Ledgers

→ When we are looking at these reports of P&L and Balance Sheet, the next thing that we want to do is that we want to investigate some of the values in detail.
→And for that, we want to go to the ledgers, and we want to look at the specific individual transactions.
→When we are performing all of this analysis and Power BI, we should be able to analyze our transactions. We should be able to look at specific transactions right within the system, rather than going to the accounting software itself.
→So that is exactly what we are going to achieve next in Power BI
And what we are going to do is that we are going to define the ledgers and then we're going to establish a link between our reports and those ledgers so that we can reach in our ledger in a specific transaction right with a click on the report, which is also called drilled through functionality.

→So first of all, I'm going to add a new page to my report, and I'm going to rename this page as ledgers.
→And on this page, the first thing that I want to do is to bring in all those different transactions that are there in my GL
→And for that, I`m going to use a table. And once you have table on your screen, what we need to do is that we need to bring in all the different values in this section here

→ And first of all, I want to see my values by account, by Ledger
And for that, I will go to my chart of accounts and I will click on this, you know, at the lowest level here

→And that is going to be SubAccount

→So you may like to choose the higher level, but I would prefer to use the lowest level
level so that we can look at all different kinds of transactions in the maximum detail possible
And after SubAccount, we also want to see the values, you know

→And for that, I will bring in the FTP value

→Now, you know, this is going to be, you know, don't worry about FTP value because you will be understanding that just in a minute, why I'm using FTP value
→In fact, it will not make any difference because I'm going to define these values at the transaction level, and then, you know, any parameter of some or anything
doesn't matter at all
→By the way, you can simply use this amount value as well, which is given, but that is not going to make any difference, either
→ But I would always prefer to use my own measure that we have created rather than this amount here itself.
→ so what I'm going to do next is that I'm going to bring in some more parameters, it has defined all of the different sub-accounts that are in my data, and it has summed up all the transactions
→FTP values are going to be for across the data that is 18 plus 19 plus 20, so you can see we have a breakdown by ledgers.

→ broken down by date

And once you bring in the date here, you can see that you know, your director has also been broken down by dates, and Power BI has also established a hierarchy in which I am not interested at this moment. So, I will click here on the dropdown, and I would click on it so that, you know, we just find out the date here, and we don't have all those details of this date hierarchy.

→ broken down by account.

And then we have the amount for that
But the point is, I don't want to see any kind of aggregation here in my data
I don't want my Power BI to, you know, aggregate all the transactions for a specific ledger, for a specific date
→And for that, the best thing that I can use that will separately define each and every transaction in my data is the transaction number
→So if I can take you to my GL, I will show you that straightaway here, and that you you can see that, you know, all of my transactions have an entry number, and you will notice that these **transactions are had dot one dot two. So basically, Dot one is the debit entry, and Dot two is the other side of the entry.**
→ We follow the double-entry transactions in accounting. Dot one will be one part of the entry, and Dot two will be the other part of the entry.
→I'm going to bring in the entry number, and with my Power B, I will not do any kind of aggregation at all
→And now you can see I have my data entry number, the date, the account and
the amount as well
And since data is broken down by entry number, of course, there is not any kind of aggregation that is happening here
→So you can use that FTP value or TTD value or even you can use the simple amount that was given in the BI

→ details field here

So I'll bring in details as well so that, you know, when I'm looking at the data, I can see that What exactly this transaction was for

Add a slicer for Country.

I'm going to add a new **slicer for Date**. Aur hm drop down se Date Hierarchy on krna.
Create another **slicer, make a hierarchy so I will rather than bring Class, Subclass, SubClass2, Account, SubAccount2.**
→I'm going to bring in **line charts**
X-axis me Date, Date hierarchy select, Aur Y me FTP add krna. Aur hm expand to all level Hierarchy on krna.
And now, if I apply a specific ledger filter, you will see how it behaves
You know, this actually will start to make sense

So, for example, if I just go to the operating account and if I pick up, So for example, if I go here and pick up the operating expenses in those operating expenses,For example, marketing and I want to see the commissions, now that this line is making sense to us

→Add one more chart here. So, rather than just FTP value for the period value, I would also like to bring in the TTD value. This line is not making
No sense because it is a combination of everything that has been in the Balance Sheet and value adjusting value that actually makes no sense in our data.
Don't worry, we are going to get rid of that as we move forward.

