146)
Total nonoperating expense	\$62,429	\$59,121	\$3,308	\$128,923	\$92,080	\$36,843

The year-over-year increase in nonoperating expense in the three-month period ended May 5, 2018 was the result of a decrease in interest income as a result of lower invested cash balances in the three months ended May 5, 2018 as compared to the three months ended April 29, 2017 and an increase in interest expense related to a 3-year unsecured term loan in the principal amount of \$2.5 billion and a 5-year unsecured term loan in the principal amount of \$2.5 billion entered into in the second quarter of fiscal 2017 and \$750 million of senior unsecured notes issued in the second quarter of fiscal 2018, partially offset by a decrease in interest expense as a result of reduction in fees related to financing commitments which were entered into prior to the Acquisition and which terminated upon the Acquisition in the second quarter of fiscal 2017.

The year-over-year increase in nonoperating expense in the six-month period ended May 5, 2018 was primarily the result of a decrease in interest income as a result of lower invested cash balances in the first six months of fiscal 2018 as compared to the first six months of fiscal 2017 and an increase in interest expense related to a 3-year unsecured term loan in the principal amount of \$2.5 billion and a 5-year unsecured term loan in the principal amount of \$2.5 billion entered into in the second quarter of fiscal 2017, \$2.1 billion of senior unsecured notes issued in the first quarter of fiscal 2017 in connection with the Acquisition and \$750 million of senior unsecured notes issued in the second quarter of fiscal 2018, partially offset by a reduction in fees related to financing commitments which were entered into prior to the Acquisition and which terminated upon the Acquisition in the second quarter of fiscal 2017.

Provision (Benefit) for Income Taxes

	Three Months Ended			Six Months Ended		
	May 5, 2018	April 29, 2017	\$ Change	May 5, 2018	April 29, 2017	\$ Change
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	\$21,716	\$(6,850)	\$28,566	\$92,398	\$9,330	\$83,068
Effective income tax rate	5.4	% (7.9)	%	12.5	% 2.9	%

Our effective tax rate reflects the applicable tax rate in effect in the various tax jurisdictions around the world where our income is earned. Our effective income tax rate can also be impacted each year by discrete factors or events. The tax rate for the three- and six-month periods ended May 5, 2018 was below our blended U.S. federal statutory tax rate of 23.4% for fiscal 2018 resulting from the passage of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (Tax Legislation), primarily due to lower

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statutory tax rates applicable to our operations in the foreign jurisdictions in which we earn income. Similarly, the tax rate for the three- and six-month periods ended April 29, 2017 was below the then U.S. statutory tax rate of 35%, primarily due to lower statutory tax rates applicable to our operations in the foreign jurisdictions in which we earn income.

Our effective tax rate for the six-month period ended May 5, 2018 includes a provisional estimate for a discrete tax benefit of \$639.7 million from remeasuring our U.S. deferred tax liabilities at the lower 21% statutory tax rate. The six-month period ended May 5, 2018 also includes a provisional estimate of \$687.1 million for the discrete tax charge from the Tax Legislation's one-time transition tax associated with our undistributed foreign earnings, which is comprised of the \$751.1 million transitional tax liability less a deferred tax liability of \$64.0 million that was recorded in prior years.

Additionally, we recorded discrete benefits for excess tax benefits from share-based payments of \$8.2 and \$18.2 million in the three- and six-month periods ended May 5, 2018, respectively. Our effective tax rate for the three-month period ended May 5, 2018 also included a tax benefit of \$4.3 million resulting from the release of Linear's uncertain tax positions due to a statute of limitation expiration during the quarter. Our effective tax rate for the three- and six-month periods ended April 29, 2017 included a tax benefit of \$15.0 million for the release of a state tax credit valuation allowance as a result of the Acquisition.

The Tax Legislation contains many provisions that are effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Because we are a fiscal year U.S. taxpayer, certain provisions, such as the global intangible low-taxed income tax and foreign-derived intangible income deduction on certain foreign-source income and new limitations on certain business deductions, will begin applying to us for our fiscal year ending November 2, 2019 (fiscal 2019). For fiscal 2018, the most significant impacts include a lower U.S. federal corporate income tax rate, a re-measurement of certain net deferred taxes to reflect the revised tax rates and a new transition tax on the deemed repatriation of certain foreign earnings. The phasing in of the lower corporate income tax rate results in a blended federal tax rate of 23.4% for fiscal 2018, compared with the previous 35% rate. The federal tax rate will be reduced to 21% in subsequent fiscal years.

Non-U.S. jurisdictions accounted for approximately 75.7% of our total revenues for the six-month period ended May 5, 2018, compared to approximately 78.4% of our total revenues for the six-month period ended April 29, 2017. This revenue generated outside of the U.S. results in a material portion of our pretax income being taxed outside the U.S., primarily in Bermuda, Ireland and Singapore, at tax rates ranging from 0% to 33.3%. The Company has a partial tax holiday in Singapore through August 2019 and a partial tax holiday in Malaysia through July 2025. The impact on our provision for income taxes on income earned in foreign jurisdictions being taxed at rates different than the U.S. statutory rate was a benefit of approximately \$113.0 million and a foreign effective tax rate of approximately 5.3% in the three-month period ended May 5, 2018, compared to a benefit of approximately \$182.6 million and a foreign effective tax rate of approximately 5.8% in the three-month period ended April 29, 2017. The impact on our provision for income taxes on income earned in foreign jurisdictions being taxed at rates different than the U.S. statutory rate was a benefit of approximately \$211.1 million and a foreign effective tax rate of approximately 5.8% in the six-month period ended May 5, 2018, compared to a benefit of approximately \$266.7 million and a foreign effective tax rate of approximately 5.1% in the six-month period ended April 29, 2017. A reduction in the ratio of domestic taxable income to worldwide taxable income effectively lowers our overall tax rate, due to the fact that the tax rates in the majority of foreign jurisdictions where we earn income are lower than the U.S. statutory rate. In addition, our effective income tax rate can be impacted each year by amounts for discrete factors or events, and acquisition-related accounting adjustments.

Net Income

	Three Months Ended				Six Months Ended			
	May 5, 2018	April 29, 2017	\$ Change	% Change	May 5, 2018	April 29, 2017	\$ Change	% Change
Net Income	\$379,831	\$93,564	\$286,267	306 %	\$648,003	\$310,693	\$337,310	109 %
Net Income as a % of revenue	25.1	% 8.2	%		21.4	% 14.6	%	

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Diluted EPS	\$1.01	\$0.27	\$1.72	\$0.94
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Net income increased in the three-month period ended May 5, 2018, as compared to the same period of the prior fiscal year, primarily as a result of a \$318.1 million increase in operating income, partially offset by a \$3.3 million increase in nonoperating expense and a \$28.6 million increase in provision for income taxes.

Net income increased in the six-month period ended May 5, 2018, as compared to the same period of the prior fiscal year, primarily as a result of a \$457.2 million increase in operating income, partially offset by a \$36.8 million increase in nonoperating expense and a \$83.1 million increase in provision for income taxes.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At May 5, 2018, our principal source of liquidity was \$806.5 million of cash and cash equivalents, of which approximately \$388.9 million was held in the United States. The balance of our cash and cash equivalents was held outside the United States in various foreign subsidiaries. We continue to assert our intent to reinvest substantially all of our foreign earnings indefinitely, however we are in the process of analyzing the impact that the Tax Legislation has on this indefinite reinvestment assertion. As we intend to reinvest substantially all of our foreign earnings indefinitely at this time, certain cash held outside the United States is not available for repatriation as dividends to the United States. If such funds are needed for U.S. operations, we would be required to accrue and pay foreign withholding and U.S. state income taxes to the extent not already subject to taxation. Our cash and cash equivalents consist of highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less, including money market funds. We maintain these balances with high credit quality counterparties, continually monitor the amount of credit exposure to any one issuer and diversify our investments in order to minimize our credit risk.

