

GYPSY BI LLC

FinJinni Professional
User's Guide
Queries Manual

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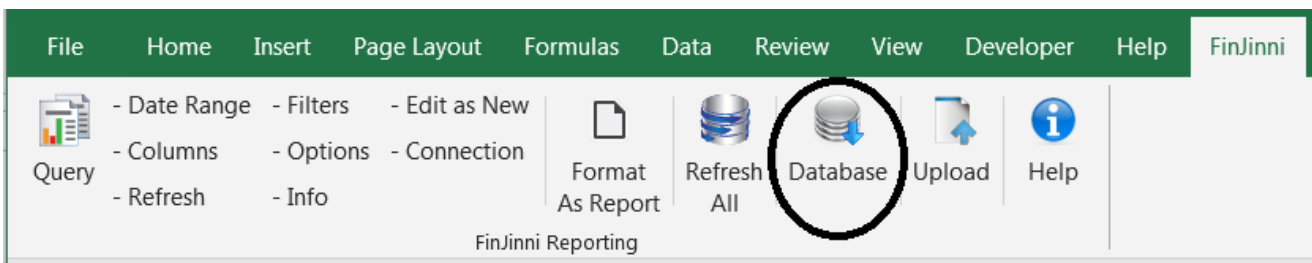
Building Queries

What are Queries?

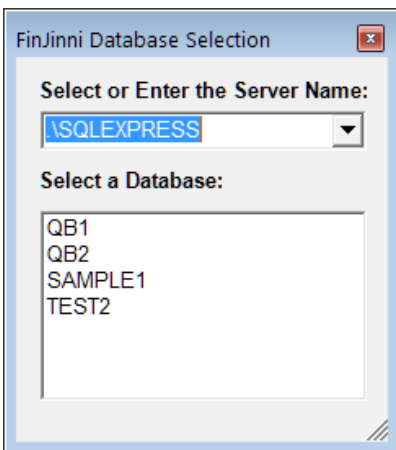
Queries are how FinJinni® retrieves data from the data warehouse into Excel. The data is selected using a variety of filters and other custom selections. This is read into an Excel table or pivot table for display and further analysis.

FinJinni can also format Queries in a report layout more similar to QuickBooks reports. See “Writing Excel reports in FinJinni”.

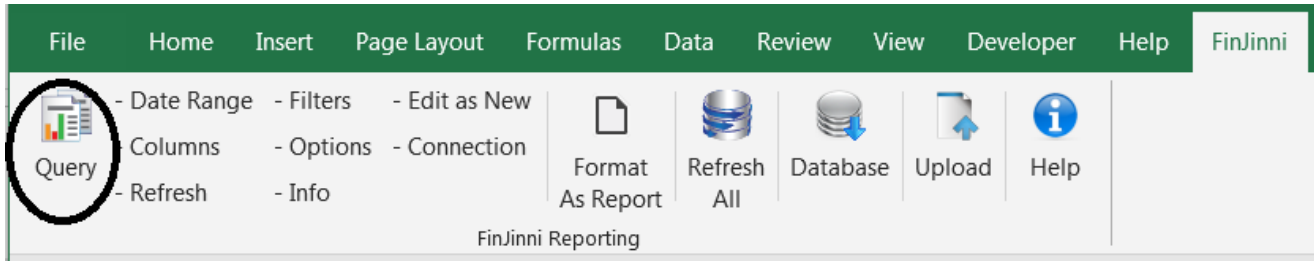
Before you begin selecting data, you need to choose the database from which the data will be retrieved. This is done from the FinJinni Excel Ribbon:



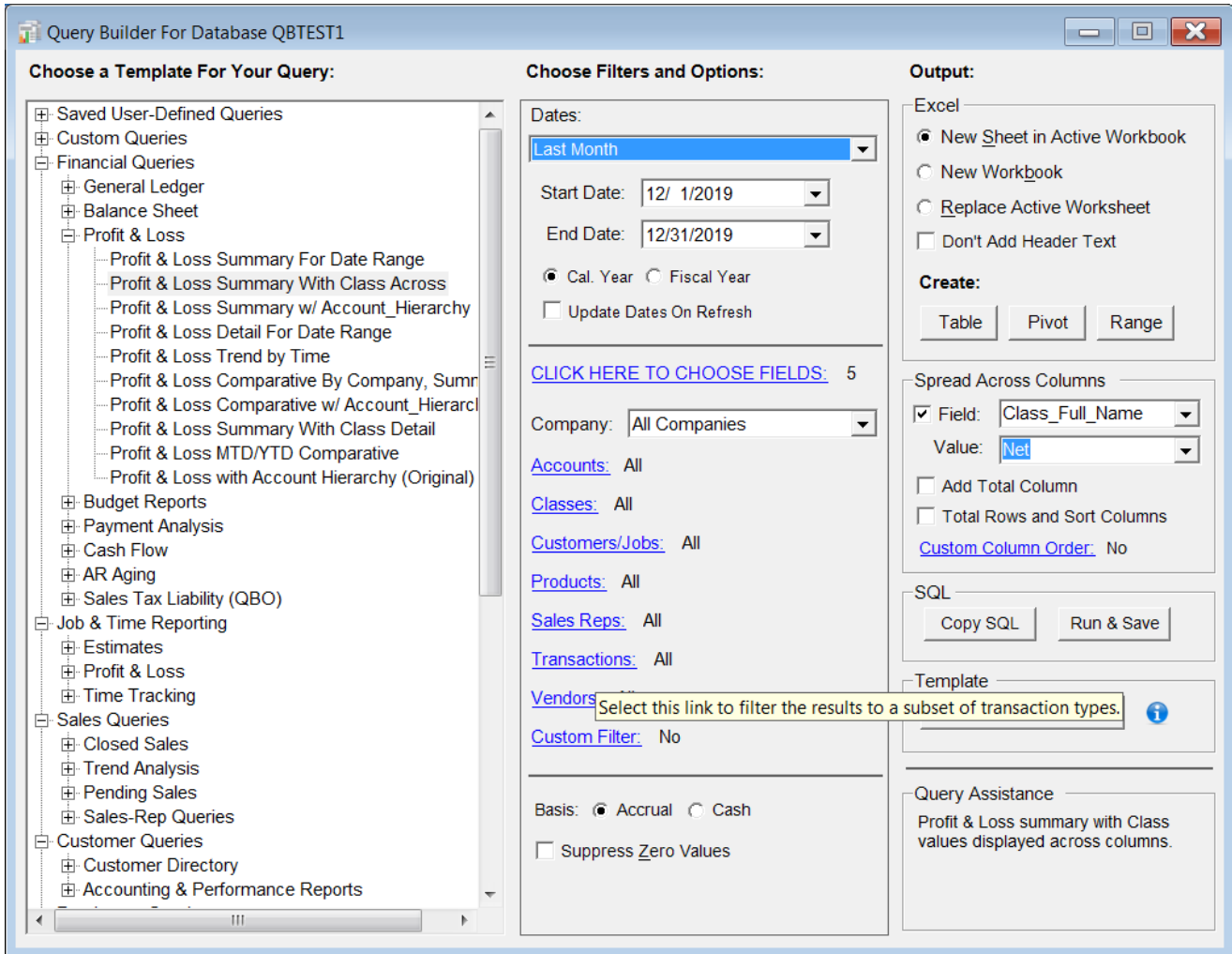
A small pop-up window is used to select the server and database. The server is usually “.\SQLEXPRESS”, which is the name used for the database server running on your PC. Simply click on the database name.



We refer to the process of selecting data and filters as “building a query”. To start, from the FinJinni Excel Ribbon, choose Query:



This is the Query Builder screen that appears:



On the left is a list of the available “templates” from which you can build queries. Once you build a query, you can then save it as your own template for later reuse.

Templates supply the fields that appear by default. You can select your own fields, the data range, and filters using the area in the middle of the screen.

The right side of the screen displays the output and some formatting choices that are available. All of these will be described below.

Once your query options are selected, press one of the buttons on the right of the screen to create the appropriate worksheet in Excel. “Table” is the simplest and most common choice.

After your worksheet is created, you can modify it by changing the query options using the small buttons to the right of the “Query” button on the ribbon bar.

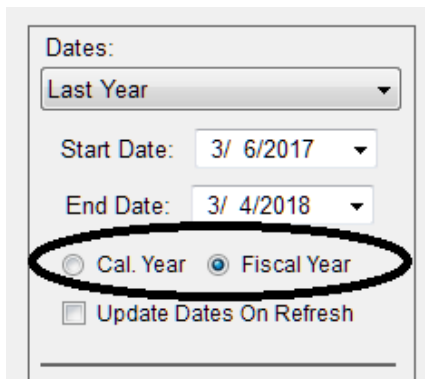
Many queries can also be formatted into a “statement” format using the “Format as Report” button on the ribbon. This combines the data on the worksheet with a template to create a formatted report. See the section “Creating Formatted Reports” later in this document.

Query Filters and Options

Date Range

The data range choice is self-explanatory. The drop down lists common choices, such as current/previous year, month, quarter and all other years available in the database. You can of course input a custom data range.

If you are using a non-calendar fiscal year, you will see a choice for calendar or fiscal year under the date range:



This choice affects the start and end dates for values chosen from the drop-down.

Updating Dates On Refresh:

Checking “Update Dates On Refresh” will automatically update the date range when the query is refreshed in Excel (you will see how to do this later). For example, if you select “Current Year To Date”, the ending date will change the next time that you refresh the query. This only works if you use a date-range choice other than “Custom Range”.

Another function of this option is to read the start and end dates from Excel named variables. Define names Query_Start_Date and Query_End_Date anywhere in your workbook. When FinJinni refreshes a query, it will automatically use these dates. In this case, the value of the drop-down is ignored.

Choosing Query Fields

Selecting the “[CLICK HERE TO CHOOSE FIELDS:](#)” link displays the column selection screen:

Select Fields for Query

Checked columns are added to result list:
(or drag right to add)

- Transaction Fields
- Account & Class Fields
- Customer/Job Fields
- Item Fields
- Sales-Rep Fields
- Vendor Fields
- Custom Fields

List of columns to retrieve:
(drag up/down to reorder or drag left to remove)

Column Name	Sum?
Company_ID	
Customer_Name	
Job_Name	
Item_Full_Name	
Quantity	Y
Income	Y
Cogs	Y
Gross_Profit	Y

Columns to sort results by:

Column Name	Reverse	Subtotal
Customer_Name	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Job_Name	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Item_Full_Name	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Show Subtotals Above Rows

The area on the left displays the fields that are available. Each group can be expanded separately or use +/- All to expand and contract all groups at once. There are a large number of available fields and so they divided into these groups. The Transaction Fields group is also subdivided into sections, purely for convenience. The groups have no functional effect on queries.

For a list of all the available fields, see the reference section “FinJinni Report Columns” later in this document.

The area on the top right displays the fields that are selected. A field is selected by checking it on the left or by dragging it with the mouse into the area on the top right.

