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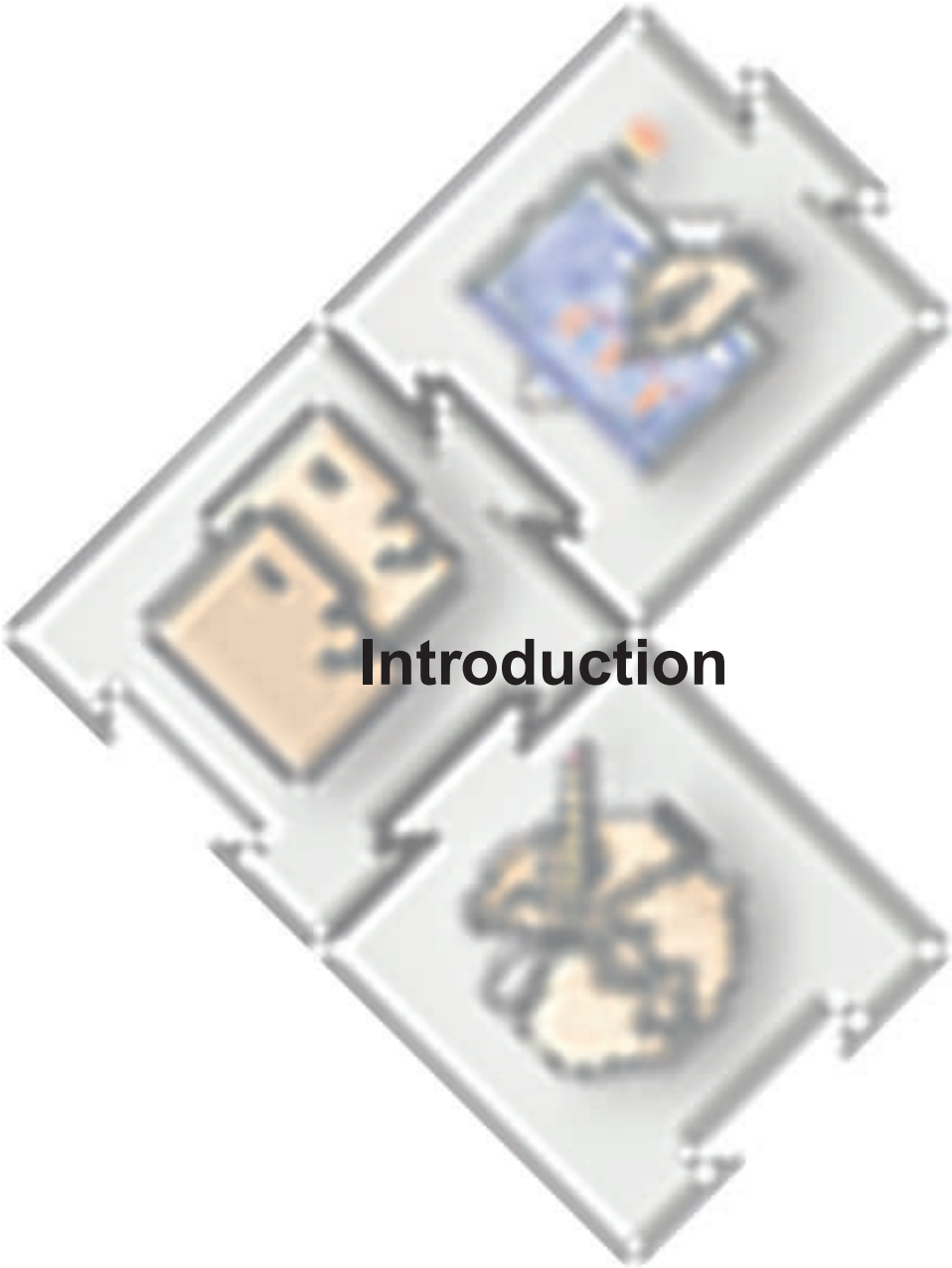