On the Acquisition Date, we borrowed under a term loan agreement consisting of a 3-year unsecured term loan in the principal amount of \$2.5 billion, due March 10, 2020 and a 5-year unsecured term loan in the principal amount of \$2.5 billion, due March 10, 2022. As of May 5, 2018, we have paid \$1.4 billion of principal on the 3-year unsecured term loan and paid \$1.2 billion of principal on the 5-year unsecured term loan.

We believe that our existing sources of liquidity and cash expected to be generated from future operations, together with existing and anticipated available long-term financing, will be sufficient to fund operations, capital expenditures, research and development efforts and dividend payments (if any) in the immediate future and for at least the next twelve months.

	Six Months Ended	
	May 5, 2018	April 29, 2017
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$1,107,182	\$861,909
Net cash provided by operations as a % of revenue	36.5	% 40.4
Net cash used for investing activities	\$(170,490)	\$(7,031,049)
Net cash (used for) provided by financing activities	\$(1,178,171)	\$10,945,723

At May 5, 2018, cash and cash equivalents totaled \$806.5 million. The following changes contributed to the net decrease in cash and cash equivalents in the six-month period ended May 5, 2018 as compared to the same period in fiscal 2017.

Operating Activities

Cash provided by operating activities is net income adjusted for certain non-cash items and changes in assets and liabilities.

The increase in cash provided by operating activities during the six-month period ended May 5, 2018, as compared to the same period of the prior fiscal year, was primarily a result of changes in working capital, partially offset by lower net income adjusted for non-cash items, primarily resulting from changes to income taxes related to the Tax Legislation.

Investing Activities

Investing cash flows consist primarily of capital expenditures, investment purchases, maturities and sales of available-for-sale securities, as well as cash used for acquisitions.

The decrease in cash used for investing activities during the six-month period ended May 5, 2018, as compared to the same period of the prior fiscal year, was primarily the result of a decrease in payments for acquisitions, partially offset by a decrease of proceeds from the sale of available for sale securities.

Financing Activities

Financing cash flows consist primarily of payments of dividends to stockholders, repurchases of common stock, issuance and repayment of long-term debt, and proceeds from the sale of shares of common stock pursuant to employee equity incentive plans.

The change in cash related to financing activities during the six-month period ended May 5, 2018, as compared to the same period of the prior fiscal year, was primarily due to a decrease in net proceeds of \$10.4 billion received from the

issuance of senior unsecured notes and financing commitments, and repayments of \$870.0 million on the 3-year unsecured term loan and \$750.0 million on the 5-year unsecured term loan.

Working Capital

	May 5, 2018	October 28, 2017	\$ Change	% Change
Accounts receivable, net	\$759,557	\$ 688,953	\$ 70,604	10 %
Days sales outstanding*	44	43		
Inventory	\$551,220	\$ 550,816	\$ 404	— %
Days cost of sales in inventory*	105	104		

* We use the average of the current quarter and prior quarter ending net accounts receivable and ending inventory balance in our calculation of days sales outstanding and days cost of sales in inventory, respectively. Cost of sales amounts used in the calculation of days cost of sales in inventory as of May 5, 2018 include Acquisition accounting adjustments related to the amortization of developed technology intangible assets acquired and depreciation related to the write up of fixed assets to fair value.

The increase in accounts receivable in dollars was primarily the result of higher product shipments in the second quarter of fiscal 2018 as compared to the fourth quarter of fiscal 2017.

Inventory in dollars remained flat, primarily as a result of our efforts to balance manufacturing production, demand and inventory levels. Our inventory levels are impacted by our need to support forecasted sales demand and variations between those forecasts and actual demand.

Current liabilities decreased to \$1.4 billion at May 5, 2018 from \$1.6 billion at the end of fiscal 2017. The decrease was primarily due to a decrease in the current portion of our debt.

As of May 5, 2018 and October 28, 2017, we had gross deferred revenue of \$701.3 million and \$589.5 million, respectively, and gross deferred cost of sales of \$135.6 million and \$115.5 million, respectively. Deferred income on shipments to distributors increased in the first six months of fiscal 2018, primarily as a result of higher demand for products sold into the channel. Sales to certain distributors are made under agreements that allow distributors to receive price-adjustment credits and to return qualifying products for credit, as determined by us, in order to reduce the amounts of slow-moving, discontinued or obsolete product from their inventory. Given the uncertainties associated with the levels of price-adjustment credits to be granted to certain distributors, the sales price to the distributors is not fixed or determinable until the distributors resell the products to their customers. Therefore, we defer revenue recognition from sales to distributors until the distributors have sold the products to their customers. The amount of price-adjustments is dependent on future overall market conditions, and therefore the levels of these adjustments could fluctuate significantly from period to period. To the extent that we experience a significant increase in the amount of credits we issue to our distributors, there could be a material impact on the ultimate revenue and gross margin recognized relating to these transactions.

Debt

As of May 5, 2018, we had \$7.0 billion of carrying value outstanding on our long-term debt. The difference in the carrying value of the debt and the principal is due to the unamortized discount and issuance fees on these instruments that will accrete to the face value over the term of the debt. Our debt obligations consist of the following:

\$500.0 Million Aggregate Principal Amount of 2.875% Senior Unsecured Notes (2023 Notes)

On June 3, 2013, we issued the 2023 Notes with semi-annual fixed interest payments due on June 1 and December 1 of each year, commencing December 1, 2013.

\$850.0 Million Aggregate Principal Amount of 3.9% Senior Unsecured Notes (2025 Notes) and \$400.0 Million Aggregate Principal Amount of 5.3% Senior Unsecured Notes (2045 Notes)

On December 14, 2015, we issued the 2025 Notes and the 2045 Notes with semi-annual fixed interest payments due on June 15 and December 15 of each year, commencing June 15, 2016.

\$400.0 Million Aggregate Principal Amount of 2.5% Senior Unsecured Notes (2021 Notes), \$550.0 Million Aggregate Principal Amount of 3.125% Senior Unsecured Notes (December 2023 Notes), \$900.0 Million Aggregate Principal Amount of 3.5% Senior Unsecured Notes (2026 Notes) and \$250.0 Million Aggregate Principal Amount of 4.5% Senior Unsecured Notes (2036 Notes)

On December 5, 2016, we issued the 2021 Notes, the December 2023 Notes, the 2026 Notes and the 2036 Notes with semi-annual fixed interest payments due on June 5 and December 5 of each year, commencing June 5, 2017.

\$300.0 Million Aggregate Principal Amount of 2.85% Senior Unsecured Notes (2020 Notes) and \$450.0 Million Aggregate Principal Amount of 2.95% Senior Unsecured Notes (January 2021 Notes)

On March 12, 2018, we issued the 2020 Notes with semi-annual fixed interest payments due on March 12 and September 12 of each year, commencing September 12, 2018, and the January 2021 Notes with semi-annual fixed interest payments due on January 12 and July 12 of each year, commencing July 12, 2018.

The indentures governing the 2020 Notes, 2021 Notes, January 2021 Notes, 2023 Notes, December 2023 Notes, 2025 Notes, 2026 Notes, 2036 Notes and 2045 Notes contain covenants that may limit our ability to: incur, create, assume or guarantee any debt for borrowed money secured by a lien upon a principal property; enter into sale and lease-back transactions with respect to a principal property; and consolidate with or merge into, or transfer or lease all or substantially all of our assets to, any other party. As of May 5, 2018, we were compliant with these covenants.

\$5.0 Billion Aggregate Principal Term Loans

On the Acquisition Date, we drew down on a 3-year unsecured term loan in the principal amount of \$2.5 billion, due March 10, 2020 and a 5-year unsecured term loan in the principal amount of \$2.5 billion, due March 10, 2022. The term loans bear interest at a rate per annum equal to the Eurodollar Rate plus a margin based on our debt ratings from time to time of between 0.75% and 1.63% in the case of the 3-year unsecured term loan, and a margin of between 0.88% and 1.75% in the case of the 5-year unsecured term loan. As of May 5, 2018, we have paid \$1.4 billion of principal on the 3-year unsecured term loan and paid \$1.2 billion of principal on the 5-year unsecured term loan.