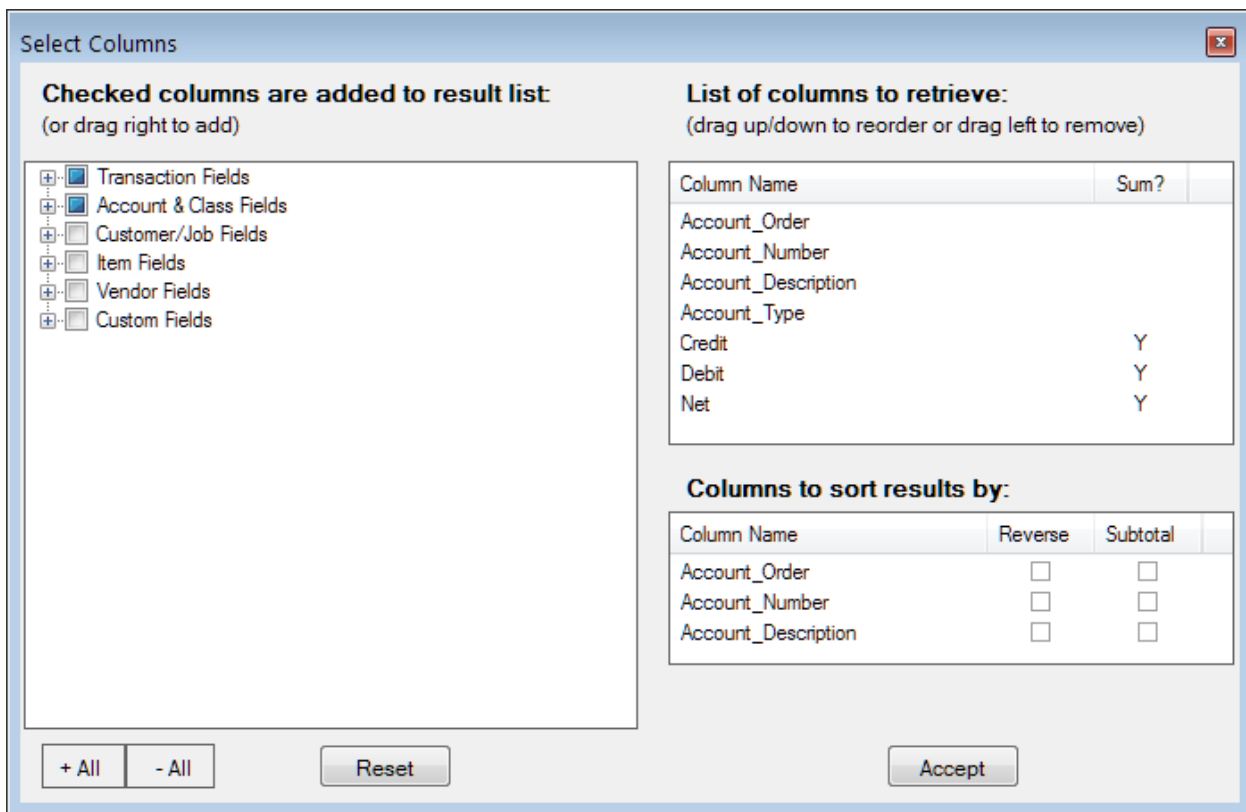
The area on the bottom right displays the columns by which the data will be sorted. Of course, you can always resort the data in Excel.

Note that in this case, the Subtotal column is checked. This will cause the Excel table to be created with Subtotals on the selected column, in this case Account_Type. The subtotals can be put either above or below the data rows. If “Show Subtotals Above Rows” is selected, the formatting will be slightly different on the subtotal rows – additional columns to the left of the subtotal column will be filled in and the default will be to collapse all groups.

Only one column can be subtotaled on in a query and this will also convert the Excel table to a standard Excel list-range. (There are small differences in the way Excel handles tables and ranges. Refer to the Excel documentation for more information.)

You can also choose a highlight color for the subtotal rows¹. Data rows are not highlighted.

Here is another example:



Note that this selection sorts on Account_Order first, because, for example, we want the type “Income” to appear before “Expense”. That is the only purpose of the Account_Order field.

On Summary queries, you will see a “Y” next to the columns that are summed in the queries. Any non-sum columns result in an automatic grouping. For example, if you were to select Class, Item or similar criteria, the result will be refined to sum and display data by those items in each row.

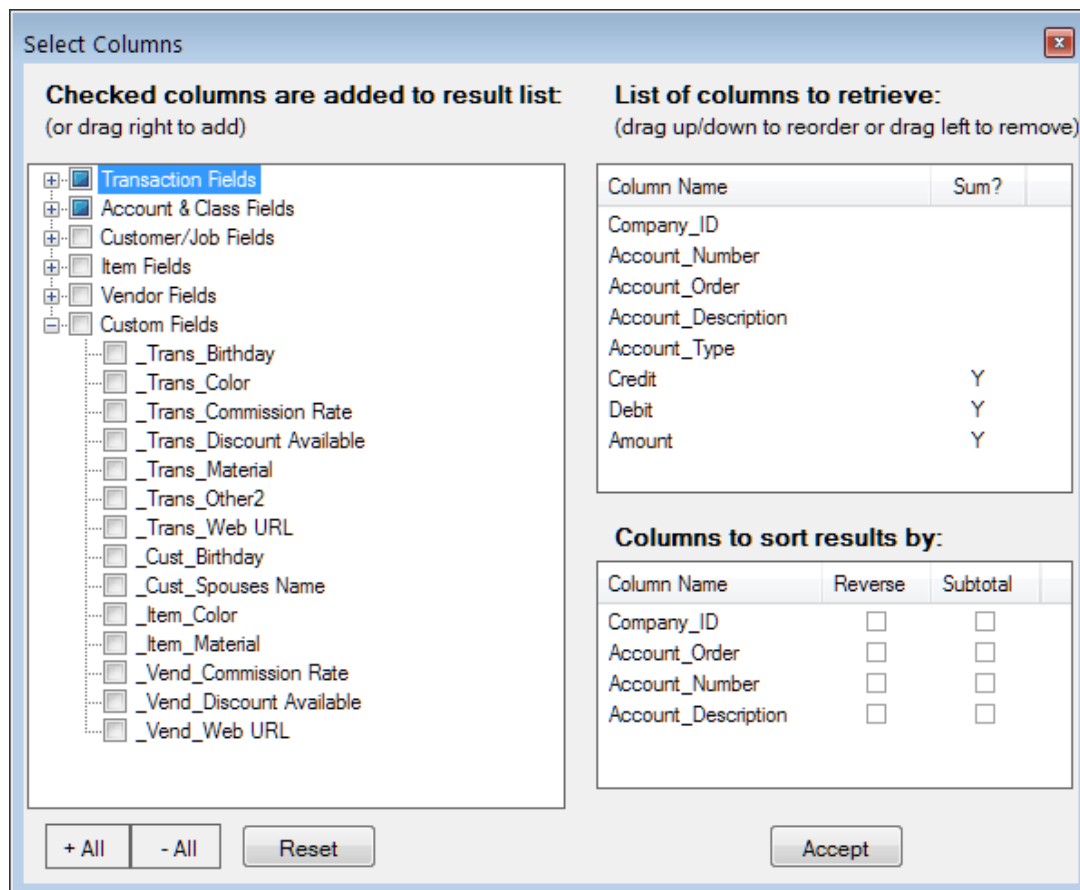
¹ If you assign a color to the subtotal rows, you will need to save your spreadsheet as a macro-enabled spreadsheet due to the formula needed for conditional formatting of those rows.

Lastly, you can also define your own custom calculated fields, which are derived from other existing fields. See the section “Advanced Topic: Custom Query Fields” later in this document.

Choosing Custom Fields

If you define custom fields in QuickBooks, you can include them in queries. The available custom fields appear at the end of the column list. The column names are preceded by a value to identify the entity list or the word “_Trans_” for transaction fields.

For example:



Note: The custom field list only displays fields actually used in the data retrieved from QuickBooks. It also will only display fields available for the current query. For example, Employee fields are not shown above because Employee is not a choice for the query that was selected.

A special prefix “_Rep_” will appear for sales queries where there is a sales rep. The custom field comes from either the Employee List or the Vendor List, depending on whether the rep. is defined as an employee or a vendor. For example, if a custom field “Commission Rate” is used for both employees and vendors, sales queries will have the custom field “_Rep_ Commission Rate”.

Custom Column Names and Number Formats

You can change the name of a column by creating a “custom name”. Right click on the column name and choose “Customize Column Name” from the menu. Then enter the new name. For more advanced options, see the section “Advanced Topic: Custom Query Fields” at the end of this document.

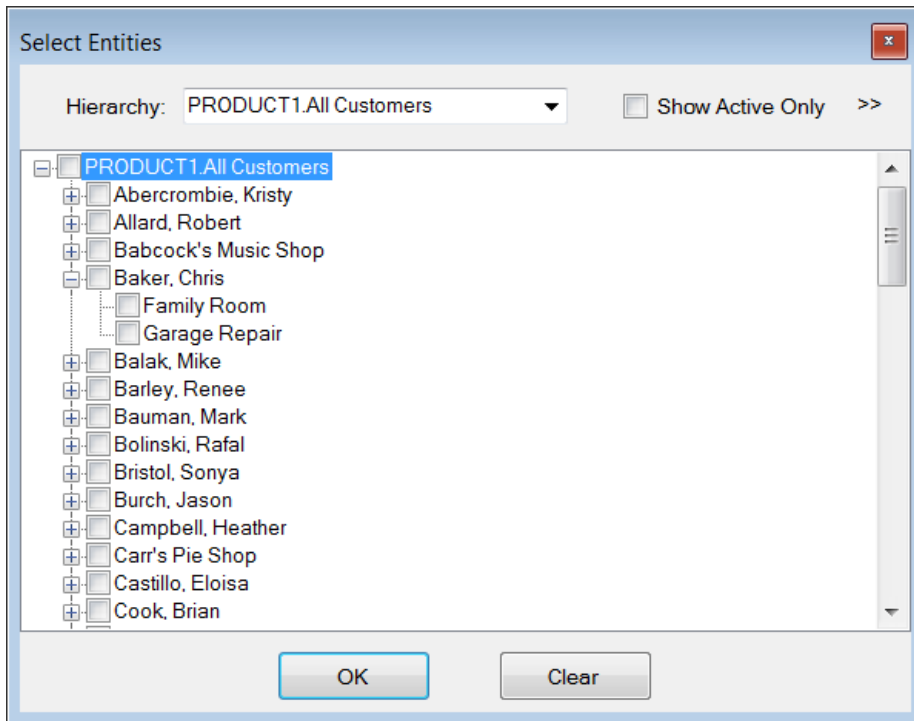
You can also specify an Excel number format to be applied to the column. Right click on the column name and choose “Customize Column Format” from the menu. Then enter the desired format. For example, to format a number without any decimal places, use the format “#,0”. Refer to Excel documentation for allowable values.

If not specified here, FinJinni applies default number formats based on the column name:

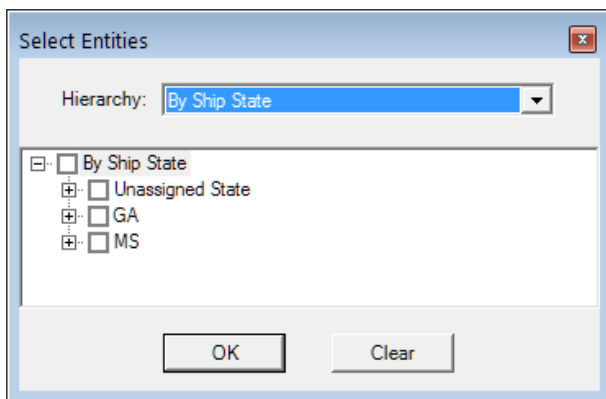
- A name containing the word “Count” uses whole-number formatting.
- Columns which are totaled on queries use decimal number formatting. The default for this number formatting is “number, no sign, 2 decimal places” = “#,##0.00_);(#,##0.00)”.
- Columns “Amount”, ”Balance”, ”Net”, ”Debit”, and “Credit” use decimal number formatting.
- A name starting or ending with “\$”, “Cost”, or “Price” uses decimal number formatting.
- A name containing the word “Quantity” uses decimal number formatting.
- A name starting or ending with “%” uses percentage formatting (0.0%).
- A name starting with or ending with “Date” uses date formatting.
- A name starting with “Time” or ending with “Time” uses date + time formatting.
- A name ending with “Year” or “Month” uses whole-number formatting.
- Specific queries also use formatting common to their columns.