Introduction

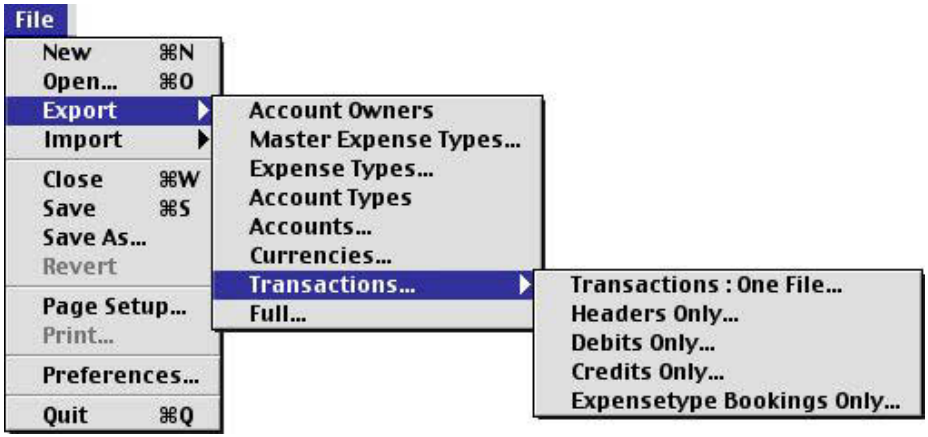
Upon popular request, version 1.5 of WhereDidAllMyMoneyGo adds import and export features. While the export feature is meant to get data out of WhereDidAllMyMoneyGo? for use in other applications like relationol databases or spreadsheets, the import feature can be used to get data from various sources into WhereDidAllMyMoneyGo?

Although you can use import-export to save and restore a WhereDidAllMyMoneyGo? file, it is not recomended. The import will valuate all foreign currency transactions at todays rate and skip any currency fluctuation transactions. The net result of this is that your accounts will have the same balance after the import, but any movements due to currency fluctuations will be lost.

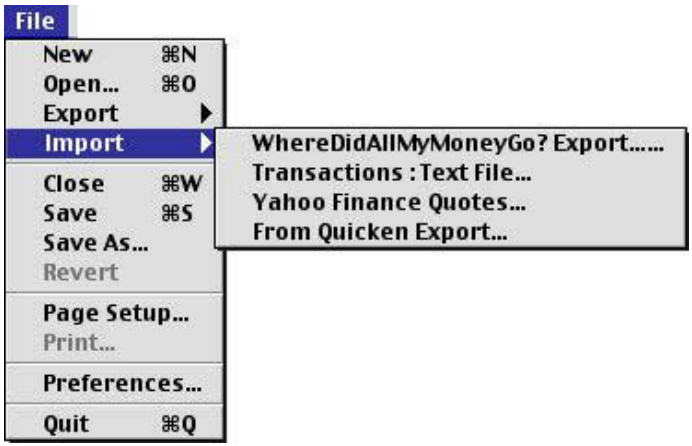
The export facilities are grouped in the export menu. All different objects present in WhereDidAllMyMoneyGo? can either be exported individually, or you can choose to export them as one big file. The format of the export files is described in the next chapter. For transactions, the possibility exists to export them as one file or part by part. If you want to use the exported data to populate a relational database like Filemaker, you should create individual files for every single object and four files for the transactions.

All export files can be opened with a simple text editor like SimpleText. All fields are separated by tabs and each record starts on a new line.

The import features can be used to get transactions created by other applications into WhereDidAllMyMoneyGo?. You can import the files created by exporting data from WhereDidAllMyMoneyGo?, transactions created with a text editor, stock quotes or transaction data in the commonly used *.qif (Quicken Interchange Format) format.



The export menu



The import menu

Export File Description

General

All files created by the export feature of WhereDidAllMyMoneyGo? Start with the same three fields

- A four character record type. Account owners have a type 'AcoW', while accounts have a type 'AcnT'.
- A unique Id. This is a number that uniquely defines the object. No two objects of the same type ever have the same Id.
- A name. A 35 character string containing the name of the object.

The Id of all objects should be used as the primary key when you import these files in a relational database.

Some exported objects contain references to other objects – debits contain references to accounts, accounts refer to account types etc… . In these cases, both the unique Id's and the Name of the referenced object will be included in the export file. When importing these files in a relational database, you can use the Id to build relations (referential integrity) between the different records. WhereDidAllMyMoneyGo? however uses the name to search for referenced records when importing : although it tries to keep the Id's of the imported records as much as possible, new Ids will be assigned when records with the imported Id are found.

Account Owners

Description

This file contains all the account owners. Account owners are not too important for the time being, but that might change when WhereDidAllMyMoneyGo? gets accounts payable and accounts receivable extensions. The account owner table will then become the root for the customers and the suppliers.

Record Lay-Out :

- Record Type (Char 4) : Always 'AcoW'.
- Id : Integer. Unique identifier.
- Name : Max 35 Characters. The name of the account owner
- First Name : Max 35 Characters. The first name of the account owner
- Adress : Max 255 Characters
- Telephone : Max 18 Characters
- E-Mail : Max 50 Characters
- Vat : VAT Nr of the account owner. Currently limited to 12 characters. Will grow in the future, as 12 characters is not enough to store both the country prefix and the VAT number.

Account Types

Description :

The account types as you can define them yourself via the menu **`setup->Account Types`**.