Revolving Credit Facility

We have a senior unsecured revolving credit facility with certain institutional lenders that expires on July 10, 2020. The agreement for such revolving credit facility (Credit Agreement) provides that we may borrow up to \$1.0 billion. To date, we have not borrowed under this credit facility, but we may borrow in the future and use the proceeds for repayment of existing indebtedness, stock repurchases, acquisitions, capital expenditures, working capital and other lawful corporate purposes. The terms of the Credit Agreement impose restrictions on our ability to undertake certain transactions, to create certain liens on assets and to incur certain subsidiary indebtedness. In addition, the Credit Agreement contains a consolidated leverage ratio covenant of total consolidated funded debt to consolidated earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization (EBITDA) of not greater than 5.0 to 1.0. The debt covenant will be reduced over time to 3.0 to 1.0 starting in May 2018. As of May 5, 2018, we were compliant with these covenants.

Stock Repurchase Program

Our common stock repurchase program has been in place since August 2004. In the aggregate, our Board of Directors has authorized us to repurchase \$6.2 billion of our common stock under the program. Under the program, we may repurchase outstanding shares of our common stock from time to time in the open market and through privately negotiated transactions. Unless terminated earlier by resolution of our Board of Directors, the repurchase program will expire when we have repurchased all shares authorized under the program. As of May 5, 2018, we had repurchased a total of approximately 147.0 million shares of our common stock for approximately \$5.4 billion under this program. As of May 5, 2018, an additional \$792.5 million remains available for repurchase under the current authorized program. The repurchased shares are held as authorized but unissued shares of common stock. In connection with the Acquisition, we have temporarily suspended our share repurchase program. While we do not plan to resume share repurchases in the near term, we expect to continue repurchasing our common stock over the long-term. We also, from time to time, repurchase shares in settlement of employee minimum tax withholding obligations due upon the vesting of restricted stock units.

Capital Expenditures

Net additions to property, plant and equipment were \$117.1 million in the first six months of fiscal 2018 and were funded with a combination of cash on hand and cash generated from operations. We expect capital expenditures for fiscal 2018 to be in the range of \$230.0 million to \$270.0 million. These capital expenditures will be funded with a combination of cash on hand and cash generated from operations.

Dividends

On May 29, 2018, our Board of Directors declared a cash dividend of \$0.48 per outstanding share of common stock. The dividend will be paid on June 19, 2018 to all shareholders of record at the close of business on June 8, 2018 and is expected to total approximately \$178.0 million. We currently expect quarterly dividends to continue at \$0.48 per

share, although they remain subject to determination and declaration by our Board of Directors. The payment of future dividends, if any, will be based on several factors, including our financial performance, outlook and liquidity.

Contractual Obligations

In the first quarter of fiscal 2018, we entered into a lease agreement for approximately 445,000 sq. ft. for a facility in Santa Clara, California. The lease term is through October 2030 and we expect to occupy the building beginning November 1, 2018.

The Tax Legislation, enacted on December 22, 2017, contains significant changes to U.S. tax law, including lowering the U.S. corporate income tax rate to 21.0%, implementing a territorial tax system, and imposing a one-time tax on deemed repatriated earnings of foreign subsidiaries. As part of transitioning to the territorial tax system, the Tax Legislation includes a one-time transition tax that we intend to elect to pay over a period of eight years that begins in fiscal 2019 on an interest free basis.

In the second quarter of fiscal 2018, in an underwritten public offering, we issued the 2020 Notes and the January 2021 Notes.

The following amounts were not previously reflected in the contractual obligations table contained in the section entitled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended October 28, 2017:

(thousands)	Total	Payment due by period			
		Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More than 5 Years
Contractual obligations:					
Transition tax (a)	\$751,128	\$60,090	\$120,180	\$120,180	\$450,678
Operating leases (b)	245,405	—	25,760	40,500	179,145
Debt obligations (c)	750,000	—	750,000	—	—
Interest payments associated with debt obligations (c)	54,713	19,613	35,100	—	—
Total	\$1,801,246	\$79,703	\$931,040	\$160,680	\$629,823

(a) Provisional estimate of the one-time mandatory deemed repatriation tax on accumulated foreign subsidiaries' previously untaxed foreign earning, to be paid over a period of 8 years and which will not accrue interest.

(b) This operating lease obligation includes escalation clauses. These escalating payment requirements are reflected in the table.

(c) Debt obligations are assumed to be held to maturity.

There have not been any other material changes during the six-month period ended May 5, 2018 to the amounts presented in the table summarizing our contractual obligations included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended October 28, 2017.

New Accounting Pronouncements

From time to time, new accounting pronouncements are issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) that are adopted by us as of the specified effective date. Unless otherwise discussed, management believes that the impact of recently issued standards will not have a material impact on our future financial condition and results of operations. See Note 15, New Accounting Pronouncements, of the Notes to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements contained in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for a description of recently issued and adopted accounting pronouncements, including the dates of adoption and impact on our historical financial condition and results of operations.

Revenue Recognition

In May 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (ASU 2014-09), which supersedes nearly all existing revenue recognition guidance under generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (U.S. GAAP). The core principle of ASU 2014-09 is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Additionally, the guidance requires improved disclosures to help users of financial statements better understand the nature, amount,

timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers. The FASB has issued several amendments and updates to the new revenue standard, including guidance related to when an entity should recognize revenue gross as a principal or net as an agent and how an entity should identify performance obligations. As amended, ASU 2014-09 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2017, which is our first quarter of fiscal 2019. We have developed a project plan for

the implementation of the guidance, including a review of all revenue streams to identify any differences in the timing, measurement or presentation of revenue recognition. We have reviewed our revenue streams and are nearing completion in assessing all potential impacts of the standard, including any impacts from recently issued amendments, and retrospectively adjusting financial information for prior fiscal years under the full retrospective transition method. We have also made progress on our impact assessment of the Acquisition. While we are still in the process of completing our evaluation of the standard, we currently believe the most significant impact will be related to the timing of recognition of sales to certain distributors. As described in Note 2, Revenue Recognition, of the Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements contained in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, we currently defer revenue and the related cost of sales on shipments to certain distributors until the distributors resell the products to their customers. Upon adoption of ASU 2014-09, we will no longer be permitted to defer revenue until sale by the distributor to the end customer, but rather, will be required to estimate the effects of returns and allowances provided to distributors and record revenue at the time of sale to the distributor. We are continuing to evaluate the future impact and method of adoption of ASU 2014-09 and related amendments on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures. We will adopt ASU 2014-09, using the full retrospective method, upon its effective date for us which is our first quarter of fiscal 2019.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

There were no material changes in the six-month period ended May 5, 2018 to the information provided under the heading "Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates" in the section entitled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended October 28, 2017.

ITEM 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Interest Rate Exposure

In the fiscal year ended October 28, 2017, we borrowed \$2.5 billion of 3-year term loans and \$2.5 billion of 5-year term loans as part of the financing for the acquisition of Linear Technology Corporation. As of May 5, 2018, we have paid \$1.4 billion of principal on the 3-year unsecured term loan and paid \$1.2 billion of principal on the 5-year unsecured term loan. The term loans accrue interest at a floating rate, equal to the LIBOR rate corresponding with the tenor of the borrowing period plus the applicable spread (112.5 basis points for the 3-year term loan and 125 basis points for the 5-year term loan). Based on the \$2.4 billion of floating rate debt outstanding as of May 5, 2018, our annual interest expense would change by approximately \$4.3 million for each 100 basis point increase in interest rates. There were no other material changes in the six-month period ended May 5, 2018 to the information provided under Item 7A. "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk," set forth in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended October 28, 2017.

ITEM 4. Controls and Procedures

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures. Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of May 5, 2018. The term "disclosure controls and procedures," as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (Exchange Act), means controls and other procedures of a company that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the company's management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives and management necessarily applies its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures. Based on the evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of May 5, 2018, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of such date, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level.