Account, Class and List Filters

The Account, Classes, Customers, Products, and Sales Reps (plus Vendors, which will appear for appropriate queries) allow the filtering of your data on any of those criteria. You will get a selection screen that looks like this:

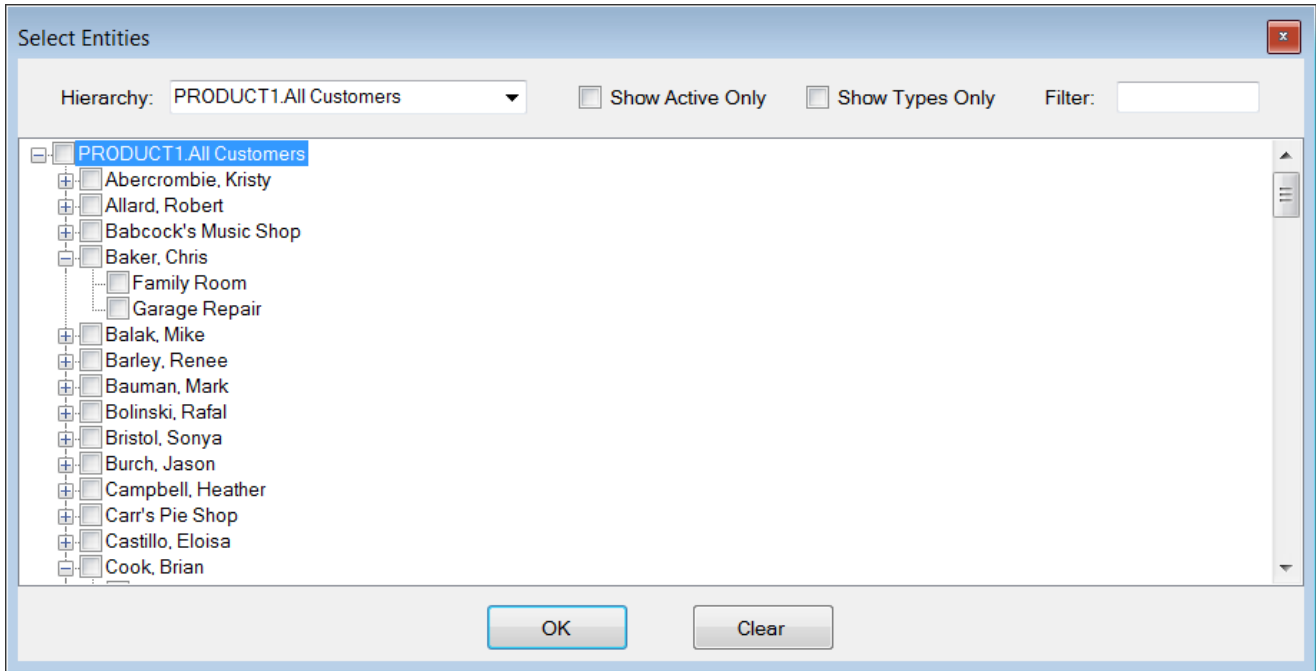


Jobs are listed as children of the customers. Check the customers/jobs that you want to appear in the results. For some of the filters, you can select from (and define) alternate hierarchies. For example, to select customers by shipping state, use the Hierarchy drop-down:

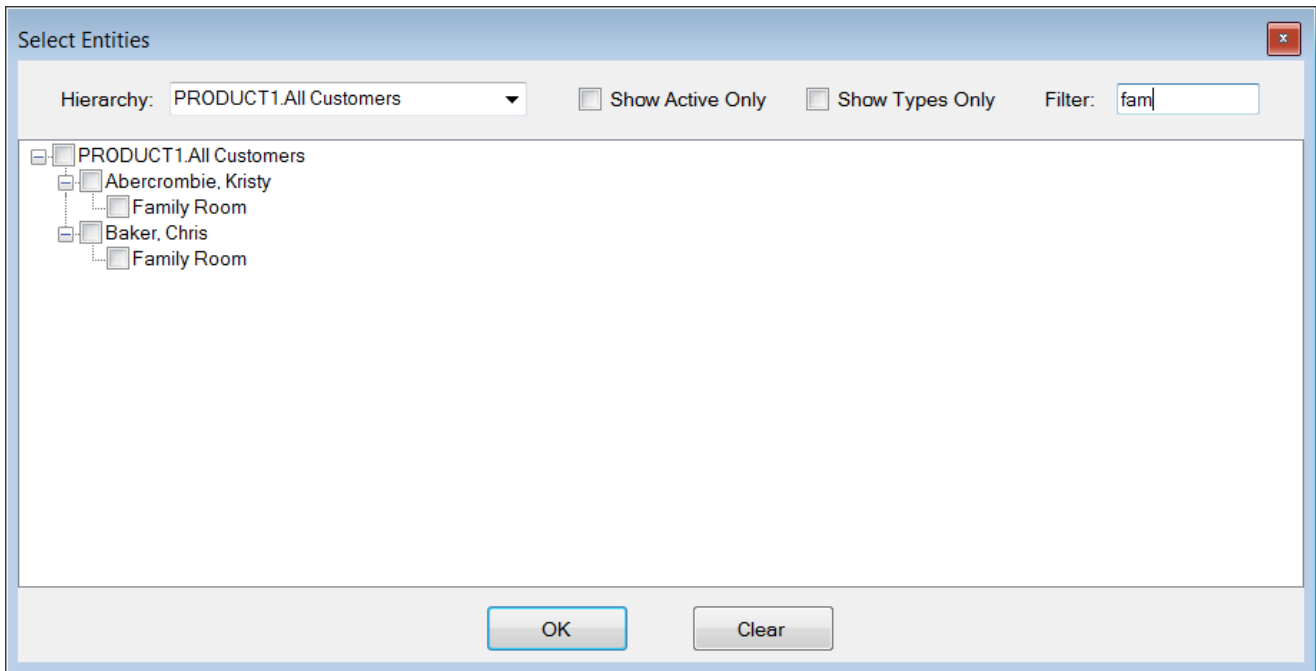


You can filter out inactive customers by checking “Show Active Only”.

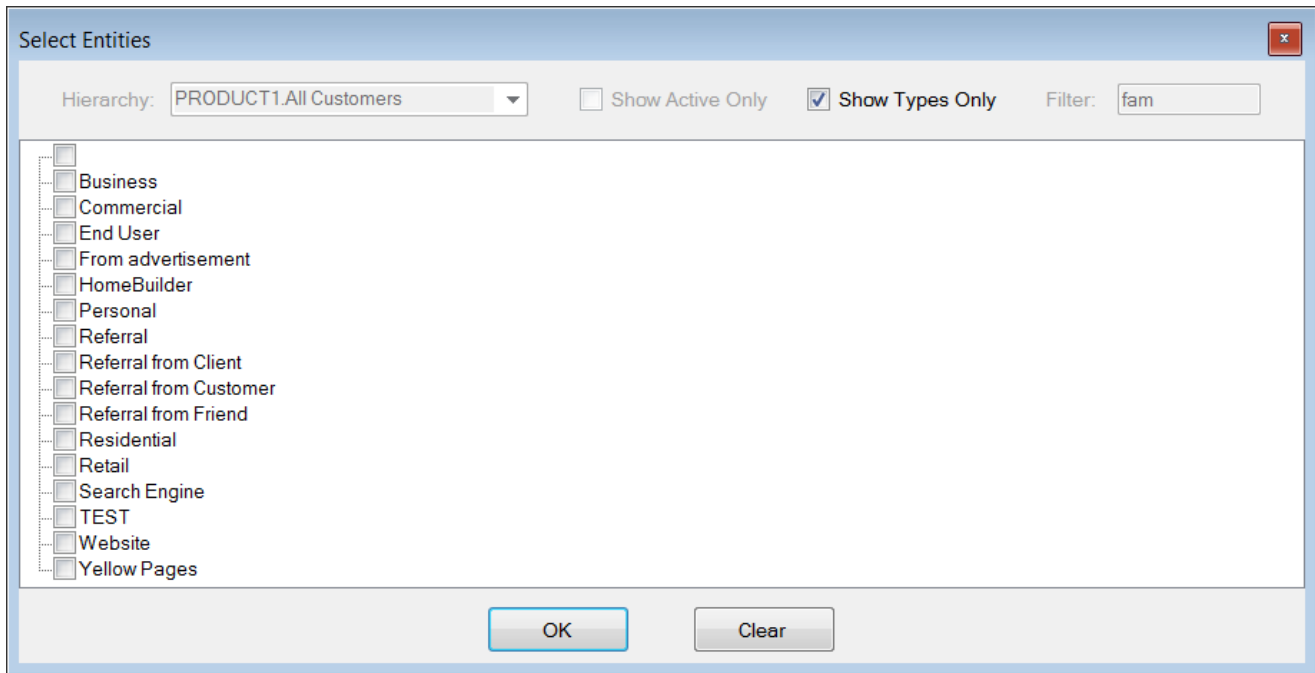
To search the list, press the “>>” on the upper right of the screen to expand it (or drag the right border):



Entering three or more characters in the “Filter” field will filter the list to only names that have those characters in them, for example:



This also lets you filter by customer type. Check “Show Types Only” and you can filter by Customer Type (or Account Type, Employee Type, Item Type, or Vendor Type when showing those). The types shown will depend on your company. In this sample:



Note the blank name at the top of the list. This is for unassigned customer types.

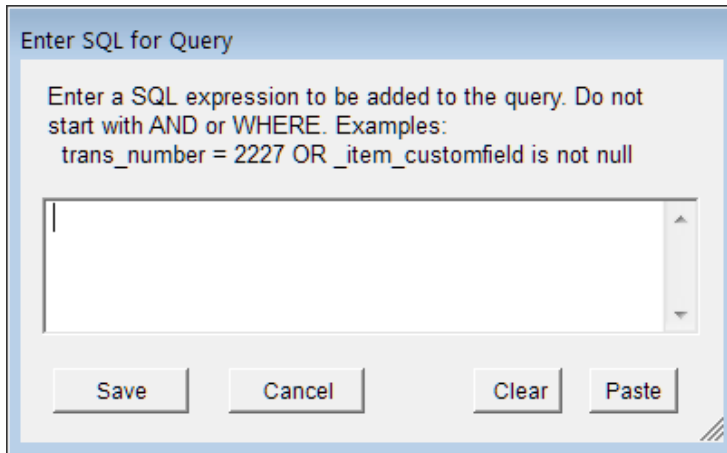
The Transaction Filter

You can also filter on the transaction type, for example, Bill, BillPayment, ReceivedPayment, etc.

Custom Filters

If you want to filter on a column other than the entities that are listed above, you can use the Custom Filter choice. This will allow you to filter on values of *any* field that you have selected.

When you click on Custom Filter, this screen will display:



You can enter any valid SQL filter expression. You only need to know a little about SQL to start using filters; these expressions have the basic form:

column-name op 'value'

Where “op” is any valid logical operator such as “=”, “!=”, “>”, “<”, etc. The value you want to filter on is entered in apostrophes if it is a string value; omit the apostrophes for numeric values. You can also use the SQL clauses “IN”, “LIKE”, and so on. The column name is case insensitive.

You can build complicated expressions using AND, OR, and parenthesis. Any expression valid in a SQL WHERE clause can be entered.

Some examples:

Trans_Number = 2227	(for a specific transaction)
customer_name LIKE 'C%'	(all customers with names starting with C)
Debit > 100 or Credit > 100	(only rows with debit or credit > 100)
_item_color is not null	(custom field “color” must be present)
_item_color in ('Blue','Red')	(select from a set)

And a more complicated example:

(Trans_Type = 'Bill' and memo is not null) OR (Trans_Type like 'BillPay%')

This will select both Bills with a memo field filled in and also all bill payments.

