Dynamic Ledger: a tutorial

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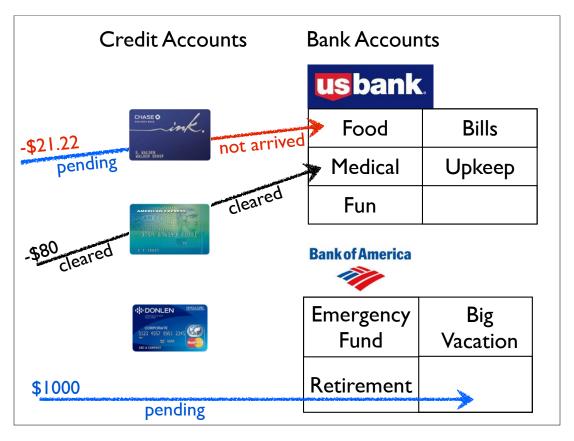
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1 Introduction and basic usage

Dynamic Ledger is a standalone C program for managing personal finances. Unlike most other accounting software, it takes into account transaction delays and multiple credit accounts when it computes summaries. It also allows the user to easily condense the ledger periodically so that the file remains lightweight over time.

According to the program's conceptual model, transactions flow through credit accounts and eventually arrive in partitions of bank accounts (i.e., Food, Bills, Medical, etc.).

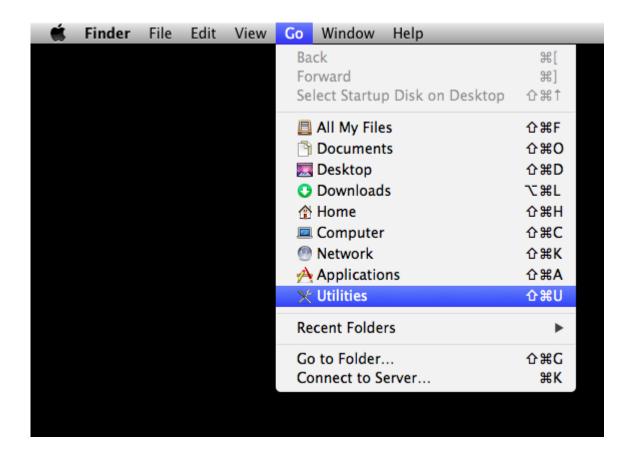


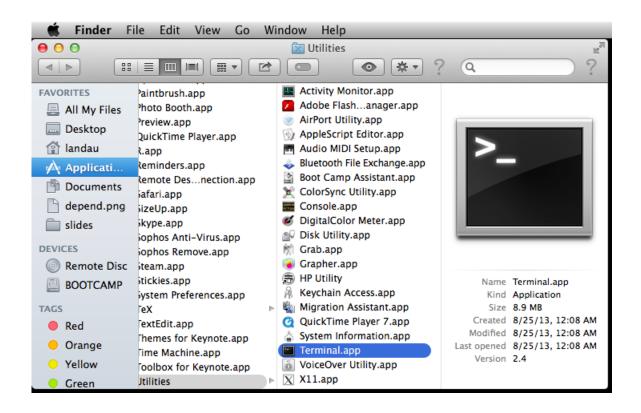
The amount, delay status, credit account, and bank account of each transaction are recorded in a tab-delimited file. For example,

example_ledger1.txt									
amount -21.22 -80 1000	status cp	credit chase ink am ex bank of am	bank us bank us bank	partition food medical	description groceries 12/7/13 coinsurance misc savings				

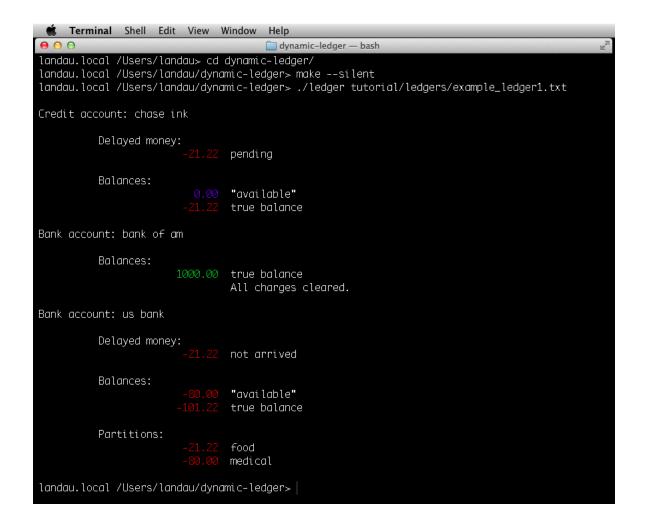
Note that "cp" in the status column indicates a transaction that is pending with respect to its credit account and still completely absent from its final destination bank account. For more information on transaction status codes, please see Section 4.