(b) Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting. No change in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) occurred during the quarter ended May 5, 2018 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II — OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1A. Risk Factors

Set forth below and elsewhere in this report and in other documents we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) are descriptions of certain risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual results to differ materially from the results contemplated by the forward-looking statements contained in this report. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we presently deem less significant may also adversely affect our business. The description below includes any material changes to and supersedes the description of the risk factors affecting our business previously discussed in "Risk Factors" set forth in Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended October 28, 2017.

Our acquisition of Linear Technology Corporation (Linear) and the integration of its business, operations and employees with our own may be more difficult, costly or time consuming than expected, and the anticipated benefits and cost savings of the acquisition may not be fully realized, which could adversely impact our business operations, financial condition and results of operations.

We completed the acquisition of Linear, which we refer to as the Acquisition, on March 10, 2017. The success of the Acquisition, including the achievement of anticipated benefits and cost savings of the Acquisition, is subject to a number of uncertainties and will depend, in part, on our ability to successfully combine and integrate Linear's business into our business in an efficient and effective manner. Potential difficulties the combined company may encounter in the integration process include the following:

- the inability to successfully integrate Linear's business into our own in a manner that permits the combined company to achieve the cost savings and operating synergies anticipated to result from the Acquisition, which could result in the anticipated benefits of the Acquisition not being realized partly or wholly in the time frame currently anticipated or at all;

- lost sales and customers as a result of certain customers of either or both of the two companies deciding not to do business with the combined company, or deciding to decrease their amount of business in order to reduce their reliance on a single company;

- loss of key management and technical personnel, particularly our experienced engineers;

- integrating personnel, IT systems and corporate, finance and administrative infrastructures of the two companies while maintaining focus on providing consistent, high quality products and services;

- coordinating and integrating our internal operations, compensation and benefits programs, policies and procedures, and corporate structures;

- potential unknown liabilities and unforeseen or increased costs and expenses;

- the possibility of faulty assumptions underlying expectations regarding potential synergies and the integration process;

- incurring significant Acquisition-related costs and expenses associated with combining our operations;

- performance shortfalls at one or both of the two companies as a result of the diversion of management's attention caused by integrating the companies' operations; and

- servicing the substantial debt that we have incurred in connection with the Acquisition.

Any of these factors could result in the combined company failing to realize the anticipated benefits of the Acquisition, on the expected timeline or at all, and could adversely impact our business operations, financial condition and results of operations.

Disruptions in global credit and financial markets could materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Continuing uncertainty regarding the stability of global credit and financial markets may lead consumers and businesses to postpone spending, which may cause our customers to cancel, decrease or delay their existing and future orders for our products and make it difficult for us to accurately forecast and plan our future business activities.

Significant disruption to global credit and financial markets may also adversely affect our ability to access external financing sources on acceptable terms. Financial difficulties experienced by our customers could result in nonpayment

or payment delays for previously purchased products, thereby increasing our credit risk exposure. Uncertainty regarding the future stability of the global credit and financial markets could cause the value of the currency in the affected markets to deteriorate, thus reducing the purchasing power of those customers. In addition, financial difficulties experienced by our suppliers or distributors could result in product delays, increased accounts receivable defaults and inventory challenges. If economic conditions deteriorate, we may record additional charges relating to restructuring costs or the impairment of assets and our business and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Our future revenue, gross margins, operating results, net income and earnings per share are difficult to predict and may materially fluctuate.

Our future revenue, gross margins, operating results, net income and earnings per share are difficult to predict and may be materially affected by a number of factors, including:

- the effects of adverse economic conditions in the markets in which we sell our products;
- changes in customer demand for our products and/or for end products that incorporate our products;
- the timing, delay, reduction or cancellation of significant customer orders and our ability to manage inventory;
- fluctuations in customer order patterns and seasonality;
- our ability to effectively manage our cost structure in both the short term and over a longer duration;
- changes in geographic, product or customer mix;
- changes in our effective tax rates or new or revised tax legislation in the United States, Ireland or worldwide;
- the effects of issued or threatened government sanctions, trade barriers or economic restrictions, changes in law or regulations, including executive orders, changes in import and export regulations or changes in duties and tariffs;
- the timing of new product announcements or introductions by us, our customers or our competitors and the market acceptance of such products;
- pricing decisions and competitive pricing pressures;
- fluctuations in manufacturing yields, adequate availability of wafers and other raw materials, and manufacturing, assembly and test capacity;
- the ability of our third-party suppliers, subcontractors and manufacturers to supply us with sufficient quantities of raw materials, products and/or components;
- a decline in infrastructure spending by foreign governments, including China;
- a decline in the U.S. government defense budget, changes in spending or budgetary priorities, a prolonged U.S. government shutdown or delays in contract awards;
- any significant decline in our backlog;
- our ability to recruit, hire, retain and motivate adequate numbers of engineers and other qualified employees to meet the demands of our customers;
- our ability to generate new design opportunities and win competitive bid selection processes;
- the increasing costs of providing employee benefits worldwide, including health insurance, retirement plan and pension plan contributions and retirement benefits;
- our ability to utilize our manufacturing facilities at efficient levels;
- potential significant litigation-related costs or product warranty and/or indemnity claims, including those not covered by our suppliers or insurers;
- the difficulties inherent in forecasting future operating expense levels, including with respect to costs associated with labor, utilities, transportation and raw materials;
- the costs related to compliance with increasing worldwide government, environmental and social responsibility regulations;
- new accounting pronouncements or changes in existing accounting standards and practices; and
- the effects of public health emergencies, natural disasters, widespread travel disruptions, security risks, terrorist activities, international conflicts and other events beyond our control.

In addition, the semiconductor market has historically been cyclical and subject to significant economic upturns and downturns. Our business and certain of the end markets we serve are also subject to rapid technological changes and material fluctuations in demand based on end-user preferences. There can be no assurance (i) that products stocked in our inventory will not be rendered obsolete before we ship them, or (ii) that we will be able to design, develop and produce products in a timely fashion to accommodate changing customer demand. As a result of these and other factors, we may experience material

fluctuations in future revenue, gross margins, operating results, net income and earnings per share on a quarterly or annual basis. Our historical financial performance and results of operations should not be relied upon as indicators of future performance or results. In addition, if our revenue, gross margins, operating results, net income and earnings per share results or expectations do not meet the expectations of securities analysts or investors, the market price of our common stock may decline.

Increases in our effective tax rate and exposure to additional tax liabilities may adversely impact our results of operations.

Our effective tax rate reflects the applicable tax rate in effect in the various tax jurisdictions around the world where our income is earned. Our effective tax rate for the first six months of the fiscal year ending November 3, 2018 was below our blended U.S. federal statutory rate of 23.4% calculated under the provisions of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (Tax Legislation) enacted on December 22, 2017. It was also below the U.S. statutory tax rate of 35% for fiscal 2017 under the previous tax laws. This is primarily due to lower statutory tax rates applicable to our operations in the foreign jurisdictions in which we earn income. A number of factors may increase our future effective tax rate, including: new or revised tax laws or legislation or the interpretation of such laws or legislation by governmental authorities; increases in tax rates in various jurisdictions; variation in the mix of jurisdictions in which our profits are earned and taxed; deferred taxes arising from basis differences in investments in foreign subsidiaries; any adverse resolution of ongoing tax audits or adverse rulings from taxing authorities worldwide; changes in the valuation of our deferred tax assets and liabilities; adjustments to income taxes upon finalization of various tax returns; increases in expenses not deductible for tax purposes, including executive compensation subject to the limitations of Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code and amortization of assets acquired in connection with strategic transactions; decreased availability of tax deductions for stock-based compensation awards worldwide; and changes in available tax credits. In addition, we have a partial tax holiday through July 2025 in Malaysia and a partial tax holiday in Singapore through August 2019. The ability to extend such tax holidays beyond their dates of expiration cannot be assured. In addition, if we fail to meet certain conditions of the tax holidays, we may lose the benefit of the tax holidays and/or be subject to additional taxes and/or penalties. Any significant increase in our future effective tax rate could adversely impact our net income during future periods.