Normally, all column names used in the filter must appear in the column list for the query. An alternative is to put column names in square brackets, e.g. [Customer_Name], in which case FinJinni will recognize them and insure the proper columns are always included even if they don't appear in the Excel output. Furthermore, you can supply a default value instead of NULL since in SQL NULL values don't compare

to strings even when using a not-equal compare. For example, if you want to include only names that don't match a certain string, use this syntax:

```
[Customer_Name,] NOT LIKE 'SAMPLE%'
```

FinJinni will automatically insert a "COALESCE" function to reduce nulls (no customer) to spaces.

Using Excel Variables in Custom Filters

You can include excel named variables in custom filter expressions. FinJinni will lookup the name when running the query. To do this, use the following:

```
{ excel,variable,default}
```

Where "variable" is the excel name to lookup and "default" is the default value to use if the name is not found.

This entire expression is replaced by the named value.

Other Query Options

For the following options, each option will be visible only for queries that support it.

Zero-Row Suppression

Normally, FinJinni Queries will bring back any data rows present in the QuickBooks data and will automatically sum value columns in summary queries. In some cases, this can result in unwanted rows that have all zero values (e.g. a matching debit and credit). If you encounter undesired zero rows, you can use the “Suppress Zero Values” option to filter them out.

Note: This option is checked by default for Balance Sheet queries. You can uncheck it if you want to see the additional rows.

Showing Net Values On Budgets

Numbers in budgets are always entered as positive values in QuickBooks. In order to show combined Income and Expense numbers, FinJinni has the option to display “net” values where income is positive and expenses are negative. When you choose a budget template, you will see the option “Show Net +/- Values for Amounts”.

Using Multiple Currencies

If multiple currency reporting has been enabled and loaded, you can select the currency to be used in each Query separately. FinJinni stores currency values in the home currency for each company. These values can be automatically converted to a currency which is selectable *at the time of reporting*.

If you are consolidating results from multiple companies, all currency values reported will be converted to the currency that you select for the report, even if each company uses a different home currency.

When the selection of reporting currency is enabled (from the FinJinni Administration application), a drop-down will appear in the Query options:

Choose Filters and Options:

Dates:
Current Year to Date
Start Date: 1/ 1/2018
End Date: 11/26/2018
 Update Dates On Refresh

[Fields:](#) 8
Company: All Companies
[Accounts:](#) All

Currency: USD
Basis: Accrual Cash

The selected currency will display on each Excel screen, e.g.

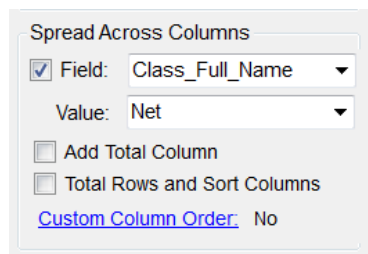
C	D
Profit & Loss Summary For Date Range	
Multiple Companies (QBDW1)	
Date Range: 2018-01-01 to 2018-11-26	
Report Basis: Accrual; Currency: CAD	

Output Choices

The right side of the screen displays your output choices. For Excel, you can create a standard table, a pivot table, or just put the data in a list (Excel Query). You can add a new worksheet or replace an existing worksheet.

For summary queries, you can also select a field to be spread across on the results (as opposed to rows down that apply for the normal field selection). Of course you can do this with an Excel Pivot table, but the formatting by FinJinni can be more flexible.

Check the “Field:” option to enable the drop-downs:



Spread Across Columns

Field: Class_Full_Name

Value: Net

Add Total Column

Total Rows and Sort Columns

[Custom Column Order:](#) No

You can use most available fields from the query. The “Value:” selection is of the sum columns defined for the selected template, normally:

Credit, Debit - Self explanatory

Net, Balance - Positive value for income or asset accounts and negative value for expense, liability. This allows summing directly on the Excel table. Net is generally the most useful value.

Amount, - Always positive.

Income

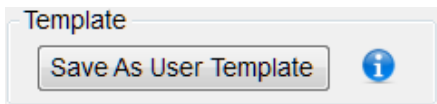
The option “Add Total Column” will add an additional column to the right with the totals of all the spread columns.

The option “Total Rows and Sort Columns” will add row totals at the bottom and sort the spread columns by total value in descending order (i.e. the maximum will appear on the left and the minimum on the right).

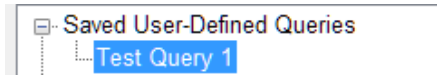
Click on the link “Custom Column Order” to enter a custom order for the columns. You must be certain to enter correct column names or the query will fail (it helps to run the query once without this to get the proper names).

Tip: If you want to display time periods across, use one of the queries named with the word “Trend”, which gives you the choices available for time periods in the drop-down.

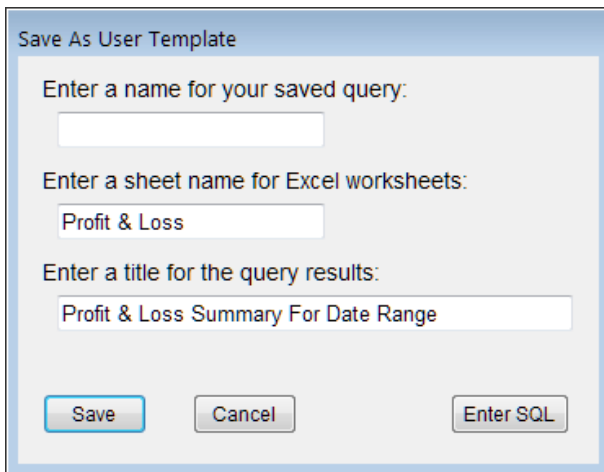
Saving Your Query For Later Reuse



You can save the current query settings as a new template which will display in the list on the left side of the screen under "Saved User-Defined Queries".



When you press the "Save As User Template" button, this entry screen will display:

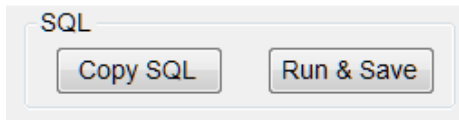
A screenshot of a dialog box titled 'Save As User Template'. It contains three text input fields: the first is empty with the label 'Enter a name for your saved query:'; the second contains 'Profit & Loss' with the label 'Enter a sheet name for Excel worksheets:'; the third contains 'Profit & Loss Summary For Date Range' with the label 'Enter a title for the query results:'. At the bottom, there are three buttons: 'Save', 'Cancel', and 'Enter SQL'.

Enter the name that will display in the template list, for example, "Test Query 1". The "sheet name" will appear as the tab name when creating Excel worksheets. The "title" will display on the first row of those worksheets.

Under certain circumstances, you may need to enter SQL directly to define your query. Press the Enter SQL button to do this. Writing SQL requires knowledge of the FinJinni database structures and contents. Generally, this SQL will be provided by Gypsy BI LLC for use as a custom report.

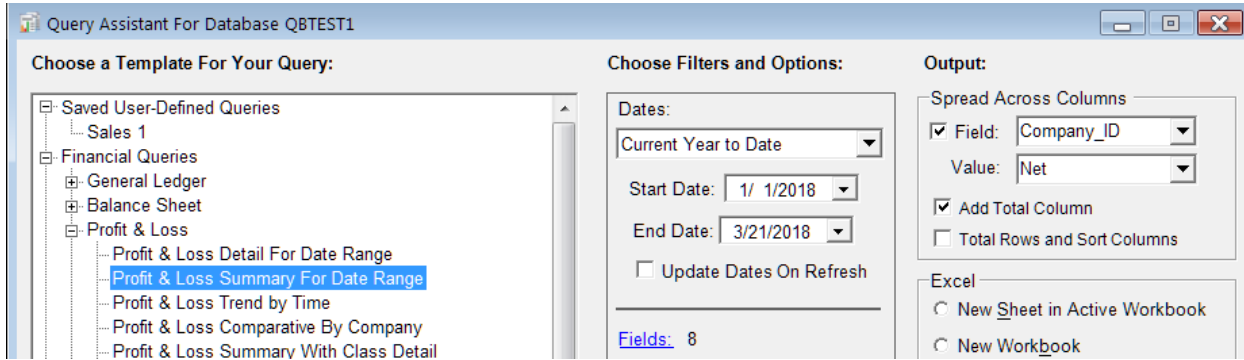
Writing output to SQL or a file

You can save the SQL which is used to retrieve your data from the data warehouse. This is for use with products other than Excel. You can also save the data directly to a file from the screen (“Run & Save”).



Building Consolidated/Comparative Queries

It is common to want a report that shows the companies in columns across the spreadsheet for comparative purposes. Refer to the FinJinni Pro Administration Guide for instructions on how to load multiple companies. Once the companies are loaded, here is what the Query build screen should look like to create this:



Note that there are predefined queries for comparing time periods, plus P&L by Company. These are shortcuts for easily selecting the correct output fields.

Using Drill-Down to Show Details

When you choose and create a summary query, you can drill-down into the details of a number in the table. In general, all you need to do is to right-click on the number and choose “FinJinni: Show Detail” from the pop-up menu.

For example, here is a sales-by-customer summary where the year field was added to the summary:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Sales By Customer Summary							
2	Consulting Business (QBTEST1)							
3	Date Range: 2012-01-01 to 2020-12-31							
4								
5	Company_ID	Customer_Name	Cal_Year	Count	Income	Cogs	Gross_Profit	SalesTax
6	CONSULTING	Bayshore Chamber of Commerce	2019	5	31,950.10	279.00	31,671.10	0.00
7	CONSULTING	Bayshore Gallery	2019	4	23,488.20	186.00	23,302.20	0.00
8	CONSULTING	Bowden Imaging Systems	2019	10	68,708.05	69.75	68,638.30	0.00
9	CONSULTING	Freeman Supply Company	2012	1	5,078.10	0.00	5,078.10	0.00
10	CONSULTING	Freeman Supply Company	2018	1	5,095.70	0.00	5,095.70	0.00
11	CONSULTING	Freeman Supply Company	2019	4	29,045.50	232.50	28,813.00	0.00
12	CONSULTING	Freeman Supply Company	2020	2	6,534.10	23.25	6,510.85	0.00
13	CONSULTING	Jimenez, Carter & Boch	2012	1	9,092.20	0.00	9,092.20	0.00
14	CONSULTING	Jimenez, Carter & Boch	2018	1	9,304.60	0.00	9,304.60	0.00
15	CONSULTING	Jimenez, Carter & Boch	2019	6	24,673.90	162.75	24,511.15	0.00
16	CONSULTING	Jimenez, Carter & Boch	2020	1	11,837.60	0.00	11,837.60	0.00
17	CONSULTING	Karen Peacock & Partners	2019	8	96,247.20	465.00	95,782.20	0.00
18	CONSULTING	Weeks Health Care	2019	7	28,406.10	186.00	28,220.10	0.00
19	CONSULTING	Wiessinger Optometry	2019	8	60,755.20	69.75	60,685.45	0.00
20	Total			59	410,216.55	1,674.00	408,542.55	0.00

Right-clicking on one of the Income numbers brings up this menu:

Customer_Name	Cal_Year	Count	Income
Bayshore Chamber of Commerce	2019	5	31,950.10
Bayshore Gallery	2019	4	23,488.20
Bowden Imaging Systems	2019	10	68,708.05
Freeman Supply Company	2012	1	5,078.10
Freeman Supply Company	2018	1	5,095.70
Freeman Supply Company	2019	4	29,045.50

- XML
- Insert Comment
- Format Cells...
- Pick From Drop-down List...
- Hyperlink...
- Finjinni: Show Detail

