

# Mac-NeKo

# Win-NeKo

# Lin-NeKo

**mc richter**

software-entwicklung,  
coaching und service  
rund um's büro

Mac OS X, Windows und Linux

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# INTRODUCTION

Many users of our accounting program asked us for a program to write invoices for services of a **rental objects** (Apartments, Offices ...). It seems, that there is no application for this job, which works as flexible as our programs (e.g., cross platform). This was the reason; we decided to develop a new application.

This program was developed as an independent application. It can be used for rental objects. But it also works for objects, where only the service must be paid. Who need also an **accounting program**, can use our accounting program. Between both programs exists an interface, which makes it easy to transfer data.

During the development, we used the concepts of our accounting program. Beside the simple and intuitive operation, a high flexibility is extremely important. Older objects, different contracts or additional changes can make the calculation very complex. Therefore, a program must be **flexible and expandable**, also during the live cycle.

With the existing examples and the wizard you are able to install it very easy. Nevertheless, you are able to expand the calculations for more complex objects. With this feature, you are able to create invoices for almost all objects.

Through the high scalability (calculations, accounts...) an optimal protection of your investment is guaranteed. Of course, we also offer updates (usually free) with new features.

**Manfred Richter**

**Author**

# BASICS

According to the invoicing object, the setup can be more or less complex. For most standard-cases, examples with essential information exist. Additionally, you can use the wizard to setup your object. Afterwards, you are able to add or correct these entries with the menu-points. For understanding, a short overview of the elements is shown in the next chapters.

## Elements

For the setup, different elements must be entered. The following image shows the connection between these elements:

At least one client is on the topmost level. Clients are among each other independent. In this program, almost all preferences are independent for each client. Only some basic settings (e.g., backup) are for all clients valid. If you create invoices for different owners (not in the same object), these can be separated over clients, for example.

The administration of clients is not in the bronze version, "xNeKo" and "WinNeKo" available.

On the left side, the elements are shown. Two levels are used for it. The different objects, like buildings, are on the upper one. The second level indicates the individual units, like apartments or offices. According to the type of the building, different structures can be entered.

For the calculation of the invoices, the information of the users (tenant, owners) must be entered, too. These and units are joined, as shown in the image. With this connection, also the period is stored. Several users may be joined to one unit over the time. But also the reverse case that several units are allocated to one user is possible. Especially for offices this situation is usual.

If you use the accounting, a personal-account is used for a user.

The accounting is only in the gold and platin version available.

With the report "Structure of objects", you get an overview of the object.

## Calculations

The necessary calculations for invoices and business plans are user-defined in this program. The necessary data for the calculation are stored with above elements (object, unit and user). For each element, an unlimited number of sources can be entered. Every calculation is named by a unique value. Following sources are available:

- **Constants**

Hereby fix values, like the size of a floor are stored. Constants don't change over the life-cycle.

- **Texts**

Texts are not used for the calculation. They can be used in the description.

- **Costs**

This source stores the costs, entered over a year. Depending on the type, these are stored with the object, the unit or the user.

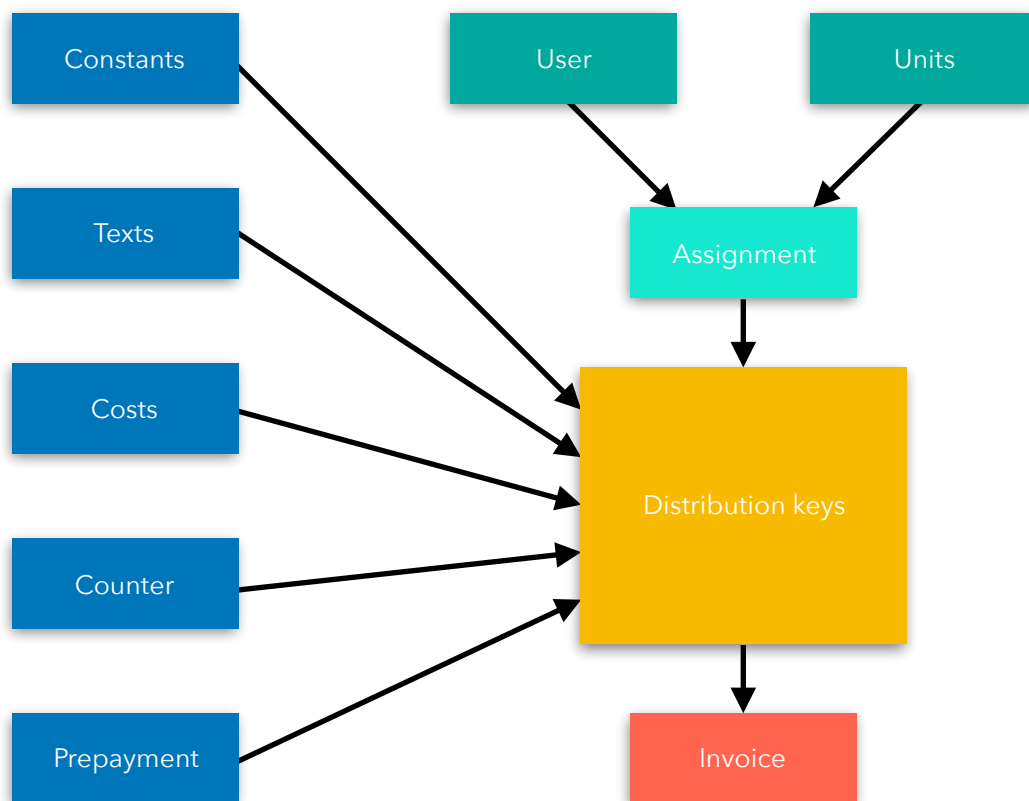
- **Counter**

Counters behave like costs, but the value is counted by every input. This type is used for the water-consumption, for example.

- **Prepayment**

If advance payment is agreed, it must be considered, while calculation the invoice.

For the invoice, so-called distribution keys must be defined. Such a key corresponds to a line of an invoice. Above sources are used for the definition and are combined with a formula. The following picture shows the connection between these elements:



A central role plays the distribution keys. All inputs are joined by formulas with these distribution keys. These formulas are user-definable, which gives a maximum of flexibility. The information of the period comes from the assignment. This is calculated by the system, automatic. Texts are not entered in formulas; they are used for a describing text.

The examples contain predefined sources and distribution-keys. If necessary, they can be expanded easily.



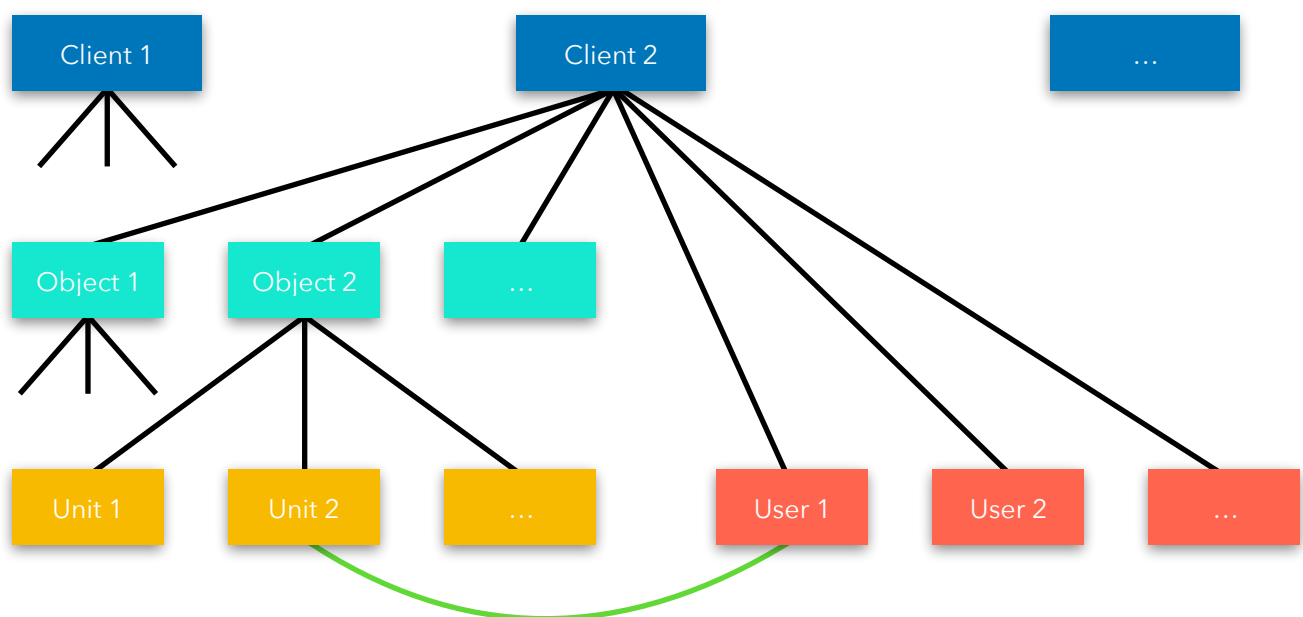
# Entries

Over the year, all costs and prepayments are entered. There are special dialogs for each type of source.

In the gold and platin versions, also the accounting relevant information can be entered (e.g., accounts). This has the advantage that the data can be transferred without re-entry into the accounting system.

# Invoicing

In the normal case, the invoices for all users are created annually. But an additional invoice



may be necessary, for example with a user-change. Both cases are realized with a unique dialog. This gives the possibility to correct individual invoice, also if they are created by a mass generation (annually).

# Business plans

For some types of rental objects, a business plan will be created. This includes the expected costs and revenues for the entire object. These amounts are calculated by the distributions keys for each user.

# NOTES

## General notes

With usage of "Mac-NeKo", "Win-NeKo" or "Lin-NeKo", you accept the following conditions. This applies to the unregistered version, too.

- With payment of the registration fee, you get the right to use this program for an unlimited time.
- You may use "Mac-NeKo", "Win-NeKo" and "Lin-NeKo" on different computers. But only one person is allowed to work with it at the same time.
- You are allowed to give the program to another person. But you have to give this person the original files, like we provide on our web-server.
- You are not allowed to give the registered version to another person.
- Changes at the files (program, help texts, user guide...) are not allowed. The original programs are allowed to change the data, only.
- The user guide is exclusive for the usage of this program. Any other usage is forbidden.
- Leasing, Renting or something else like this is forbidden.
- Earlier license agreements are invalid with the release of this version.
- The registration information is to be protected against the access by other persons.
- You have up to 60 days to verify all functions of this program. With the payment of the registration fee you accept, that it works for you.
- The MC Richter GbR is not responsible for damages, which results direct or indirect from the usage of this software. This applies also to the statements made in the user guide.

## About this user guide

This program is available for macOS, Windows and Linux. For Macintosh computer the program name is "xNeKo" ("Mac-NeKo"). For Windows users, the programs "Win-NeKo" and "WinNeKo" are available. Linux users start the program "Lin-NeKo". All programs work in the same way. If there are differences, you find a description on the corresponding page in this user guide. All images in this user guide were made with the latest version of macOS. On the other operating systems they differ only insignificantly. All major changes since the last version of this user guide are marked. Important information is highlighted in gray.

This user guide is located within the program folder. But you can open it from the help-menu of the program, too.

In this document we describe the functions depending on a rental-object. As far as nothing else is noted, the described function can be used also for other objects. In this user guide, we use the item "user" for a tenant and an owner.

# INSTALLATION

## Requirements

The following operating systems are supported:

- **Macintosh**
  - Intel based Macintosh
  - 64 Bit hardware
  - macOS 10.10
  - 2 GB main memory
  - 1 GB free space on hard disk
- **Windows**
  - Windows 7
  - 2 GB main memory
  - 1 GB free space on hard disk
- **Linux**
  - 64 Bit Linux
  - Officially supported distributions
    - Linux Mint 18 or later
    - Ubuntu 16.10 or later
    - Debian 6.0 or later
    - OpenSUSE 11.3 or later
    - Fedora 13 Desktop or later
    - CentOS 7.0 or later
  - 2 GB main memory
  - 1 GB free space on hard disk

Because there are many calculations, the processor speed is very important. One must remember that every open report must be recalculated when you enter new values. Therefore, on slow systems, one should open only the most important reports.

The processor speed and the disk space are only approximate values. The necessary disk space depends upon the number of clients, objects and periods. More entries and clients need more space on the disk.

The listed operating systems are minimum requirements. Normally, this program works on all actual operating systems. Unfortunately it is not possible to test all configurations. This applies especially to the different Linux distributions. If you have any problems, please contact me. I will solve the problem as soon as possible. Since we also work with this program, I will adapt it to new versions of the operating system as soon as possible.

# First Installation

You can download the program directly from our website. As an alternative, you are able to load it from the store from Apple or Microsoft.

## From the store

### App Store by Apple

You can download "xNeKo" from the Store. The advantage is that there is no further installation necessary.

"xNeKo" is already registered and contains most features of the bronze version. One big difference is the handling of the database file. "xNeKo" stores it in the so-called sandbox. "Mac-NeKo" can store it everywhere on the hard-disk. For most users, the storage in the sandbox is easier. If you installed "xNeKo" and wants to use the features of the silver, gold or platinum version, you have to switch to "Mac-NeKo".

### Store by Microsoft

You can download "WinNeKo" from the Store from Microsoft. The advantage is that there is no further installation necessary.

"xNeKo" is already registered and contains most features of the bronze version. If you installed "xNeKo" and wants to use the features of the silver, gold or platinum version, you have to switch to "Win-NeKo".

## Download from our homepage

If you loaded this program from our website, a few steps are necessary. "Mac-NeKo" and "Lin-NeKo" are provided as an archive that you have to unpack. It contains all necessary files. You can move this directory to any folder on the hard disk. It is useful to create now an alias (Linux: Link) of the program on your desktop or any other place you want. For "Win-NeKo" an installer is available, which creates the necessary files on the hard disk. In addition, the entries in the Start menu, desktop and the quick launch bar will be created.

The package contains the English and the German version.

During startup of the program, the correct language resources are loaded (German or English).

# Several computers

The standard installation is for one desktop computer. Nevertheless there are two different ways to use it on several computers. With the usage of a database-server, several users can access the data at the same time. This is not possible by using the semaphore. Here, only one person can use the data at the same time. On the other side, nobody must administer the database-server.

"xNeKo" works with an internal database. This is stored within the so-called sandbox. Therefore, the functions described in this chapter are not available.

## Database-Server

You can use a database-server instead of a local file. With the help of this server, several installations of this program can use the database.

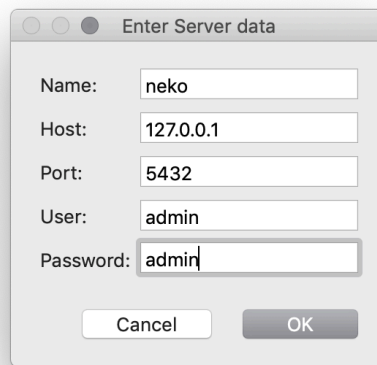
Today we support "[cubeSQL](#)" and "[PostgreSQL](#)". The cubeSQL server has the advantage that the same file can be used for the local installation. On the other hand, PostgreSQL can be used free of charge.

At the moment, cubeSQL can be used with up to 2 connections free of charge (05.2018). You find more information on the homepage of [cubeSQL](#).

If the server is not yet installed, it must be installed and configured. Please use the instructions included with the server. We need an own database on the server for "Mac-NeKo" ("Win-NeKo", "Lin-NeKo"). Please create one. This program will create the necessary tables and indexes. Furthermore, an independent user must be created for each installation of this program. Otherwise data may be lost.

After the server was installed, this program must be informed that it should access the server. If you used this program with the local database, you must open the preferences. Here, you switch to the card "Clients". Within this card, you must select the database type, first. Because the database doesn't yet contain any tables, you must create with "New" the tables and indexes. If no local database exists, select the database type within the [startup dialog](#) and press the Button "New."

In both cases, you get the following dialog:



Enter Server data

Name:

Host:

Port:

User:

Password:

The Buttons has the following meaning:

- **Name**  
Name of the database.
- **Host**  
TCP/IP address of the database-server.
- **Port**  
At the SQL server entered port (cubeSQL: 4430 / PostgreSQL: 5432).
- **User**  
At the SQL server for the database entered username.
- **Password**  
For above user at the SQL server entered password.

After entering the data and pressing "OK", the connection to the server will be established. If you selected "New", all tables and indexes will be created, now. After that, you can enter and modify data with this program, as usual.

Only experienced users should use this concept.

The integrated functions for backup can't be used. The backup must be done by the database-server.

For each instance of this program an own user must exist on the database-server. If two instances use the same user, you may loose data.

Two persons must not edit the same entry at the same time.

With a change from PostgreSQL to a local database, the data can be copied to the local database. When using cubeSQL, the file from the server can be used local - without conversation.

# Semaphore

If you use "WinNeKo", this function is not available.

With this procedure, the database file must be synchronized between all included computers. The synchronization can be done by an external program - or direct with this program. The advantage of this concept is that you don't need a special database server.

To avoid the usage by two persons at the same time, so called semaphore are implemented. For the usage, a file server, which can be accessed by all involved computers, is necessary. This file server can be used to synchronize the database file, too. Alternatively, you can use external programs (Synchronize, rsync...) to synchronize the database file.

For the configuration, one of the following text files

- Mac-NeKo (Sema).txt    Macintosh
- Win-NeKo (Sema).txt    Windows
- Lin-NeKo (Sema).txt    Linux

must exist on every computer, which is included in this concept. This file must be in the same folder as the program. The file must include the following lines:

- Complete path of semaphore file
- Complete path of database file on the server
- Terminal command to mount the server
- Terminal command to eject the server

The first line contains the name and complete path of the semaphore-file on the server. If the second line is not empty, this program synchronizes the database file with the given file on the server.

The following two lines can be used to execute a terminal command. This can be either a single command or a script. The command in the third line is executed before reading the semaphore file. Typically, it is used to mount the server. The command in the fourth line is executed after the test. This is useful when the server is to be ejected, again.

Under macOS, a program with a graphical user interface can be started with the command "open -a <program>". This can be, for example, a program created with the script editor.

The file "Mac-NeKo (Sema).txt" (Macintosh) may have, the following content:

```
Richters Server:MacNeKoSema
Richters Server:Objects.rsd
open -a "/Skripte/Mount.app"
open -a "/Skripte/Eject.app"
```

By every start and end of the program, the semaphore-file is examined and written with actual values. By this, it can be guaranteed that always the actual version of the database will be used. If the fifth line (path of database file on the server) is used, this program compares the local and server database file by every start. If the server version is newer, it will be copied to the local database. When quitting this program, the database file is copied to the server,

again. The result is, that there is always the latest version on the server. The two apps on the third and fourth lines are used to mount the server before the test and eject it afterwards.

Only experienced users should use this concept.

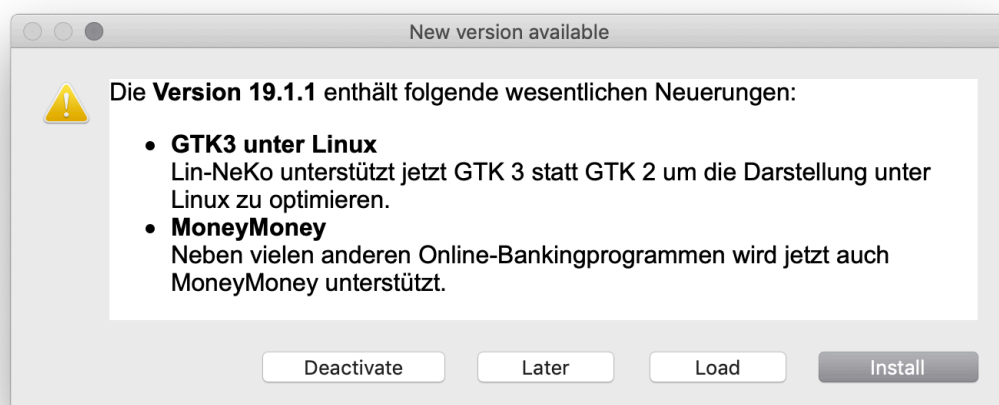
If the file server is not available, you can work with this program, too. In this case, you must check that no other person works with this program and that the database is up to date.

## Update

If you use "xNeKo" or "WinNeKo", you will be automatically informed of new versions.

If an Internet connection is active, a check for new versions will be done during the start of this program. This check can be switched on and off in the preferences at any time. In certain network configurations there may be problems with the automatic check. In these cases, you get an error message. If you can't change the network configuration, you must deactivate the automatic update in the preferences.

If a newer version is available, the following dialog will appear:



The Buttons has the following meaning:

- **Deactivate**

The automatic check for updates will be permanently deactivated. You can activate it in the preferences again.

- **Later**

The download will not start. You see this dialog during the next start of the program, again.

- **Load**

The current version is copied onto the hard disk. Afterwards, you must unpack and install it.

- **Install**

The necessary files are loaded into an invisible folder. If you use Windows, the Setup1



program will be started. With macOS all necessary files are updated by "Mac-NeKo" itself.

The update with "Install" is the easiest and most sure way to get the latest version. Unfortunately, this doesn't work with Linux. Even if you want to update several installations, it may be better to download the archive. The loaded file is the same as on CD, homepage or other media. After unpacking it, you must replace the files. But be sure not to replace your database file (e.g., "Objects.rsd"). During the next program start, the database will be updated. A fall-back to an older version is not possible.

When using a database-server, the updates are not installed automatically. These must be installed by an administrator at all workstations.

Make a backup of your existing database, before you update to a newer version. Only with this backup it is possible to fall back to the old version.

The database should not be in the same folder as the program files.

For an automatic update on macOS, it is necessary that the previous version has been installed by the same user. Otherwise, the files cannot be copied.

If this program was installed on several computers, all installations must be replaced with the new version. "Mac-NeKo" ("Win-NeKo", "Lin-NeKo") converts the database from an old format automatically into the new format. An old program version can't read the converted database any longer.

## xNeKo and Mac-NeKo

If you downloaded "xNeKo" from the App Store from Apple, you can use most features of the bronze version. If you need more, you have to switch to "Mac-NeKo".

First, you must export the database. Then you install "Mac-NeKo". After the first start, select the exported database file. Because you have already purchased "xNeKo" with the download from the store, no re-registration is necessary. You can use all features of the bronze version.

If you worked with "Mac-NeKo" and wants to work now with "xNeKo", you must import the database. With this function, the current database file is copied to the so-called sandbox of macOS. The old database will not be used any more. You can delete it now.

A switch from "Mac-NeKo" to "xNeKo" makes only sense, if you used the bronze version.

## Upgrade

If you are a registered user (bronze, silver or gold) and wants to use additional features (silver, gold or platin), you must enter a new registration code. Afterwards, you open the registration dialog in the "Mac-NeKo"-menu (Windows: "?" / Linux: "Help"). Here, you enter the informa-

tion from the registration mail. Afterwards, all functions of the silver, gold or platin version are available.

# FIRST STEPS

In the last chapter we installed this program. Now we must create a client. Afterwards we enter the first data.

The bronze version, "xNeKo" and "WinNeKo" can only handle one client.

## Usage

Although this program is available for the major three operating systems, it supports specific features of each operating system. In addition, there are some features in this program, which make the work easier.