In addition, future tax reform and certain aspects of the Tax Legislation, which become effective in the fiscal year ending November 2, 2019 may result in changes to long-standing tax principles, which could adversely affect our effective tax rate or result in higher cash tax liabilities. On October 5, 2015, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, an international association of thirty-five countries, including the United States, Ireland and UK, released the final reports from its Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) Action Plans. The BEPS recommendations covered a number of issues, including country-by-country reporting, permanent establishment rules, transfer pricing rules and tax treaties. Additionally, as a result of the Tax Legislation described above, we recorded provisional estimates of the one-time adjustments for the re-measurement of deferred tax assets (liabilities) and the deemed repatriation tax on unremitted foreign earnings and profits. The final impact of the new tax law may differ from these estimates, possibly materially, due to, among other things, changes in interpretations and assumptions made, additional guidance that may be issued, unexpected negative changes in business and market conditions that could reduce certain tax benefits, and actions we take as a result of this new tax law.

Long-term contracts are not typical for us, and incorrect forecasts or reductions, cancellations or delays in orders for our products could adversely affect our operating results.

We typically do not have long-term sales contracts with our customers. In certain markets where end-user demand may be particularly volatile and difficult to predict, some customers place orders that require us to manufacture product and have it available for shipment, even though the customer is unwilling to make a binding commitment to purchase all, or even any, of the product. In other instances, we manufacture product based on forecasts of customer demands, which may fluctuate significantly on a quarterly or annual basis. Additionally, our U.S. government contracts and subcontracts may be funded in increments over a number of government budget periods and typically can be terminated by the government for its convenience. As a result, we may incur inventory and manufacturing costs in advance of anticipated sales, and we are subject to the risk of lower than expected orders or cancellations of

orders, leading to a sharp reduction of sales and backlog. Further, orders or forecasts for products that meet the customer's unique requirements and that are canceled or unrealized orders would, in addition, result in an inventory of unsaleable products, causing potential inventory write-offs, and we may be unable to recover all of our costs incurred or committed. As a result of lengthy manufacturing cycles for certain of the products that are subject to these uncertainties, the amount of unsaleable product could be substantial. Incorrect forecasts, or reductions, cancellations or delays in orders for our products could adversely affect our operating results.

Our future success depends upon our ability to execute our business strategy, continue to innovate, improve our existing products, design, develop, produce and market new products, and identify and enter new markets.

Our future success significantly depends on our continued ability to execute our business strategy, continue to improve our existing products and design, develop, produce and market innovative new products. Product design, development, innovation and enhancement is often a complex, time-consuming and costly process involving significant investment in

research and development, with no assurance of return on investment. There can be no assurance that we will be able to develop and introduce new and improved products in a timely or efficient manner or that new and improved products, if developed, will achieve market acceptance. Our products generally must conform to various evolving and sometimes competing industry standards, which may adversely affect our ability to compete in certain markets or require us to incur significant costs. In addition, our customers generally impose very high quality and reliability standards on our products, which often change and may be difficult or costly to satisfy. Any inability to satisfy customer quality and reliability standards or comply with industry standards and technical requirements may adversely affect demand for our products and our results of operations. In addition, our growth is dependent on our ability to generate new design opportunities and win competitive bid selection processes. Failure to obtain or maintain a particular design win may prevent us from obtaining or maintaining design wins in subsequent generations of a particular product and could also weaken our position in future competitive selection processes. Our growth is also dependent on our ability to identify and penetrate new markets where we have limited experience and competition is intense. Some of our customers in new markets are less established, which could subject us to increased credit risk. There can be no assurance that the markets we serve and/or target based on our business strategy will grow in the future, that our existing and new products will meet the requirements of these markets, that our products, or the products in which our products are used, will achieve customer acceptance in these markets, that competitors will not force price reductions or take market share from us, or that we can achieve or maintain adequate gross margins or profits in these markets. Additionally, developing markets, such as the Internet of Things, autonomous driving, artificial intelligence and 5G, require significant investments, resources and technological advancements in order to compete effectively and there can be no assurance that we will achieve success in these markets. Furthermore, a decline in demand in one or several of our end-user markets could have a material adverse effect on the demand for our products and our results of operations.

We may not be able to compete successfully in markets within the semiconductor industry in the future.

We face intense competition in the semiconductor industry, and we expect this competition to increase in the future, including from companies located outside of the United States. Competition is generally based on innovation, design, quality and reliability of products, product performance, features and functionality, product pricing, availability and capacity, technological service and support, and the availability of integrated system solutions, with the relative importance of these factors varying among products, markets and customers. Many companies have sufficient financial, manufacturing, technical, sales and marketing resources to develop and market products that compete with our products. Some of our competitors may have more advantageous supply or development relationships with our current and potential customers or suppliers. Our competitors also include emerging companies selling specialized products in markets we serve and entities outside of the U.S., including entities associated with well-funded efforts by foreign governments to create indigenous semiconductor industries. Existing or new competitors may develop products or technologies that more effectively address the demands of our customers and markets with enhanced performance, features and functionality, lower power requirements, greater levels of integration or lower cost. In addition, as we seek to expand our business, including the design and production of products and services for developing and emerging markets, we may encounter increased competition from our current competitors and/or new competitors. Increased competition in certain markets has resulted in and may continue to result in declining average selling prices, reduced gross margins and loss of market share in those markets. There can be no assurance that we will be able to compete successfully in the future against existing or new competitors, or that our operating results will not be adversely affected by increased competition. In addition, the semiconductor industry has experienced significant consolidation over the past several years. Consolidation among our competitors could lead to a changing competitive landscape, which could negatively impact our competitive position and market share and harm our results of operations.

We rely on third-party suppliers, subcontractors and manufacturers for some industry-standard wafers, manufacturing processes, assembly and test services, and transportation, and we generally cannot control their availability or conditions of supply.

We rely, and plan to continue to rely, on third-party suppliers, assembly and test subcontractors, freight carriers and wafer fabricators (collectively, suppliers) to supply most of our products that can be manufactured using

industry-standard processes. This reliance involves several risks, including reduced control over availability, capacity utilization, delivery schedules, manufacturing yields, and costs. We currently source approximately half of our wafer requirements annually from third-party wafer fabrication foundries, primarily Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company. In addition, these suppliers often provide manufacturing services to our competitors and therefore periods of increased industry demand may result in capacity constraints. In certain instances, the third-party supplier is the sole source of highly specialized processing services. If our suppliers are unable or unwilling to manufacture and deliver components to us on the time schedule and of the quality or quantity that we require or provide us with required manufacturing processes, we may be forced to seek to engage additional or replacement suppliers, which could result in additional expenses and delays in product development or shipment of product to our customers. If additional or replacement suppliers or manufacturing processes are not available, we may also experience delays in product development or shipment which could, in turn, result in the temporary or permanent loss of customers. A prolonged disruption of our internal manufacturing operations could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition to leveraging an outsourcing model for manufacturing operations, we also rely on our internal manufacturing operations located in the United States, Ireland, the Philippines, Singapore and Malaysia. A prolonged disruption at, or inability to utilize, one or more of our manufacturing facilities, loss of raw materials or damage to our manufacturing equipment for any reason, including due to natural or man-made disasters, civil unrest or other events outside of our control, such as widespread outbreaks of illness or the failure to maintain our labor force at one or more of these facilities, may disrupt our operations, delay production, shipments and revenue and result in us being unable to timely satisfy customer demand. As a result, we could forgo revenue opportunities, potentially lose market share and damage our customer relationships, all of which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

If we are unable to generate sufficient cash flow, we may not be able to service our debt obligations, including making payments on our outstanding term loans and senior unsecured notes.

Our ability to make payments of principal and interest on our indebtedness when due, including the significant indebtedness that we have incurred in connection with the Acquisition, depends upon our future performance, which will be subject to general economic conditions, industry cycles and financial, business and other factors affecting our consolidated operations, many of which are beyond our control. If we are unable to generate sufficient cash flow from operations in the future to service our outstanding debt, we may be required to, among other things:

- seek additional financing in the debt or equity markets;
- refinance or restructure all or a portion of our indebtedness;
- borrow under our revolving credit facility;
- divert funds that would otherwise be invested in our operations;
- repatriate earnings as dividends from foreign locations, attracting foreign withholding and U.S. income taxes;
- sell selected assets; or
- reduce or delay planned capital expenditures or operating expenditures.