Selecting FinJinni: Show Detail brings up a new worksheet with the details of the \$29,045 value:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Sales By Customer Detail										
2	Consulting Business (QBTEST1)										
3	Date Range: 2012-01-01 to 2020-12-31										
4	Filtered By: Company_ID='CONSULTING' AND Customer_Name='Freeman Supply Company' AND Cal_Year='2019' AND Income <> 0										
5											
6	Company_ID	Customer_Name	Customer_Trans_Date	Trans_Nu	Trans_Desc	REF#	Income	Cogs	Gross_Profi	Cal_Year	
7	CONSULTING	Freeman Supply Company	1234	7/31/2019	437 Invoice:Item	71056	53.70	0.00	53.70	2019	
8	CONSULTING	Freeman Supply Company	1234	8/31/2019	438 Invoice:Item	71058	1.80	0.00	1.80	2019	
9	CONSULTING	Freeman Supply Company	1234	6/1/2019	793 Invoice:Income	71047	150.00	0.00	150.00	2019	
10	CONSULTING	Freeman Supply Company	1234	7/2/2019	780 Invoice:Income	71052	465.00	0.00	465.00	2019	
11	CONSULTING	Freeman Supply Company	1234	7/31/2019	437 Invoice:Income	71056	3,060.00	0.00	3,060.00	2019	
12	CONSULTING	Freeman Supply Company	1234	7/31/2019	437 Invoice:Income	71056	3,910.00	0.00	3,910.00	2019	
13	CONSULTING	Freeman Supply Company	1234	7/31/2019	437 Invoice:Income	71056	2,280.00	0.00	2,280.00	2019	
14	CONSULTING	Freeman Supply Company	1234	7/31/2019	437 Invoice:Income	71056	7,000.00	0.00	7,000.00	2019	
15	CONSULTING	Freeman Supply Company	1234	7/31/2019	437 Invoice:Income	71056	12.00	0.00	12.00	2019	
16	CONSULTING	Freeman Supply Company	1234	7/31/2019	437 Invoice:Income	71056	525.00	0.00	525.00	2019	
17	CONSULTING	Freeman Supply Company	1234	8/31/2019	438 Invoice:Income	71058	3,060.00	0.00	3,060.00	2019	
18	CONSULTING	Freeman Supply Company	1234	8/31/2019	438 Invoice:Income	71058	3,060.00	0.00	3,060.00	2019	
19	CONSULTING	Freeman Supply Company	1234	8/31/2019	438 Invoice:Income	71058	950.00	0.00	950.00	2019	
20	CONSULTING	Freeman Supply Company	1234	8/31/2019	438 Invoice:Income	71058	4,500.00	0.00	4,500.00	2019	
21	CONSULTING	Freeman Supply Company	1234	8/31/2019	438 Invoice:Income	71058	18.00	0.00	18.00	2019	
22	Total						29,045.50	0.00	29,045.50		

From this detail view, you can right-click again and display all the details for a selected transaction:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	General Ledger Detail For Transaction								
2	Consulting Business (QBTEST1)								
3	Report Basis: Accrual								
4	Filtered By: Trans_Number='784' AND Company_ID='CONSULTING'								
5									
6	Company_ID	Trans_Date	Trans_Number	Trans_Desc	REF#	Account_Description	Account_Type	Credit	Debit
7	CONSULTING	9/3/2019	784	Invoice:Income	71063	Book Sales	Income	139.50	0.00
8	CONSULTING	9/3/2019	784	Invoice:Cogs	71063	Cost of Books for Resale	Cost Of Goods Sold	0.00	69.75
9	CONSULTING	9/3/2019	784	Invoice:Total	71063	Accounts Receivable	Accounts Receivable	0.00	139.50
10	CONSULTING	9/3/2019	784	Invoice:Asset	71063	*Inventory Asset	Other Current Asset	69.75	0.00
11	Total							209.25	209.25

Creating Formatted Reports

The FinJinni Excel add-in can create formatted reports from Excel tables containing Query data. “Template” worksheets are used to create these reports. These template worksheets are read from a standard Excel workbook and can be customized to meet specific needs.

All of the currently-released standard templates are contained in the following workbook:

C:\Program Files (x86)\GypsyBI\FinJinni Professional\Documents\FinJinni Report Templates.xlsx

The first sheet in this workbook lists the reports that are currently available. If you have a specific need for an additional formatted report, please contact GypsyBI for assistance.

Including account hierarchies

Normally, only the data shown in the query is placed in the formatted report. If you want, FinJinni can include the full account hierarchy, showing proper sums for parent accounts. To use this feature, add the **Account_Hierarchy** column to the query before formatting the report. FinJinni will automatically recognize this for most formatted reports and read the parent account names from this field.

If you only want the immediate parent of child accounts, use the **Account_Parent** column instead.

A query that has a name ending with “w/ Account_Hierarchy” already has that column added.

Modifying report templates

When the “Format as Report” button is pressed while on a Query worksheet, FinJinni merges the query worksheet into the appropriate template. On the template worksheet, all cells that start with a ‘@’ are directives to FinJinni. Please do not modify those cells. All other text and formatting on the template is preserved when it is copied to the formatted report worksheet. You can change any of the text and formatting, such as fonts, borders, and column widths.

Tip: If you want a border before the total line, do not put borders on the bottom of cells that FinJinni replaces with account information, since those are copied multiple times. Instead, put the border on the top of the cell containing the total.

In order to modify the FinJinni templates, all you need to do is to create or modify an Excel workbook. Custom templates that you create must be placed in the following workbook (create it if it does not already exist):

[documents]\My Templates\FinJinni\Report Templates.xlsx

Where “[documents]” is your normal documents folder.

You can copy individual worksheets from the standard file, FinJinni Report Templates.xlsx, to your custom file and modify them there. Please do not modify the standard file.

All query worksheets are matched to template worksheets using a unique short character identifier, such as ‘BSSumRange’. You can locate the appropriate template to modify by first finding this identifier in the document:

C:\Program Files (x86)\GypsyBI\FinJinni Professional\ Documents \FinJinni Query Identifiers.pdf

Match this to the value on the first row of the template workbook which looks like this:

@id:bssumrange.1

The numeric suffix, such as “.1” is used to uniquely identify a template when multiple templates can be used for the same query. You will be given a choice when you are formatting the report.

If you need assistance, please contact Gypsy BI support.

Customizing Query Styles

FinJinni provides a setup file that you can modify to alter the styles applied to query results in Excel. You can modify the following styles:

1. The default number format used for numeric fields.
2. The default table style (color and shading).
3. A default highlight color for subtotal rows.

To change any of these, open the file [Documents]\My Templates\FinJinni\Query Styles.xml in Notepad. “[Documents]” is your documents folder. You will see these lines:

```
NumberFormat="#"#,##0.00_);(#,##0.00)"
TableStyle="Medium 2"
noSubtotalRowFill="LightGreen"
```

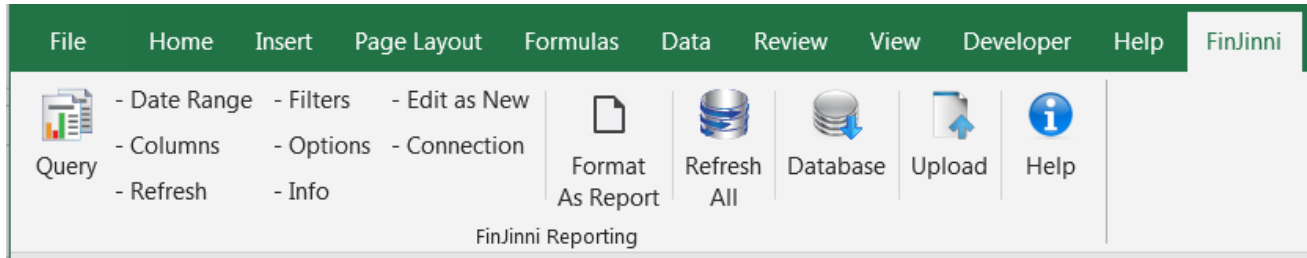
You can change the number format using standard Excel formatting syntax.

The table style is one of the names under Format as Table in Excel.

The “SubtotalRowFill” is the default color to use when subtotaling. The “no” prefix here disables the color selection, remove it to enable the default color. You can also change the color for an individual query using the Fields selection screen.

Do not change any of the other lines in this file, they are needed for proper formatting.

Other Functions on the Excel Ribbon Bar



The Excel Ribbon bar for FinJinni has these functions:

Query

Displays the Query Assistant screen to build a new query.

Once a query has been built on a worksheet, you can use the “- function” options to the right of the query icon to modify it:

- **Date Range**
Changes the date range
- **Columns**
Changes the columns in the result table.
- **Filters**
Changes filters, such as accounts or customers.
- **Options**
Changes options for the query, such as Accrual or Cash basis.
- **Info**
Displays information about any query or report on the worksheet. For a formatted report, it will show which template worksheet the report was created from.
- **Refresh**
Refreshes the query or report (see note* below)
- **Connection**
Updates the database connection between the query and its data source. You can unlink the worksheet or the entire workbook from the database - this is used when you want to distribute the results without leaving a connection defined in the spreadsheet. You can also choose to “relink” a query to a different database from when the query was created.
- **Edit as New**
Edits the query using the query builder screen so that it can be used to create a different worksheet.

Format As Report

Formats the query as a report. Uses predefined templates to create a “statement-like” format instead of a table.

Refresh All

Refreshes all queries and reports in the workbook.

Database

Use this to select the database on which queries will be executed.

Upload

This function saves the current worksheet as a data file to be uploaded by FinJinni. FinJinni supports uploading of custom fields, customer and vendor entities, budgets and transactions. Entities and transactions are written back to QuickBooks. Custom fields and budgets are stored in the FinJinni database only for integration with the data retrieved from QuickBooks. Refer to the FinJinni Pro administration documentation for information on uploading data.

Note that this option only prepares the data file. It does not upload data or alter QuickBooks in any way. The FinJinni administration application is the only process that uploads data.

Help

Displays help and a link to this documentation.

*Note: When “- Refresh” is used on a report, the query used to create the report is refreshed and the report is rebuilt. When “Refresh All” is used, all reports will be rebuilt. You can indicate that FinJinni should not rebuild a report by placing the keyword “norefresh” in cell A1 of the worksheet (use white text if you don’t want that to display).

FinJinni Validation and Cash/Expense Reporting

FinJinni and QuickBooks Trial Balance Comparison

Note: This description applies to QuickBooks Desktop only. QuickBooks Online is handled differently, as described in the next section.

FinJinni creates a General Ledger from the data that is returned by QuickBooks. FinJinni *recalculates* the effect of all transactions against this General Ledger. FinJinni then attempts to balance all accounts on a daily basis to exactly match QuickBooks using the QuickBooks trial balances.

Variances are rare, but possible. For example, there are instances where QuickBooks will issue a warning “your balance sheet is out of balance”. FinJinni could show a different result in these cases.

To check whether there are any variances, use the report under “System Maintenance Queries” called “Trial Balance Variance”. You should usually see the result “NO VARIANCES”. You can also look at the Trial Balance Detail query, which shows the day-to-day balance comparison between FinJinni and QuickBooks.

FinJinni and QuickBooks Online Validation

With QuickBooks Online, FinJinni takes all GL posts directly from the QuickBooks Online General Ledger report. No variances are possible under normal conditions. As a validation, there is a report called “QuickBooks Online Transaction Variances”. This would only show variances if there is an issue retrieving the QuickBooks Online reports or an unsupported international version of QuickBooks Online.

FinJinni and QuickBooks Desktop Cash Reporting

Many articles have been written on how to get accurate cash reports from QuickBooks. In sum, you can't easily do that. Or you have to change the way you do your accounting – No AR, no AP, etc. Even in a cash-basis company, most people still use invoices and receive bills. It can be very challenging to set up your books in a way that you can get accurate cash reporting.

When you are using Cash Reporting with FinJinni, FinJinni creates a cash-basis General Ledger. The above-mentioned variance reports can be used on a cash basis as well as an accrual basis.

If you see variances, it is usually due to non-cash transactions such as bills and invoices, particularly when billing or invoicing against a balance sheet account. QuickBooks sometimes reports these on a cash GL on the date when they are entered, even if not paid.

You can see the postings that FinJinni uses to balance the QuickBooks and FinJinni reports on a GL detail report with a REF # value “Balance Adjustment”.