## Dialogs

In many dialogs, there is additional input support. This was done especially for users, who enter many data. In most dialogs (e.g., master data) you can use the "Return" key to jump to the next field. If the cursor is in the last field of a dialog, the "Return" key works as usual. It confirms the input, now. Another special feature is that the dialog does not close after confirmation. Thus, you can enter many inputs successively - without reopening the dialog.

**Fields with a red background are mandatory fields and must be filled correct.** If a field does not get white after entering data, the input is not correct and must be corrected.

With Linux, it is not possible to change the background. Therefore the text is shown in red and italics. If mandatory fields are not filled in, a question mark will be displayed.

You can enter some fields only, if other fields have values (e.g., tax key). This is explained for each dialog in detail.

With the input of values, there are many other possibilities:

- With the input of a date, a comma instead of the point can be used.
- Beside the manual input, you can select the date with the help of a popup-dialog. Therefore, you click the calendar symbol on the right side the input field. Then a dialog opens, in which you can select the date with the mouse.
- A date can be entered incompletely. This program adds the further data automatically while leaving the field. The current day is used as basis. If only the day was entered, for example, the current month and year are added automatically.
- In date fields, you can switch to the next or previous date by pressing an arrow key (up or down) and the command key (Windows / Linux: Control).
- With numeric fields (e.g., number), you can decrease and increase the value by pressing an arrow key (up or down) and the command key (Windows / Linux: Control).
- With the input of values (account, tax key...), you can select these also with the help of the popup-menu on the right side of it. The popup-menu shows all available values.

- While entering accounts, you don't need to enter the leading zero. This works also while importing data (e.g., Excel).
- Nevertheless, in many cases the list becomes very large. Therefore, you can enter the beginning of the number (e.g., account) or the describing text in the field. The popup-menu jumps to the value or shows only values, which contain the entered text.
- If you do not want to enter tax keys or cost centers, you can switch them in the preferences off. This simplifies the input of data, because the fields are no longer available. The fields are also disabled, if no tax key or cost center exists.
- With fields, which contain values (number, amount...) a formula (e.g.,  $12 + 5$ ) may be entered. You see such a formula by the yellow background of the field. The result is calculated when you leave the field. To change the value, you can go back to the field. Then, you edit the formula, again.
- With fields, in which often the same texts are entered (e.g.,: country), exists right apart from the text field a popup-menu. To use a defined text, select it from the menu or enter the defined shortcut. For the administration exists the entry "Change menu". After selection, a window shows all stored texts. With "Insert", a new, empty entry will be added. You write the desired value afterward directly into the list. To change an existing entry, double click on the appropriate line. Afterwards, you can change the value in the list. For removing a value, press the Button "Delete". With "OK", you close the window.

A change of the standard texts has no effect on already stored entries.

- In some fields, you can format the entered text. This works like in most word processors.
- If a standard-entry (e.g., distribution key) with the same text was saved before, the menu point "Add" will replace the stored value.

## Lists

Most businessmen want to see her results in lists. Because of this, this program creates many different lists. By changes (e.g., enter) they are automatically updated.

With the first opening of the list, you see all columns of the list. If you don't need some columns, you can hide them with the menu point "Columns" (macOS: xNeKo / Mac-NeKo, Windows / Linux: Edit). The width of each column can be changed by a click in the title line, between two columns. The list is sorted by clicking on a column title.

Some columns can't be hidden, because they contain important information.

It is not possible to sort very complex lists.

Most lists contain a Button to update the list. This gets active, as soon as the conditions are changed (e.g., period). The list is recalculated by a click on this Button. If the list is closed, the above conditions are stored. According to the preferences, the next opening of the list enters these values again and the list is calculated immediately.

All lists contain a Button for closing the window. Of course, the usual functions to close a window are available, too. In addition, in many lists are Buttons with additional functions. For example, you can enter new data with the Button "Insert". Also a double click on a list element gives you an action in most lists. In the master data this is normally the changing of the concerning entry. In reports, it is mostly the same function as the Button in the lower left corner of the dialog.

You are able to mark several lines in most lists. For this, the functions of the operating system are available. Functions like changing or copying of data are however only possible if exactly one element is marked.

You can print and export all lists. For printing or exporting, the list must be open. In some lists (master data, journal), new values can also be imported.

## Documents

With some elements, you are able to attach documents. The following document types are available:

- **URL**

With this type, an URL of a web page is stored. Beside the real URL, a describing text can be stored.

- **File**

Like an URL, a link to a local file is added here. In the database only a link is stored, so the original file must exist. You must not move or rename it.

"xNeKo" can't open data outside of the so-called sandbox. So this function is not available.

- **Notice**

Here, you add a notice. Notices are stored in the database.

The values shown in the list ("Title", "Text") can be edited by a click on the corresponding value. To view the stored information, press the Button "Open". According to the type of the information, different actions are possible:

- **URL**

An URL is shown in the default browser.

- **File**

A file will be opened by the program, associated in the operating system.

- **Notice**

The notice will be shown in the same dialog, you used for entering it. All values of it can be changed.

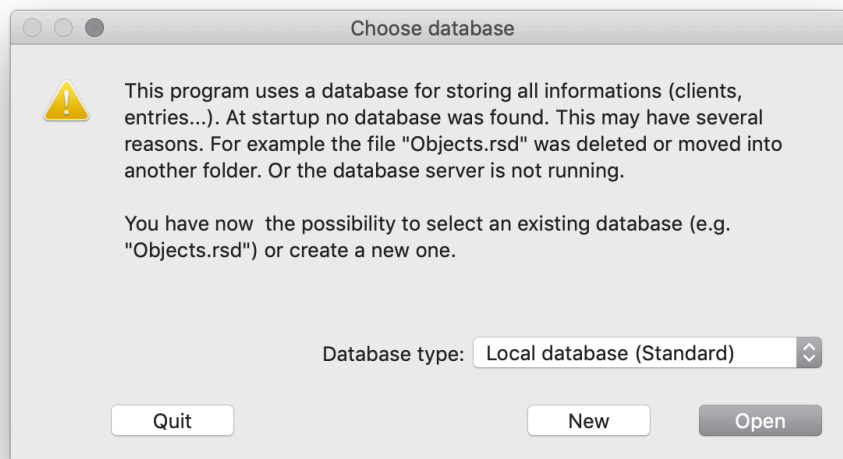
All elements can be added by Drag'n Drop, too. While adding text, the application recognizes URLs and adds the text as an URL, if it is one. Otherwise it adds a notice. Finally, every element can be removed from the list with the Button "Delete".

# Starting the program

## Create database

"xNeKo" works with an internal database. Therefore, the following steps are not necessary.

This program stores all data in a single database. The location will be stored in a so-called preference file. If the database can't be opened by the value in the preference file, the following dialog appears:



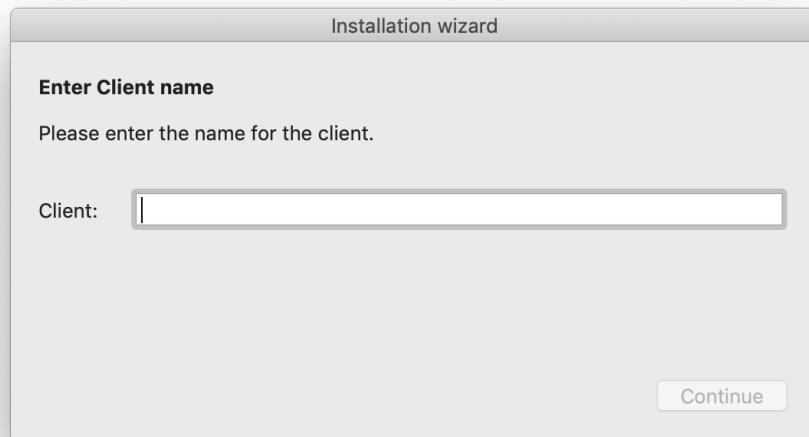
The Buttons has the following meaning:

- **Database type**  
You can store all data in a local file or on a database-server. Normally, you should use a local file, so you don't need an additional server.
- **Quit**  
"Mac-NeKo" ("Win-NeKo", "Lin-NeKo") will be terminated immediately. This function is useful, if the database is not available for a short time. As soon as the problem (for example a deactivated server) is fixed, the program can be started again.
- **New**  
After choosing a file with the files dialog, a new database will be created. A suggestion for the database is "Objects.rsd". But all other valid file names can be used, too. During the first start of this program, you must select this option.
- **Open**  
If the database was moved or renamed, this program can't find it any more. If the preference file was not found, this dialog will appear, too. With this Button, you chose the actual database. The new access path is stored in the preference file.

If you select a database-server, you get no file selection dialog. Instead, you get a dialog, where you must enter the connection parameters of your database-server..

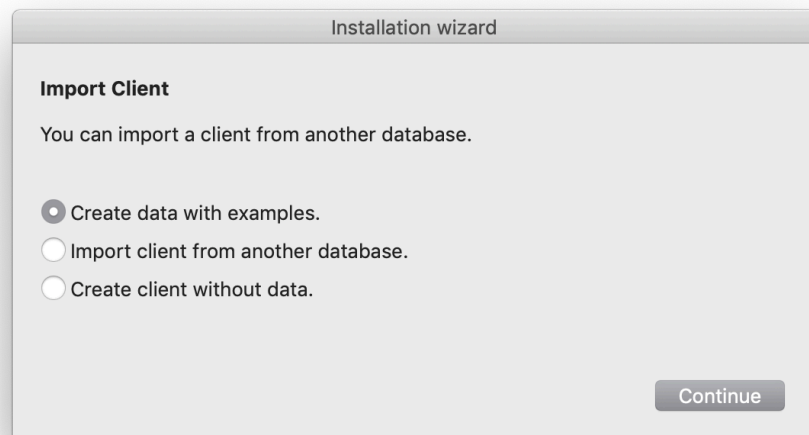
# Installation wizard

After creating the database, the wizard starts.



The dialog box is titled "Installation wizard". It has a section titled "Enter Client name" with the instruction "Please enter the name for the client." Below this is a label "Client:" followed by a text input field. A "Continue" button is located at the bottom right.

Here, you enter the client's name and press "Continue." Following dialog appears:



The dialog box is titled "Installation wizard". It has a section titled "Import Client" with the instruction "You can import a client from another database." Below this are three radio button options: "Create data with examples." (selected), "Import client from another database.", and "Create client without data." A "Continue" button is located at the bottom right.

**When you start, you should select "Create data with examples",** so you can select from different examples. Afterwards, you can use the wizard to adapt it.

The examples are only in German language available.

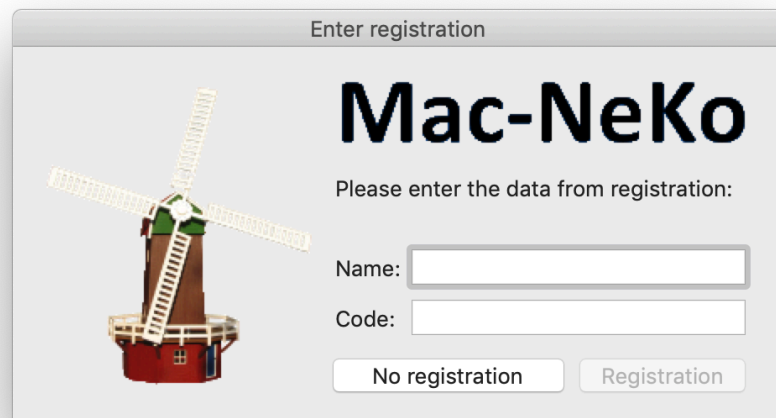
There is additional information about an element in the [document tab](#).

If you have a database with a client, you want to use, you should select the second option. Finally, you are able to create a database without data.

# Registration

For "xNeKo" and "WinNeKo", no registration is necessary.

This program is distributed as Shareware. This has the advantage, that you can test the most features before paying. For the registration, you get a code via mail from MC Richter GbR. With the registration, you don't lose dates, you entered before. As long as you don't have such a mail, this dialog will appear during every start of the program.

A screenshot of a registration dialog box titled "Enter registration". On the left is a cartoon illustration of a red windmill with white sails. To the right of the windmill, the text "Mac-NeKo" is displayed in a large, bold, black font. Below this, it says "Please enter the data from registration:". There are two input fields: "Name:" and "Code:". At the bottom, there are two buttons: "No registration" and "Registration".

If you got the registration information, enter it in the two fields. Afterwards, press the Button "Registration". After correct input (Capitalization), a message appears, which tell you that the registration was successful. If you do not have the registration information, select "No registration". After that, a message appears that not all functions are available.

If you entered the registration, but get the message again during the next start, it was wrong. Please check that there is no error (Capitalization).

Because the registration code is stored in the database, it must be reentered, if you create a new database.

If this dialog appears after an update of the program, the database was probably moved. In addition, a new database was created. Select in this case in the preferences the old database.

# Preferences

The next step is to enter some important options for your first client. Later changes are possible, but for some options you lose the entered dates. Here, only the points, which are necessary before entering dates, are discussed.



# General

You open the preferences with the menu point "Preferences..." from the "Mac-NeKo" / "xNeKo" menu (Windows: "Options" from "Edit" / Linux: "Preferences" from "Edit"). Some defaults refer to the complete program. Where it makes sense, the settings are client-specific. This offers you more flexibility to create different clients.

The administration of clients is not in the bronze version, "xNeKo" and "WinNeKo" available.

After the first start, you should enter the settings for the backup. These options apply to all clients. After creation of a new client, you must enter the following options:

- **The start of the fiscal year**

This program can be used, if the fiscal year does not correspond to the calendar year. With this setting, you enter the beginning of the fiscal year. In Germany, the fiscal year may deviate only from the calendar year, if the company is registered in the trade register. (§4a Abs1 Satz2 Nr.3 Satz1 EStG).

The accounting is only in the gold and platin version available.

- **Decimal digits**

According to the currency, there are different digits. For the Euro there are two decimal digits.

## User administration

If several persons should work with this program, it may be useful that not all can edit all clients. This is especially interesting if this program works with a database server. Nevertheless, you are not forced to enter user administrations. Without entries, all users have full access to all dates.

The administration of users is not in the bronze version, "xNeKo" and "WinNeKo" available.

The user administration must be setup only, if the access of single users should be limited.

All new users get full access to all clients.

For every person, who should work with this program an own user can be created. For every user, a password must be assigned. The user can change this at any time. The access (editor, reader) of a user can be administered for every client individually. An editor can change all dates of the client. This should be the normal access for a user. By contrast, a reader can read the information, only. He can't change any dates. This type of user will ordinarily assign to persons, who use the dates for further reports (e.g., accounting). However, it can also make sense to give a read-only access of other clients to editors – for example, if they need the results for their client. Normally, only one person should be an editor for a client. With this, one excludes that another person changes the dates of the client parallel. This could lead to chaos.

Beside the differentiation in "editor" and "read-only" there is the "administrator". An "administrator" can be setup regardless of the clients. Thus a reader can also be an administrator. Only the "administrator" can change the preferences. He can also create new users and change the rights of the users.

At least one user must be an "administrator".

It is not necessary that the "administrator" have rights like an "editor".

For one client, you should assign only one person the rights of an "editor". With this, one excludes the concurrent usage of a client.

If a new client is created, all users get the rights as an "editor".

If no users are entered, there are no restrictions of the usage.

## Master data

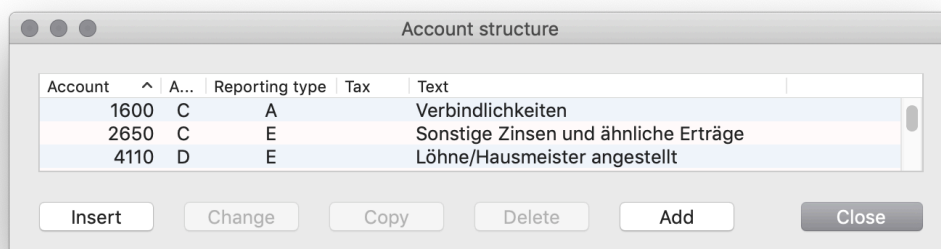
After the client was created and all options are entered, you must enter the first data. If you selected "Create data with examples" in the installation wizard, many dates are available. Because every building is something individual, an adaptation is always necessary.

In this program, an accounting application is integrated. You can for each client to decide, whether to use the accounts, or not. The program decides based on the existing of accounts, whether the function is enabled or not. If Accounts exist, they must be used in all corresponding dialogs.

The accounting is only in the gold and platin version available.

Without accounts, these functions are not enabled in the Gold or Platinum version.

## Account structure



The account structure is necessary if you want to use integrated accounting. As soon as entries are entered, it can be changed only with very much limitation. Therefore, it is important to create it very careful.

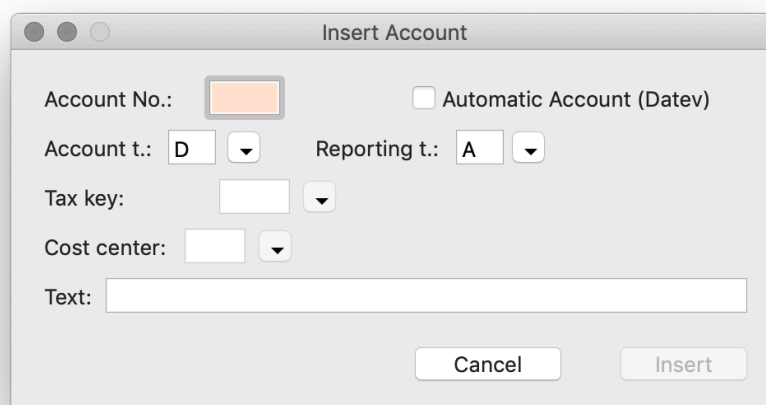
The example clients contain an accounting structure.

If there are entries with an account, the account can't be deleted any more - even if the entry was done a long time ago.

## Insert

First, we want to show, how to enter new accounts. You can delete an account as long as it is not used (entries, tax key, cost center...).

With "Insert" the following dialog opens:



First, you enter the account number. It must contain always 4-digits and must be unique. Only if you transfer your accounting with the Datev interface to a tax consultant, you must activate for some accounts the checkbox "Automatic account (Datev)". Please look to the accounting structure to see which accounts get this sign.

Then follows the specification of the account. Therefore the points "Account type" and "Reporting type" exist. For the selection of the above-mentioned accounts, the following table should help you:

	Accounting type	Reporting type
<b>Asset account / Debit account</b>	Debit account (D)	Asset account (A)
<b>Asset account / Credit account</b>	Credit account (C)	Asset account (A)
<b>Expense account / Debit account</b>	Debit account (D)	Expense account (E)
<b>Expense account / Credit account</b>	Credit account (C)	Expense account (E)
<b>Opening account</b>	Opening account (O)	

If you selected an expense account, you can enter a tax key and cost center. Tax keys must be created before. This can be done with the point "Tax key..." from "Master data". The entered

tax key is suggested while entering. You can change it there, of course. If you like to work with cost center, you can enter in the field "Cost center" a defined cost center. This is suggested while entering. Of course, you can change this cost center while entering.

The fields "Tax key" and "Cost center" are only available, if in the master data corresponding values exists. Furthermore, the corresponding option must be activated in the preferences.

In the last field, you should enter a text for the account.

## Change

To change an account, you must select it in the account structure with the mouse. Then the Button "Change" gets active. By pressing this Button or a double click on a line in the list, the dialog opens for changing the account. The structure corresponds to the dialog to create a new account, but the account number can't be changed. The Button "Insert" was replaced with "Change" and closes the dialog.

## Copy

If you want to create an account, which differs in only few points from an existing, this Button is helpful. Select the source account, first. Then press the Button "Copy". This opens the dialog to insert new accounts. But all values, as far as they make sense, are filled.

## Delete

Finally, you can delete an existing account. Also for this, you must select an account, first. By pressing the Button "Delete" and confirmation of the hazard check the account will be deleted.

If an account is already in use, it can't be deleted any more. This is necessary to hold the dates consistent.

## Add

If the account structure is based on a standard account structure, provided by us (SKR03, SKR04...), one can add single accounts also with this function. We provide actual account structures on our server. After selecting "Add", this function loads a list with all account structures, provided by us. Here, you must select the one; your account structure is based on. After selecting the desired structure, all new accounts of the account structure are displayed. Here, one selects one or several accounts with the mouse. After pressing "Choose", the selected accounts are taken over in your own account structure. Afterwards these can be used like manual inserted accounts.

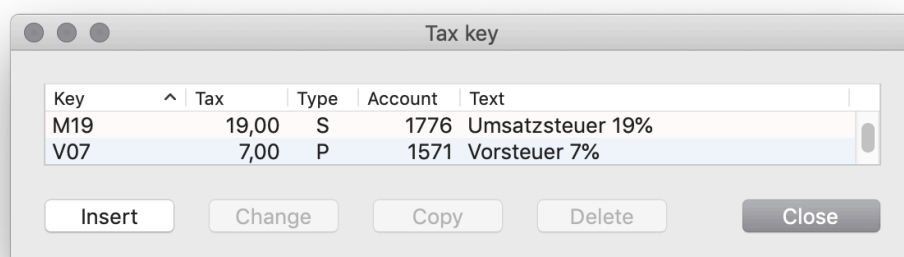
To use this function, you need an online-connection to our server.

The account structures on our server are in German language.

## Tax keys

To calculate the tax amount, this program uses tax keys. This concept is very flexible and easy to use. You open the list with the existing tax keys with the point "Tax keys..." from "Master data".

You need tax keys, if you create net-invoices.



## Insert

With "Insert" the following dialog opens:

Enter Tax key

Key:  Tax:  % Type:  ▾

Acc.:  ▾

Text:

Cancel Insert

A tax key is identified with the first field ("Key"). This key must contain 3 or 4 digits. It should be well named, so that you can easily recognize the sense of this key. The next field ("Tax") contains the percent value of the tax. The account entered here must be used only for one tax key. With the field "Type", you select between pretax and sales tax. With the last field ("Text"), you enter a comment for the tax key. This appears, for example, while entering.

The account and the type are only required if the integrated accounting is used.

The account, entered for one tax key must not be used for another tax key.

If you enter a tax key while entering, two entries will be created. The first one contains the normal entry (net amount), as without tax key. Only the calculated tax amount was subtracted. With the second entry the tax amount, with the account from the linked tax key, is created. In the journal, you recognize this second entry by the text "Tax (X): " before the text. Here, the sign X stands for the used tax key.

## Change

To change a tax key, you must select it in the list with the mouse. Then the Button "Change" gets active. By pressing this Button or a double click on a line in the list, the dialog opens for changing the tax key. The structure corresponds to the dialog to create a new tax key, but the key can't be changed. The Button "Insert" was replaced with "Change" and closes the dialog.

If the tax value changes, it is better to create a new tax key.

## Copy

If you want to create a tax key, which differs in only few points from an existing, this Button is helpful. Select the source tax key, first. Then press the Button "Copy". This opens the dialog to insert new tax keys. But all values, as far as they make sense, are filled.

## Delete

Finally, you can delete an existing tax key. Also for this, you must select a tax key, first. By pressing the Button "Delete" and confirmation of the hazard check the tax key will be deleted.