Record Lay-Out :

- Record Type (Char 4) : Always 'AccT'.
- Id : Integer. Unique identifier.
- Name : Max 35 Characters. The name of the account type

- Master Type. Can Either be
  - 1 : Own property
  - 2 : Debt
  - 3 : Profit and loss
  - 6 : Assets
- Description : Max 255 characters describing the account type
- Balance : Sum of the balances in local currency of all the accounts of this type. This is a decimal number - double precision - with 2 digits after the comma.
- Master type Id (Optional) : For future use, when account types will get hierarchical. The Id of the account type of which this type is a sub type.
- Master Type Name (Optional) : For future use, when account types will get hierarchical. The name of the account type of which this type is a sub type.

Accounts

Record Lay-Out

- Record Type : Always 'AcnT'
- Id : Unique identifier of the account.
- Account Type Id : Unique identifier of this account's type. Refers to the Id of an account type. In a relational database, this would be the foreign key to the account type table.
- Account Type Name : Name of the account type of this account. Maximum 35 characters.
- Balance in foreign currency. Double precision decimal number with two numbers after the comma.
- Balance in local currency. Double precision decimal number with two numbers after the comma.
- Id of the currency this account is expressed in. In a relational database,this would be the foreign key to the currency table.
- Symbol - four character code like 'AAPL' - of the currency this account is expressed in.

- Description : 255 Character long description of this account..
- Account Nr : Currently 14 characters long, but will be enlarged in the future. If this account is a bank account, this field should contain its number as assigned by the bank. It will be used by on-line banking features that might be build in a future version of WhereDidAllMyMoneyGo?.
- Owner Id : Id of the owner of this account. In a relational database, this would be the foreign key to the account owner table.
- Owner Name : Name of the account owner. Used when importing data. Redundant otherwise.

Master Expense Types

Record Lay-Out

- Type : 'MxpT'
- Id : Unique identifier - primary key.
- Name : 35 Character long (maximum) name of this master expense type.
- Balance : Not used. Contains either zero or rubbish.
- Parent Id (Not yet used); The Id of the master expense type this type belongs to. Will be used when master expense types get hierarchical.
- Parent Name (Not yet used). The name of the master expense type this type belongs to. Will be used when master expense types get hierarchical
- Master Type. Can be one of the following
  - 0 = Income
  - 1 = Expense
  - 2 = Transfer
  - 3 = Opening balance
  - 4 = Correction
  - 5 = Tax-deductible Income. (Not used, unless in files created with version 0.5).

Expense Type

While keeping balances does make sense for accounts, it does not for expense types. The balance of an expense type would just indicate how much you spent on that type since the beginning of your book-keeping. Although this can be an amazing number, it is more usefull to know how much you spent on a certain catagory in a fixed period, like a month or a year. That info is available in the 'Bookings per Expense Type ' dialog.

Record Lay-Out

- Type : Always 'ExpT'
- Id : Unique identifier of the expense type.
- Name : 35 character long name of the expense type.
- Master Expense Type Id : Id of the master expense type of this expense type. Can be used as a foreign key to the master expense type table when importing in a relational database.
- Master Expense Type Name. The name that goes with the above mentioned Id.
- Description. 255 Character long description of this expense type.
- Tax deductible percentage. A percentage - 3 numbers before and 2 after the comma. Not used yet by WhereDidAllMyMoneyGo?
- Balance : Not updated by WhereDidAllMyMoneyGo?, so either zero or meaningless.

Currency

The currency rate history is not exported. Only the current rate is.

Record Lay-Out

- Type : Always 'CurR'
- Id : The unique identifier of this currency.
- Symbol : The symbol of the currency, like 'AAPL'. Internally, this field can be as much as 35 characters long - it is the currencies name in fact, but only the 4 first characters as shown.
- Description : The long name of the currency, like 'Apple Computer'. maximum 255 characters long, although the program limits you to 35.
- Conversion Qty : The first number (100) in the equation '100 AAPL = 78000 USD'. This number does not contain decimals.
- Conversion Factor : The second number (78000) in the equation '100 AAPL = 78000 USD'. This number is a double precision

number with 2 digits after the comma.
- Currency Type :One of
  - 0 = Currency
  - 1 = Stock
  - 2 = Product (not yet used)
  - 3 = Unit of measure.
- Base Currency Id : The Id of the currency this currency is expressed in. If the conversion equation is '100 AAPL = 78000 USD', this field contains the Id of the USD currency.
- Base Currency Name : In the above example, this field would be 'USD'.
- Indicator 'Allow Decimals': Reserved for future use.
- Id of the account where currency fluctuations should be booked on.
- Id of the expense type to book currency fluctuations on. This relation is not drawn in the diagram in the beginning of this chapter.