FinJinni and QuickBooks Desktop Reimbursed Expenses

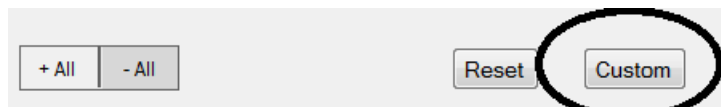
There are 2 general approaches to account for reimbursable expenses when using QuickBooks:

1. Record the amount your vendor bills you in an expense account and the amount you invoice the customer or client in an income account. In this case, an income item is entered on the invoice.
2. Record the amount your vendor bills you in an expense account and the amount you invoice the customer or client as an offset to this same expense account. If you do not use items, only the description and amount appears on the invoice.

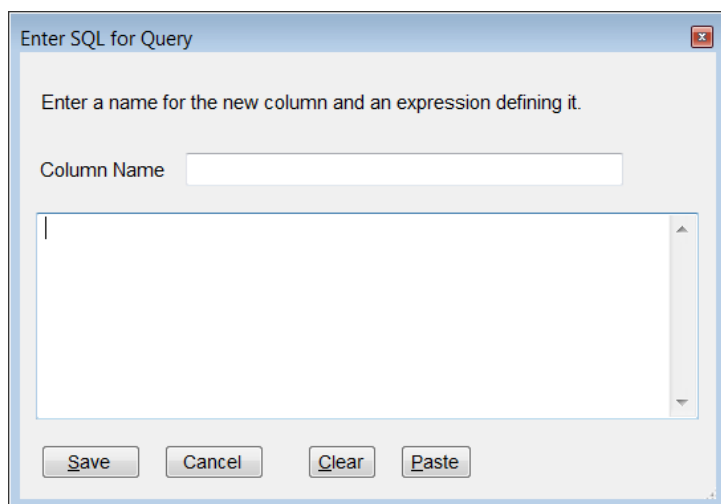
For method #2, if you look at a typical QuickBooks invoice that has reimbursed expenses, there is no item listed, only a description of the expense. In this case, there is no account indicated for FinJinni to post the expense to. Instead, FinJinni temporarily puts the money into unallocated income and examines the account reports for the end of each day. The appropriate posting are made to move the expense into the correct account. You will see these postings on a GL detail report with a REF # value “Expense Reimbursement” or “Balancing Adjustment”.

Advanced Topic: Custom Query Fields (aka Calculated Fields)

On the field selection screen, you can define calculated fields which are derived from other existing fields. This requires some knowledge of SQL expressions, which you use to define the new fields. Start by pressing the Custom button on the field selection screen:



The following screen is where you enter the field name and definition:



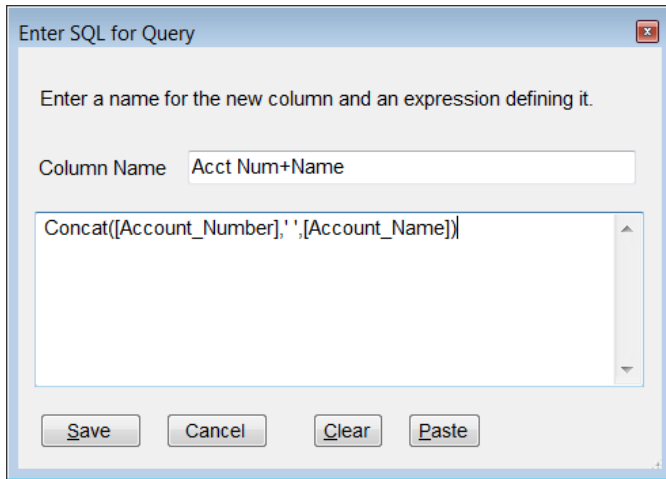
You can use any name for the column as long as that name is not already used in the column list. Names cannot contain any of these characters: " ' : ; , . [] < >

Expression is any valid SQL column expression and can also be an Excel formula, as described in the next section. The simplest form is “a – b” or “a + b”. You can use functions such as SubString for string values or operators such as Case for defining condition values. If a column name is not in the list of selected columns, enclose it in square brackets so that FinJinni knows to include it when it generates the query.

This feature can be used to add alias names to existing columns. Just enter the existing column name as the definition for the new column.

Note: You should define these fields *after* you select the proper query template. If you change templates to a new template with a different column list, your custom field definitions are cleared. If your expression is complex, you may want to save these definitions in a text or spreadsheet file so you can easily restore them. You can also use the Save as User Template button to save your query so that you do not need to re-enter it.

For example, if you want to use the account number plus name without the hyphen that FinJinni inserts, you can define a new column this way:



Using Excel Formulae in Custom Columns

If you start the expression with “=”, it will be interpreted as an Excel formula and inserted in the column. This formula can reference other columns present in the query by enclosing them in square brackets. E.g. if the query has columns “2020” and “2021”, you can create an Excel formula in a third column to show the difference by entering:

`=[2021]-[2020]`

While many calculations such as this can be created as SQL expressions, some cannot, particularly when using trend or comparative reports. Using an Excel formula provides an alternative. You can also use a lookup that references another worksheet, e.g. using the “Company_ID” column from the query:

`=VLOOKUP([Company_ID],My_Company_List,2,0)`

Adding Values to Subtotal Lines

When you use subtotal lines on a query, you can also add custom values or calculated fields to the columns on the subtotal lines. Normally, Excel subtotal lines only contain the name being subtotaled and the total values. To add additional values, define a new custom column and use this syntax:

`+total:value1:value2`

“+total” is a special keyword that FinJinni recognizes. “value1” is the value or SQL expression to be used on data rows. “value2” is a value or *Excel formula* to be used on subtotal rows. For a formula, use the standard “=” prefix for Excel. You can use column names in this formula by enclosing them in braces (“{column}”). For example, to add a percentage only to subtotal lines when there are existing Balance and Credit columns, use this definition:

Enter SQL For Column

Enter a name for the new column and an expression defining it.

Column Name: GP% Sum Values

+total:null:=IF({Credit}=0, "", {Balance}/{Credit})

Save Cancel Clear Paste

A tip: Since this definition is converted to a standard Excel formula, you can also use a formula such as this to refer to the line above the subtotal line:

+total:Inventory_Site:=INDIRECT(ADDRESS(ROW()-1, COLUMN()))

Advanced Topic: Running Queries Automatically

You can set up FinJinni to either refresh existing queries in a workbook or to run new queries automatically. Several features are available for this purpose:

1. The Query Builder program:

The query builder can be run as a separate program. It is called “FinJinniSqlBuilder.exe” and you will find it in the install folder, usually “C:\Program Files (x86)\GypsyBI\FinJinni Professional\Bin”. If you have the 64-bit version of Excel, use the version of this program in the Bin\X64 subfolder.

Run this program with one or more of the following arguments:

`/ex extract-name`

The FinJinni extract name used to identify the database. This is required.

`/in input-file`

An input workbook to be modified.

`/out output-file`

An output workbook or text file to be created. For text files, the extension must be .txt, .csv, or .xml. For Excel workbooks, if you omit the “/in” option and the “/out” file already exists, it will be used as the input file and modified then saved. Or you can omit this option and supply the “/in” option, in which case that workbook will be modified and saved.

`/ref`

Refreshes all queries in the input workbook.

`/q "query name"`

The name of a new query to be executed and either added to the workbook or written as a text file.

`/date "date choice"`

The date choice to be used for the query. This is a name from the date drop-down, such as “year to date”. It can also be a custom date range such as “01/01/2021:03/31/2021” (use colon as the separator).

`/company “id”`

The company selection to be used for the query if multiple companies are loaded.

`/tabname “name”`

An Excel tab name to be assigned.

`/unlink`

Unlink all queries in the workbook.

Note: Either the “/ref” or the “/q” option must be provided for the program to have any effect.

Examples:

1. To read an input workbook, refresh all queries, and save as an output workbook with queries unlinked from their data source, use:

```
/ex MyExtract /in c:\temp\Input.xlsx /out c:\temp\Output.xlsx /ref  
/unlink
```

2. To create an output workbook with a balance sheet, use:

```
/ex MyExtract /out c:\temp\newbook.xlsx /q "balance sheet as of date"  
/date "today"
```

3. To create a CSV file with all sales transactions for the current month, use:

```
/ex MyExtract /out c:\temp\newfile.csv /q "sales detail for date range"  
/date "current month"
```

2. Build your own Excel macros:

Use the macro function "FJ.REFRESH" to refresh queries on a workbook. From VBA, the code to do this is:

```
RC = Application.Run(="FJ.REFRESH", TRUE)
```

The parameter "TRUE" will refresh all worksheets in the workbook. If FALSE is supplied instead, only the active worksheet is refreshed.

A second function "FJ.UNLINK" can be used to unlink queries from their data source, usually prior to distribution. From VBA, the code to do this is:

```
RC = Application.Run(="FJ.UNLINK", TRUE)
```

The parameter "TRUE" will unlink all worksheets in the workbook. If FALSE is supplied instead, only the active worksheet is unlinked.

Advanced Topic: Excel Extension Functions for SQL Access

If you are familiar with SQL programming and Excel Macros, you can create programmable queries and access data with Excel Macros or Formula functions. FinJinni adds the following functions to Excel:

SQL-Access Excel Functions

=FJ.READSQL("Query name", Server/Database, SQL-command, Dummy/Refresh)

Reads a result set from a SQL database into Excel memory for access from other locations.).

The first parameter is a unique query name used to identify this query.

The second parameter is the server name followed by a "/" and the database name.

The third parameter is the complete SQL command, which must be either a SELECT statement or an EXEC command that returns a result set.

The fourth parameter is not used by this function but can be used to force Excel to refresh the query: A query is only refreshed when one of its parameters changes. This parameter can be any data type but is most useful as a numeric value that is incremented by a macro, e.g. using a refresh button.

Note: The server must be registered with the FinJinni add-in before it can be accessed.

=FJ.GETCELL(query-cell-address, row, column)

Reads a single cell value from the result set for the referenced SQL query. The cell-address refers to a FJ.READSQL function. The row and column numbers start with 1.

=FJ.GETCOLUMN(query-cell-address, column)

Returns an entire column from the result set for the referenced SQL query. The return value is an array.

=FJ.GETROW(query-cell-address, row)

Returns an entire row from the result set for the referenced SQL query. The return value is an array.

Returns an entire row

=FJ.ROWCOUNT(query-cell-address)

Returns the number of rows in the result set for the referenced SQL query.

=FJ.COLUMNCOUNT(query-cell-address)

Returns the number of columns in the result set for the referenced SQL query.

Example

If you want to query a single account's balance as of the current date, you could either pick the result out of a table or you can program a SQL command to run and retrieve the single value desired. To set this up, I am using cells A1-D2 in an example spreadsheet:

- A1 =YEAR(TODAY())&"-01-01"
- B1 =TEXT(TODAY(),"YYYY-MM-DD")
- C1 = company ID value from FinJinni
- D1 = account number
- A2 = server/database, e.g. ".\sqlexpress/qbtestdb"
- B2 = SQL command formula as follows:
="select sum(balance) as Balance from vBalanceSheet where company_id = " &\$C1& "
and account_number = " &\$D1& " and trans_date between " &\$A\$1& " and " &\$B\$1&
" "
- C2 = formula to retrieve SQL results: =FJ.READSQL("Q1",\$A\$2,\$B\$2,2)
- D2 = formula to read single result value: =FJ.GETCELL(C2,1,1)

Note: Use the FinJinni Query Builder to find which tables/views need to be referenced to retrieve a value.

General-Purpose Excel Functions

=FJ.HIDECOLUMN(value)

Conditionally hides the column containing this formula. If “value” evaluates to a nonzero number, the column is hidden. If “value” evaluates to zero, the column is visible.