To output a summary of example_ledger1.txt on a Mac, I first locate and open Terminal.





Then, I compile and run the program in a Terminal window.



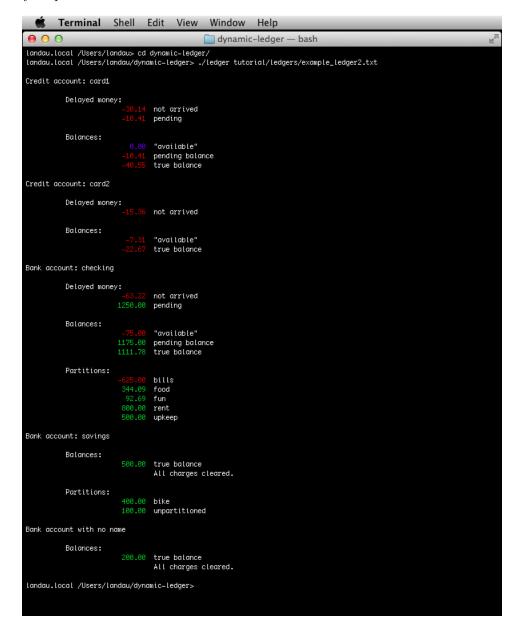
The output gives the true balance of each account, along with other summaries that reflect transaction delays. Note that the program ignores accounts and partitions with balances of zero.

For the next major feature of the program, consider a longer ledger file.

example_ledger2.txt									
amount	status	credit	bank	partition	description				
-30.14	$^{ m cn}$	$\operatorname{card} 1$	checking	food	groceries $12/3/13$				
-15.36	$^{ m cn}$	$\operatorname{card} 2$	checking	food	produce $12/2/13$				
-10.41	$^{\mathrm{cp}}$	$\operatorname{card} 1$	checking	food	dinner $11/21/13$				
-7.31	\mathbf{c}	$\operatorname{card} 2$	checking	fun	movie $11/18/13$				
-500	p		checking	bills	December rent				
-30	1		checking	bills	November electric				
-50	1		checking	bills	November heat				
-45			checking	bills	The Economist				
800	p		checking	rent	November paycheck				

400	р	checking	food	November paycheck
500	р	checking	upkeep	November paycheck
50	р	checking	fun	November paycheck
50	•	checking	fun	won \$50 in poker
200		savings	bike	gift money
200		savings	bike	October paycheck
100 200		savings		general savings cash

The summary output for this file looks like



I may wish make a shorter ledger by condensing all the "unlocked" (status \neq "l") transactions that have cleared. In that case, I can simply run the program, but specify an output file.



The output, condensed_ledger.txt, contains only the locked transactions, delayed transactions, and bank partition totals.

${\rm condensed_ledger.txt}$									
amount	status	credit	bank	partition	description				
-30.14	cn	$\operatorname{card} 1$	checking	food	groceries $12/3/13$				
-15.36	$_{ m cn}$	$\operatorname{card} 2$	checking	food	produce $12/2/13$				
-10.41	$^{\mathrm{cp}}$	$\operatorname{card} 1$	checking	food	dinner $11/21/13$				
-7.31	\mathbf{c}	$\operatorname{card} 2$	checking	fun	movie 11/18/13				
-500.00	p		checking	bills	December rent				
-30.00	1		checking	bills	November electric				
-50.00	1		checking	bills	November heat				
800.00	p		checking	rent	November paycheck				
400.00	p		checking	food	November paycheck				
500.00	p		checking	upkeep	November paycheck				
50.00	p		checking	fun	November paycheck				
-45.00			checking	bills	condensed				
50.00			checking	fun	condensed				
400.00			savings	bike	condensed				
100.00			savings		condensed				
200.00					condensed				