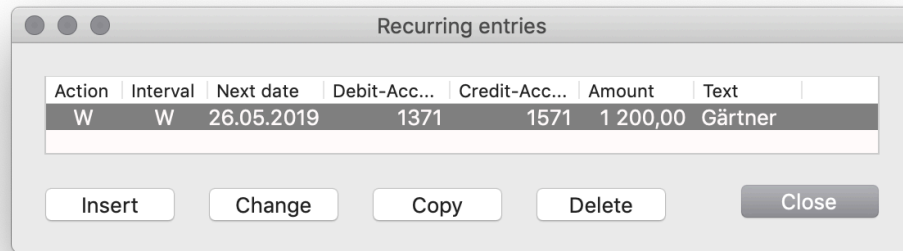
If a tax key is already in use, it can't be deleted any more. This is necessary to hold the dates consistent.

## Recurring entries

With this function, you can administer recurring entries (credit, leasing...) easily. The saved information about recurring entries has no direct influence on your accounting. Always, the deadline is reached; the recurring entry will be executed. Therefore, recurring entries may be changed and deleted at any time.

The accounting is only in the gold and platin version available.

Under "master data", you find the menu point "Recurring entries... ". After selection, you see a list with all entered recurring entries.



Recurring entries with a tax part are shown with two lines. This corresponds to the journal.

## Insert

With "Insert" the following dialog opens:

Action to do:   Entry interval:    
 Next date:   Last date:    
 Debit-Acc.:     
 Debit Cost c.:    
 Credit-Acc.:     
 Credit Cost c.:    
 Tax key:    
 Am.:  Eur Tax:  Eur  
 Source:     
 Object:    
 Unit:    
 Fr.:   Date:    
 Amnt.:   
 Text:

In the first field, you enter whether you get a hazard check, or not. The next field specifies the interval of this entry. Then follows the entry of the next (first) date. If this recurring entry was not executed yet, you must enter the first date, here. If this date is reached and the entry was executed, you see in this field the next execution date. You can change this date, if you want.

If the entries should end by a certain date, you can enter this in the field "Last date". If the field remains empty, the recurring entry will be done forever.

The next fields correspond to those of the entry dialog. Only the entries are not executed immediately but are entered for the later execution. After execution, the next date will be calculated. This depends on the entered interval. Because sources of the type counter contain a counter-value, these can't be entered, here. For all other sources, the start and end date will be calculated. Both dates are incremented independent from another by the given interval.

The fields "Tax key" and "Cost center" are only available, if in the master data corresponding values exists. Furthermore, the corresponding option must be activated in the preferences.

Recurring entries with tax are shown by two lines. This corresponds to the output in the journal.

With counters, a counter-value must be entered. Because of this, counters can't be entered with recurring entries.

Because the different months have a different number of days, it is not possible to calculate days after the 28th correct. For example if you start on January 31st. In February it will be the 28th. With this, it is not possible to calculate March 31st correct. To solve this problem, all days after 28th will be calculated as the last day of the month.

## Change

To change a recurring entry, you must select it in the list with the mouse. Then the Button "Change" gets active. By pressing this Button or a double click on a line in the list, the dialog opens for changing the recurring entry. The structure corresponds to the dialog to create a new recurring entry. The Button "Insert" was replaced with "Change" and closes the dialog.

## Copy

If you want to create a recurring entry, which differs in only few points from an existing, this Button is helpful. Select the source recurring entry, first. Then press the Button "Copy". This opens the dialog to insert new recurring entries. But all values, as far as they make sense, are filled.

## Delete

Finally, you can delete an existing recurring entry. Also for this, you must select a recurring entry, first. By pressing the Button "Delete" and confirmation of the hazard check, the recurring entry will be deleted.



# Execution

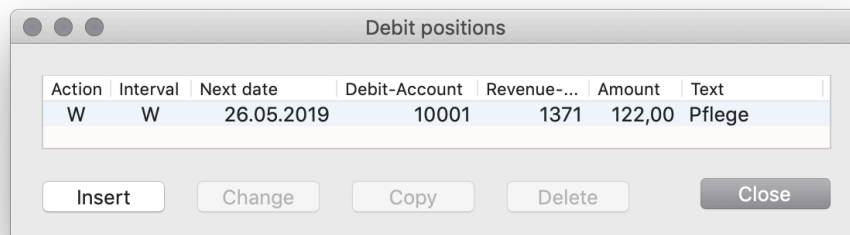
Recurring entries are checked while opening a client and are executed if necessary. According to the preferences, you get a hazard check, or the entry is automatically executed in the background. In certain cases it may be useful to start this check by hand - for example if you entered recurring entries whose start date is in the past. You start the manual checking (and execution) with the menu point "Execute recurring entry..." from "Edit".

## Debit positions

Debit-positions behave very similarly to recurring-entries. Also here, recurring entries can be administered. There is only a restriction of the accounts to one debit and one revenue account. Debit-positions can be administered also with recurring-entries, but the separation into two lists gives a better overview.

The accounting is only in the gold and platin version available.

Under "master data", you find the menu point "Debit positions... ". After selection, you see a list with all entered debit positions.



Action	Interval	Next date	Debit-Account	Revenue-...	Amount	Text
W	W	26.05.2019	10001	1371	122,00	Pflege

Insert Change Copy Delete Close

Debit positions with a tax part are shown with two lines. This corresponds to the journal.

## Insert

With "Insert" the following dialog opens:

In the first field, you enter whether you get a hazard check, or not. The next field specifies the interval of this debit position. Then follows the entry of the next (first) date. If this debit position was not executed yet, you must enter the first date, here. If this date is reached and the debit position was executed, you see in this field the next execution date. You can change this date, if you want.

If the debit position should end by a certain date, you can enter this in the field "Last date". If the field remains empty, the recurring entry will be done forever.

The next fields correspond to those of the entry dialog, but you are only able to enter a debit- and a revenue-account. And the entries are not executed immediately, but are entered for the later execution. After execution, the next date will be calculated. This depends on the entered interval. Because sources of the type counter contain a counter-value, these can't be entered, here. For all other sources, the start and end date will be calculated. Both dates are incremented independent from another by the given interval.

The fields "Tax key" and "Cost center" are only available, if in the master data corresponding values exists. Furthermore, the corresponding option must be activated in the preferences.

Debit positions with tax are shown by two lines. This corresponds to the output in the journal.

With counters, a counter-value must be entered. Because of this, counters can't be entered with recurring entries.

Because the different months have a different number of days, it is not possible to calculate days after the 28th correct. For example if you start on January 31st. In February it will be the 28th. With this, it is not possible to calculate March 31st correct. To solve this problem, all days after 28th will be calculated as the last day of the month.

## **Change**

To change a debit-position, you must select it in the list with the mouse. Then the Button "Change" gets active. By pressing this Button or a double click on a line in the list, the dialog opens for changing the debit-position. The structure corresponds to the dialog to create a new debit-position. The Button "Insert" was replaced with "Change" and closes the dialog.

## **Copy**

If you want to create a debit-position, which differs in only few points from an existing, this Button is helpful. Select the source recurring entry, first. Then press the Button "Copy". This opens the dialog to insert new debit-position. But all values, as far as they make sense, are filled.

## **Delete**

Finally, you can delete an existing debit-position. Also for this, you must select a debit-position, first. By pressing the Button "Delete" and confirmation of the hazard check, the debit-position will be deleted.

## **Execution**

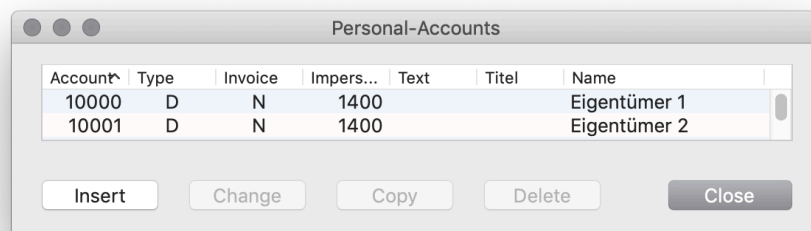
Debit-positions are checked while opening a client and are executed if necessary. According to the preferences, you get a hazard check, or the entry is automatically executed in the background. In certain cases it may be useful to start this check by hand – for example if you entered debit-position whose start date is in the past. You start the manual checking (and execution) with the menu point "Execute debit position..." from "Edit".

## **Personal-Accounts / User**

For creating invoices and business plans, the individual users (tenants, owners...) must be managed. This is done by this point. If the integrated accounting is used, you are able to create personal accounts with this dialog, too. A personal-account corresponds to a user.

If you use accounts and Online-Banking, you need for every partner a personal-account. Here the bank information of the partner is saved. With personal-accounts, you get a good overview about outstanding and open payments.

Under "Master data", you find the menu point "Users (Tenant, Owners)..." or "Personal-Accounts / User...". After selection, you see a list with all entered personal-accounts.

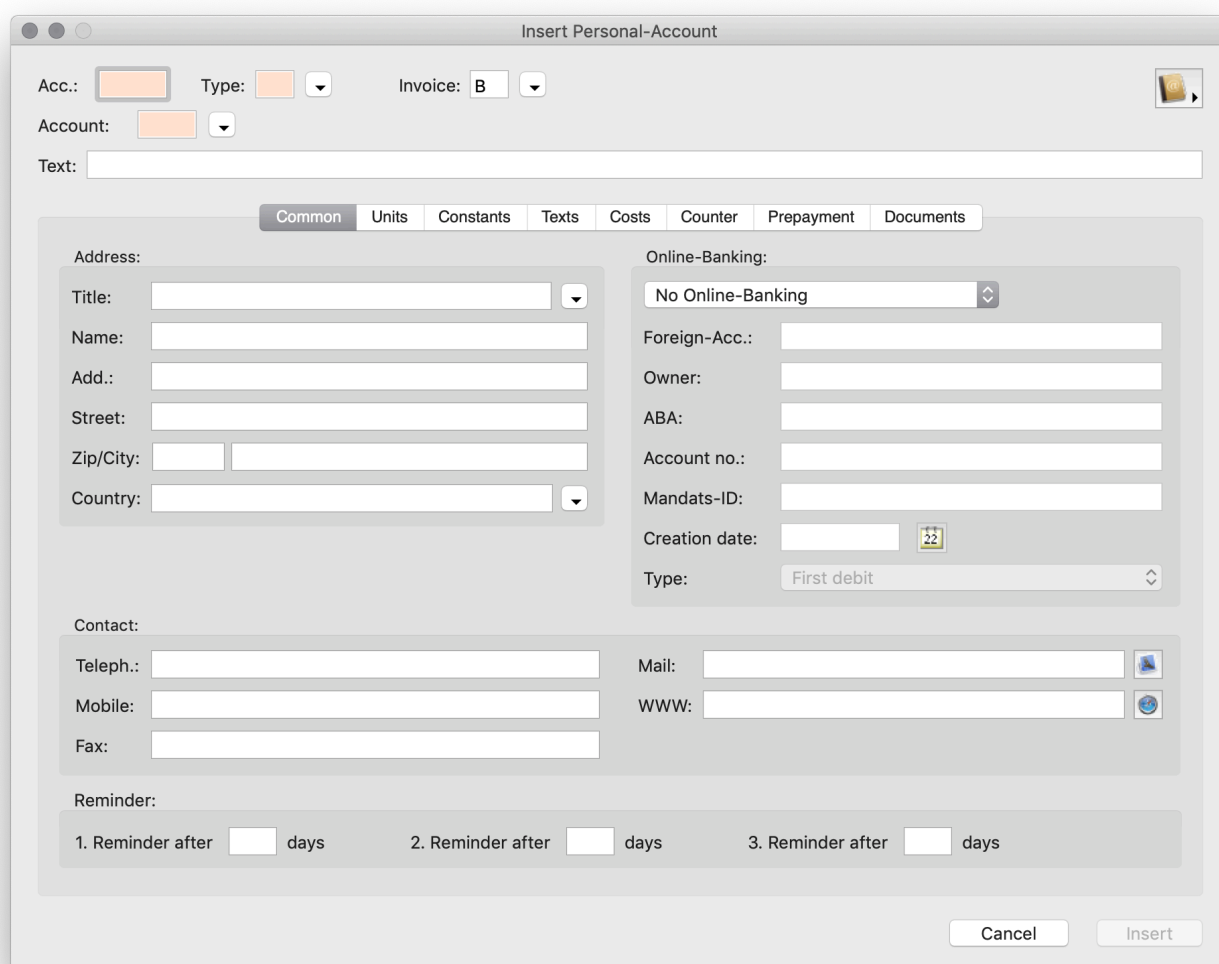



Account	Type	Invoice	Impers...	Text	Titel	Name
10000	D	N	1400			Eigentümer 1
10001	D	N	1400			Eigentümer 2

Buttons: Insert, Change, Copy, Delete, Close

## Insert

With "Insert" the following dialog opens:



Acc.:  Type:  Invoice:  

Account:

Text:

Common Units Constants Texts Costs Counter Prepayment Documents

Address:

Title:

Name:


Add.:

Street:

Zip/City:

Country:

Online-Banking:

No Online-Banking 


Foreign-Acc.:


Owner:

ABA:

Account no.:


Mandats-ID:

Creation date:  


Type:  

Contact:

Teleph.:

Mail:  

Mobile:

WWW:  

Fax:

Reminder:

1. Reminder after  days 2. Reminder after  days 3. Reminder after  days

Cancel Insert

In the first field, you enter a unique number for the personal-account / user. If the integrated accounting is used, this is a personal-account. This number is always entered with five digits.

By using the integrated accounting, you enter in the next field whether this is a customer (debtor) or supplier (creditor).

Users (tenant, owners) of a unit are debtors. Owner or renters are creditors.

In contrast to private-persons, most commercial users must show the taxes on her invoice. In these cases the field, "Invoice" must be set to "Net". This requires at least one tax key.

If you use the integrated accounting, enter in the next field the corresponding impersonal-account (demands / liabilities). In the field "Text", you can enter a text, which describes the personal-account.

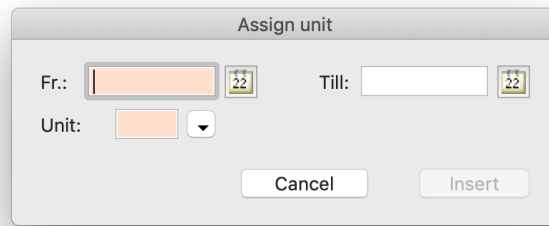
The further entries are divided into several cards. On the left side of the first card, you enter at first the address of the person or company. This information is required for the invoice. Under macOS, you have the possibility to read the data from the address book. Only the addresses which contain the text, entered in the field "Name" are shown. After the selection of an address, the data are taken over into the dialog. Under Windows and Linux, you can read a vCard, instead.

On the right side, you see information for the Online-Banking. This program (only gold and platin version) executes the transactions not direct, but passes the information to "MacGiro", "BankX", "hibiscus", "OutBank" or "MoneyMoney." These programs execute the transaction to the bank, independently. As an alternative, you can export the data into a DTAUS or MT940 file. The information about your own account must be entered within the preferences. Here we enter the necessary information about the account of the creditor or debtor. If a bank account should be associated to a personal-account / user, you must select the type of transaction with the popup-menu. If you don't want to use such transactions with this personal-account / user, you should select "No Online-Banking". Then this personal-account does not appear in the dialog for Online-Banking. The farther fields correspond to the fields in the Online-Banking program.

If you use SEPA direct debit, a mandate reference is necessary. In addition, each transaction must be marked unique. For this, you enter a value in the field "Mandats-ID" on the right side. With each transaction, the value will be incremented. The other values on the right side are for the handover to an online banking program.

On the lower side, some additional contact data (mail, phone...) can be stored. This information is not used in the program. If you like to control the reminders, you should enter the time in the days up to the next reminder step. The values are the basis for the reminder list.

With the card "Units", you assign the personal-account / user to a unit. With "Insert", following dialog opens.



In every case, you must enter a start date ("From:") and the unit. The end-date is only necessary if the user already leaves. There must be no overlapping entries.

Alternatively, you can do this assignment by the unit list.

In the following cards (without "Document"), you see the sources. All sources which are allocated to a personal-account / user are listed here. For "Constants" and "Texts", the corresponding value must be entered here. One marks the cell with the value and enters the new value. Constants contain numerical values and can be used into the calculation of the distribution key. With texts, one can customize (e.g., addresses) the printout individually.

If "Costs", "Counters" and "Prepayments" belong to an entry, they will be entered while entering. If the values are independent from an entry, you must use special dialogs.

With values, which were saved while entering, no change is possible. To correct, such values an additional entry is necessary.

With the last card, you attach documents to this personal-account / user. With "Insert", this entry is inserted. Now, you can enter further entries or finish the input with "Cancel".

## Change

To change a personal-account / user, you must select it in the list with the mouse. Then the Button "Change" gets active. By pressing this Button or a double click on a line in the list, the dialog opens for changing the entry. The structure corresponds to the dialog to create a new account / user, but the number can't be changed. The Button "Insert" was replaced with "Change" and closes the dialog.

## Copy

If you want to create a personal-account / user, which differs in only few points from an existing, this Button is helpful. Select the source entry, first. Then press the Button "Copy". This opens the dialog to insert new accounts / user. But all values, as far as they make sense, are filled.

## Delete

Finally, you can delete an existing entry. Also for this, you must select an account / user, first. By pressing the Button "Delete" and confirmation of the hazard check the entry will be deleted.

If an entry is already in use, it can't be deleted any more. This is necessary to hold the dates consistent.

## Enter

If you use the integrated accounting, you can start to enter. You use personal-accounts like impersonal-accounts. The only difference is the number of digits. While entering, you can use only one personal-account for one entry. The second account must be an impersonal-account. With each entry, two actions will be done. In addition to the entries in the journal there are entries in the suitable personal-accounts.

## Balance

If you have, for example, a customer's invoice entered, and the invoice was paid, you must balance both entries. For this, you link the payment to the open invoice amount. The menu point "Balance..." from "Edit" is used for this job. Here, you must specify the account number of the creditor or debtor, first. Then, you see all open items for this personal-account, separated by debit and credit.

The accounting is only in the gold and platin version available.

Balance

Account No.: 10001 ▼ Eigentümer 2 Update

☐ Automatic balancing by reference number  
☐ Select next account when account is balanced

**Debit:**

Reference ..^	Amount	Reference ...	Text
49	12,00	12.05.2019	
54	122,00	19.05.2019	Pflege

**Credit:**

Ref..^	Amount	Reference date	Text
--------	--------	----------------	------

0,00 0,00

Balance Difference: 0,00 Close

Now, you can select all items, which belong together. You mark an item with a click on the corresponding line. If the sums of both lists are zero, you can balance the items with the Button

"Balance". All selected entries get a unique number. You see this number in the report "Personal-Accounts". With it, you see always which items belong together. Beside the balance number also the balance date is saved. This corresponds to the latest date of the involved items.

The option "Automatic balancing by reference number" is useful for balancing invoices and similar entries. With activated option, this program searches the reference number within the text. If also the amount is the same, both entries will be marked. Now, you are able to balance both entries with one click. Afterwards, this program searches for the next entries.

If the item was created by an invoice, the invoice (state) will be automatically updated.

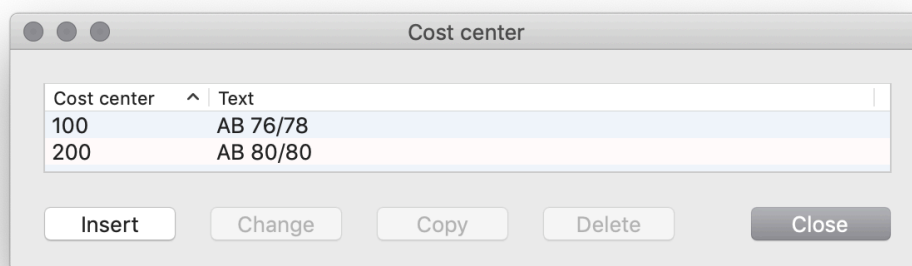
If you have to balance many personal accounts, the option "Select next account when account is balanced" is helpful. If you activated this option and all items of the actual account are balanced, the next account with unbalanced items will be shown.

You see the difference between balanced and not balanced entries, if you look to the reports "Personal-Accounts..." and "Open items...". The point "Personal-Accounts..." show all entries of the personal-account within the chosen period. "Open items..." shows only unbalanced items (also from the last periods). With the latter, you see all outstanding debts and all invoices you still must pay.

## Cost center

With cost center (only gold and platin version), you divide existing accounts. In many companies, there are already costs center for different departments or projects. These can be taken over.

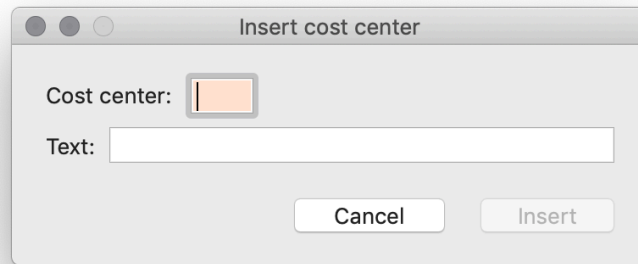
Under "Master data", you find the menu point "Cost centers...". After selection, you see a list with all entered cost center.



## Insert

With "Insert" the following dialog opens:





Here, you enter the cost center with up to nine digits, first. The number must be defined in the preferences. The cost center must be unique. In the second field, you enter a describing text.

Define the number of digits for the cost center in the preferences. A later change is not possible.

The accounting is only in the gold and platin version available.

## Change

To change a cost center, you must select it in the list with the mouse. Then the Button "Change" gets active. By pressing this Button or a double click on a line in the list, the dialog opens for changing the cost center. The structure corresponds to the dialog to create a new cost center, but the number can't be changed. The Button "Insert" was replaced with "Change" and closes the dialog.

## Copy

If you want to create a cost center, which differs in only few points from an existing, this Button is helpful. Select the source cost center, first. Then press the Button "Copy". This opens the dialog to insert new cost center. But all values, as far as they make sense, are filled.

## Delete

Finally, you can delete an existing cost center. Also for this, you must select a cost center, first. By pressing the Button "Delete" and confirmation of the hazard check, the account will be deleted.

If a cost center is already in use, it can't be deleted any more. This is necessary to hold the dates consistent.

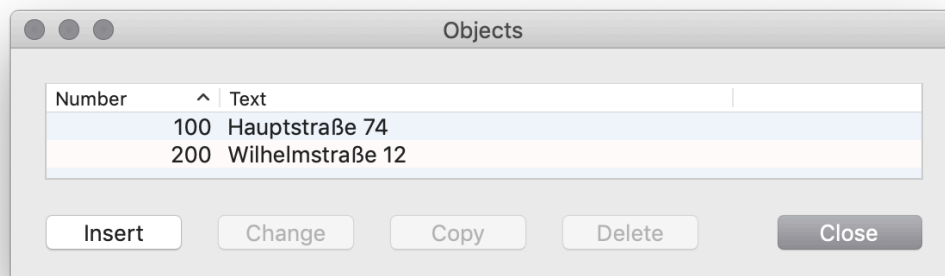
# Entering with cost centers

After entering at least one cost center, you can use it. This is done in the entry dialog with the fields "Credit cost center" and "Debit cost center". Cost centers should be used only for result-effective accounts. If these fields do not appear, you have switched them off in the preferences or didn't create at least one cost center. If you use a cost center while entering, it is used for the account. If the field remains empty, no cost center is used for the account. If you use an account with cost center, all entries for this account should contain a cost center. Therefore it is a good idea to activate the point "Cost center obligatory" in the preferences. With activated option, you can't forget to enter a cost center. There are two additional reports, which include the information of cost center. On the remaining reports the usage of cost centers has no effect.