=FJ.HIDEROW(value)

Conditionally hides the row containing this formula. If “value” evaluates to a nonzero number, the row is hidden. If “value” evaluates to zero, the row is visible.

Reference: FinJinni Report Columns

The tables below lists the fields present in the Query builder when you select the “Fields:” link on the Query Builder screen or “- Columns” on the Excel ribbon bar:

In general columns are named by entity. Specifically:

Account_*	Accounts
Class_*	Classes
Customer_*	Customers
Employee_*	Employees
Job_*	Customer Jobs (children of Customers)
SalesRep_*	Sales Reps
Vendor_*	Vendors

Many of the “_*” values are common to all entities in which they appear. Specifically:

_ID	Current database key (integer). Note that this can change when the database is reloaded.
_SelectID	Permanent database key (integer), always assigned to this entity in the current company file. Will not change when the database is reloaded. This is used for selecting entities in filters and can be used for combining reports.
_Name	Entity name. For hierarchical entities, this is the child name.
_Full_Name	Entity full name, as parent:child.
_Number	A number that represents this entity, when assigned. Used for Account, Customer, Vendor, etc.
_Description	Description
_Sub_Level	Level in hierarchy
_Special_Type	A sub-type value
_Type	Entity type, varies with entities. (i.e. item_type is different from account_type).
_First_Name	Self-explanatory
_Last_Name	Self-explanatory
_Phone	Self-explanatory
_Email	Self-explanatory
_Fax	Self-explanatory

Also, field names ending “_Addr”, “_City”, “_Phone”, “_State”, “_Zip”, “_First_Name”, “_Last_Name”, etc. are self-explanatory and are not further described here..

Numeric value columns are used by transactions:

Credit	Always the credit amount
Debit	Always the debit amount

Net	A “Net” value than can be summed in tables. Positive for income and asset accounts, negative for expense and liability accounts. On the GL, this is Credit-Debit for P&L accounts and Debit-Credit for Balance Sheet accounts.
Amount	A “Net Positive” amount suitable for use as an account balance. Credit-Debit for income and liability accounts, Debit-Credit for expense and asset accounts.
Balance	Same as “Amount”.
Income	Income amount for sales-related reports (basically Credit)
Expense	Expense amount for purchase-related reports (basically Debit).
Cogs	Cost of sales amount
Unit_Price	Unit price for items
Gross_Profit	Income – Cogs on sales reports where applicable
SalesTax	Sales tax where applicable
Count	Usually the number of transactions (not items)

The most important transaction and transaction-date columns are:

Trans_Date	The transaction date
Cal_Year	The calendar year of this date
Fiscal_Year	The fiscal year of this date
Cal/Fiscal_Mon	The calendar or fiscal month of this date
Cal/Fiscal_Yr_Mon	Combined year and month as “yyyy-mm”
Cal_Week	Week of calendar year, as “yyyy-Wnn”
Trans_Number	QuickBooks transaction number
Trans_Sequence	Sequence number for line items
Trans_Type	Transaction type description
Trans_Table	Database table in which transaction appears (e.g. “Bills”)
Trans_ID	Current database key for Trans_Table
REF#	Reference number from transaction

The complete column list in alphabetic order starts on the next page. Columns already described above will have the description “*”.

A note on reporting of SalesReps

A sales rep can be identified on many transactions in QuickBooks Desktop, but not all transactions. If a sales rep is not identified in a transaction but a customer/job is identified, the sales rep assigned to the **job** will be used for reporting. One example of where this is used is for payroll expenses assigned to a job.

If you use customers and jobs, only the sales-rep assigned to the job will be used.

You can use the SalesRep_IsDefault field to detect whether the transaction (‘0’ value) or job field (‘1’ value) is used and to filter by it using the custom filter feature.

Column Name	Description
Account_Category	General account category. One of: Assets, Expense, Income, Liabilities and Equities
Account_Description	Account number + name
Account_ID	*
Account_Level1 through_Level5	These fields provide the complete account hierarchy, Level1 is the lowest level and is the same as "Account_Description". Level2 is the next level up and is the same as "Account_Parent".
Account_Name	*
Account_Number	*
Account_Order	Order of account on P&L or B.S. Used to insure proper order for Income/Expense & Asset/Liability.
Account_SelectID	*
Account_Sign	A +1/-1 indicator of the account type used for posting calculations: -1 for income and liabilities/equity, +1 for expense and assets.
Account_Type	*
Addr1	*
Addr2	*
Addr3	*
Age	Age (days) for aging reports
Age_By30	Age group as 30,60,90, etc.
Age_Group	Age group with max=120
Age_Range	Age group name for reports
Alt_Contact	Contact name
Alt_Phone	Contact phone
Amount	*
ARAmount	AR Amount for some reports
Assembly_ID	Item assembly database key
Assembly_Name	Item assembly name
Assembly_Type	Item assembly type
Asset_Account	Asset account for item
Average_Cost	Average cost for item
Balance	*
Balance_Remaining	For transactions that maintain a remaining balance or for which FinJinni can calculate a remaining balance, this is the value.
Bill_Addr1	*
Bill_Addr2	*
Bill_Addr3	*
Bill_City	*
Bill_country	*
Bill_State	*
Bill_Zip	*
Cal_Qtr	*
Cal_Week	*

Cal_Year	*
Cal_Yr_Mon	*
City	Address field
Class_Code	“U” for unassigned class, else “N”
Class_Full_Name	*
Class_ID	*
Class_Name	*
Class_SelectID	*
Cogs	*
Cogs_Account	Cogs account for items
Company_ID	Company Identifier (aka “nickname” or “extract name”)
Company_Name	Company Name
Contact	Contact name
Count	*
Country	Contact address
Created_Date	Date entity or transaction was created
Credit	*
Credit_Limit	Credit Limit
Customer_Full_Name	*
Customer_Balance	Current balance maintained by QuickBooks
Customer_Company_Name	Company name
Customer_Contact	Contact name
Customer_Created_Date	Date customer entry was created
Customer_ID	*
Customer_Name	*
Customer_Number	*
Customer_SalesRep_Name	Sales-rep assigned to this customer
Customer_SalesRep_Initial	*
Customer_SalesRep_SelectID	Unique identifier used to select sales-rep
Customer_SelectID	*
Customer_Total_Balance	Total balance maintained by QuickBooks
Customer_Type	*
Debit	*
DebitOrCredit	In sales & purchases reports, 1 for debit, -1 for credit
Department	Employee dept.
Description	Transaction description (usually line-item field)
Due_Date	Date payment is due
Email	*
Employee_Addr1	*
Employee_Addr2	*
Employee_Addr3	*
Employee_City	*
Employee_Country	*
Employee_First_Name	*
Employee_ID	*

Employee_Last_Name	*
Employee_Middle_Name	*
Employee_Name	*
Employee_Number	*
Employee_SelectID	*
Employee_State	*
Employee_Type	*
Employee_Zip	*
Entity_Number	*
Entity_Type	*
Expected_Date	Date delivery is expected
Expense	*
Fax	*
First_Name	*
Fiscal_Month	*
Fiscal_Qtr	*
Fiscal_Year	*
Fiscal_Yr_Mon	*
Gross_Profit	*
InCashBasis	Whether GL transaction appears in cash reports: “0” never, “1” both accrual and cash, “2” cash only, “3” cash adjustment.
Income	*
Income_Account	Account for item
Invoice_Number	Invoice # on AR reports
IsActive	Whether entity is active
IsClosed	Whether a sales order is closed
IsCogs	Whether a GL transaction line is Cogs
IsCredit	Whether a transaction is a credit transaction
IsInvoiced	Whether a sales order has been invoiced
IsReceived	Whether a PO was received
IsRIExpense	Whether this is a reimbursed expense transaction item
IsRollOver	Whether this is a roll-over between years (see notes)
IsSale	Whether this is a sales transaction (included in sales reports)
IsSalesItem	Whether this is a purchased item for resale
IsTotal	Whether this transaction line is the total
Item_Account	*
Item_Assembly_Name	Assembly name to which item belongs
Item_Assembly_Type	Assembly type
Item_Average_Cost	Average cost reported by QuickBooks
Item_Description	*
Item_Full_Name	*
Item_ID	*
Item_InSales	Whether this is an item sold
Item_IsActive	*

Item_IsTaxable	Whether the item is taxable
Item_Name	*
Item_PREFERRED_Vendor_Name	Preferred vendor
Item_PREFERRED_Vendor_Number	Preferred vendor
Item_PREFERRED_Vendor_SelectID	Preferred vendor unique id for selection
Item_Purchase_Cost	Purchase cost
Item_Purchase_Description	*
Item_Quantity_On_Hand	Current quantity reported by QuickBooks
Item_Quantity_On_Order	Current quantity reported by QuickBooks
Item_Quantity_On_SalesOrder	Current quantity reported by QuickBooks
Item_Sales_Description	*
Item_Sales_Price	Sales price
Item_SelectID	*
Item_Special_Type	*
Item_Type	*
Item_Sub_Level	*
Item_Asset_Account_*	Fields for an item that has an asset account defined
Item_Cogs_Account_*	Fields for an item that has a cogs account defined
Item_Expense_Account_*	Fields for an item that has an expense account defined
Item_Income_Account_*	Fields for an item that has an income account defined
Job	Job name on reports
Job_Full_Name	*
Job_ID	*
Job_Name	*
Job_Number	*
Job_SelectID	*
Job_Status	Job status
Job_Type	*
Last_Name	*
Link_Trans_QBID	When one transaction is linked to another, such as a payment applied to a transaction, this will be populated with the Trans_QBID field of the transaction to which the payment applies. Note: At present, this field is only set for Bill payments and Received payments.
Link_Trans_Type	When one transaction is linked to another, this is the type of the transaction being linked to, e.g. "Invoice" or "Bill".
Location_Full_Name	For QuickBooks Online, this is the department/location full name (parent:child format).
Location_Name	For QuickBooks Online, this is the department/location name (parent or child name only).
Location_Parent_Name	For QuickBooks Online, this is the department/location parent name when the location is a child element.
Location_SelectID	Unique ID used for selection
Memo	Transaction memo field
Net	*
Paid_Through_Date	Payroll date

Payment_Method	The payment method name for a transaction
Payroll_Item	Payroll item
Phone	*
PO_Number	PO Number
Posting_Sign	*
Preferred_Vendor	Preferred Vendor for item
Purchase_Cost	Purchase cost for item
Quantity	*
Quantity_On_Hand	Qty for item
Quantity_On_Order	Qty for item
Quantity_On_SalesOrder	Qty for item
Received_Quantity	Qty for item
REF#	*
Sales_Description	Description for item
Sales_Price	Price for item
SalesRep_IsDefault	“0” if sales rep is assigned on transaction, “1” if this is the default rep. for a customer
SalesRep_ID	*
SalesRep_Initial	Initials
SalesRep_Name	*
SalesRep_SelectID	*
SalesRep_Type	“Employee” or “Vendor”
SalesTax	*
SaleType	“Sale”, “NoCharge”, “Purchase”, or “Credit”
Ship_Addr1	*
Ship_Addr2	*
Ship_Addr3	*
Ship_City	*
Ship_Country	*
Ship_Date	*
Ship_State	*
Ship_Zip	*
Special_Type	Item type
State	*
Sub_Level	Entity level in hierarchy
Total	*
Total_Balance	*
Total_Due	*
Trans_Date	*
Trans_ID	*
Trans_Message	Customer or Vendor message for a transaction
Trans_Number	*
Trans_QBID	This is the QuickBooks unique identifier for a transaction.
Trans_Sequence	*
Trans_Table	*

Trans_SubType	A sub-type to identify each transaction posting on the GL. For example, "Total" would be the transaction total, while "Item" would identify a line item, "Expense" would identify an expense item, and so on.
Trans_Type	The transaction-type, e.g. "Bill", "Check", "Invoice".
Unbilled_Quantity	From PO
Unit_Price	*
Vendor_Account	*
Vendor_Balance	Current balance maintained by QuickBooks
Vendor_Created_Date	Date customer entry was created
Vendor_Full_Name	*
Vendor_ID	*
Vendor_Name	*
Vendor_Number	*
Vendor_SelectID	*
Vendor_Type	*
Zip	*

Reference: FinJinni Data Tables and Views

The FinJinni database is an open SQL database that can be accessed from any application which supports Microsoft SQL Server, not only Excel. Other applications such as Crystal Reports, MS Access, and MS Power BI can be used.