Such measures might not be sufficient to enable us to service our debt, which could negatively impact our financial results. In addition, we may not be able to obtain any such financing, refinancing or complete a sale of assets on economically favorable terms. In the case of financing or refinancing, favorable interest rates will depend on the health of the debt capital markets.

Our significant existing indebtedness could also have the effect, among other things, of reducing our flexibility to respond to changing business and economic conditions, reducing funds available for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions and other general corporate purposes or creating competitive disadvantages relative to other companies with lower debt levels.

The markets for semiconductor products are cyclical, and increased production may lead to overcapacity and lower prices, and conversely, we may not be able to satisfy unexpected demand for our products.

The cyclical nature of the semiconductor industry has resulted in periods when demand for our products has increased or decreased rapidly. The demand for our products is subject to the strength of our four major end markets of Industrial, Communications, Automotive and Consumer. If we expand our operations and workforce too rapidly or procure excessive resources in anticipation of increased demand for our products, and that demand does not materialize at the pace at which we expect, or declines, or if we overbuild inventory in a period of decreased demand, our operating results may be adversely affected as a result of increased operating expenses, reduced margins, underutilization of capacity or asset impairment charges. These capacity expansions by us and other semiconductor manufacturers could also lead to overcapacity in our target markets which could lead to price erosion that would adversely impact our operating results. Conversely, during periods of rapid increases in demand, our available capacity may not be sufficient to satisfy the demand. In addition, we may not be able to expand our workforce and operations in a sufficiently timely manner, procure adequate resources and raw materials, locate suitable third-party suppliers, or respond effectively to changes in demand for our existing products or to demand for new products requested by our customers, and our current or future business could be materially and adversely affected.

Our semiconductor products are complex and we may be subject to product warranty and indemnity claims, which could result in significant costs and damage to our reputation and adversely affect customer relationships, the market acceptance of our products and our operating results.

Semiconductor products are highly complex and may contain defects when they are first introduced or as new versions are developed. Failures in our products and services or in the products of customers could result in damage to our reputation for reliability and increase our legal or financial exposure to third parties. Certain of our products and services could also contain security vulnerabilities, defects, bugs and errors, which could also result in significant data losses, security breaches and theft of intellectual property. We generally warrant our products to our customers for one year from the date title passes from us. We

invest significant resources in the testing of our products; however, if any of our products contain defects, we may be required to incur additional development and remediation costs pursuant to warranty and indemnification provisions in our customer contracts and purchase orders. These problems may divert our technical and other resources from other product development efforts and could result in claims against us by our customers or others, including liability for costs and expenses associated with product recalls, which may adversely impact our operating results. We may also be subject to customer indemnity claims. Our customers have on occasion been sued, and may be sued in the future, by third parties alleging infringement of intellectual property rights, or damages resulting from use of our products. Those customers may seek indemnification from us under the terms and conditions of our sales contracts with them. In certain cases, our potential indemnification liability may be significant. If any of our products contain defects, or have reliability, quality or compatibility problems, our reputation may be damaged, which could make it more difficult for us to sell our products to customers and could also adversely affect our operating results.

The fabrication of integrated circuits is highly complex and precise, and our manufacturing processes utilize a substantial amount of technology. Minute impurities, contaminants in the manufacturing environment, difficulties in the fabrication process, defects in the masks used in the wafer manufacturing process, manufacturing equipment failures, wafer breakage or other factors can cause a substantial percentage of wafers to be rejected or numerous dice on each wafer to be nonfunctional. While we have significant expertise in semiconductor manufacturing, it is possible that some processes could become unstable. This instability could result in manufacturing delays and product shortages, which could have a material adverse effect on our operating results.

We are occasionally involved in litigation, including claims regarding intellectual property rights, which could be costly to litigate and could require us to redesign products or pay significant royalties.

The semiconductor industry is characterized by frequent claims and litigation involving patent and other intellectual property rights. Other companies or individuals have obtained patents covering a variety of semiconductor designs and processes, and we might be required to obtain licenses under some of these patents or be precluded from making and selling infringing products, if those patents are found to be valid and infringed by us. In the event a third party makes a valid intellectual property claim against us and a license is not available to us on commercially reasonable terms, or at all, we could be forced either to redesign or to stop production of products incorporating that intellectual property, and our operating results could be materially and adversely affected. Litigation may be necessary to enforce our patents or other of our intellectual property rights or to defend us against claims of infringement, and this litigation could be costly and divert the attention of our key personnel. We could also be subject to litigation or arbitration disputes arising under our contractual obligations, as well as customer indemnity, warranty or product liability claims that could lead to significant costs and expenses as we defend those claims or pay damage awards. There can be no assurance that we are adequately insured to protect against all claims and potential liabilities, and we may elect to self-insure with respect to certain matters. An adverse outcome in litigation or arbitration could have a material adverse effect on our financial position or on our operating results or cash flows in the period in which the dispute is resolved.

We may be unable to adequately protect our proprietary intellectual property rights, which may limit our ability to compete effectively.

Our future success depends, in part, on our ability to protect our intellectual property. We primarily rely on patent, mask work, copyright, trademark and trade secret laws, as well as nondisclosure agreements and other methods, to protect our proprietary technologies and processes. Despite our efforts to protect our intellectual property, it is possible that competitors or other unauthorized third parties may obtain, copy, reverse engineer, use or disclose our technologies, products and processes. Moreover, the laws of foreign countries in which we design, manufacture, market and sell our products may afford little or no effective protection of our proprietary intellectual property. There can be no assurance that the claims allowed in our issued patents will be sufficiently broad to protect our technology. In addition, any of our existing or future patents may be challenged, invalidated or circumvented. As such, any rights granted under these patents may not provide us with adequate protection. We may not be able to obtain foreign patents or pending applications corresponding to our U.S. patents and applications. Even if patents are granted, enforcement may not be available or achieved under the circumstances. If our patents and mask works do not adequately protect our technology, our competitors may be able to offer products similar to ours. Our competitors may

also be able to develop similar technology independently or design around our patents.

We generally enter into confidentiality agreements with our employees, consultants and strategic partners. We also try to control access to and distribution of our technologies, documentation and other proprietary information. Despite these efforts, internal or external parties may attempt to copy, disclose, obtain or use our products or technology without our authorization. Also, former employees may seek employment with our business partners, customers or competitors, and there can be no assurance that the confidential nature of our proprietary information will be maintained in the course of such future employment.

A significant disruption in, or breach in security of, our information technology systems could materially and adversely affect our business or reputation.

We rely on information technology systems throughout our company to keep financial records and customer data, process orders, manage inventory, coordinate shipments to customers, maintain confidential and proprietary information, assist in semiconductor engineering and other technical activities and operate other critical functions such as Internet connectivity, network communications and email. Our information technology systems may be susceptible to damage, disruptions or shutdowns due to power outages, hardware failures, telecommunication failures, user errors, catastrophes or other unforeseen events. We also utilize external cloud providers for certain infrastructure activities. If we were to experience a prolonged disruption in the information technology systems that involve our internal communications or our interactions with customers or suppliers, it could result in the loss of sales and customers and significant incremental costs, which could adversely affect our business. We may also be subject to security breaches of our information technology systems and certain of our products caused by viruses, illegal break-ins or hacking, sabotage, or acts of vandalism by third parties or our employees or contractors. Our security measures or those of our third party service providers may not detect or prevent security breaches, defects, bugs or errors. In addition, we provide our confidential and proprietary information to our strategic partners in certain cases where doing so is necessary to conduct our business. While we employ confidentiality agreements to protect such information, nonetheless those third parties may also be subject to security breaches or otherwise compromise the protection of such information. Security breaches of our information technology systems or those of our partners could result in the misappropriation or unauthorized disclosure of confidential and proprietary information belonging to us or to our employees, partners, customers or suppliers, which could result in our suffering significant financial or reputational damage.