## Objects

Below a client, the object represents the highest level in the structure. In the normal case, it is a single building. However, it can represent also several buildings (campus). On the other side, there may be only one or several units within one or more buildings.

Under "Master data", you find the menu point "Objects... ". After selection, you see a list with all entered objects.



## Insert

With "Insert" the following dialog opens:

Insert object

Number:  Text:

Constants Texts Costs Counter Prepayment Documents

Name	Value	Unit	Text
GEUMLA	1000	MEA	Gesamtumlageanteil
VERWAL	7	GE	Verwaltergebühren

Cancel Insert

Objects are marked with a unique number. Especially if several objects are administered within a client, one should enter a describing "text" to define the object.

With the cards, the different sources are shown, which are joined to this object. The usage corresponds to the usage within personal-accounts / user.

With the last card, documents can be joined to this object.

## Change

To change an object, you must select it in the list with the mouse. Then the Button "Change" gets active. By pressing this Button or a double click on a line in the list, the dialog opens for changing the object. The structure corresponds to the dialog to create a new object, but the object number can't be changed. The Button "Insert" was replaced with "Change" and closes the dialog.

## Copy

If you want to create an object, which differs in only few points from an existing, this Button is helpful. Select the source object, first. Then press the Button "Copy". This opens the dialog to insert new objects. But all values, as far as they make sense, are filled.

# Delete

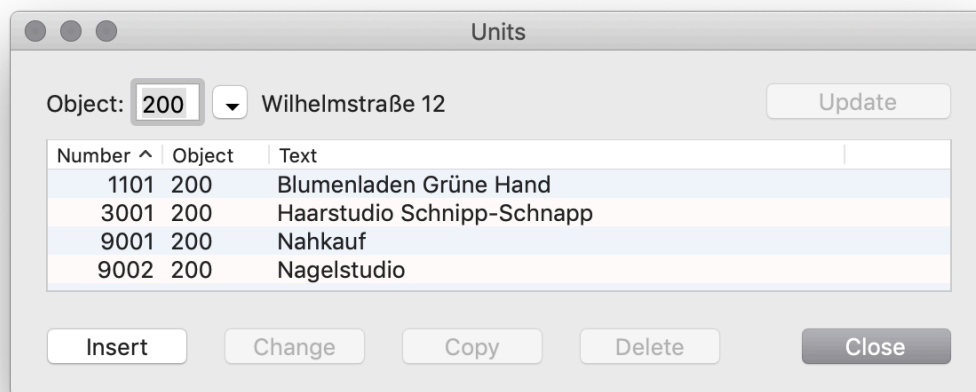
Finally, you can delete an existing object. Also for this, you must select an object, first. By pressing the Button "Delete" and confirmation of the hazard check the object will be deleted.

If an object is already in use, it can't be deleted any more. This is necessary to hold the dates consistent.

# Units

Units are elements within objects, where you can write invoices. In the normal case, it will be an apartment, an office or a garage (of a house). Through the flexibility of this program, you can invoice most elements.

Under "Master data", you find the menu point "Units... ". After selection, you see a list with all entered units.



To not lose the overview with many elements, one can reduce the list by selecting one object.

# Insert

With "Insert" the following dialog opens:

The screenshot shows a software window titled "Insert unit". At the top, there are three input fields: "Number:" with a text box containing four empty digits, "Object:" with a dropdown menu, and "Text:" with a long text box. Below these fields is a row of seven tabs: "Accounts / Users", "Constants", "Texts", "Costs", "Counter", "Prepayment", and "Documents". The "Accounts / Users" tab is selected and active. Inside this tab, there is a table with four columns: "From", "Till", "Account", and "Text". The table has several empty rows with alternating light blue and light orange background colors. At the bottom of the window, there are five buttons: "Insert", "Change", "Delete", "Cancel", and "Insert".

First, one enters a unique number with four digits. With the next field, the unit will be joined to one object. And in the following field, one should describe the unit.

In the first card, you see all personal-accounts / user, which are allocated to this unit. With rental-objects, one gets a history of the tenants with this list. The assignment works like the assignment of a unit in the personal-accounts / user. Here, however, a personal-account / user is entered.

Depending on the actual situation, the assignment can take place with personal-accounts / users or units.

If a unit is empty, an assignment nevertheless must take place. Only with an assignment, the costs can be distributed.

The further cards correspond to those with personal-accounts / user and objects.

## Change

To change a unit, you must select it in the list with the mouse. Then the Button "Change" gets active. By pressing this Button or a double click on a line in the list, the dialog opens for changing the unit. The structure corresponds to the dialog to create a new unit, but the unit number can't be changed. The Button "Insert" was replaced with "Change" and closes the dialog.

## Copy

If you want to create a unit, which differs in only few points from an existing, this Button is helpful. Select the source unit, first. Then press the Button "Copy". This opens the dialog to insert a new unit. But all values, as far as they make sense, are filled.

## Delete

Finally, you can delete an existing unit. Also for this, you must select an object, first. By pressing the Button "Delete" and confirmation of the hazard check the unit will be deleted.

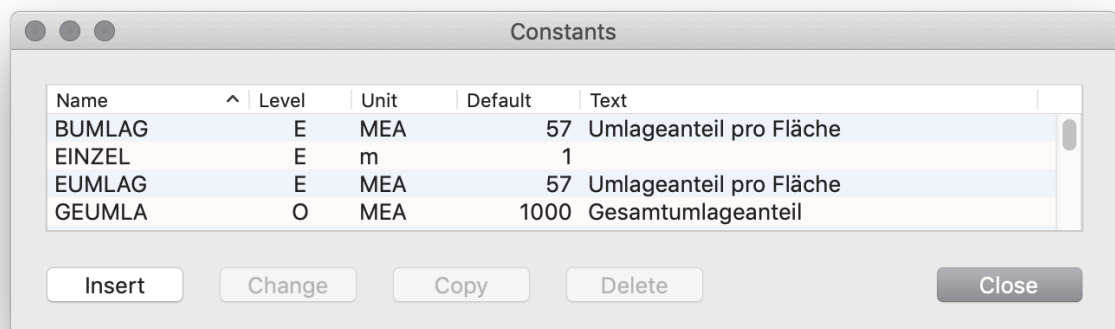
If a unit is deleted, before the invoice was created, you get wrong values.

It is a good idea, not to delete units. So you have always a history.

## Constants

With constants, fix values for objects, units and personal-accounts / users are stored. These can be used for a distribution key. An example is the floor area. The total-area is entered in the objects. With the unit, the individual value is stored. In the distribution key, costs can be based on the proportional floor area by a formula, now.

Under "Master data", you find the menu point "Constants... ". After selection, you see a list with all entered constants.



## Insert

With "Insert" the following dialog opens:

Insert constant

Name:  Level: 0 ▾ Unit: ▾ Default:

Text:

Cancel Insert

All sources (constants, texts, costs...) of a client are marked with a unique name of six digits. Beside numbers, it can contain also letters. This name is required for the identification within the distribution keys.

A source is always assigned exactly to one level (object, unit or personal-account / user). For the correct input of the values, one should enter a unit. With the value in the field, "Default" you enter a default value for this constant. This value is applied automatically in all elements. It can be changed in the element later. For a better identification of the constants, one should enter a unique text.

Within objects, the managing of constants looks like the following dialog:

[illegible]

All constants, which are allocated for the object (field: "Level") are listed here. You enter new values direct in the list.

A new constant must be filled on the corresponding level with values.

## Change

To change a constant, you must select it in the list with the mouse. Then the Button "Change" gets active. By pressing this Button or a double click on a line in the list, the dialog opens for changing the constant. The structure corresponds to the dialog to create a new constant, but the constant number can't be changed. The Button "Insert" was replaced with "Change" and closes the dialog.

If you change the level, you delete all existing values for this constant.

When you change the default value, you are able to update this value in all elements. Only elements with the old value will be changed. Entries with other values remain unchanged.

## Copy

If you want to create a constant, which differs in only few points from an existing, this Button is helpful. Select the source constant, first. Then press the Button "Copy". This opens the dialog to insert new constants. But all values, as far as they make sense, are filled.

## Delete

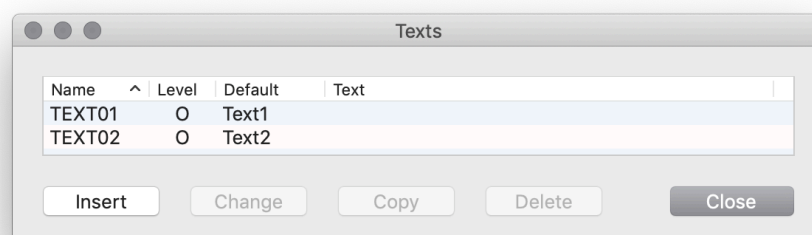
Finally, you can delete an existing constant. Also for this, you must select a constant, first. By pressing the Button "Delete" and confirmation of the hazard check the constant will be deleted.

If a constant is deleted, all stored values will be deleted, too.

## Texts

Texts behave like constants. Here, however, no values for the calculation are stored. They are rather used in the texts (distribution-keys, layout) to print individual values.

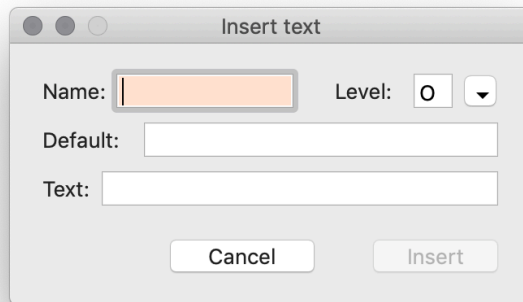
Under "Master data", you find the menu point "Texts... ". After selection, you see a list with all entered texts.





# Insert

With "Insert" the following dialog opens:



This dialog corresponds that to the input of constants. Because texts may contain alphanumeric values, they can't be used for calculation. A unit is not necessary.

A new text must be filled on the corresponding level with values.

# Change

To change a text, you must select it in the list with the mouse. Then the Button "Change" gets active. By pressing this Button or a double click on a line in the list, the dialog opens for changing the text. The structure corresponds to the dialog to create a new text, but the text number can't be changed. The Button "Insert" was replaced with "Change" and closes the dialog.

If you change the level, you delete all existing values for this constant.

When you change the default value, you are able to update this value in all elements. Only elements with the old value will be changed. Entries with other values remain unchanged.

# Copy

If you want to create a text, which differs in only few points from an existing, this Button is helpful. Select the source text, first. Then press the Button "Copy". This opens the dialog to insert new text. But all values, as far as they make sense, are filled.

# Delete

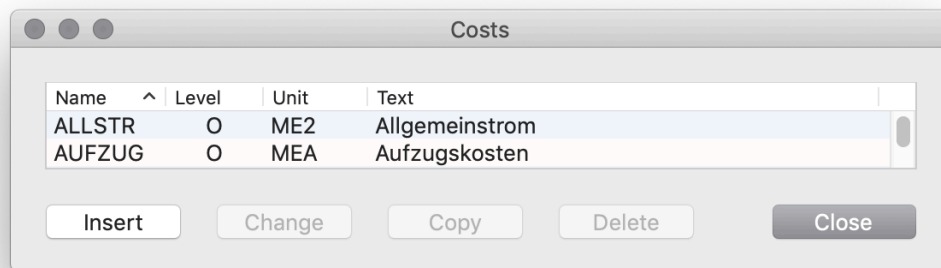
Finally, you can delete an existing text. Also for this, you must select a text, first. By pressing the Button "Delete" and confirmation of the hazard check the text will be deleted.

If a text is deleted, all stored values will be deleted, too.

## Costs

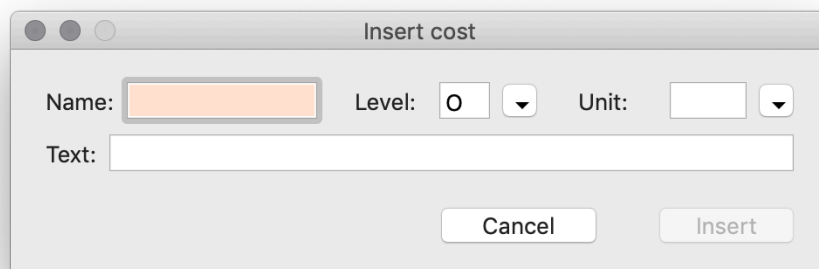
Hereby, the costs, which appear in the accounting period, are stored. Also the period, the volume and the amount are stored. These values are for a distribution necessary.

Under "Master data", you find the menu point "Costs... ". After selection, you see a list with all entered costs.



## Insert

With "Insert" the following dialog opens:



This dialog corresponds to the input of constants. However, costs are not entered in the object, unit or personal-account / user. The input takes place directly when you enter the invoice or with a special dialog.

## Change

To change a cost, you must select it in the list with the mouse. Then the Button "Change" gets active. By pressing this Button or a double click on a line in the list, the dialog opens for

changing the cost. The structure corresponds to the dialog to create a new cost, but the text number can't be changed. The Button "Insert" was replaced with "Change" and closes the dialog.

If you change the level, you delete all existing values for this cost.

## Copy

If you want to create a cost, which differs in only few points from an existing, this Button is helpful. Select the source cost, first. Then press the Button "Copy". This opens the dialog to insert new costs. But all values, as far as they make sense, are filled.

## Delete

Finally, you can delete an existing cost. Also for this, you must select a cost, first. By pressing the Button "Delete" and confirmation of the hazard check the cost will be deleted.

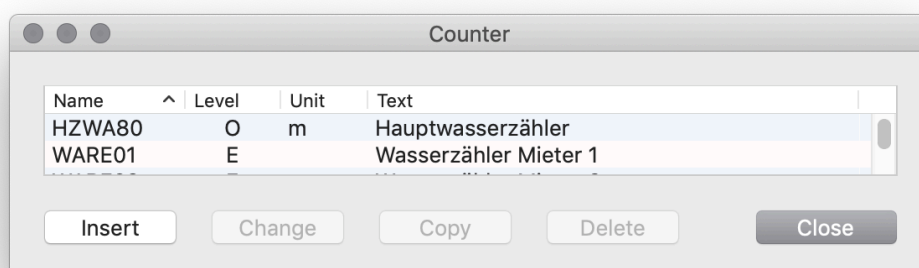
If a cost is deleted, all stored values will be deleted, too.

## Counter

Counters work like costs. With these, however, no period is stored. Here a counter-value and a date are stored. The consumption results from the difference of two succeeding entries. An example for a counter is the water-counter.

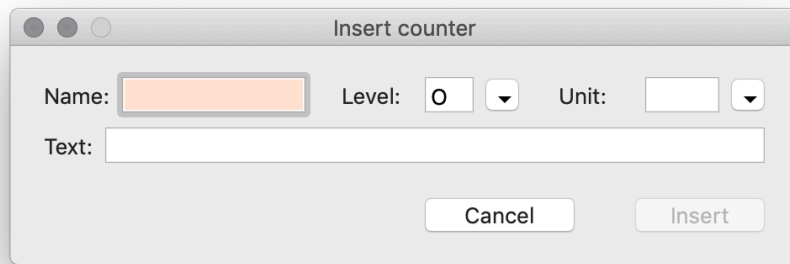
If you create a counter, you must enter a start-value. This is done by entering a counter-value.

Under "Master data", you find the menu point "Counter... ". After selection, you see a list with all entered counters.



## Insert

With "Insert" the following dialog opens:



This dialog corresponds to the input of costs. Here no period, but a date and a counter-value will be stored.

## Change

To change a counter, you must select it in the list with the mouse. Then the Button "Change" gets active. By pressing this Button or a double click on a line in the list, the dialog opens for changing the counter. The structure corresponds to the dialog to create a new counter, but the text number can't be changed. The Button "Insert" was replaced with "Change" and closes the dialog.

If you change the level, you delete all existing values for this counter.

## Copy

If you want to create a counter, which differs in only few points from an existing, this Button is helpful. Select the source counter, first. Then press the Button "Copy". This opens the dialog to insert new counters. But all values, as far as they make sense, are filled.

## Delete

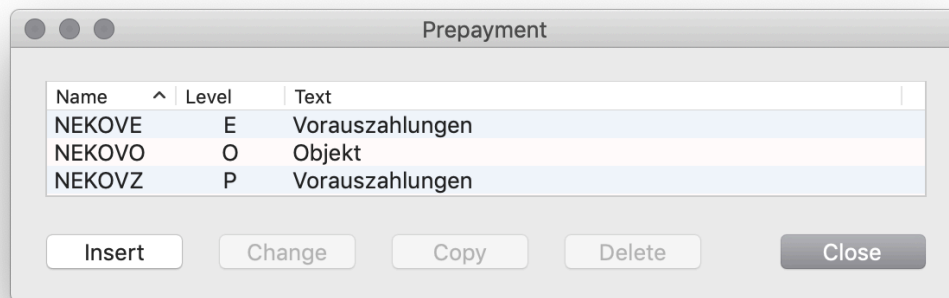
Finally, you can delete an existing counter. Also for this, you must select a counter, first. By pressing the Button "Delete" and confirmation of the hazard check the counter will be deleted.

If a counter is deleted, all stored values will be deleted, too.

## Prepayment

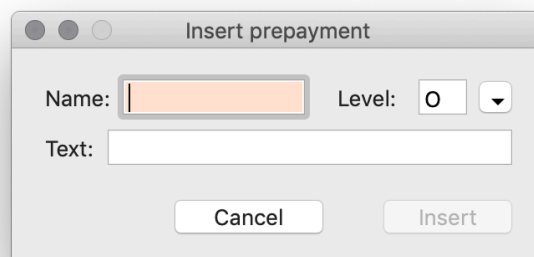
This type is used for the calculation of payments during the period. The monthly payments are a good example for prepayments.

Under "Master data", you find the menu point "Prepayment... ". After selection, you see a list with all entered prepayments.



## Insert

With "Insert" the following dialog opens:



Since no material values are entered with prepayments, the field "unit" is not available.

Prepayments are revenues – no costs and are calculated accordingly.

## Change

To change a prepayment, you must select it in the list with the mouse. Then the Button "Change" gets active. By pressing this Button or a double click on a line in the list, the dialog opens for changing the prepayment. The structure corresponds to the dialog to create a new prepayment, but the text number can't be changed. The Button "Insert" was replaced with "Change" and closes the dialog.

If you change the level, you delete all existing values for this prepayment.

## Copy

If you want to create a prepayment, which differs in only few points from an existing, this Button is helpful. Select the source prepayment, first. Then press the Button "Copy". This opens the dialog to insert new prepayments. But all values, as far as they make sense, are filled.

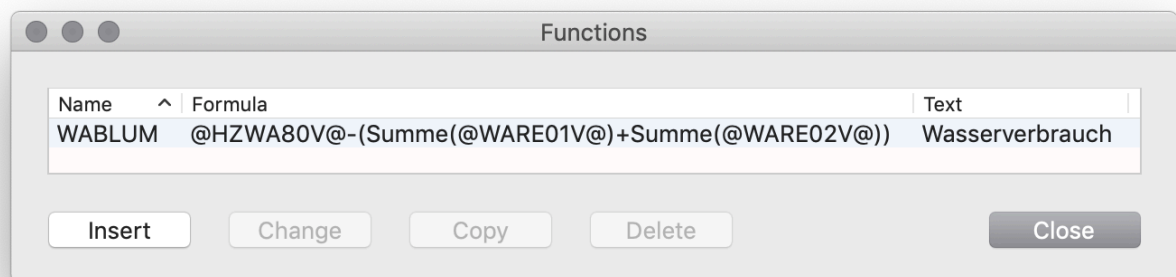
## Delete

Finally, you can delete an existing prepayment. Also for this, you must select a prepayment, first. By pressing the Button "Delete" and confirmation of the hazard check the prepayment will be deleted.

If a prepayment is deleted, all stored values will be deleted, too.

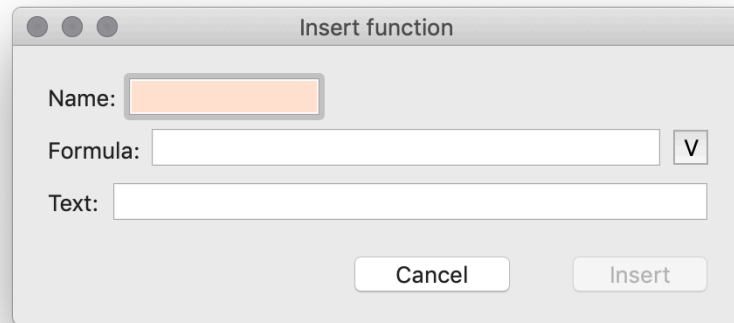
## Functions

In the distribution keys, formulas are used to calculate the values. For complex calculations, it may be useful to put parts into a function. Instead of entering the formula several times, you can use the function.



## Insert

With "Insert" the following dialog opens:



In the first field, enter a unique name for this function. This name is used in the distribution keys to reference this function. In the next field, you enter the formula. In the last field, you can enter a description for this function.

## Change

To change a function, you must select it in the list with the mouse. Then the Button "Change" gets active. By pressing this Button or a double click on a line in the list, the dialog opens for changing the function. The structure corresponds to the dialog to create a new function, but the text number can't be changed. The Button "Insert" was replaced with "Change" and closes the dialog.

## Copy

If you want to create a function, which differs in only few points from an existing, this Button is helpful. Select the source function, first. Then press the Button "Copy". This opens the dialog to insert new functions. But all values, as far as they make sense, are filled.

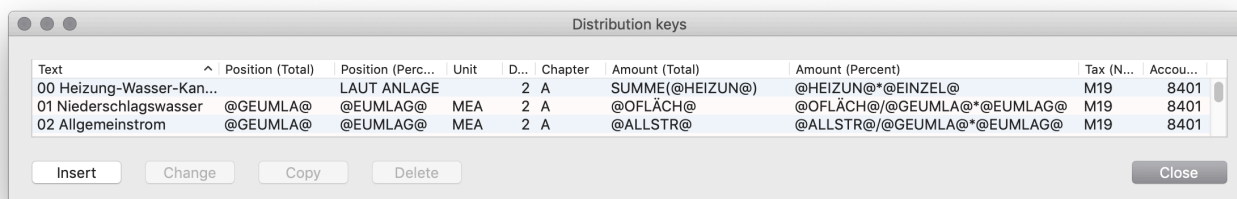
## Delete

Finally, you can delete an existing function. Also for this, you must select a prepayment, first. By pressing the Button "Delete" and confirmation of the hazard check the function will be deleted.

## Distribution keys

Every invoice and business plan consist of at least one distribution key. One can compare this a little bit with an article on an invoice. The calculation uses the entered formulas and the sources (constants, costs, counters ...).

Under "Master data", you find the menu point "Distribution keys...". After selection, you see a list with all entered distribution keys.