There are both data tables and views in the database, organized in a layered structure. It is advised to use the highest level of data views when possible, as these have been customized specifically for access from reporting applications. The lower-level tables are optimized primarily for loading of data, but can be used when needed.

The FinJinni database contains these types of tables and views:

1. Base data tables, which contain the information loaded directly from QuickBooks. These generally use the QuickBooks entity and transaction names in plural, e.g. “Accounts: “Customers”, “Bills”. For transactions, there is both a transaction table and a line items table to contain the line item details. For example, “Bills” and “BillLineItems”.
2. System “master” data tables, which combine information either added to the base data tables or combined from multiple tables. The most ubiquitous is “mGeneralLedger”, which is a combined and comprehensive general ledger created from the QuickBooks data tables.
3. Data views, which both combine data from multiple tables for presentation purposes, provide a consistent naming convention, and in some cases provide appropriate filters for ease of selection. For example, there is a vGeneralLedgerBase view which provides the base view of the general ledger. The ‘vGeneralLedger’ view is a refinement of this that presents accrual reporting transactions and the “vGeneralLedgerCash” view is a refinement that presents cash-basis reporting transactions.

Using “vGeneralLedgerBase” directly can result in duplicate entries, where there is one record for an accrual transaction and another version of the record for a cash-basis report. In most cases, using the refined views is more appropriate.

There are additional views for P&L and Balance Sheet. The difference between these and the GL views is that accounts are filtered as appropriate.

4. Entity views, which provides views of QuickBooks entities in a format more readily joined to the data views. In some cases, there are two views for an entity, one named singular and one plural. The singular name is intended for most joins, the plural name is intended for separate queries. The only significant difference is in column-naming. For example, use the “vCustomer” view to join with “vGeneralLedger” in order to obtain additional customer fields. The “vCustomers” view is similar, but will have duplicate column names when joined.

When joining these views to the general ledger view, use the ID field and join it to “entity_ID” in the GL views.

There are also a number of system maintenance tables used to maintain system integrity and consistency, plus tables that provide logging of any issues that are encountered. These usually begin with a “z” or “m” and are not intended to be accessed directly.

A note about consolidating multiple companies

The company “nickname”, aka “extract name”, defined in FinJinni setup is contained in all data tables and views. This is used to partition the data in order to keep each company separate. For data tables, there is a “sourceid” field that contains this value. For views, the field is usually named “Company_ID” in transactions or “entity_COID” in the entity views.

Tables and Views

The complete list of tables and views follows:

Entity Tables

Table Name	Description
Accounts	Accounts
Classes	Classes
CompanyInfo	Company Information, one row per company in the database.
CustomDataExts	Custom data extensions that are loaded from external files by FinJinni.
Customers	Customers
CustomerMsgs	Customer Messages
CustomerTypes	Customer Types
Departments	Departments or Locations. Used by QB Online only.
Employees	Employees
Entities	Combined entity table, used for general name lookup
EntityDataExts	Custom field values for entities, as defined in QuickBooks
HostInfo	Information describing the QB product, desktop only.
InventoryItems	Inventory items from Advanced Inventory
InventorySites	Inventory sites from Advanced Inventory
Items	Product and Service Items
PaymentMethods	Payment methods list
Preferences	Company preferences, one row per company in the database.
PriceLevels	Price Levels list
PriceLevelPerItem	Price Level detail by item
SalesReps	Sales reps.
SalesTaxAgencies	Tax agencies, used by QB Online only
SalesTaxCodes	Tax code list
SalesTaxRates	Tax rates, used by QB Online only
ShipMethods	Shipping methods
Terms	Payment terms list
Vendors	Vendors
VendorTypes	Vendor type list

Transaction Tables

Bills	QuickBooks transactions
BillLineItems	Transaction line items
BillLinkedTxns	Transaction links
BillPaymentChecks	QuickBooks transactions
BillPaymentCheckLineItems	Transaction line items
BillPaymentCheckAllocations	Cash-basis allocations calculated by FinJinni
BillPaymentCreditCards	QuickBooks transactions

BillPaymentCreditCardLineItems	Transaction line items
BillPaymentCreditAllocations	Cash-basis allocations calculated by FinJinni
BillPaymentOtherItems	Payments on bills other than checks or credit cards
BillPaymentOtherAllocations	Cash-basis allocations calculated by FinJinni
BillPayments	QuickBooks transactions, online only
BillPaymentLineItems	Transaction line items, online only
Budget	QuickBooks budget data, for budgets by account
BudgetByClass	QuickBooks budget data, for budgets by class
Checks	QuickBooks transactions
CheckLineItems	Transaction line items
CheckLinkedTxns	Transaction links
Cogs	QuickBooks cost-of-goods transaction postings
CreditCardCharges	QuickBooks transactions
CreditCardChargeLineItems	Transaction line items
CreditCardCredits	QuickBooks transactions
CreditCardCreditLineItems	Transaction line items
CreditMemos	QuickBooks transactions
CreditMemoLineItems	Transaction line items
CreditMemoLinkedTxns	Transaction links
CreditMemoOtherAllocations	Cash-basis allocations calculated by FinJinni
DailyBalances	Daily trial-balances from QuickBooks and calculated values from FinJinni
DailyBalancesCash	Daily trial-balances from QuickBooks and calculated values from FinJinni
Deposits	QuickBooks transactions
DepositLineItems	Transaction line items
Estimates	QuickBooks transactions
EstimateLineItems	Transaction line items
InventoryAdjustments	QuickBooks transactions
InventoryAdjustmentLineItems	Transaction line items
Invoices	QuickBooks transactions
InvoiceLineItems	Transaction line items
InvoicePaymentAllocations	Cash-basis allocations calculated by FinJinni
ItemReceipts	QuickBooks transactions
ItemReceiptLineItems	Transaction line items
JournalEntries	QuickBooks transactions
JournalEntryLineItems	Transaction line items
Payroll	QuickBooks payroll transaction postings
PayrollExpense	QuickBooks payroll expense transaction postings by customer
Purchases	QuickBooks purchase/expense transactions, online only
PurchaseLineItems	Transaction line items, online only
PurchaseOrders	QuickBooks transactions
PurchaseOrderLineItems	Transaction line items
PurchaseOrderLinkedTxns	Transaction links
ReceivedPayments	QuickBooks transactions
ReceivedPaymentLineItems	Transaction line items
ReceivedPaymentAllocations	Cash-basis allocations calculated by FinJinni
RefundReceipts	QuickBooks transactions
RefundReceiptLineItems	Transaction line items
SalesOrders	QuickBooks transactions
SalesOrderLineItems	Transaction line items
SalesReceipts	QuickBooks transactions

SalesReceiptLineItems	Transaction line items
SalesTaxPayments	QuickBooks transactions
TimeTracking	Time activity
Transactions	General transaction listing
TransactionsQBO	QuickBooks online transaction listing
TransactionsQBOCash	QuickBooks online transaction listing, cash basis
TransDataExts	Transaction data extensions
Transfers	QuickBooks transactions
TransfersQBO	QuickBooks online transactions
VendorCredits	QuickBooks transactions
VendorCreditLineItems	Transaction line items
VendorCreditLinkedTxns	Transaction links
VendorCreditOtherItems	Vendor credit related transactions used for calculated cash allocations
VendorCreditOtherAllocations	Cash-basis allocations calculated by FinJinni

FinJinni Master Tables

mGeneralLedger	Contains the comprehensive general ledger. All posting transactions and their line items are recorded in this table.
mPurchaseOrders	Contains a ledger for purchase orders (non-posting)
mSalesOrders	Contains a ledger for estimates and sales orders (non-posting)
mAccounts	Contains the chart of accounts organized as a hierarchy, used for selection and special reporting purposes. The data in this table is displayed under the Query Builder filters, for example.
mClasses	Class list organized as a hierarchy.
mCompanies	Company list organized as a hierarchy.
mCustomers	Customer list organized as a hierarchy.
mDepartments	Department list organized as a hierarchy.
mEmployees	Employee list organized as a hierarchy.
mItems	Item list organized as a hierarchy.
mSalesReps	Sales Rep. list organized as a hierarchy.
mVendors	Vendor list organized as a hierarchy.

FinJinni Data Views

vGeneralLedgerBase	Base view for comprehensive General Ledger. Caution: Contains both accrual and cash versions of transactions.
vGeneralLedger	General Ledger for accrual reporting
vGeneralLedgerCash	General Ledger for cash reporting
vGeneralLedgerFull	General Ledger with custom, job, item and vendor fields included. Note: Using this can be convenient but individual joins to vGeneralLedger are more efficient.
vTransInfo	Additional transaction information that can be joined to the GL views. Contains fields such as memo, address, payment method, and balance remaining that are not contained in the GL.
vBalanceSheetBase	Base view for Balance Sheet reporting. Restricts the GL view to balance-sheet accounts.
vBalanceSheet	Accrual-basis view for Balance Sheet reporting.

vBalanceSheetCash	Cash-basis view for Balance Sheet reporting.
vBalSheetNetIncomeBase	Used to include net income on the balance sheet.
vBalSheetNetIncome	Used to include net income on the balance sheet.
vBalSheetNetIncomeCash	Used to include net income on the balance sheet.
vPLByAccountBase	Base view for P&L reporting. Restricts the GL view to P&L accounts.
vPLByAccount	Accrual-basis view for P&L reporting.
vPLByAccountCash	Cash-basis view for P&L reporting.
vARAgeBy30	Used for AR aging reports
vBalSheetNetIncomeEx	A modified version of the net income view used for trial-balance activity reports.
vBalSheetRetEarnEx	A modified version of the balance sheet view used for trial-balance activity reports.
vBudget	View of the budget table
vBudgetClass	View of the budget-by-class table
vPayRoll	View of the payroll data table used for payroll/expense reporting
vSales	View of the GL specific to sales transactions and includes additional data from those transactions.
vSalesOrders	View of the Sales-Order Ledger used for estimates and non-posting sales-orders.
zSalesInfo	Additional sales transaction information, included in vSales.
zSalesOrderInfo	Additional sales-order transaction information, included in vSalesOrders.
vPurchases	View of the GL specific to purchase transactions and includes additional data from those transactions.
vPurchaseOrders	View of the Purchase-Order Ledger used for non-posting purchase-orders.
zPurchaseInfo	Additional purchase transaction information, included in vPurchases.
zPurchaseOrderInfo	Additional purchase-order transaction information, included in vPurchaseOrders.
vCustomFieldCustJob	Custom fields for jobs
vCustomFieldCustomer	Custom fields for customers
vCustomFieldEmployee	Custom fields for employees
vCustomFieldItem	Custom fields for items
vCustomFieldSalesRep	Custom fields for sales reps
vCustomFieldTrans	Custom fields for transactions
vCustomFieldVendor	Custom fields for vendors
vAccounts	View of accounts, general-purpose
vClasses	View of classes, general-purpose
vCustomer	View of customers, used for joins
vCustomers	View of customers, general-purpose
vEmployee	View of employees, used for joins
vEmployees	View of employees, general-purpose
vCustJob	View of jobs, used for joins
vItem	View of items, used for joins
vItems	View of items, general-purpose
vLocation	View of departments/locations, used for joins
vSalesRep	View of sales reps, used for joins
vSalesReps	View of sales reps, general-purpose

vVendor	View of vendors, used for joins
vVendors	View of vendors, general-purpose