If we are unable to recruit or retain our key personnel, our ability to execute our business strategy will be adversely affected.

Our continued success depends to a significant extent upon the recruitment, retention and effective succession of our executive officers and key management and technical personnel, particularly our experienced engineers. The competition for these employees is intense. The loss of the services of one or more of our key personnel could have a material adverse effect on our operating results. The inability to attract and retain key employees with critical technical skills to achieve our strategy could also have a material adverse effect on our business. In addition, there could be a material adverse effect on our business should the turnover rates for engineers and other key personnel increase significantly or if we are unable to continue to attract and retain qualified personnel. We do not maintain any key person life insurance policy on any of our officers or employees.

To remain competitive, we may need to invest in or acquire other companies, purchase or license technology from third parties, or enter into other strategic transactions in order to introduce new products or enhance our existing products.

An element of our business strategy involves expansion through the acquisitions of businesses, assets, products or technologies that allow us to complement our existing product offerings, diversify our product portfolio, expand our market coverage, increase our engineering workforce, expand our technical skill sets or enhance our technological capabilities. We may not be able to find businesses that have the technology or resources we need and, if we find such businesses, we may not be able to invest in, purchase or license the technology or resources on commercially favorable terms or at all. Acquisitions, investments and technology licenses are difficult to identify and complete for a number of reasons, including the cost of potential transactions, competition among prospective buyers and licensees, the need for regulatory approvals, and difficulties related to integration efforts. In addition, investments in private companies are subject to a risk of a partial or total loss of our investment. Both in the U.S. and abroad, governmental regulation of acquisitions, including antitrust reviews and approvals, has become more complex, increasing the costs and risks of undertaking and consummating significant acquisitions. In order to finance a potential transaction, we may need to raise additional funds by issuing securities or borrowing money. We may not be able to obtain financing on favorable terms, and the sale of our stock may result in the dilution of our existing shareholders or the issuance of securities with rights that are superior to the rights of our common shareholders.

Acquisitions also involve a number of challenges and risks, including:

• difficulty or delay integrating acquired technologies, operations and personnel with our existing businesses;
• diversion of management's attention in connection with both negotiating the transaction and integrating the assets;
• strain on managerial and operational resources as management tries to oversee larger or more complex operations;
• the future funding requirements for acquired companies, which may be significant;
• potential loss of key employees;
• exposure to unforeseen liabilities or regulatory compliance issues of acquired companies;
• higher than expected or unexpected costs relating to or associated with an acquisition and integration of assets;
• difficulty realizing synergies and growth prospects of an acquisition in a timely manner or at all; and
• increased risk of costly and time-consuming legal proceedings.

If we are unable to successfully address these risks, we may not realize some or all of the expected benefits of the acquisition, which may have an adverse effect on our business strategy, plans and operating results.

We rely on supplies, services and manufacturing capacity located in geologically unstable areas, which could affect our ability to produce products.

We, like many companies in the semiconductor industry, rely on supplies, services, internal manufacturing capacity, wafer fabrication foundries and other subcontractors in geologically unstable locations around the world. Earthquakes, tsunamis, flooding or other natural disasters may disrupt local semiconductor-related businesses and adversely affect manufacturing capacity, availability and cost of key raw materials, utilities and equipment, and availability of key services, including transport of our products worldwide. Our insurance may not adequately cover losses resulting from such disruptions. Any prolonged inability to utilize one of our manufacturing facilities, or those of our subcontractors or third-party wafer fabrication foundries, as a result of fire, flood, natural disaster, unavailability of utilities or otherwise, could result in a temporary or permanent loss of customers for affected products, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

We are exposed to business, economic, political, legal, regulatory and other risks through our significant worldwide operations, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We have significant operations and manufacturing facilities outside the United States, including in Ireland, the Philippines, Singapore and Malaysia. A significant portion of our revenue is derived from customers in international markets, and we expect that international sales will continue to account for a significant portion of our revenue in the future. Risks associated with our international business operations include the following:

- political, legal and economic changes, crises or instability and civil unrest in foreign markets;
- currency conversion risks and exchange rate and interest rate fluctuations;
- trade and travel disputes or restrictions, government sanctions, import or export tariffs or other restrictions imposed by the U.S. government or by the governments of the countries in which we do business;
- complex, varying and changing government regulations and legal standards and requirements, particularly with respect to price protection, competition practices, export control regulations and restrictions, customs and tax requirements, immigration, anti-boycott regulations, data privacy, intellectual property, anti-corruption and environmental compliance, including U.S. customs and export regulations and restrictions, International Traffic in Arms Regulations and the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act;
- economic disruption from terrorism and threats of terrorism and the response to them by the U.S. and its allies;
- increased managerial complexities, including different employment practices and labor issues;
- greater difficulty enforcing intellectual property rights and weaker laws protecting such rights;
- natural disasters or pandemics;
- transportation disruptions and delays and increases in labor and transportation costs;
- changes to foreign taxes, tariffs and freight rates;
- fluctuations in raw material costs and energy costs;
- greater difficulty in accounts receivable collections and longer collection periods; and
- costs associated with our foreign defined benefit pension plans.

Any of these risks, or any other risks related to international business operations, could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Many of these risks are present in China. While we expect to continue to expand our business and operations in China, our success in the Chinese markets may be adversely affected by China's continuously evolving policies, laws and regulations, including those relating to taxation, import and export tariffs or restrictions, currency controls, antitrust, cybersecurity and data protection, the environment, indigenous innovation and the promotion of a domestic semiconductor industry, and intellectual property rights and enforcement and protection of those rights. Enforcement of existing laws or agreements may be inconsistent. In addition, changes in the political environment, governmental policies, international trade policies and relations, or U.S.-China relations could result in revisions to laws or regulations or their interpretation and enforcement, exposure of our proprietary intellectual property, increased taxation, trade sanctions, the imposition of import duties or tariffs, restrictions on imports or exports, or currency revaluations, which could have an adverse effect on our business plans and operating results.

At May 5, 2018, our principal source of liquidity was \$806.5 million of cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments, of which approximately \$388.9 million was held in the United States and the remaining balance was held outside the United States in various foreign subsidiaries. As we intend to reinvest substantially all of our foreign earnings indefinitely, certain cash held outside the United States is not available for repatriation as dividends to meet certain aspects of our cash requirements in the United States. We require a substantial amount of cash in the United States for operating requirements, stock repurchases, cash dividends and acquisitions. If we are unable to address our U.S. cash requirements through operations, borrowings under our current revolving credit facility, future debt or equity offerings or other sources of cash obtained at an acceptable cost, it may be necessary for us to consider repatriation of earnings that are indefinitely reinvested, and we may be required to accrue and pay foreign withholding and U.S. income taxes under current tax laws as revised by the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Our operating results are dependent on the performance of independent distributors.

A significant portion of our sales are through independent distributors that are not under our control. These independent distributors generally represent product lines offered by several companies and thus could reduce their sales efforts applied to our products or they could terminate their representation of us. We generally do not require letters of credit from our distributors and are not protected against accounts receivable default or declarations of bankruptcy by these distributors. Our inability to collect open accounts receivable could adversely affect our operating results. Termination of a significant distributor or a group of distributors, whether at our initiative or the distributor's initiative or through consolidation in the distribution industry, could disrupt our current business, and if we are unable to find suitable replacements, our operating results could be adversely affected. We have also recently reduced the number of distributors we use, which may exacerbate the foregoing risks.

We are subject to environmental, health and safety (EHS) regulations, which could increase our expenses and affect our operating results.