The summary output of condensed_ledger.txt agrees with that of example_ledger2.txt.

```
Terminal Shell Edit View Window Help
                                              🛅 dynamic-ledger — bash
landau.local /Users/landau/dynamic=ledger> ./ledger condensed_ledger.txt
Credit account: card1
         Delayed money:
                                not arrived
                                pending
         Balances:
                                "available"
                                pending balance
true balance
Credit account: card2
         Delayed money:
                                not arrived
         Balances:
                                 "available"
                                true balance
Bank account: checking
         Delayed money:
                                not arrived
                       1250.00 pending
         Balances:
                                 "available"
                                pending balance
true balance
         Partitions:
                        344.09 food
92.69 fun
                               rent
                        500.00 upkeep
Bank account: savings
         Balances:
                                true balance
                                All charges cleared.
          Partitions:
                        400.00 bike
100.00 unpartitioned
Bank account with no name
          Balances:
                        200.00 true balance
                                 All charges cleared.
landau.local/Users/landau/dynamic=ledger>
```

2 Installation requirements

- A command line interface program like Terminal. Windows users will need to download Cygwin or MinGW. (Command Prompt is not sufficient.)
- The GNU Compiler Collection. Mac users should obtain it by installing Xcode command line tools. Windows users should be able to obtain it through Cygwin or MinGW.

3 Data format

Roughly speaking, each row in a ledger file represents a transaction, and each column represents a feature of that transaction. Here are more details about the columns.

amount	Amount of money transferred in the transaction. All entries must be legal numbers. Negative numbers represent payments, and positive numbers represent deposits.
status	Transaction status codes, explained later, reflect the delay status of each transaction. A blank status indicates that the transaction has cleared. You can also use the status column to label any cleared transactions that you want to remain untouched in a condensed ledger. Warning: all unrecognized status codes will be ignored and those transactions will be treated as cleared.
credit	Names of the credit accounts.
bank	Names of the bank accounts.
partition	Names of the bank account partitions. It is useful to divide your accounts into different partitions: for example, food, medical, rent, etc.
description	A short memo describing the transaction, possibly including the merchant and the date. This field is the most flexible and it will not be

4 Transaction status codes

Transaction status codes are listed in the "status" column of a ledger file, and they reflect the delay status of transactions. They are defined in include/user_settings.h.

processed by the program.

```
#define CREDIT_NOT_THERE_YET "cn"
                                 /*** HASN'T REACHED CREDIT COMPANY YET ***/
                                 /*** PENDING CHARGE IN CREDIT ACCOUNT ****/
#define CREDIT_PENDING
                             "cp"
                                  /*** CLEARED IN CREDIT ACCOUNT ********/
#define CREDIT_CLEARED
#define NOT_THERE_YET
                             " n"
                                  /*** HASN'T REACHED BANK YET *********/
#define PENDING
                                  /*** PENDING IN BANK **************/
                             "p"
                             "]"
#define LOCKED
                                  /*** CLEARED, BUT NOT OKAY TO CONDENSE ***/
```

Here is how you should think about transaction status codes.

CREDIT_NOT_THERE_YET	Say you just made a purchase with a credit card, but the transaction has not appeared yet on your credit company's website yet. Temporarily label transactions like these as such until the credit company thinks that transaction is "pending" or cleared .
CREDIT_PENDING	Transactions shown as "pending" in your account on your credit company's website.
NOT_THERE_YET	Say you wrote a check to a friend, but he's lazy and doesn't deposit it for two weeks. Transactions like these, which you know you made but do not appear on the webpage of your bank account yet, should be labeled as such.
PENDING	Formally listed as "pending" on your bank account website.
LOCKED	Say you want to condense your ledger, but you do not want to lose the information for a particular transaction or set of transactions. Label these transactions as locked.

5 Row and column separators

By default, the program expects the ledger file to have tab-delimited columns and rows delimited by either the newline character or the carriage return character. The user can change these settings at

```
#define ROW.SEPARATORS "\n\r"
#define COLUMN.SEPARATORS "\t"
```

For example, If I change COLUMN_SEPARATORS to the comma,

```
#define ROW.SEPARATORS "\n\r"
#define COLUMN.SEPARATORS ","
```

then the program would expect a CSV (comma-separated values) file as input. These characters should only be used to separate fields. They should not be used in the actual entries of the ledger as content.

