NAME

penny-examples - more examples of Penny usage

DESCRIPTION

This page contains more examples of the use of **penny**(1). At first you will want to read **penny-basics**(1) as there are also many useful examples there.

SHOWING DIFFERENT FIELDS

Each posting has many characteristics, called **fields**. For example, a posting has an account, and perhaps a payee and a flag. Only some fields are shown in the **postings** report by default; **penny**(1) tells you which ones these are, as well as the additional fields you can show. To show additional fields, use the --show option. For instance, showing the line numbers of a posting can be handy if you want to track the postings down in your ledger:

```
penny --account assets:checking postings \
  --show lineNum starter.pny
```

This adds the line number to each posting. As you can see if you try it out, the option does not remove any fields. If you want to start from a clean slate, try the --*hide-all* option.

The width of the report adjusts automatically to accomodate the fields you want, while fitting them to the width of your screen. Most fields are simply as wide as they need to be to show their information; however, the *payee* and *account* fields will wrap to multiple lines or squeeze themselves smaller by eliminating letters (respectively) in order to help the report fit in the width of your screen.

FITERING BASED ON SIBLINGS

Each transaction has at least two postings. The postings in a single transaction are called *siblings*. When *penny* first runs, it splits each transaction into postings. Then it generally deals with each posting independently. However, *penny* "remembers" which siblings each posting has. You can then use a posting's siblings as criteria when you are building a filter expression.

For example, you want to see all the activity in your checking account. First you try this:

```
penny --account assets:checking postings starter.pny
```

This tells you each time your checking account is debited or credited--which is quite useful. But maybe you want to know what expenses you are paying for out of your checking account. The report above is not too useful for that as the account is always the same: *Assets:Checking*. What you want to see is the sibling postings each time there is activity in your checking account. Try this:

```
penny --s-account assets:checking postings starter.pny
```

This works by selecting each posting that has a sibling posting with the account *Assets:Checking*. All postings are included, even those that are deposits, like those from *Income:Salary*. If you only want to see sibling postings that are also in an Expenses account:

```
penny --s-account assets:checking \
  --and --account expenses postings starter.pny
```

Alternatively, you can see each posting that has a sibling posting that is in the Assets:Checking account and where the posting itself is a debit:

```
penny --s-account assets:checking \
```

```
--and --debit postings starter.pny
```

SEE ALSO

penny(1), **penny-suite**(7)