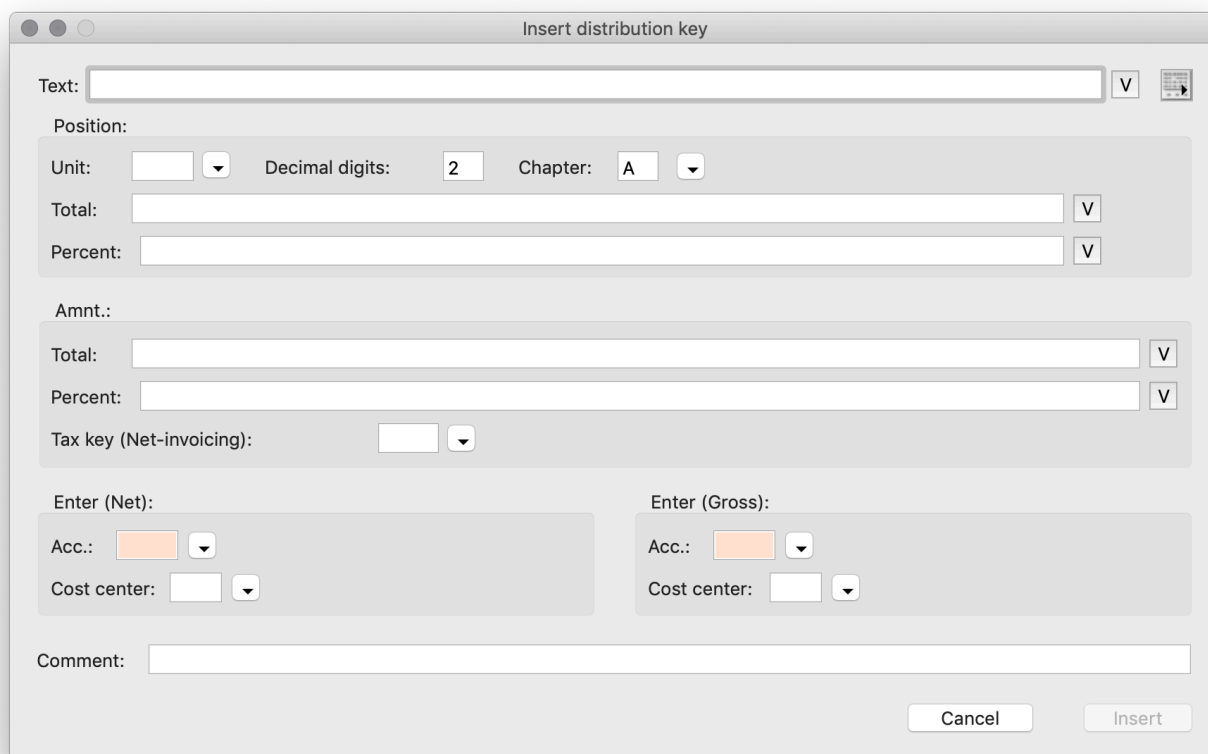


Text	Position (Total)	Position (Perc...)	Unit	D...	Chapter	Amount (Total)	Amount (Percent)	Tax (N...	Accou...
00 Heizung-Wasser-Kan...		LAUT ANLAGE		2	A	SUMME(@HEIZUN@)	@HEIZUN@*@EINZEL@	M19	8401
01 Niederschlagswasser	@GEUMLA@	@EUMLAG@	MEA	2	A	@OFLÄCH@	@OFLÄCH@/@GEUMLA@*@EUMLAG@	M19	8401
02 Allgemeinstrom	@GEUMLA@	@EUMLAG@	MEA	2	A	@ALLSTR@	@ALLSTR@/@GEUMLA@*@EUMLAG@	M19	8401

Buttons: Insert, Change, Copy, Delete, Close

## Insert

With "Insert" the following dialog opens:



**Text:**

**Position:**

Unit:   Decimal digits:  Chapter:

Total:

Percent:

**Amnt.:**

Total:

Percent:

Tax key (Net-invoicing):

**Enter (Net):**

Acc.:

Cost center:

**Enter (Gross):**

Acc.:

Cost center:

**Comment:**

To start quickly, you should create a client with [examples](#). Beside some example distribution keys, there are also standard distribution keys. These can be used with the Button in the upper right corner. Select here a key and the fields will be filled, automatic. You are able to store your own standard distribution keys, too.

For an easy creation of distribution keys, you should use standard distribution keys.

The included examples contain useful distribution keys.



The text of the field "Text" is passed to the invoice. Besides the entered text, also the above-defined sources can be used. If you press the Button on the right side of a field, a list with all available variables appear. Select the wished one here and this is entered automatically at the current position in the field.

With the field "Chapter", you can split the invoice into blocks. Each chapter is separated by a blank line and a sub-total. If all keys are of the same chapter ("A"), no subtotals are displayed.

For the value and amount (total and percent), a formula is used. It can consist of the four basic arithmetic's, parentheses and above variables. Also a function to summarize values of one level is available. According to the type of the user, a net or gross invoice must be created. This is entered in the personal-account / user.

If you use the integrated accounting (only gold and platin version), two accounts must be entered. On the left side, there are the values for a net invoice. Because there are the taxes printed, you must enter a tax key. On the right side, the values for a gross invoice are shown. Here, no tax key is required. In both types, a cost center can be entered. If you don't require it, you can deactivate the input in the preferences.

On the basis of the heating costs, a simple example should be shown here. The heating costs are entered in the variable "HEIZNG" (type: Costs). The calculation of the costs for the invoicing period is determined by the program automatically on the basis of the entered costs, the accounting period and the rental-duration. The heating costs are calculated in this example on the basis of the proportional floor area.

In the field "Text", we enter a describing text, (e.g., "Your heating-costs"). In the field "Position (Total)" we enter the constant ("GSFLCH") for the floor area of the whole building (object). Corresponding to this, we enter in the percentage field the floor area of the unit ("WHNFCH"). The sum of all floor areas must correspond to the total floor area. The sum of all heating costs was entered to the source "HEIZNG". Therefore, this variable must be entered in the field "Amount (Total)". We must calculate the percentage for the paying amount. The formula "@WHNFCH@ / @GSFLCH@ \* @HEIZNG@" does this job for us. With these, all fields are filled:

Field	Content
Text:	Your heating-costs
Position (Total):	@GSFLCH@
Position (Percent):	@WHNFCH@
Amount (Total):	@HEIZNG@
Amount (Percent):	@WHNFCH@ / @GSFLCH@ * @HEIZNG@

Through the input of formulas, the units can change from the input to the output. Therefore, a unit must be entered for the position. The total and percentage value has always the same unit.

Instead of the constants "GSFLCH", we could have calculated also the total floor area with the function "Sum" In this case, we must write "Sum(@WHNFCH@)" instead of "@GSFLCH " in the formula.

In some cases it is necessary to calculate the total value in the percentage calculation. Therefore is the function "Total" available. If this function is used, no percentage calculation of the value is done.

For complex calculations, you can define parts of a formula with a function. This allows you to reuse parts of a formula for different distribution keys. For example, define the total heating costs ("@HEIZGV@") with the formula "@HEIZNG@ + @HKVMIE@ + @SCHORN@". Instead of entering it for each distribution key, the formula ("@HEIZGV@") can now be used.

## Change

To change a distribution key, you must select it in the list with the mouse. Then the Button "Change" gets active. By pressing this Button or a double click on a line in the list, the dialog opens for changing the distribution key. The structure corresponds to the dialog to create a new distribution key, but the text number can't be changed. The Button "Insert" was replaced with "Change" and closes the dialog.

Changes of the distribution keys have influence on existing invoices.

## Copy

If you want to create a distribution key, which differs in only few points from an existing, this Button is helpful. Select the source distribution key, first. Then press the Button "Copy". This opens the dialog to insert new distribution keys. But all values, as far as they make sense, are filled.

## Delete

Finally, you can delete an existing distribution key. Also for this, you must select a distribution key, first. By pressing the Button "Delete" and confirmation of the hazard check the distribution key will be deleted.

## Enter

All costs, counters and prepayments, with amounts used by the accounting must be entered with this dialog. All other services can be collected on special dialogs (see Section 5.6).

The accounting is only in the gold and platin version available.

# Enter

## Basic entry

You open this dialog with the menu point "Enter..." from "Edit". Following dialog will open:

The 'Enter' dialog box contains the following fields and options:

- ☐ Acc. month: 05 . 2019
- Reference No.: 55
- ☒ Ref. Date: 20.05.2019
- ☒ Debit-Acc.: [Orange field]
- ☐ Debit Cost c.: [Orange field]
- ☒ Credit-Acc.: [Orange field]
- ☐ Credit Cost c.: [Orange field]
- Tax key: [Dropdown]
- ☒ Amnt.: [Orange field] Eur
- Tax: [Field] Eur
- ☐ Source: [Dropdown]
- Object: [Dropdown]
- Unit: [Dropdown]
- ☒ Fr.: [Orange field]
- Date: [Field]
- ☒ Amnt.: [Orange field]
- ☒ Text: [Orange field]
- ☐ Remember field
- Buttons: Balance, Cancel, Enter

Now you see all fields, which you can enter. According to the preferences not all fields can be filled. In many cases the work is easier by disabling some fields. If you work, for example, without cost centers, you should disable in the preferences the corresponding fields. Then, you jump direct from the field "Debit account" to the field "Credit account".

In the upper part of the window, you see some information, like month, reference date and reference number. According to the preferences, you can enter values in these fields. The next field, in which data can be entered is the reference number. If you selected in the preferences that you want to enter them, you can enter up to 10 characters. If your reference number ends with a number, it will be incremented automatic. It is recommendable to note the reference number on the voucher. If you selected in the preferences that the document number should be automatically assigned, you can enter in this field nothing. In the next field you can enter the reference date.

On the top right corner, you see an icon of a supported online-banking program. Also an icon for the input from a DTAUS or MT940 file is available. This is used for the import of transaction from these programs.

On the right side of above Button, you see the Button for standard entries. If you select "Add", all entries of this dialog are saved. If split or multi entries are active, the values from these are saved, too. The second function ("Delete...") opens a window with all stored standard entries. Here, you can delete the stored standard entries. By selection of an entry, the stored values are transmitted into the dialog. The date values will not be inserted, because they will change day by day. The reference number will only be inserted if in the preferences "Enter reference number automatic" is not active.

The Button with the paper clip serves for linking external files (e.g., scanned voucher). In the reports "Journal" and "One account", you can open the attachment.

In the next field, you must enter the debit account. As soon as the account number is correct, and the account exists, the account text appears on the right side. In addition to the numerical input of the account number, you can select it with the popup-menu on the right side of it. For impersonal and personal-accounts there are two separated popup-menus. With the left one you select an impersonal-account, with the right one a personal-account.

In the next field, you are able to enter the cost center. Because the cost center is not used in every accounting, you have the possibility to disable this field in the preferences. If no cost centers exist in the master data, the input is automatically suppressed. You should enter the cost center, nevertheless, only with expense or profit accounts. With asset accounts or personal-accounts, these make no sense and can lead to wrong calculations in the reports.

An entry consists always of a debit and a credit account. After entering the debit account, you must do this now for the credit account. The way is the same.

If you selected in the preferences "Administer tax keys" and in the master data tax keys exist, you can enter the tax key, now. If a tax key was entered for an account, it is automatically suggested. Now, you can change it. Because Datev determines the tax key automatically, you may get problems if you change the tax key.

Then follows the entry of the gross amount. While typing, the tax amount will be calculated and shown in the field "tax". You can change it, now. This is helpful for invoices with mixed tax rates. If you use the Datev interface, you must not change the tax value.

In most cases, an entry will have effects on the invoice. Therefore, the amount must be assigned to a source. In the field "Source", you enter the name of one source (costs, counters, prepayments). You can also choose these with one of the popup-menus on the right side of the field. For every source-type, an independent popup-menu exists. After selecting a source, the underlying fields become active. According to the level of the source, "Object" and "Unit" gets active. If the source was assigned to personal-accounts, you must enter the personal account in the account field.

With input of a unit, you can enter an object, too. This input reduces the popup-menu of the units to such, which exist in the chosen object.

If sources are entered, no split or multi entries are possible.

In the next line, you enter a period (costs) or a date (counters, prepayments). With costs, you must enter the amount, and with counters the counter value in the following line.

When entering, the values are stored in the journal and with each source. For a correction, you must enter a cancellation entry.

With the following text, you describe the entry. The last 30 texts are saved, automatic. You can select them with the left popup-menu. In addition, texts can be stored. For the definition and selection, use the right popup-menu. With "Change menu", you open a dialog in which you administer the different texts. You can select an entered text afterwards from the popup-menu.

Your entries are checked in the background. As soon as errors are recognized, the corresponding field gets a red background. In addition, a dialog with a detailed error description appears.

If some fields are used for the next entry, you can activate the checkbox on the left side. With activated checkbox the field will not be cleared while saving the entry.

You should activate the checkbox for the "tax key" only, if the tax key should stay independent of the accounts.

## Split entry

With the above entries, always exact one debit and credit account was entered. Nevertheless, it can happen that you like to split an entry to different accounts. To do this, you must enter for a debit or credit account several accounts. With the Button ("Scissor") on the right side of an account, the dialog will be expanded. Depending on the account, you want to split, press the Button on the right side of the credit or debit account.

The screenshot shows a software window titled "Enter". It contains various input fields and checkboxes for creating an entry. On the left, there are checkboxes for "Acc. month:", "Ref. Date:", "Debit-Acc.:", "Debit Cost c.:", "Credit-Acc.:", "Credit Cost c.:", "Tax key:", "Amnt.:", "Source:", "Object:", "Unit:", "Fr.:", "Amnt.:", and "Text:". The "Debit-Acc.:" field is set to "8888" and "Splittkonto". The "Credit-Acc.:" field is empty. The "Amnt.:" field is set to "Eur". The "Text:" field is empty. On the right, there are fields for "Debit-Acc.:", "Debit Cost c.:", "Tax key:", "Amnt.:", "Tax:", and "Text:". The "Amnt.:" field is set to "Eur". Below these fields is a table with the following columns: "Account", "Account...", "Cost ce...", "Tax key", "Amount", "Tax", and "Text". The table is currently empty.

In the upper part one enters the account, the cost center, the net amount and the text. If you work with tax, you can enter the tax key either for the main account, or the split account. If there was a text in the main dialog before you activated the splitting, this is taken over and a

running number is added. If all fields were filled, you can take over the entry with the Button "+" into the list in the lower part. The further split entries are entered in the same way. In the lower end, you see the difference between the entered split entries and the value in the main dialog. If you want to remove a split entry from the list, you must mark it. Then, you remove it with the Button "-".

If a split entry was entered, no sources can be entered.

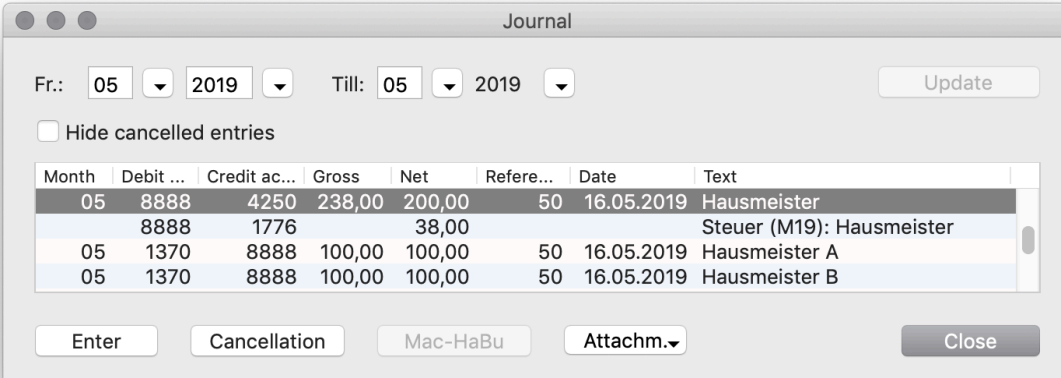
This program converts a split entry after executing into several single entries. The main entry, which was entered in the normal entry dialog, is executed like a standard entry. If a tax key was specified, a tax entry will be created. In the following, the split entries (from the list) are executed. Every single entry will be shown in the journal. The cancellation of entries doesn't cancel all entries automatic. It cancels only the marked one.

To not lose the overview, we recommend to create a special split account. This is a temporary account, which amount should be always zero. This account is an impersonal-account. In the main entry, this account must be entered where you split the entry (press the Button). If you split in the debit, enter it for the debit account. For a split in the credit, enter it for the credit account. This split account will be used in the main and all split entries. If you look to all entries, the sum of the split account is zero.

If the amount of the split account is not zero, you must search, where the error comes from. Maybe, you cancelled an entry and forget the split entry.

You are able to enter the split account in the preferences. The entered account will be inserted, automatically, when opening the split window.

If at least one split entry exists in the list and if the sum of all entries is the same, the entry can be executed. With this, all single entries are created. In the journal this may look like the following list:



Month	Debit ...	Credit ac...	Gross	Net	Refere...	Date	Text
05	8888	4250	238,00	200,00	50	16.05.2019	Hausmeister
	8888	1776		38,00			Steuer (M19): Hausmeister
05	1370	8888	100,00	100,00	50	16.05.2019	Hausmeister A
05	1370	8888	100,00	100,00	50	16.05.2019	Hausmeister B

The first two lines correspond to the entry in the main dialog. Because the entry has a tax key, the entry exists of two lines. The first one contains the net amount, the second one the tax

amount. Up to here, this looks like a standard entry. This entry was splitted in the credit. Therefore, the split account 8889 was entered in the credit.

In the list, two split entries were entered. Both were taken over with the Button "+" into the list. We see both entries in the next two lines. The split account was used for the debit account. The total amount for the split account is balanced.

For the account, you activated the splitting, a split account must be entered. This must always show a balance of 0.

While splitting, the net amounts are entered. The sum of all net amounts must correspond to the gross amount (less tax amount) in the main dialog.

If you want to cancel such an entry, you must cancel all single entries.

## Multi entries

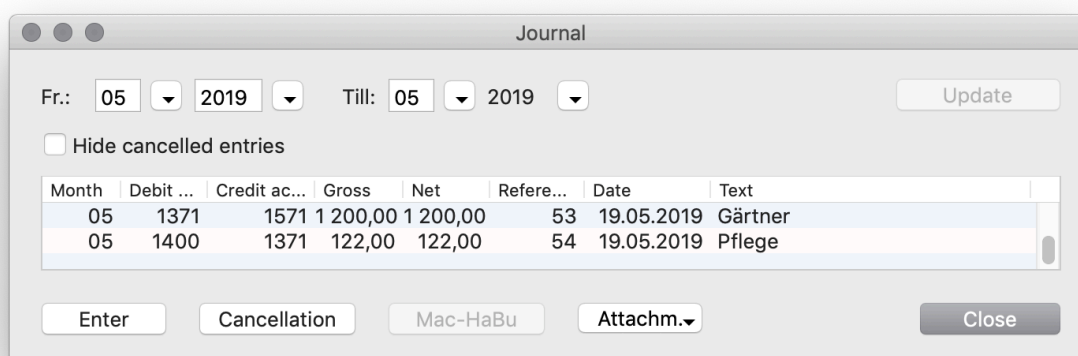
With this option, you are able to create several entries for different personal-accounts at once. To enter, you must push the Button with the summation sign. There is a Button for debit and credit accounts. After selecting, the dialog shows a list with all personal-accounts. By clicking a line, the corresponding account will be selected. All other fields must be filled as usual. In contrast to a basic-entry, you create for each personal-account an own entry.

You can use multi accounts on debit or credit side, but not within one entry.

It is not possible to use split and multi entries at the same time.

## Journal

You see all entries in the "Journal" under "Reports". If a tax key was entered, the amount of this entry is divided into two entries. The first one contains the amount decreased with the tax (net); the second one contains the tax amount.



The screenshot shows a window titled "Journal" with a table of entries. The table has columns: Month, Debit ..., Credit ac..., Gross, Net, Refere..., Date, and Text. There are two entries listed, both dated 19.05.2019. The first entry has a debit of 1371 and a credit of 1571, with a gross of 200,00 and a net of 200,00. The second entry has a debit of 1400 and a credit of 1371, with a gross of 122,00 and a net of 122,00. The text for the first entry is "Gärtner" and for the second is "Pflege".

Month	Debit ...	Credit ac...	Gross	Net	Refere...	Date	Text
05	1371	1571	200,00	200,00	53	19.05.2019	Gärtner
05	1400	1371	122,00	122,00	54	19.05.2019	Pflege

With "Hide cancelled entries", wrong entries and the matching cancel entries are not shown in the list. To fulfill the legal requirements (§239[3] HGB), a shortened list can't be exported. While printing, a watermark with a notice will be added.

With the Button "Attachment", you administer the attachments. Besides opening an existing attachment, you can assign a new one, change an existing or delete it.

In the database only the link is stored, so the original file must exist furthermore. You must not move or rename the original file.

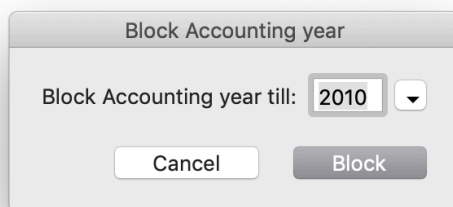
With the Button of "Mac-HaBu" ("Win-HaBu", "Lin-HaBu"), you transfer entries to "Mac-HaBu", "Win-HaBu" or "Lin-HaBu". The accounting-program must be open on the same workstation before you open the journal. For the transfer, you mark all entries in the journal. Already transferred entries get a sign in the column "Mac-HaBu" ("Win-HaBu", "Lin-HaBu") and can't be handed over again. Afterwards, you press above Button. A dialog with the transferred records opens in the accounting-program. These are analyzed there. If an account, personal-account or cost center doesn't exist, the corresponding cell will be marked green. During the import, these values are created. For some entries you may have to add values in the accounting program (e.g., Balance). If there is another error in the import the corresponding cell will be marked in red. You are able to correct the mistake or delete the corresponding line. Later you can enter the entry manually. Only if no errors exist, you are able to import them. After successful import, all imported entries are marked in "Mac-NeKo" ("Win-NeKo", "Lin-NeKo").

The transfer with an automatic creation of master data is only with "Mac-HaBu" ("Win-HaBu", "Lin-HaBu") possible.

With other accounting-programs, the data can be handed over by the Datev interface.

## Block accounting year

Under "Edit", you find the point "Block accounting year...".



With this point, you block the year before the entered date. This function can't be cancelled. Therefore, you should block only years, where you are sure that there are no more entries (also corrections). On the other side, you protect your accounting with this against unwished entries and changes. A good time for blocking the data is after you finished a year. However, this should be done after all closing entries are done.



# Enter sources

Beside the entry of sources with the entry dialog, it is possible to enter sources independent from entries. These sources can be changed later, because there is no reference to an entry. However, already invoiced sources should not be changed.

If you don't use the integrated accounting, you must enter all sources with the following dialogs.

## Cost positions

Under "Edit", you find the menu point "Cost positions...". After selection, you see a list with all entered cost positions.

Source	Text (Source)	Object	From	Till	Quantity	Net	Gross	Text
ALLSTR	Allgemeinstrom	100	01.01.2016	31.12.2016	100	100,00	119,00	Für 2016
AUFZUG	Aufzugskosten	100	01.01.2019	31.12.2019		12,00	121,00	Aufzug 1

For a better overview, this list can be limited to a period or a source in the upper part.

Values, which were entered while entering, can't be changed. The lines are shown in gray. To the correct such values, you must enter a new value.

With "Insert" the following dialog opens:

Insert cost position

Source:

Object:

Unit:

Acc.:

Amnt.:  Eur Fr.: 01.01.2019 Till: 31.12.2019

Net:  Eur Gross:  Eur

Text:

Cancel Insert

Here, the source must be entered, first. Depending on the source, you must enter the values for the object, unit or personal-account / user. If you enter a unit, you can enter an object, too. This limits the entries in the popup-menu of units to this object. In the next field, the amount of this position is entered. Costs must always be assigned to a period. Only so, a distribution to several users is possible. Next, you are able to enter an amount. Depending on the type of invoices (Net / Gross), you must enter the net- or gross-amount. Finally, you can enter a description.