Transactions

Description

Transactions are build from four types : one transaction header, one or more debits, one or more credits and one or more expense type bookings. You can choose to export transactions in one file, or to export all these four parts individually. If you choose to export to one file, all data describing single transactions will be grouped together : first the transaction header, then the debits (from), then the credits (to) and then the expense type bookings (for).

These four types are
- TrnS : The transaction header info
- DebT : Debits (from)
- CreT : Credits (or to)
- ExtD :Expense type bookings (or For)

Transaction Header lay-out

- Type : Always 'TrnS'
- Id : Just a counter.
- Name : The short description of the transaction. Maximum 35 characters.
- Date. The transaction date. This date is a number where the first fourth digits represent the year, the next two the month and the last two the day. So January 21st 1999 is represented as 19990121. Days and months always take up two numbers.
- Description : The long description of the transaction. Maximum 255 characters long.
- Amount : The overall transaction amount. A double precision number with two decimals.
- Currency Symbol : The symbol of the currency the amount is expressed in.
- Currency Id : The id of the currency the amount is expressed in. This will become the foreign key to the currency table if imported in a relational database.
- Counter party VAT number : currently maximum 12 characters long. Will grow in the future.
- Document reference. 35 characters long.

Tansaction Details

- Type : 'DebT', 'CreT' or 'ExtD'. These three types all have the same lay-out.
- Id : A unique identifier.
- Name : Always 'None' : Transaction details have no name
- Account (or expense type) Name. The name of the account or expense type.
- Account (Or expense type) Id : The id of the account (in case of 'DebT', 'CreT') or the expense type (in case of 'ExtD') this detail books on.
- Currency Symbol. : the symbol of the currency the amount is expressed in.

- Currency Id.: The id of the currency the amount is expressed in.
- Amount in foreign currency..
- Transaction Id : Id of the transaction this detail belongs to. Used as foreign key when importing in a relational database.

Importing Data

Transaction Import

Transactions can be imported from text files as well. For the time being, WhereDidAllMyMoneyGo? only supports one fixed input file format.

The input file can be created with a tool like SimpleText. The different fields of the input file are separated by tabs. A 'New Line' (enter) separates the different transactions. If you do not supply a value for one of the fields, you should just type a tab. Here is the format

- Name : A name (or a short description) for this transaction. Maximum 35 characters.
- Date : The transaction date in the form yyyymmdd. So January 21st 1999 has to be entered as 19990121.
- Amount.
- From Account This can be the Id (if you know it), the Name or the Account Number of an existing account. If none is entered, your default own property account will be used. (this account can be set in the preferences window). If some data is entered but no matching account is found, an error message is displayed.
- To account : This can be the Id, the Name or the Account Number of an existing account. If no account is found, your default own property account will be used. (this account can be set in the preferences window).
- Expense type : This can be the name or the Id of an expense type. If none is entered, 'Expenses Unspecified' or 'Income Unspecified' expense types will be used, dependent on the transaction amount and on the two accounts.

Quicken Import

You can use this feature to imports text files exported by Quicken or by any other application - some on-line banking applications do - that exports files in *.QIF format. This functionality is provided as is : As I do not use Quicken myself, this import facility is based on knowledge gathered while looking at some files generated by Quicken and some files sent to me by people testing this feature (thanks). I you encounter problems importing QIF files, please mail the offending file to

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and I'll try to fix the problem.

Some On-Line banking software can export transactions in the so called '.qif' format. These files can be – or should be – imported as well. Not however that these '*qif' files – if not exported from Quicken – do not contain a reference to the account they refer to – usually your bank account. In such cases, WhereDidAllMyMoneyGo? uses the account you specified as the 'default own property account'. You can set this account in the preferences panel (**File->Preferences**).

Yahoo Import

This facility can be used to import stock quotes saved from Yahoo Financial web site. If the imported symbol is not found, it will be created and imported prices will be interpreted as expressed in your home currency. If this is not the case, you should create the Share (or currency) first and set the currency into which it is expressed – will be USD for files saved from Yahoo - before importing them.

If you have a lot of currencies and you regularely update currency rates, typing these retes in a text file using SimpleText an then importing this file can be quicker than entering the rates one by one in WhereDidAllMyMoneyGo?

Unlike other import files, the different fields of this file are separated by comma's , and the individual values are surrounded by double quotes. The lay-out of this file is as follows :

- Currency Name : The four character symbol for the currency.
- Conversion factor : The factor to apply this currency to your home currency. (Or to USD, dependent on the source of the import file).
- Date : The date the currency rate was applicable. If none is entered, todays date is assumed.

All fields may, but must not be, enclosed by double quotes (like "AAPL").