6 Column order

The ordering of the columns in the ledger file is defined in the section of include/user_settings.h below.

```
#define AMOUNT 0 /*** COLUMN FOR TRANSACTION AMOUNTS **********/
#define STATUS 1 /*** COLUMN FOR TRANSACTION STATUS CODES ******/
#define CREDIT 2 /*** COLUMN FOR NAMES OF CREDIT ACCOUNTS ******/
#define BANK 3 /*** COLUMN FOR NAMES OF BANK ACCOUNTS *******/
#define PARTITION 4 /*** COLUMN FOR NAMES OF BANK PARTITIONS *******/
#define DESCRIPTION 5 /*** COLUMN FOR DESCRIPTIONS OF TRANSACTIONS ***/
```

CD1	1 1	. 1		1 1	C1	C	1	C 11 .	C
The program	WOULD	then	expect a	ledger	THE	\cap t t	he	tollowing	torm.
The program	would	OIICII	CAPCCO a	rougor	1110	OI 0	110	TOHOWING	101111.

amount	status	credit	bank	partition	description
-30.14	$^{ m cn}$	$\operatorname{card} 1$	checking	food	groceries $12/3/13$
-15.36	cn	$\operatorname{card} 2$	checking	food	produce 12/2/13
-10.41	$^{\mathrm{cp}}$	$\operatorname{card} 1$	checking	food	dinner 11/21/13
-7.31	\mathbf{c}	$\operatorname{card} 2$	checking	fun	movie 11/18/13
-500	p		checking	bills	December rent
-30	1		checking	bills	November electric
-50	1		checking	bills	November heat
-45			checking	bills	The Economist
800	p		checking	rent	November paycheck
400	p		checking	food	November paycheck
500	p		checking	upkeep	November paycheck
50	p		checking	fun	November paycheck
50			checking	fun	won \$50 in poker
200			savings	bike	gift money
200			savings	bike	October paycheck
100			savings		general savings
200					cash

which is the current default. But if I were to switch the order of the values of STATUS and AMOUNT,

```
/*** COLUMN FOR TRANSACTION AMOUNTS ********/
#define AMOUNT
                      1
                          /*** COLUMN FOR TRANSACTION STATUS CODES ******/
#define STATUS
                      0
#define CREDIT
                      2
                          /*** COLUMN FOR NAMES OF CREDIT ACCOUNTS ******/
#define BANK
                      3
                          /*** COLUMN FOR NAMES OF BANK ACCOUNTS ********/
                          /*** COLUMN FOR NAMES OF BANK PARTITIONS ******/
#define PARTITION
#define DESCRIPTION
                          /*** COLUMN FOR DESCRIPTIONS OF TRANSACTIONS ***/
```

Then the program would expect a ledger file of the form,

status	amount	credit	bank	partition	description
		card1		food	groceries 12/3/13
cn	-30.14		checking		
cn	-15.36	$\operatorname{card} 2$	$\operatorname{checking}$	food	produce 12/2/13
cp	-10.41	$\operatorname{card} 1$	$\operatorname{checking}$	food	dinner 11/21/13
c	-7.31	$\operatorname{card} 2$	checking	fun	movie 11/18/13
	-500		checking	bills	December rent
1	-30		checking	bills	November electric
1	-50		checking	bills	November heat
	-45		checking	bills	The Economist
p	800		checking	rent	November paycheck
p	400		checking	food	November paycheck
p	500		checking	upkeep	November paycheck
p	50		checking	fun	November paycheck
	50		checking	fun	won \$50 in poker
	200		savings	bike	gift money
	200		savings	bike	October paycheck
	100		savings		general savings
	200				cash

7 Summary output options

The user can tweak some of the macros in user_settings.h to customize the output of the summaries.

```
#define PRINT_ZEROED_ACCOUNTS 0

#define USE_COLOR 1

#define NORMAL_COLOR "\x1B[0m" /*** REGULAR TEXT ******/
#define NEGATIVE_COLOR "\x1B[31m" /*** NEGATIVE TOTALS ***/
#define POSITIVE_COLOR "\x1B[32m" /*** POSITIVE TOTALS ***/
#define ZERO_COLOR "\x1B[34m" /*** EMPTY TOTALS ******/
```

Set to 1 to print out all accounts, including those with balances of \$0.00. PRINT_ZEROED_ACCOUNTS Set to 0 to ignore all empty accounts. USE_COLOR Set to 1 to print out summaries in color. Set to 0 otherwise. Coloring is best for viewing summaries in the terminal window, but if you want to pipe the output to a file and view it there, then the color codes create extra annoying characters. Shell color code for regular text. The default is white. NORMAL_COLOR POSITIVE_COLOR Shell color code for positive totals in the summaries. The current default is green. NEGATIVE_COLOR Shell color code for negative totals. The current default is red. ZERO_COLOR Shell color code for zero totals. The current default is blue.

8 Disclaimer

This software is still new and may still have nontrivial bugs. Also, I have not actually implemented some of the minor features I described here. In particular, some of the user settings are not supported yet.

9 License

This software is licensed under the GNU public license 3.0.