Alternative to the input with the menu-point "Cost positions", the costs can be administered within an object, unit or personal-account / user. The following example shows the list of the costs that are entered in an object:

Change object

Number: 100 Text: Hauptstraße 74

Constants Texts Costs Counter Prepayment Documents

Name	Unit	Text	From	Till	Quant...	Net	Gross	Text
ALLSTR	ME2	Allgemeinstrom						
AUFZUG	MEA	Aufzugskosten						
AUSSEN	MEA	Pflege Außenanlage						
BETRIE	MEA	Betriebskosten						
BRANDV	MEA	Brandversicherung						
GRUNDS	MEA	Grundsteuer						
HAUVER	GE	Hausverwaltung						
MUELLG		Müllgebühren						
OFLÄCH	MEA	Niederschlagswasser						
OUMLAG		nicht umlagefähige Kost...						
VERSIC	MEA	Versicherungen						

Insert Change Delete

Cancel Change

On the left side, you see all costs, which are defined for this level. With selecting a cost, all saved values on the right list are shown. For each entry, one sees the period (From / Till), the quantity and the amount (Net / Gross). For correction, enter new values – change or delete existing ones with the Buttons below the list.

For values, which were saved while entering, no change is possible. To correct, such values an additional entry is necessary.

## Counter values

Counter values are administered similarly like cost positions. However, a date (usually the date, the counter was read) is entered instead of a period. The amount then results from the difference of two consecutive counter values. If the real counter was reseted or replaced, you must set the checkbox "Initial value".

## Prepayments

Also with prepayments, the individual payments must be entered. This works like cost positions, but no amount can be entered.

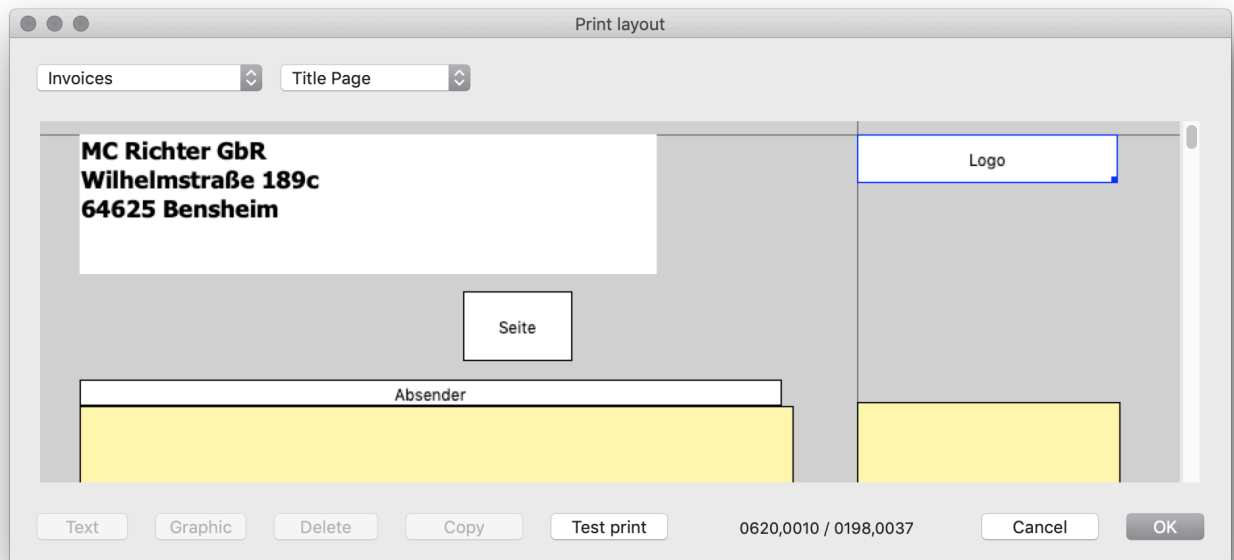
## Create documents

In this chapter, the creation of the invoices and business plans is explained. Beside the annual invoices, invoices can be created within the year.

## Print layout

To create individual documents, you must define a layout, first. In this program we included a small graphic editor for the definition of the layout. With the help of this editor, you don't need to learn a difficult page description language. Of course, the editor can't replace a graphics program, like Photoshop. Nevertheless it has enough features for the creation of nearly all layouts. Because macOS, Windows and Linux differ in the printout and paper format, the layout must be defined for each operating system independent.

You open the editor with the menu point "Print layout..." from "Edit". Under macOS, you find this point under "xNeKo" or "Mac-NeKo". Then appears following dialog:



With the first popup menu, you select the type of document, you want to define. There are always two views – one for the title page and one for the following pages. Unfortunately it is sometimes necessary that values must be entered twice – but this gives you more flexibility in the design. To minimize the work, you can copy elements from one part to another.

To prevent a double definition of the layouts, define one layout first. Afterwards, you can copy the elements of this layout into the other layouts. Only variables must be adapted.

The complete layout of a client can be exported into an XML file. In another client or operating system, it can be loaded again with the corresponding import-function. When changing the operating system, you have to reassign the graphics.

The layout of a page contains several objects. You have to differentiate between objects with static (white) and dynamic (yellow) contents. Dynamic objects are filled while printing automatically with contents. Here only the size, position and font of the object can be changed.

To change an object, one must click on it, first. Selected objects get a blue border. One can move these, like in other programs, with pressed mouse Button. While moving, the object snaps to the position of other objects. You deactivate this feature with the control key. One changes the size by clicking on the small blue box in the right, lower corner. If the shift key is pressed, the ratio of height and width does not change. For your help while positioning the object, the actual position and size is shown in the lower end. For a fine positioning one can move the objects also with the cursor. As soon as a dynamic object (yellow) is selected, a floating palette with the attributes (size, color...) appears. Here, you can change the values. The name of the selected object is shown in the object with the selected font.

The dynamic fields (yellow) are filled with the following content:

- **Address**

Here, the address from the personal-account / user is printed. The output follows the Standardization (DIN 5008/2005-05).

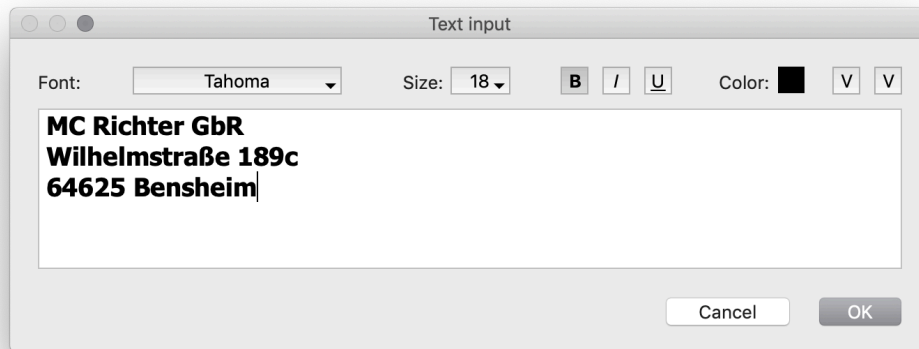
- **Info**

According to the preferences, information from the invoice is printed here. The entries for the Sales tax-ID are only displayed if the corresponding field is filled in the preferences.

- **Content**

This object contains the table with the distribution keys.

Also static objects (white) can be changed in the above way. In addition, the content must be entered. It can contain an editable text or a graphics. Every object displays a part of the invoice. It can be filled alternatively with text or graphics. For example, the first object serves typically for the own company address. To edit it, there are at the bottom of the dialog three Buttons - instead of the floating palette for dynamic (yellow) objects. These become active, as soon as a static object was selected by a click. The first one ("Text") stands for the entry of text. After clicking this Button following dialog opens:



Here, you can enter any text and format it with the functions in the upper part. To output values (e.g., number) on the invoice, one can define variables. Variables are delimited with the symbol "@" (e.g., "@AngNummer@"). The available variables can be inserted with the pop-up menus on the top right corner.

Following variables are available:

Variable	Description
Betrag	Amount, while printing business plan
BisJahr	End of the period (year)
BisMonat	End of the period (month)
BisNutzerJahr	End of user period (year)
BisNutzerMonat	End of user period (month)
Brutto	Gross amount
BruttoAbs	Absolute gross amount
EinheitName	Name of the unit
EinheitNummer	Number of the unit
Erstellt	Creation date

Variable	Description
ErstelltTag	Day of creation
ErstelltMonat	Month of creation
ErstelltJahr	Year of creation
GuthabenNachforderung	Depending on the sign "Asset" or "Additional charge"
Jahr	Year, while printing business plan
KundeAnrede	Title of the customer
KundeFax	Fax of the customer
KundeKontoBLZ	ABA of the account
KundeKontoInhaber	Owner of the account
KundeKontoNummer	Number of the account
KundeLand	Country of the customer
KundeMail	Mail-address of the customer
KundeMobil	Mobile number of the customer
KundeName	Customer name
KundeNummer	Customer number
KundeOrt	City of the customer
KundePLZ	Zip-code of the customer
KundeStrasse	Street of the customer
KundeTelefon	Telephone number of the customer
KundeText	Text-field of the customer
KundeWeb	Web-address of the customer
KundeZusatz	Additional address of the customer
MwSt	Tax amount
MwstAbs	Absolute tax amount
Netto	Net amount
NettoAbs	Absolute net amount
Nummer	Number
ObjektName	Name of the object
ObjektNummer	Number of the object
Seite	Page
Titel	"Invoice" or the number of the reminder level
UStID	Sales tax-ID
VonJahr	Start of the period (year)
VonMonat	Start of the period (month)
VonNutzerJahr	Start of the user period (year)
VonNutzerMonat	Start of the user period (month)

In addition, all in the program defined inputs variables (constants, texts...) can be used, too. Just for date-variables it is interesting to change the output value by one or more days. For this, you can add a value after the name of the variable (e.g., @Erstellt - 5@).

For all variables with an amount, you can divide them in the part before and after the comma. For this, add the letter "V" or "N" to the variable (e.g., @NettoV@).

Because the values are entered while printing, the output on the printer might be different.

Beside variables from above table, also sources can be used.

To print a "@" sign, enter "@@".

In addition, following functions are available:

- #Positive(<Variable>;<Parameter True>;<Parameter False>)#
- #Exists(<Variable>;<Parameter True>;<Parameter False>)#

We use a syntax, used by spreadsheets. Functions must be surrounded by the sign "#". The parameter <Variable> should contain an existing variable. The function "Positive" tests this variable for a positive value<sup>1</sup>. The function "Exists" checks if the variable contains a character. If the condition is true, the text from "Parameter True" will replace the complete function. If the condition is wrong, "Parameter False" will be used. Both parameters can contain variables and functions. For demonstration, two examples should follow here:

```
#Positive(@Brutto@;Asset;Additional charge)#
```

In this case, the variable "Brutto" decides. If it is positive or zero, the text "Asset" will be used – instead of the complete function. With a negative value in accordance the text "Additional charge" will be printed. The following example shows how to output a text depending on the existence a value:

```
#Exists(@KundeKontoNummer@;Bankverbindung:@KundeKontoBLZ@,@KundeKontoNummer@;)#
```

Here the account-information is only printed if an account number was entered.

Static objects may contain also a graphic. With the Button "Graphic", you open a dialog for the selection of the image. Graphics of the type JPEG, PNG, Picture and Bitmap can be selected. After loading the picture, it will be scaled to fit into the size. Thereby, the object size may get smaller, because the ratio of the loaded picture is taken into consideration. Afterwards, you can change the picture with the functions described. Of course, the native resolution is used for printing.

In most cases one will use for all documents a similar layout. To avoid a double definition, the contents of an object can be copied into another document. With the Button "Copy", you open a dialog in which you select the destination documents. Because not all objects exist in all documents, one can select not all documents. After the copy, an adaptation of the variables is necessary.

With the Button "Delete" the contents (graphic or text) of an object is cleared. The object itself can't be deleted but will not be printed if it is empty.

---

<sup>1</sup> The value "0" is a positive value

Objects can't be deleted nor added. If an object is not required, it can be cleared with "Delete".

The object "Addition" (below "Contents") has a special behavior. This object is always printed after the object "Contents". Therefore, it automatically has the width of the object "Contents". If there are several pages, it is printed only on the last page. On the previous pages the available space is used for the object "Contents".

Normally the contents of the object "Addition" on the title page and following pages should be the same.

The graphic editor offers an easy way to create a page. Nevertheless, it may be possible that the printout is a little bit different. To control the actual page, you can print it with the Button "Test print". With this, no variables are replaced and the dynamic objects (yellow) are printed in gray.

## Invoices

After calling the menu point "Invoices" from "Edit" a window with all entered invoices opens.

Number ^	State	Object	Unit	Custo...	Name	Fro...	Fro...	Till...	Till ...	Created	Comment
0001001	C	100	6001	20000	Leerstand	01	2018	12	2018	12.05.2019	
0001004	C	100	1001	10007	Nahkauf	01	2018	12	2018	16.05.2019	

You are able to reduce the output to a period or State. For example, if you want to see all printed invoices.

For the first invoice, it is a good idea to use "Insert" instead of "Create". This creates only one invoice, which is easier to be checked and corrected.

## Insert

With "Insert" the following dialog opens:



Insert Invoice

Number: 0001005 Creat.: 20.05.2019 Accounting: 05 . 2019 State: C

Fr.: 01 2018 Till: 12 2018

Object: Unit: Acc.:

Address:

Title: Name: Add.: Street: Zip/City: Country:

No.	Text	Position (Total)	Position (Perc...	VAT	Amount (Total)	Am

Update

Comment:

Print Enter Cancellation Cancel Insert

With this dialog, you create an invoice for one unit and personal-account / user. To create several invoices at one time, there is the point "Create" available. At first, it should be shown how to create a single invoice.

Every invoice gets a unique number. With the first invoice, this program suggests "1000". However, you can enter also another number. All following invoices get a continuous number. The creation date is filled with the current date. You can change it here. The accounting month and year is important for the accounting of this invoice.

In the field "State", the current state of the invoice is shown. In the normal case, you don't have to change this. If the integrated accounting is used, a reminder state can be administered. This is necessary to create reminders.

Next, you enter the period for the invoice. Normally, this is the corresponding year. If a unit is not used by one user for the whole period, you see the used time on the right side.

With the following three lines, you define for who this invoice is. The object doesn't need to be filled. If it is filled, it restricts the number of the entries in the popup menu of the unit. In the field "Unit", you must enter the unit to be invoiced. Also the account must be entered. As soon as a valid personal-account / user is entered, the address is shown. You can only change the

address in the personal-account / user. With printing the invoice, the address is written and can't be changed any more. Also an invoice in the past will not be changed.

Since a personal-account / user may be assigned to several units, both information must be entered.

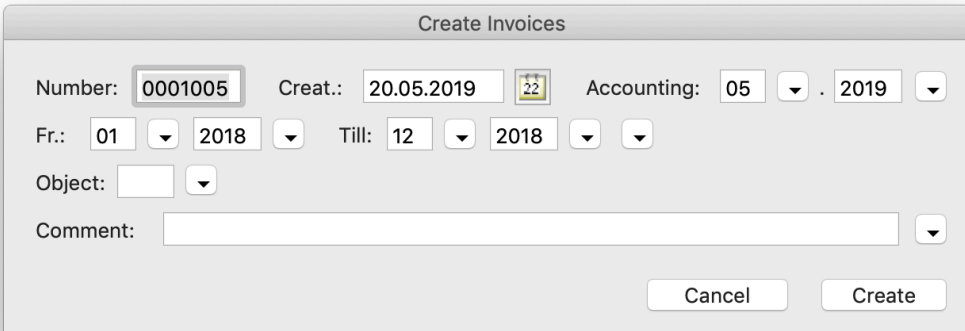
Changes of the address must always be made in the personal account / user. These changes have no effect on already printed invoices or invoices in previous periods.

After above inputs are complete, press the Button "Update". All distribution keys of this unit and personal-account / user appear in the list. Also, the positions and amounts will be shown. If an error occurs while calculation the values, a message is shown in the corresponding cell. In the field "Comment" internal information can be stored. This is not printed.

The just created invoice can be printed, entered (only gold and platin version) and stored.

## Create

For greater objects it is not possible to create each invoice manually. Therefore this function exists. After pressing "Create" the following dialog opens:



The screenshot shows a 'Create Invoices' dialog box. It features the following fields and controls:

- Number:** Text input containing '0001005'.
- Creat.:** Date input showing '20.05.2019' with a calendar icon.
- Accounting:** Input showing '05' followed by a dropdown arrow.
- Fr.:** Input showing '01' followed by a dropdown arrow.
- Till:** Input showing '12' followed by a dropdown arrow.
- Object:** Input showing an empty dropdown menu.
- Comment:** A large text area for notes.
- Buttons:** 'Cancel' and 'Create' buttons at the bottom right.

This dialog looks like the upper one. Only the fields for the unit and the personal-account / user don't exist. Also here, one enters, like a single invoice all data. However, the field "Object" has another meaning. Here, you can limit the creation to one object. If it is not filled the invoices for all objects of the client will be created.

With "Create", invoices for all users of the object or clients are created. After generation, these appear in the list. You are able to work with them like manually created.

## Calculate

If, for example, a distribution key was changed, all invoices must be recalculated. According to the complexity of the invoice, this may take a while. Therefore, all concerned invoices are

shown red after a change of the input values. With the Button of "Calculate", these are recalculated.

This has no influence on already entered invoices and invoices from the previous years.

## Change

To change an invoice, you must select it in the list with the mouse. Then the Button "Change" gets active. By pressing this Button or a double click on a line in the list, the dialog opens for changing the invoice. The structure corresponds to the dialog to create a new invoice, but the invoice number can't be changed. The Button "Insert" was replaced with "Change" and closes the dialog.

For entered invoices and invoices in previous periods only the field "Comment" can be changed.

## Copy

If you want to create an invoice, which differs in only few points from an existing, this Button is helpful. Select the source invoice, first. Then press the Button "Copy". This opens the dialog to insert new invoices. But all values, as far as they make sense, are filled.

## Delete

Finally, you can delete an existing invoice. Also for this, you must select an invoice, first. By pressing the Button "Delete" and confirmation of the hazard check the invoice will be deleted.

Already printed invoices can't be deleted any more.

## Print

If you want to print several invoices, you mark these in the list and press this Button. As a result, all chosen invoices are printed.

## Enter

Like printing, the marked invoices are entered (only gold and platin version) here. Specifically with the annual creating of invoices the functions "Create", "Print" and "Enter" are very helpfully. One creates all invoices for the invoicing object (or clients) with "Create." After a control of the data, one prints these with "Print." If this step was successful, one will transfer the invoices with "Enter" into the accounting.

# Business plans

After calling the menu point "Business plans" from "Edit" a window with all entered plans opens.

The 'Business plans' window displays a table with columns: Year, Object, Unit, Customer, Name, Created, and Comment. The table shows two entries for the year 2019. Below the table is a 'Sum:' row. At the bottom, there are buttons: Amounts, Create, Calculate, Insert, Change, Copy, Delete, Print, and Close. An 'Update' button is located in the top right corner.

Year	Object	Unit	Customer	Name	Created	Comment
2019	100	1001	10007	Nahkauf	16.05.2019	
2019	100	6001	20000	Leerstand	03.04.2019	
Sum:						

The creation is based on the distribution keys for this object. These gives the necessary positions and the distribution to the users. The total amounts for each position are managed with the item "Amounts". For the first plan, it is a good idea to use "Insert" instead of "Create". This creates only one business plan, which is easier to be checked and corrected.

## Amounts

For the business plan, the total amounts of the items must be managed. This is done with this point.

The 'Amounts' window displays a table with columns: Text, Amount, and Comment. The table lists five distribution keys with their corresponding amounts. At the bottom, there are buttons: Change and Close.

Text	Amount	Comment
12 Wartungskosten Heizung REWE-Markt	0,00	
1212	0,00	2121
20 Instandhaltungs- und Verwaltungskosten nicht umlagefähig	0,00	
21 Verwaltergebühr	0,00	
99 geleistete Vorauszahlungen	0,00	

Here, each distribution key is displayed in one line. The amounts are independent of the sources. Therefore, an amount must be entered here for each position with "Change". Normally the amount doesn't change over the time. So the amount is valid for all times. If it changes, it must be adapted in this dialog. The change has no effect on plans in previous periods.

# Insert

With "Insert" the following dialog opens:

Year: 2019 Creat.: 20.05.2019

Object: Unit: Acc.:

Address:

Title: Name: Add.: Street: Zip/City: Country:

No.	Text	Position (Total)	Position (Perc...	Amount (Total)	Amount (Perc...

Update

Comment:

Print Cancel Insert

With this dialog you can create a business plan for one unit and personal-account / user. To create several business plans at one time, there is the option "Create" available. At first, it should be shown how to create a single business plan. This is needed for example when the owner changes. But it is also helpful for testing the amounts and distribution keys.

Business plans are created always for a calendar year. Usually this is the current year. The creation date will be offered with the current date. You can enter an alternate date, here.

With the following three lines, you define for who this plan is. The object doesn't need to be filled. If it is filled, it restricts the number of the entries in the popup menu of the unit. In the field "Unit", you must enter the unit to be invoiced. Also the account must be entered. As soon as a valid personal-account / user is entered, the address is shown. You can only change the address in the personal-account / user. This effects only business plans in the actual period.

Since a personal-account / user may be assigned to several units, both information must be entered.

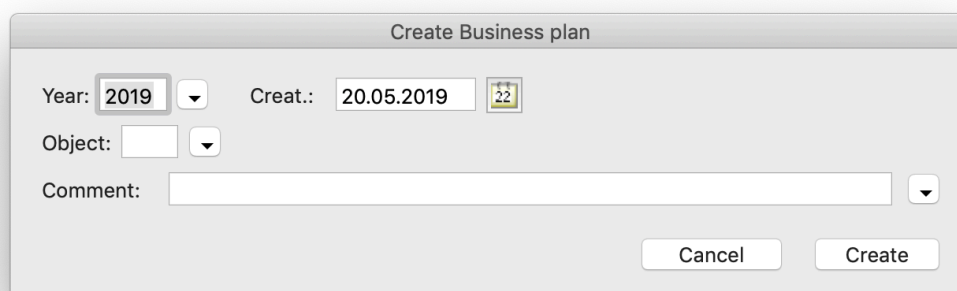
Changes of the address must always be made in the personal account / user. This effects only business plans in the actual period.

After above inputs are complete, press the Button "Update". All distribution keys of this unit and personal-account / user appear in the list. Also, the positions and amounts will be shown. If an error occurs while calculation the values, a message is shown in the corresponding cell. In the field "Comment" internal information can be stored. This is not printed.

The just created business plan can be printed and stored.

## Create

For greater objects it is not possible to create each business plan manually. Therefore this function exists. After pressing "Create" the following dialog opens:



This dialog looks like the upper one. Only the fields for the unit and the personal-account / user don't exist. Also here, one enters, like a single business plan, all data. However, the field "Object" has another meaning. Here, you can limit the creation to one object. If it is not filled, the plans for all objects of the client will be created.

With "Create", business plans for all users of the object or clients are created. The basis are users which resist in the object on January. After generation, these appear in the list. You are able to work with them like manually created.