Our industry is subject to EHS requirements, particularly those environmental requirements that control and restrict the sourcing, use, transportation, emission, discharge, storage and disposal of certain chemicals, and materials used or produced in the semiconductor manufacturing process. Public attention to environmental, sustainability and social responsibility concerns continues to increase, and our customers routinely include stringent environmental and other standards in their contracts with us. Changes in EHS laws or regulations may require us to invest in costly equipment or make manufacturing process changes and may adversely affect the sourcing, supply and pricing of materials used in our products. In addition, we use hazardous and other regulated materials that subject us to risks of strict liability for damages caused by potential or actual releases of such materials. Any failure to control such materials adequately or to comply with existing or future EHS statutory or regulatory standards, requirements or contractual obligations could result in any of the following, each of which could have a material adverse effect on our business and operating results:

- liability for damages and remediation;
- the imposition of regulatory penalties and civil and criminal fines;
- the suspension or termination of the development, manufacture, sale or use of certain of our products;
- changes to our manufacturing processes or a need to substitute materials that may cost more or be less available;
- damage to our reputation; and/or
- increased expenses associated with compliance.

If we fail to comply with government contracting regulations, we could suffer a loss of revenue or incur price adjustments or other penalties.

Some of our revenue is derived from contracts with agencies of the United States government and subcontracts with its prime contractors. As a United States government contractor or subcontractor, we are subject to federal contracting regulations, including the Federal Acquisition Regulations, which govern the allowability of costs incurred by us in the performance of United States government contracts. Certain contract pricing is based on estimated direct and indirect costs, which are subject to change. Additionally, the United States government is entitled after final payment on certain negotiated contracts to examine all of our cost records with respect to such contracts and to seek a downward adjustment to the price of the contract if it determines that we failed to furnish complete, accurate and

current cost or pricing data in connection with the negotiation of the price of the contract.

In connection with our United States government business, we are also subject to government audits and to review and approval of our policies, procedures, and internal controls for compliance with procurement regulations and applicable laws. In certain circumstances, if we do not comply with the terms of a contract or with regulations or statutes, we could be subject to downward contract price adjustments or refund obligations or could in extreme circumstances be assessed civil and criminal

penalties or be debarred or suspended from obtaining future contracts for a specified period of time. Any such suspension or debarment or other sanction could have an adverse effect on our business.

Under some of our government subcontracts, we are required to maintain secure facilities and to obtain security clearances for personnel involved in performance of the contract, in compliance with applicable federal standards. If we were unable to comply with these requirements, or if personnel critical to our performance of these contracts were unable to obtain or maintain their security clearances, we might be unable to perform these contracts or compete for other projects of this nature, which could adversely affect our revenue.

Restrictions in our revolving credit facility, term loans and outstanding debt instruments may limit our activities. Our current revolving credit facility, term loans and outstanding debt instruments impose, and future debt instruments to which we may become subject may impose, restrictions that limit our ability to engage in activities that could otherwise benefit our Company, including to undertake certain transactions, to create certain liens on our assets and to incur certain subsidiary indebtedness. Our ability to comply with these financial restrictions and covenants is dependent on our future performance, which is subject to prevailing economic conditions and other factors, including factors that are beyond our control such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and changes in technology, government regulations and the level of competition. In addition, our revolving credit facility requires us to maintain compliance with specified financial ratios. If we breach any of the covenants under our revolving credit facility, the indentures governing our outstanding senior unsecured notes, the term loans or any future debt instruments to which we may become subject and do not obtain appropriate waivers, then, subject to applicable cure periods, our outstanding indebtedness thereunder could be declared immediately due and payable or we may be restricted from further borrowing under our revolving credit facility.

Our stock price may be volatile.

The market price of our common stock has been volatile in the past and may be volatile in the future, as it may be significantly affected by factors including:

- global economic conditions generally;
- crises in global credit, debt and financial markets;
- actual or anticipated fluctuations in our revenue and operating results;
- changes in financial estimates or other statements made by securities analysts or others in analyst reports or other publications or our failure to perform in line with those estimates or statements or our published guidance;
- financial results and prospects of our customers;
- U.S. and foreign government actions, including with respect to trade, travel and taxation;
- changes in market valuations of other semiconductor companies;
- rumors and speculation in the press, investment community or on social media about us, our customers or other companies in our industry;
- announcements by us, our customers or our competitors of significant new products, technical innovations, material transactions, acquisitions or dispositions, litigation, capital commitments or revised earnings estimates;
- departures of key personnel;
- alleged noncompliance with laws, regulations or ethics standards by us or any of our employees, officers or directors; and
- negative media publicity targeting us or our suppliers, customers or competitors.

The stock market has historically experienced volatility, especially within the semiconductor industry, that often has been unrelated to the performance of particular companies. These market fluctuations may cause our stock price to fall regardless of our operating results.

Our directors and executive officers periodically sell shares of our common stock in the market, including pursuant to Rule 10b5-1 trading plans. Regardless of the individual's reasons for such sales, securities analysts and investors could view such sales as a negative indicator and our stock price could be adversely affected as a result.

ITEM 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

On March 10, 2017, we completed the acquisition of Linear Technology Corporation, an independent manufacturer of high performance analog integrated circuits, which we refer to as the Acquisition. In connection with the Acquisition, we have temporarily suspended our share repurchase program. The table below summarizes the activity related to stock repurchases for the three months ended May 5, 2018.

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased (a)	Average Price Paid Per Share (b)	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs (c)	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
February 4, 2018 through March 3, 2018	183,187	\$ 87.58	—	\$ 792,501,619
March 4, 2018 through March 31, 2018	183,178	\$ 95.26	—	\$ 792,501,619
April 1, 2018 through May 5, 2018	46,865	\$ 90.66	—	\$ 792,501,619
Total	233,230	\$ 94.23	—	\$ 792,501,619

(a) Consists of 233,230 shares withheld by us from employees to satisfy minimum employee tax obligations upon vesting of restricted stock units granted to our employees under our equity compensation plans.

(b) The average price paid for shares in connection with vesting of restricted stock units are averages of the closing stock price at the vesting date which is used to calculate the number of shares to be withheld.

Shares repurchased pursuant to the stock repurchase program publicly announced on August 12, 2004.

On February 15, 2016, the Board of Directors of the Company approved an increase to the current authorization for the stock repurchase program by \$600.0 million to \$1.0 billion in the aggregate. In the aggregate, our Board of

(c) Directors has authorized us to repurchase \$6.2 billion of our common stock under the program. Under the repurchase program, we may repurchase outstanding shares of our common stock from time to time in the open market and through privately negotiated transactions. Unless terminated earlier by resolution of our Board of Directors, the repurchase program will expire when we have repurchased all shares authorized for repurchase under the repurchase program.

ITEM 6. Exhibits

Exhibit No.	Description
4.1	<u>Supplemental Indenture, dated March 12, 2018, between Analog Devices, Inc. and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee, filed as exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-7819) as filed with the Commission on March 12, 2018 and incorporated herein by reference.</u>
12.1†	<u>Computation of Consolidated Ratios of Earnings to Fixed Charges.</u>
31.1†	<u>Certification Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Chief Executive Officer).</u>
31.2†	<u>Certification Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Chief Financial Officer).</u>
32.1†	<u>Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 (Chief Executive Officer).</u>
32.2†	<u>Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 (Chief Financial Officer).</u>
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document.**
101.SCH	XBRL Schema Document.**
101.CAL	XBRL Calculation Linkbase Document.**
101.LAB	XBRL Labels Linkbase Document.**
101.PRE	XBRL Presentation Linkbase Document.**
101.DEF	XBRL Definition Linkbase Document.**
†	Filed or furnished herewith.
**	Submitted electronically herewith.

Attached as Exhibit 101 to this report are the following formatted in XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language): (i) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income for the three and six months ended May 5, 2018 and April 29, 2017, (ii) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the three and six months ended May 5, 2018 and April 29, 2017, (iii) Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets at May 5, 2018 and October 28, 2017, (iv) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the six months ended May 5, 2018 and April 29, 2017 and (v) Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for the three and six months ended May 5, 2018.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

ANALOG DEVICES, INC.

Date: May 30, 2018 By: /S/ VINCENT ROCHE
Vincent Roche
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: May 30, 2018 By: /s/ Prashanth Mahendra-Rajah
Prashanth Mahendra-Rajah
Senior Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)