→Whenever we are in our different reports, for example, in the Balance Sheet, if I click on
The current assets I should be lending on the ledgers with all the current assets
transactions selected.
→And for that, what we need to do is that we have to turn on this drill through cross report function, And once you do that, you need to add those that are drilled through is allowed
→So I want to do that on account, SubAccount, class, SubClass, and SubClass2
Now, you will go back to the report, for example, Balance Sheet or P&L
For example, say you want to look at the marketing in detail, and in the marketing, you want to look at the advertisements specifically in detail.
→Simply go there, and you will right-click, and once you've right-clicked, you can see that you have a drill-through option.
→Now, if I click here on the ledgers, it will take me to a screen with all the data for advertisements appearing.
→But I can do one step even better
→And that is, rather than clicking here on, you know, on that last name, I can go to the year
→And for example, I only want to see the transactions in 2019. For Advertisement, I will click here, and then I'll click on drill through ledgers, and the system will take me to the specified page where we have the ledger data.
→And now you can see that the system has already applied the filter of 2019
→We can only see the transactions in the account as advertisements, and our charts are only showing the values for this particular ledger only, So if I let us in now, I want to see data for specifically
→Maybe that is the dividend income only and for dividend and going, I'm going to do is I want to see
the data for all these different years
→I will click here and I will say drill through ledgers and system will take me over data for 2018 and
19 and 20, and you can see all the different transactions that are coming here
→And by the way, since you have already applied the filter on the ledger, you will definitely only be able to see one side of the entry
→That double entry cannot be seen once the filters have been applied
→Now the next night we need to do is let us say we want to remove these filters from here, now on this page
And if you have to see, for example, I was just talking about double entry

So if you have to see the double entry, you will not choose the filter on this, you know, the slicer that are of that count, because in that case, only one side of that particular transaction can appear

→So let us choose the filter slicer from this years column and then we can show you the complete double entry

→So let me take you to 2018, into January, and let us see if you only want to work on

→We only want to see the transactions that happened on the 5th of January

So I will click here, and you can see that we have transactions for this particular date only

And let me sort this data on the, let me start right visual first, and let me sort the data on entry number

→And once then you can see that we have seventeen point one, seventeen point two

→Similarly, sixteen point one and one in two, fifteen point one and to fourteen point one and two

→So basically, I have designed this database in a way that you will have your complete double-entry number.

→So, Point one is basically one leg of the entry, and point two is the second leg of the entry

And in case there is a third leg, you know, sometimes you break down and double-entry into three lines

There will be a third line

EntryNo	Date	SubAccount	Details	Total_FTP
1.10	1/1/2018	Cost of Sales	Cost of Sales	-3034
1.10	1/1/2018	Inventory	Cost of Sales	-295
1.20	1/1/2018	Cost of Sales	Cost of Sales	-295
1.20	1/1/2018	Inventory	Cost of Sales	-3034
2.10	1/1/2018	Cost of Sales	Cost of Sales	-4218
2.20	1/1/2018	Inventory	Cost of Sales	-4218
3.10	1/1/2018	Advertisements	Credit Expenses	-7701
3.10	1/1/2018	Sales	Credit Sales	1179
3.20	1/1/2018	Accrued Expenses	Credit Expenses	7701
3.20	1/1/2018	Trade Receivables	Credit Sales	1179
4.10	1/1/2018	Advertisements	Credit Expenses	-1197
4.10	1/1/2018	Sales	Credit Sales	9237
4.20	1/1/2018	Accrued Expenses	Credit Expenses	1197
4.20	1/1/2018	Trade Receivables	Credit Sales	9237
5.10	1/1/2018	Sales	Cash Sales	12572
5.20	1/1/2018	Cash at Bank	Cash Sales	12572
6.10	1/1/2018	Cost of Sales	Cost of Sales	-16464
6.20	1/1/2018	Inventory	Cost of Sales	-16464
7.10	1/1/2018	Cash in hand	Bank to Cash transfer	10500
7.10	1/1/2018	Sales	Credit Sales	39825
7.20	1/1/2018	Cash at Bank	Bank to Cash transfer	-10500
7.20	1/1/2018	Trade Receivables	Credit Sales	39825
8.10	1/1/2018	Cash in hand	Bank to Cash transfer	39500
8.10	1/1/2018	Sales	Credit Sales	11656
8.20	1/1/2018	Cash at Bank	Bank to Cash transfer	-39500
8.20	1/1/2018	Trade Receivables	Credit Sales	11656
9.10	1/1/2018	Inventory	Inventory Purchase	68001
9.10	1/1/2018	Patents and trademarks	Purchase of intangibles assets	10500
9.20	1/1/2018	Long Term Obligations	Purchase of intangibles assets	10500
9.20	1/1/2018	Trade Payables	Inventory Purchase	68001
10.10	1/1/2018	Inventory	Inventory Purchase	10667
Total				24640002