## Calculate

If, for example, a distribution key was changed, all business plans must be recalculated. According to the complexity of the plan, this may take a while. Therefore, all concerned plans are shown red after a change of the input values. With the Button of "Calculate", these are recalculated.

This has no influence on business plans from the previous years.

## Change

To change a business plan, you must select it in the list with the mouse. Then the Button "Change" gets active. By pressing this Button or a double click on a line in the list, the dialog opens for changing the plan. The structure corresponds to the dialog to create a new plan. The Button "Insert" was replaced with "Change" and closes the dialog.

## Copy

If you want to create a business plan, which differs in only few points from an existing, this Button is helpful. Select the source one, first. Then press the Button "Copy". This opens the dialog to insert new plans. But all values, as far as they make sense, are filled.

## Delete

Finally, you can delete an existing business plan. Also for this, you must select a plan, first. By pressing the Button "Delete" and confirmation of the hazard check the plan will be deleted.

## Print

If you want to print several business plans, you mark these in the list and press this Button. As a result, all chosen plans are printed.

# Online-Banking

With this program (only gold and platin version), you are able to execute transactions "online". Because every bank uses other interfaces, this function was realized together with "[MacGiro](#)", "[BankX](#)", "[hibiscus](#)", "[OutBank](#)", "[StarMoney](#)" or "[MoneyMoney](#)". These programs offer for all banks interfaces, which are always up to date. For more information about these programs look into the user guide of them, please. All these programs are only in German language available. So it makes no sense to describe them here. Please look into the German version of this user guide for more details. Nevertheless, you can use all these programs together with the English version of this program. Also files in the format DTAUS and MT940 can be used.

The supported online-banking programs are only in German language available. So it makes no sense to describe them here. Please look into the German version of this user guide for details.

You can use the online-banking programs in the English version of this program, too.

# ALL MENUS

## File

### New Client

With this menu point (not bronze version), you create a new client. The following ways are possible:

- An empty client.
- Copy a client from the actual database.
- Create a client with examples.
- Copy a client from another database.

With the last three points, you can decide whether only the master data (user, tax keys...), or all data of the source client are taken over.

The bronze version can only handle one client. Therefore, this point is not available.

With "xNeKo" and "WinNeKo", you clear all existing values with this point.

If users exist, only an administrator can create new clients.

The fields have the following meaning:

- **Client**  
Here, you enter the name of the new client. This name must be unique.
- **Import**  
Here, you select, which data from the source are imported.
- **Source**  
You can import data from a client of the actual or any other database.
  - For copying data from the actual database chose "Data from actual database". Afterwards, you select with the popup-menu the client.
  - You are able to create a new client with many examples. There exist many examples for different types of objects. After selection, a wizard starts. With this, you are able to enter the basic elements of your object. This is a good starting point for your own client.
  - If you have another database as source, the database must be selected, first. This takes place with the Button "...". As soon as you select a database, the database name is shown instead of "...". Then, you select the source client. If you created user, you must enter the user name and password.



# Change Period / Client

With this menu point, you switch to another client (not bronze version) or period. With the change of the period to the following one, the values of the impersonal-accounts are checked. Also recurring entries and debit positions are checked. Therefore, the change can take some time.

The bronze version, "xNeKo" and "WinNeKo" can only handle one client. Therefore, you can only change the period.

You can open this dialog by a click on the icon "Client" in the status window, too.

If your fiscal year is not the calendar year, (only annual entries) the period applies to two calendar years. Therefore, both calendar years of the fiscal year are shown in the status window.

## Period back

With this menu point, you switch to the previous period.

## Period forward

With this menu point, you switch to the following period. You can switch up to the actual calendar year, only. This is the period, which is opened after starting this program. If you like to open a future period, you must select it with the menu point "Change Period / client...".

## Close

With this menu point, you close a window, which has a close box.

## Page setup

Here, you open the dialog for changing the paper format. The appearance differs, depending upon printer model and operating system.

Linux integrates the functions of the page setup in the printer dialog. Therefore, this point is not available.

## Print

You print all lists with this menu point. Before printing, you have to open the list. The column size of the printed list depends on the column size on the monitor.

If not all columns are visible, you should use the landscape format or a smaller size of the font.

In some lists, you can suppress cancellation entries. To fulfill the legal requirements (§239 [3] HGB), a watermark with a notice will be added.

If you activate the option "Redirect print output to a PDF file" in the preferences all printouts will be redirected into a PDF file.

On some Linux systems the printout may be bad. The problem comes from a problem in the used framework. With this option or "Direct usage of CUPS for printing (Linux only)" the problem can be solved.

## Backup

All data are stored in a central database. To avoid a loss of these data, you should backup this file (e.g., "Objects.rsd") in regular intervals.

If you use "xNeKo", this point is not available.

Never use the same physical media (e.g., internal hard disk) as a target for the backup. If this media is defect the backup will be lost, too.

If you use a database-server, this backup-function doesn't work. Please use the backup-function of the database-server, instead.

You can use existing tools (e.g., TimeMachine) to backup your data or let this do by "Mac-NeKo" ("Win-NeKo", "Lin-NeKo"). In the preferences, you can select the interval for the backup. With this menu point, you start the backup manually. The times given in the preferences are updated.

## Restore Client

This function allows you to restore a single client from a backup. All data of the chosen backup will be restored. All entries, after this backup was created, are lost. The data for other clients are not changed. To load all data correct, this program quits itself after restoring.

If you use "xNeKo", this point is not available.

If there are problems with the database, you should create a new database.

If you created user, this function is only available for administrators.

This function is not available if you use a database server.

# Reorganize

To get a quick access to all data, many results are internally stored. This program updates the tables by every change (e.g., enter) automatically. Normally, there is no necessity to rebuild these tables. But if you get values, which are not correct, it is a good idea to rebuild the tables with this function.

In addition, a logical test of the database will be done, and not more required space is released. If many records (e.g., client) were deleted before, the database file can be reduced with it.

While reorganizing, all records must be read. In addition, most values are recalculated. Therefore, this function can take up several minutes. The time depends on the used computer and the number of entries.

Also the dates to speed up the calculation of reports are deleted. The next reports may need a little bit more time for the calculation.

The recalculation of the internal values is done for the actual client, only.

# Online-Banking

With this function, you transmit the data to "MacGiro", "Bank X", "OutBank", "hibiscus", "Star-Money", "MoneyMoney" a DTAUS or MT940 file.

The accounting is only in the gold and platin version available.

# Export

All lists and reports can be exported. Only the columns of the actual list will be exported. Depending on the preferences and type of list, a title will be exported. With some lists it is possible to limit the export (not PDF) to the selected lines.

In the unregistered version up to 10 entries are exported.

Exported files may differ from files, which can be imported.

In some lists, you can suppress cancellation entries. To fulfill the legal requirements (§239 [3] HGB), a so shortened list can't be exported (also PDF). To export this list, you must enable these entries, again.

## Text-File

With this point, you export the list into a file. After opening, you must select the target file with the standard file dialog. After confirmation, the selected list will be exported. For the separation of the columns the character, defined in the preferences, will be used.

## XML-File

Like the export into a plain text file, you can export all lists into an XML file. Nevertheless, the single values are not stored in list form, but as XML elements. Another program, with an XML-Interpreter, can import these data. Beside the list values, additional information (column titles, client...) can be stored.

The XML file divides itself into the prolog and the list. The prolog contains information like client and period. The list area contains the information from the list. The tag name of each column corresponds to the column title in the dialog.

You can use this point from the print layout. This call generates no list, but a special file with the layout definition. An import is only within the print-layout possible. With this function, an existing layout can be copied into another client. Also for the switch to another operating system this is helpful.

An exported file could look, for example, as follows:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<Mac-NeKo>
  <Prolog>
    <Listenname>Kostenstellen</Listenname>
    <Mandant>Beispielmandant</Mandant>
    <Buchungsjahr>2006</Buchungsjahr>
  </Prolog>
  <Liste>
    <Zeile>
      <Kostenstelle>428</Kostenstelle>
      <Text>Vertrieb</Text>
    </Zeile>
    <Zeile>
      <Kostenstelle>458</Kostenstelle>
      <Text>Buchhaltung</Text>
    </Zeile>
  </Liste>
</Mac-NeKo>
```

Because tag names must not contain special characters these are suppressed.

Also with master data the accounting year is exported.

## HTML-File

As in a text file, the data can be exported into an HTML-File. The dates of the active list are written into an HTML table. It can be published, perhaps with a simple modification, on a web server.

## Acrobat PDF

With this menu point, the active list is exported into a PDF file. After selection of this function, a dialog appears where you enter the necessary parameters (paper size, orientation, font, size ...). The appearance may differ from a direct print out.

On some Linux systems the printout may be bad. This comes from a problem in the used framework, which we can't solve. With the option to print into a PDF file this problem is solved.

Only the fonts from the PDF dialog can be used.

With activated option "Redirect print output to a PDF file" this function will be used for all prints.

## Microsoft Excel

With this function, the active list will hand over to "Excel". The values of the appropriate list will be entered directly into a new sheet. For the usage of this function, "Excel" must be installed on the computer. Under Windows the OLE interface is used for the communication with Excel. On the Macintosh AppleEvents are used.

With the first call of this function, you may get a list with different applications (only macOS). In this case the Macintosh could not find "Excel". Please select in this list your current installation of "Excel". With the second call of the function this list doesn't appear any more.

This function is not available under Linux.

## Clipboard

With this function, the active list will be copied into the clipboard. Most spreadsheet application can insert the clipboard into an open table.

After exporting the values in this program, you must insert them in the spreadsheet application.

You can use other applications, too.

## Datev

This point exports the entries to an accounting program, which is compatible to Datev.

The Datev interface is available in Germany and Austria, only. So it makes no sense to describe it here. Please look into the German version of this user guide for more details.

The accounting is only in the gold and platin version available.

You can use the interface in the English version of this program, too.

## Database

With this point, a copy of the database file will be created. You need this item, for example, if you use "xNeKo" and want to use the database on a different computer. After selecting a directory, a copy of the currently used database is created. This can later be used by another installation.

## Import

Data can be imported from different sources. From most spreadsheet applications, you can transfer the values via the clipboard, too. In most cases, this is faster than specialized interfaces. Normally, the import has the same format as the corresponding list. But hidden columns are imported, too. So it is a good idea to export the list, first. Then you have an example.

An exception is the import of entries (only gold and platin version). Also here, a line in the import corresponds to a line in the journal. But if you import personal-accounts, an open item will be created. If you import entries with tax, you must import two lines. The first line contains the net amount, the second one the tax amount. This corresponds exactly to the representation in the journal. Alternatively the tax key can be entered in an additional column. Then no net amount and no tax line must be imported. With the import, the tax entry is automatically created, according to the given tax key.

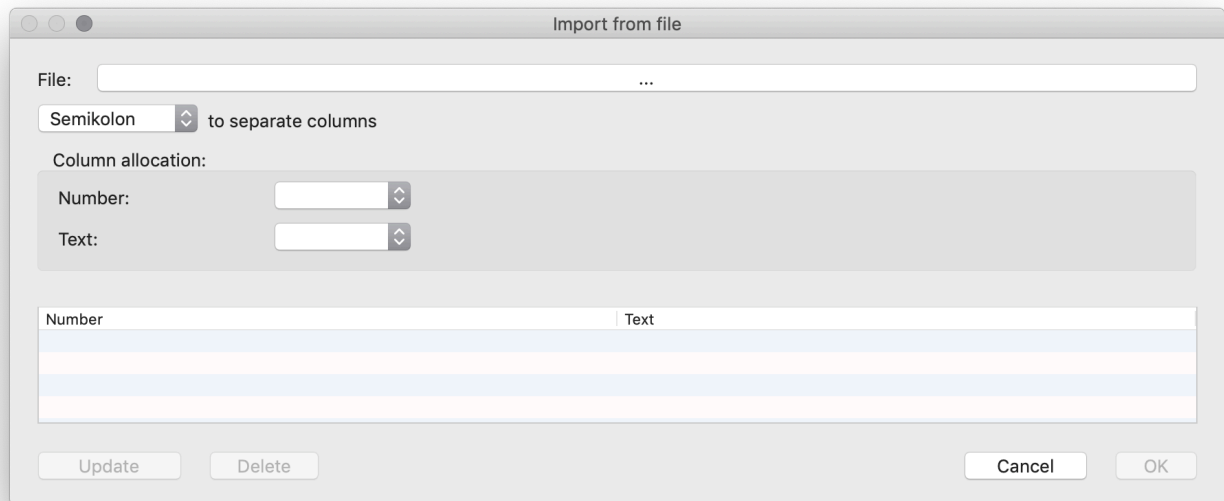
This program checks the file to be imported for known errors. Nevertheless, it is not possible to exclude all possible errors of an import file. Therefore, you should create a backup before.

Often the errors do not appear in the first lines. Check, therefore the complete list.

If no list is open, you must select the list to be imported in a dialog.

## Text-File

With this menu point, dates from an external text file are imported into the actual client. After selecting, you see the following dialog:



The elements have the following meaning:

- **File**

First, you must select the import file with the Button "File". This can be each text file with appropriate values. After selecting the file, the file name appears instead of "..." in the Button. While opening the file, a preview will be created. In most cases, you will see fields with a red background. This is a sign, that there is an error in the import file or the allocation. In the next step, you must change the value in the import file or the allocation. Only, if there are no fields with a red background, you can import the file.

- **...usage for separation of columns**

With this popup-menu, you select the separator between the columns of the import file. After a change of the separator, you must refresh the preview with the Button "Update".

- **List**

To correct a cell, click twice on the cell. Now, you are able to change the value.

- **Column allocation**

Within this area, all columns of the list are shown. With the popup-menu right from each column title, you select the column in the import file.

- **Update**

You can correct and store the import file again with another program, while this dialog is open. To update such changes in the preview, this Button must be pressed. This function is very helpful to eliminate errors in the import file.

- **Delete**

With this Button, you delete a line from the preview. This line will not be imported any more. But the file will not be changed. Therefore the line appears again, if you press the Button "Update".

- **OK**

You can start an import only, if there are no errors in the preview. The import can't be cancelled.

## XML-File

This import works like the import from a text file. Nevertheless, the data must be in the XML format, defined by this program. Data from the part "Prolog" are not used.

By calling this function, a dialog similarly to import text files, opens. The popup-menus to set the columns are not available. For the allocation of the columns, the tags are used.

If the dialog to enter the print layout is open, no import-dialog is shown. In this case, the selected XML file must be exported by this program. This replaces the actual layout.

## Microsoft Excel

The import from Excel is similar to the import from a file. But the data to import must be in an open Excel sheet, instead of a text file. The data will be read until the first line without values. With the call of this function, a dialog opens, similar to the import from a file. Only the Button for the selection of a file and the popup-menu for the selection of the column separator are not available. The further progress is the same as with the import from a file. Under Windows the OLE interface is used for the communication with Excel. On the Macintosh, AppleEvents are used.

With the first call of the function, you may get a list with different applications (only macOS). In this case the Macintosh could not find "Excel". Please select in this list your current installation of "Excel". With the second call of the function this list doesn't appear any more.

This function is not available under Linux.

## Clipboard

If you use another spreadsheet application then Excel, you can use the clipboard to import values into this program. Therefore, you mark the area, you want to import in the spreadsheet application, first. Then, you copy the selection into the clipboard. After that, you start this menu point. While opening, the clipboard will be analyzed and inserted into the list. With "Update" this step will be done, again.

The values must be available in the clipboard, before you start this function.

## Datev

This point imports the entries from another accounting program, which is compatible with Datev.

The Datev interface is available in Germany and Austria, only. So it makes no sense to describe it here. Please look into the German version of this user guide for more details.

The accounting is only in the gold and platin version available.



You can use the interface in the English version of this program, too.

## Database

By this point, the current database file is replaced with the selected one. This can for example be used for a restore. Or even if you are working with "xNeKo" and want to use an existing database. After selecting the database file, it is copied to the location of the currently used database. The previously used database is overwritten.

## Quit

Hereby, you quit the program. All changes will be saved automatically. If you activated an automatic backup, the program checks, if it is to be done now.

## Edit

## Undo

With this function, you can undo existing entries. With it, some corrections of the entries are possible. Of course, you can also cancel the entries. Because the dates are stored permanently by closing the program, the rules for accounting according to §239[3] HGB are fulfilled.

Besides the closing of the program, there are the other actions, which store the entries permanently:

- Change to another accounting period
- Opening of another client
- Changing master data (accounts, recurring entries, debit positions...)
- Printing lists
- Removing of entries
- Execution of recurring entries
- Execution of debit positions
- Balancing
- Export of lists
- Import of data
- Enter from invoice dialog
- Quitting this program
- Cancellation of an entry

In the journal, you see all undoable entries by a blue color.

# Cut

This point is in all dialogs active. You can copy and delete the selected text into the clipboard.

# Copy

This point is in all dialogs active. You can copy the selected text into the clipboard. In lists, the selected line is copied into the clipboard. The tab separates the columns.

# Paste

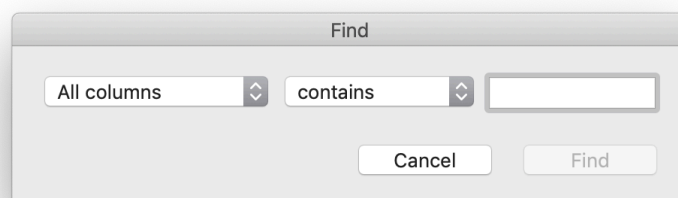
This point is in all dialogs active. If there is a text in the clipboard, it is copied into the text field.

# Delete

In some lists, there is a Button "Delete". If it is active, you can delete the selected data alternatively with this point.

# Find

In the main list and reports, you can search for text. The dialog looks as follows:



With the left popup-menu, you select the column, in which you want to search. With invoices, you can search for distribution keys, too. If you like to search in all columns of the list, you must select the first entry ("All columns"). With the middle selection, you specify the search type. There are the following options:

- Contains
- Is like
- Starts with
- Ends with

While searching, all values are interpreted as text. In the text field, you enter the searched text. With "Find", the search starts in the first line of the list. If in the active list an element can be

selected, and the search is successful, the result is selected. If no element can be selected in the list, the appropriate line will be displayed, without selecting it.

## Find again

With this function, you can search for the next line in the list. Before you can use this function, you have to use the menu point "Find", to find the first line. If this function reaches the end of the list, you will hear an alert sound. The next call starts at the top of the list, again.

## Enter

### Basic Entry

With this dialog, you create new entries. According to the preferences not all fields can be used. In many cases the job is easier by the suppression of some fields. If you work, for example, without cost centers, you should suppress them in the preferences. Then you jump directly from the field "Debit account" into the field "Credit-Account".

The accounting is only in the gold and platin version available.

The dialog to enter looks as follows:

The 'Enter' dialog box is a standard macOS-style window with a title bar. It contains the following elements:

- Acc. month:** A dropdown menu showing '05' and the year '2019'.
- Reference No.:** A text input field containing '55'.
- Ref. Date:** A checked checkbox followed by a date field '20.05.2019' and a calendar icon.
- Debit-Acc.:** A checked checkbox followed by an orange input field and a dropdown arrow.
- Debit Cost c.:** An unchecked checkbox followed by an orange input field and a dropdown arrow.
- Credit-Acc.:** A checked checkbox followed by an orange input field and a dropdown arrow.
- Credit Cost c.:** An unchecked checkbox followed by an orange input field and a dropdown arrow.
- Tax key:** A text input field and a dropdown arrow.
- Amnt.:** A checked checkbox followed by an orange input field, the unit 'Eur', a 'Tax:' label, another orange input field, and the unit 'Eur'.
- Source:** An unchecked checkbox followed by a text input field and a dropdown arrow.
- Object:** A text input field and a dropdown arrow.
- Unit:** A text input field and a dropdown arrow.
- Fr.:** A checked checkbox followed by a text input field and a calendar icon.
- Date:** A text input field and a calendar icon.
- Amnt.:** A checked checkbox followed by a text input field.
- Text:** A checked checkbox followed by a long orange input field and a dropdown arrow.
- Buttons:** 'Remember field' (with a checkbox), 'Balance', 'Cancel', and 'Enter'.

The fields have the following meaning:

- **Accounting month**

The month is used by most reports.

- **Reference No.**

Depending upon the preferences, you can enter up to 10 characters for the reference number. If the reference number ends with a number, it will be increased automatically for the next entry. If you selected "Enter reference number automatic" in the preferences, there is no input possible.

- **Bank X / MacGiro / hibiscus / OutBank / StarMoney ...**

With this Button, you read transactions from "Bank X", "MacGiro", "hibiscus", "StarMoney", "MoneyMoney", a DTAUS or MT940 file.

- **Standard entry**

With this Button, you store standard entries. These can be inserted at any time into the entry dialog, again. There are three functions for the administration available.

- **Add**

All entries of the entry dialog are stored. If split or multi entries are active, these entries are stored, too.

- **Delete...**

With activation of this function, a new window opens. Here, you see all stored standard entries. With marking a standard entry and pressing "Delete" it will be removed. This has no influence on already created entries.

- **Insert**

Below above both functions in the popup-menu, you see all stored standard entries. You see here the text of the field "Text". You use one of these entries by selecting it. The values of the accounting month and the reference date will not insert. If you don't like to insert the reference number, you must deactivate "Enter reference number automatic" in the preferences.

- **Reference date**

Depending upon the preferences, you can enter the reference date.

- **Attachment**

The Button with the paper clip serves for linking external files (e.g., scanned voucher). In the reports "Journal" and "One account" you can open the attachment.

In the database only a link is stored, so the original file must exist. You must not move or rename it.

- **Debit-Account**

Here, you enter the debit account. The account number must consist of 5 digits for personal-accounts and four digits for impersonal-accounts. If the account number is correct, you see the text right of it. If you don't know the accounts, you can select it with one of the two popup-menus. The left popup-menu shows all impersonal-accounts - the right one all personal-accounts.

- **Debit-Cost Center**

If you book with cost centers, you can enter the debit cost center, here. If you entered a cost center in the account, it will be entered, automatic. You can change it now.

- **Credit-Account**

Here, you enter the credit account. The input is like the input of the debit account. Debit and credit account must be different.

- **Credit-Cost Center**

Like the Debit cost center, you enter the credit cost center here.

- **Tax key**

Here, you can enter a tax key. It must be created before. If there is a tax key stored with the account, it will be entered, automatic. You can change it now. As a check, the entered text of the tax key appears right beside the key. If a tax key is entered, two entries (net / tax) are done.

- **Amount**

Here, you enter the amount. For example in Euro and Cent or only in Cent. If a tax key was assigned, the tax amount is calculated and shown on the right side of the amount.

- **Tax**

In this field, you see the calculated tax amount. You can enter another value. This is for example useful with mixed invoices. If you want to use the Datev interface, don't change this value.

- **Sources**

If the entered values are important for the invoice, you must enter a source (cost, counter and prepayment) in this field. For each of the three sources, a pop-menu exists.

- **Object**

According to the source, it must be assigned to an object, unit or personal-account. The assignment to a personal-account takes place over the account field. An object is assigned here.

- **Unit**

If the source is assigned to a unit, it must be entered here. If an object was selected before, only units of the selected object are shown in the popup-menu.

- **From**

With costs and prepayments, you enter the start date, here.

- **Till / Date**

Depending on the source-type, the last date (costs, prepayments) or the date of reading the values (counters) is entered here.

- **Amount / Counter**

Here, you enter the amount.

The consumption for counters is determined from the difference of two succeeding values. Please enter an initial value when you create a counter.

- **Text**

Here, you have the possibility to enter a description. The last 30 descriptions are stored automatically. With the help of the left popup-menu on the right side of the text field, you can select a stored text. In addition, you administer texts with the right popup-menu.

- **Remember field**

If you want to enter several similar entries, you can activate the checkboxes on the left side. With activated checkbox the contents of the field in the line will not be cleared, while creating the entry.

If there is a tax key, you must enter the gross amount in the field "Amount".

Your inputs are checked permanently in the background. As soon as an error is recognized, the corresponding field gets a red background. In addition, a dialog with a detailed description appears. Also mandatory fields have a red background until they get a correct value.

## Split Entry

After pressing the Button with the scissors on the right side of the account, the dialog shows some additional elements. Here, you enter the data for the split entry.

If an entry is joined with a source, you can't enter a split entry.

The fields have the following meaning:

- **Debit-Account / Credit-Account**

Depending upon splitting, a debit or credit account is entered here. The account number must contain 5 digits for personal-accounts or 4 digits for impersonal-accounts. If the account number is correct, you see the text on the right of it. If you don't know the accounts, you can select it with one of the two popup-menus. The left popup-menu shows all impersonal-accounts - the right one all personal-accounts.

- **Debit-Cost Center: / Credit - Cost Center**

If you work with cost centers, you can enter the cost center, here.

- **Tax key**

If the split entries must be entered with different tax keys, you can enter these here. In this case, no tax key can be entered in the main dialog. If there is a tax key in the main dialog, no one can be entered here.

- **Amount**

Here, you enter the amount.

- **Tax**

In this field, you see the calculated tax amount. You can enter another value here. If you want to use the Datev interface, don't change this value.

- **Text**

Here, you have the possibility to enter a description. If there was a text in the main entry, it is taken over and gets an index. This is counted up for the next entries, automatic.

- **+**

With this Button, the data from the fields are transferred to the list. Only data from the list are entered. The split is complete, as soon as the control sum is zero.

- **-**

With this Button, you remove a selected line from the list.

## Multi Entries

With this option, you are able to create several entries for different personal-accounts at once. To enter, you must press the Button with the summation sign. There is a Button for debit and credit accounts. With the help of the list, you select the personal-accounts, you want to use. By clicking a line, the corresponding account will be selected. All other fields must be filled as usual. In contrast to a basic-entry, you create for each personal-account an own entry.

You can use multi accounts on debit or credit side, but not within one entry.

It is not possible to use split and multi entries at the same time.

## Cancellation

With this menu point, you cancel an existing entry. Therefore, you must enter first the reference number. Alternatively, you can select a reference number from the popup-menu. With "Cancellation", the cancellation entry is created.

If you like to cancel an already cancelled entry, you must cancel the cancellation entry. You are able to cancel an entry as often as you want. In addition, you must always cancel last cancellation entry. The tax part of an entry can't be cancelled individually. It is automatically cancelled with the net entry.

If you used one reference number for several entries, you must cancel this entry in the journal. You open the journal, mark the entry and cancel it with Button "Cancellation".

If the entry was associated with a source, a new value for the source will be created. This value gets a negative sign.

The accounting is only in the gold and platin version available.

## Balance

With this point, you balance personal-accounts.

Balance

Account No.: 10001 Eigentümer 2 Update

☐ Automatic balancing by reference number  
☐ Select next account when account is balanced

**Debit:**

Reference ...	Amount	Reference ...	Text
49	12,00	12.05.2019	
54	122,00	19.05.2019	Pflege

**Credit:**

Ref...	Amount	Reference date	Text

0,00 0,00

Balance Difference: 0,00 Close

The accounting is only in the gold and platin version available.

The fields have the following meaning:

- **Account No.:**

Here, you enter the account number of the creditor or debtor. Afterwards, you see all open items of this account.

- **Automatic balancing by reference number**

This option is useful for balancing invoices and similar entries. With activated option, this program searches the reference number within the text. If also the amount is the same, both entries will be marked. Now, you are able to balance both entries with one click. Afterwards, this program searches for the next entries.

- **Select next account when account is balanced**

If you have to balance many personal accounts, this option is helpful. If you activated it and all items of the actual account are balanced, the next account with unbalanced items will be shown.

- **Debit- / Credit-List**

In both lists you see all open items for this supplier or customer, separated by debit and credit. Now, you can mark all items, which belong together by a click on the suitable line. You can mark many items in each list. The difference (balance sum) is shown in the lower part of the dialog.

- **Balance**

If the difference is zero, and at least two items are marked, you are able to balance these items. All selected items get a unique balance number. This number is also shown in the report "Personal-Accounts". With it, you can always see which items belong together. Beside the balance number, the balance date is stored. It corresponds to the latest document date of the included items. If you created this open item by entering within the invoice dialog, the status of this invoice is set to "Balanced".

In most cases a balance contains invoices and payments. If there is a discount or you didn't pay the full amount, you must create an additional entry, first. This entry contains the reduced amount.



# Cost positions

With this function, you enter cost positions, which are independent from an entry. After selection, you see a list with all entered cost positions. For a better overview, this list can be limited to a period or a source in the upper part.

In this list you see also costs which are entered. These lines are shown in gray and can't be changed.

## Insert

After pressing "Insert", the dialog to input new cost positions opens. The fields have the following meaning:

- **Source**  
Here, you enter the name of the source.
- **Object**  
Depending on the source-type, the source was assigned to an object, a unit or a personal-account / user. If the source is assigned to an object, the object must be entered here.
- **Unit**  
If the source belongs to a unit, it must be entered here. If you administer many objects, it may be useful to enter the object, first. Then, you see only units of the chosen object in the popup-menu.
- **Account / User**  
With the assignment to a personal-account / user, it must be entered here.
- **From / Till**  
Here, you enter the period. These values are important for a distribution of the costs.
- **Amount**  
If there is also an amount, it must be entered here.
- **Net / Gross**  
Depending on the type of invoices, you enter the net or gross amount.

The fields "Net" and "Gross" are only available, if there are users of this type of invoice.

- **Text**  
Here, you can enter a description.

## Change

To change a cost position, you must select it in the list with the mouse. Then the Button "Change" gets active. By pressing this Button or a double click on a line in the list, the dialog opens for changing the cost position. The structure corresponds to the dialog to create a new cost position. The Button "Insert" was replaced with "Change" and closes the dialog.

Values, which were entered while entering, can't be changed. The lines are shown in gray. To the correct such values, you must enter a new value.

## Copy

If you want to create a cost position, which differs in only few points from an existing, this Button is helpful. Select the source cost position, first. Then press the Button "Copy". This opens the dialog to insert new cost positions. But all values, as far as they make sense, are filled.

## Delete

Finally, you can delete an existing cost position. Also for this, you must select a cost position, first. By pressing the Button "Delete" and confirmation of the hazard check, the cost position will be deleted.

Values, which were entered while entering, can't be deleted. The lines are shown in gray. To the correct such values, you must enter a new value.

## Counter values

Like cost positions, you enter counter values, here. After selection, you see a list with all entered counter values. For a better overview, this list can be limited to a period or a source in the upper part.

## Insert

After pressing "Insert", the dialog to input new counter values opens. The fields have the following meaning:

- **Source**  
Here, you enter the name of the source.
- **Object**  
Depending on the source-type, the source was assigned to an object, a unit or a personal-account / user. If the source is assigned to an object, the object must be entered here.
- **Unit**  
If the source was assigned to a unit, it must be entered here. If you administer many objects, it may be useful to enter the object, first. Then, you see only units of the chosen object in the popup-menu.
- **Account / User**  
With the assignment to a personal-account / user, it must be entered here.
- **Date**  
Here, the date of the counter values must be entered. Normally this is the date, the counter was read.

- **Count**

Here, you enter the counter value.

- **Initial value**

When a counter is replaced or reseted, this option must be set. In the field "Count", the current value must be entered.

- **Net / Gross**

Depending on the type of invoices, you enter the net or gross amount.

The fields "Net" and "Gross" are only available, if there are users of this type of invoice.

- **Text**

Here, you can enter a description.

## Change

To change a counter value, you must select it in the list with the mouse. Then the Button "Change" gets active. By pressing this Button or a double click on a line in the list, the dialog opens for changing the counter value. The structure corresponds to the dialog to create a new counter value. The Button "Insert" was replaced with "Change" and closes the dialog.

Values, which were entered while entering, can't be changed. The lines are shown in gray. To the correct such values, you must enter a new value.

## Copy

If you want to create a counter value, which differs in only few points from an existing, this Button is helpful. Select the source counter value, first. Then press the Button "Copy". This opens the dialog to insert new counter values. But all values, as far as they make sense, are filled.

## Delete

Finally, you can delete an existing counter value. Also for this, you must select a counter value, first. By pressing the Button "Delete" and confirmation of the hazard check, the counter value will be deleted.

Values, which were entered while entering, can't be deleted. The lines are shown in gray. To the correct such values, you must enter a new value.

## Prepayments

With this function, prepayments are administered. This usage corresponds to the input of cost positions. But no amount can be entered. After selection, you see a list with all entered pre-

payments. For a better overview, this list can be limited to a period or a source in the upper part.

## Insert

After pressing "Insert", the dialog to input new prepayments opens. The fields have the following meaning:

- **Source**  
Here, you enter the name of the source.
- **Object**  
Depending on the source-type, the source was assigned to an object, a unit or a personal-account / user. If the source is assigned to an object, the object must be entered here.
- **Unit**  
If the source was assigned to a unit, it must be entered here. If you administer many objects, it may be useful to enter the object, first. Then, you see only units of the chosen object in the popup-menu.
- **Account / User**  
With the assignment to a personal-account / user, it must be entered here.
- **From / Till**  
Here, you enter the period. These values are important for a distribution of the prepayment.
- **Net / Gross**  
Depending on the type of invoices, you enter the net or gross amount.

The fields "Net" and "Gross" are only available, if there are users of this type of invoice.

- **Text**  
Here you can enter a description.

## Change

To change a prepayment, you must select it in the list with the mouse. Then the Button "Change" gets active. By pressing this Button or a double click on a line in the list, the dialog opens for changing the prepayment. The structure corresponds to the dialog to create a new prepayment. The Button "Insert" was replaced with "Change" and closes the dialog.

Values, which were entered while entering, can't be changed. The lines are shown in gray. To the correct such values, you must enter a new value.

## Copy

If you want to create a prepayment, which differs in only few points from an existing, this Button is helpful. Select the source prepayment, first. Then press the Button "Copy". This opens the dialog to insert new prepayments. But all values, as far as they make sense, are filled.

## Delete

Finally, you can delete an existing prepayment. Also for this, you must select a prepayment, first. By pressing the Button "Delete" and confirmation of the hazard check the prepayment will be deleted.

Values, which were entered while entering, can't be deleted. The lines are shown in gray. To the correct such values, you must enter a new value.

## Invoices

This point is used for the managing of invoices. As long as an invoice was not entered, it is possible to change it. Beside single-invoices, also annual invoices for a whole object or client are possible. For this, you must use the function "Create", "Print" and "Enter".

For the first creation of an invoice, you should use the function "Insert". With this, you see all distribution keys and the results of the calculation. And if there are errors they will be shown, too.

## Create

This point should be chosen, if for an object or clients all invoices of a period must be created. These can be changed with the Button "Change". They are printed with "Print" afterwards and entered with "Enter". For single-invoices, the point "Insert" is available.

With "Insert" the following dialog opens:

- **Number**

Here, you enter a unique number for the invoice. This program suggests automatically the next, free number. If you want to start invoices with a certain number (e.g., 1000), you can enter it with the first invoice. The following invoices are counted up (1001, 1002...).

While entering (only gold and platin version), the number is used as reference number. Thereby it may occur that it overlaps the reference numbers of the manual entries. You can prevent this, by using less digits for the invoice number than for the reference number.

- **Creation**

Here, you enter the creation date. This program enters automatic the actual date.

- **Accounting**

Sometimes, you wish that the entry (only gold and platin version) contain another month then the invoice. For such entries, you can enter the accounting date, here. When leaving the field "Created", the date of creation is entered automatically.

- **From / Till**

Here, you enter the period of the invoice. In normal cases this should be the last calendar year. However, you can enter also another period. The period is used for the calculation of the values of the distribution keys. Therefore, there must be neither overlaps nor gaps in the periods.

- **Object**

If the invoices should be created only for one object, the concerned object must be entered here. If the field remains empty, the invoices will be created for all objects of the client.

- **Comment**

This field is for internal notes.

- **Create**

With this Button, you start the creation of the invoices.

## Calculate

If master data or sources were changed, the concerned invoices must be recalculated. With this Button, all concerned invoices are created, again.

Already entered invoices and invoices from the previous years will not be recalculated.

## Insert

This function is useful, if only one invoice must be created. Also for the first creation of invoices for a new object, this function is good. Here, you see better the results of the distribution keys.

With "Insert" the following dialog opens:

- **Number**

Here, you enter a unique number for the invoice. This program suggests automatically the next, free number. If you want to start invoices with a certain number (e.g., 1000), you can enter it with the first invoice. The following invoices are counted up (1001, 1002...).

While entering (only gold and platin version), the number is used as reference number. Thereby it may occur that it overlaps the reference numbers of the manual entries. You can prevent this, by using less digits for the invoice number than for the reference number.

- **Creation**

Here, you enter the creation date. This program enters automatic the actual date.

For the three reminder states, an individual date is stored.

- **Accounting**

Sometimes, you wish that the entry (only gold and platin version) contain another month then the invoice. For such entries, you can enter the accounting date, here. When leaving the field "Created", the date of creation is entered automatically.

- **From / Till**

Here, you enter the period of the invoice. In normal cases this should be the last calendar year. However, you can enter also another period. The period is used for the calculation of the distribution keys. Therefore, there must be neither overlaps nor gaps in the periods.

- **State**

Here, you see the actual state of the invoice. Under normal conditions it should not be changed. This program changes the state if necessary (printing, enter...), automatic. Only the states for reminding must be set manually.

- **Object**

If you enter an object, only units of the selected object are shown in the popup-menu.

- **Unit**

Here, you enter the invoicing unit.

- **Account / User**

In this field, the number of the user is entered. Together with the unit, this is used for the identification of the invoicing period. The user's address is read from the personal-account / user and is shown here. If you want to update the address, you must do this within the master data. After printing the invoice, the address can't be changed any more.

- **Update**

As soon as all above fields are filled, this Button can be pressed. It starts the calculation of the distribution keys. You see the result in the list above this Button. Here, you have the possibility to check the individual results. If a formula can't be calculated, the error reason is shown in the cell. All invoices with errors get in the list of invoices the state "Error".

- **Comment**

This field is for internal notes.

In addition to the standard Buttons, the following functions exist:

- **Print**

With this Button, the current invoice is printed. You can also use the menu to print it. After printing, the state changes to "Printed".

Alternatively, with the menu point "Export - PDF", a PDF file can be created.

- **Enter**

Here, the invoice is entered (only gold and platin version).

- **Cancellation**

Hereby an already executed invoice will be cancelled (only gold and platin version). The state is set to "Cancelled".

## Change

To change an invoice, you must select it in the list with the mouse. Then the Button "Change" gets active. By pressing this Button or a double click on a line in the list, the dialog opens for changing the invoice. The structure corresponds to the dialog to create a new invoice, but the invoice number can't be changed. The Button "Insert" was replaced with "Change" and closes the dialog.

## Copy

If you want to create an invoice, which differs in only few points from an existing, this Button is helpful. Select the source invoice first. Then press the Button "Copy". This opens the dialog to insert a new invoice. But all values, as far as they make sense, are filled.

## Delete

Finally, you can delete an existing invoice. Also for this, you must select an invoice, first. By pressing the Button "Delete" and confirmation of the hazard check, the invoice will be deleted.

## Print

If several invoices should be printed at the same time, this point is helpful. One can limit the list by the criteria in the upper part of the dialog. Afterwards mark all invoices, which you want to print and press the Button "Print". As a result, all marked invoices are printed.

## Enter

After the invoices are printed, you can enter them with this Button. Before entering, one should check the printouts to recognize about possible misprints.

The accounting is only in the gold and platin version available.

## Business plans

This point is used for managing business plans. Beside single plans, also plans for a whole object or client are possible. For this, you must use the function "Create", "Print" and "Enter".

For the first creation of a business plan, you should use the function "Insert". With this, you see all distribution keys and the results of the calculation. And if there are errors they will be shown, too.



# Amounts

For business plans, the total amounts of each item must to be managed. The items are based on the distribution keys. For the individual user, the part will be calculated by the distribution keys. Since most amounts do not change over the years, they are independent of the year. But if you change an amount, only business plans in the actual year will be adopted.

# Create

This point should be chosen, if for an object or client all business plans of a period must be created. These can be changed with the Button "Change". They are printed with "Print" afterwards. For a single plan, the point "Insert" is available.

With "Insert" the following dialog opens:

- **Year**  
This indicates the year of the business plan. Usually it is the actual year.
- **Creation**  
Here, you enter the creation date. This program enters automatic the actual date.
- **Object**  
If the plans should be created only for one object, the concerned object must be entered here. If the field remains empty, the plans will be created for all objects of the client.
- **Comment**  
This field is for internal notes.
- **Create**  
With this Button, you start the creation of the plans.

# Calculate

If master data or amounts were changed, the concerned plans must be recalculated. With this Button, all concerned plans are created, again.

Business plans from the previous year will not be recalculated.

# Insert

This function is useful, if only one business plan must be created. Also for the first creation of plans for a new object this function is good. Here, you see better the results of the distribution keys.

With "Insert" the following dialog opens:

- **Year**  
Business plans usually refer to the current year.
- **Creation**  
Here, you enter the creation date. This program enters automatic the actual date.

- **Object**

If you enter an object, only units of the selected object are shown in the popup-menu.

- **Unit**

Here, you enter the unit.

- **Account / User**

In this field, the number of the user is entered. The user's address is read from the personal-account / user and is shown here. If you want to update the address, you must do this within the master data. After printing the invoice, the address can't be changed any more.

- **Update**

As soon as all above fields are filled, this Button can be pressed. It starts the calculation of the distribution keys. You see the result in the list above this Button. Here, you have the possibility to check the individual results. If a formula can't be calculated, the error reason is shown in the cell. All plans with errors get in the list of plans the state "Error".

- **Comment**

This field is for internal notes.

In addition to the standard Buttons, the following function exist:

- **Print**

With this Button, the current plan is printed. You can also use the menu to print it.

## Change

To change a business plan, you must select it in the list with the mouse. Then the Button "Change" gets active. By pressing this Button or a double click on a line in the list, the dialog opens for changing the plan. The structure corresponds to the dialog to create a new plan. The Button "Insert" was replaced with "Change" and closes the dialog.

## Copy

If you want to create a business plan, which differs in only few points from an existing, this Button is helpful. Select the source plan first. Then press the Button "Copy". This opens the dialog to insert a new invoice. But all values, as far as they make sense, are filled.

## Delete

Finally, you can delete an existing business plan. Also for this, you must select a plan, first. By pressing the Button "Delete" and confirmation of the hazard check the plan will be deleted.

## Print

If several business plans should be printed at the same time, this point is helpful. Mark all plans, which you want to print and press the Button "Print". As a result, all marked plans are printed.

## Block accounting year

With this point, you block years. You can't undo this function. Therefore, you should block only years, where you are sure that there are no outstanding entries. On the other side, you protect your accounting with it against the inadvertent input.

The accounting is only in the gold and platin version available.

## Remove entries

This program stores all information, also the entries, in a database. To clear the database, old periods can be removed with this function.

The accounting is only in the gold and platin version available.

This function can be used, for example to clear the account structure. Therefore the old periods are removed. Besides, all entries are deleted up to the entered year. In the next step, you are able to delete all unused accounts.

Accounts are not used for entries, only. Also tax keys, recurring entries... contain accounts.

The removed periods are deleted undoable. Therefore, a copy of the client is created before removing. The copied client gets the ending " - Backup". After you created a backup, you can delete this client.

With this function, you get no acceleration, because all algorithms are optimized (Caching, Indexing...).

Deleted periods can't be restored.

## Execute recurring entries

Recurring entries are checked while opening a client and are executed if necessary. Depending on the item, you get a hazard check, or the entry will be created direct. In some cases it may be useful to start the check by hand - for example if you entered recurring entries whose start date is in the past.

The accounting is only in the gold and platin version available.

# Execute debit positions

Like recurring entries, also debit positions are checked while opening a client and are executed if necessary. Depending on the item, you get a hazard check, or the entry will be created direct. In some cases it may be useful to start the check by hand – for example if you entered debit positions whose start date is in the past.

The accounting is only in the gold and platin version available.

## Change Password

With this program, you are able to create several users. With the creation of a new user, the administrator created for this user a password. Each user can change its own password with this point. He must enter his old password. Then he enters and confirms the new password.

"xNeKo" and "WinNeKo" works only local. Therefore no password management is available.

Under macOS, you find this menu point under the menu "Mac-NeKo", above the preferences.

The password distinct between capital and small letters.

The passwords are stored uncoded in the database. In normal cases this is no problem. Nevertheless, this does not protect against the access of unjustified persons (hacker).

Under macOS the password can be stored in the central key chain. To store the password in the key chain, you must activate the checkbox "Save password to key chain". Then, the entered password is stored in the key chain and is entered by the next program start automatically in the dialog.

## Preferences

Before you start working, you must adjust the preferences. Some points can't be changed without a loss of data. You open the preferences with the menu point "Preferences" from the menu "Mac-NeKo" or "xNeKo". Under Windows and Linux, you find this point (Windows: "Options") under "Edit".

This program can administer a boundless number of clients. As far as possible, the following settings are stored on client base. While opening this dialog, you manage therefore only the settings for the active client.

The preferences are stored, as far as possibly, on a client base. Therefore, changes in the preferences have only influences on the active client. Only settings, which concern the whole program (standard client, backup...), are used for all clients.

The preferences are divided into several parts.

# Common

Here, you find general settings for this program:

- **Remember open windows**

If this point is active, most windows, which were open during the last usage, are opened again.

- **Search for updates automatic**

With activated option, the program checks for updates during the startup. These can be loaded to the hard disk and installed, automatically. The check takes only place when an Internet connection is active. With some network configurations it is not possible to connect to our server. Here, you get an error message. Please deactivate the check in these cases.

If you use "xNeKo" or "WinNeKo", this point is not available. Updates are provided from the corresponding Store, automatic.

- **Standard client**

If you always work with the same client, you can select it here. During the start of the program it will be opened, automatic.

If there is exact one client, this one will open automatic.

The administration of clients is not in the bronze version, "xNeKo" and "WinNeKo" available.

- **Backup**

All data are stored in a central database. To avoid a lost, you should backup this file (e.g., "Objects.rsd") in regular intervals. For this job, you can use either existing tools (e.g., TimeMachine), or the integrated function. If you already use a regular backup, you do not need this function. You can choose "never" in the popup-menu.

If you do no regular backup, or wants to backup the database additionally, select the desired period here. Which period you select, depends on the number of new or changed entries. The backup starts, when the program quits, and the selected period is reached. Here, you select the folder for all backups. This program will copy the database file in this folder by every backup. To the database filename the date and time are added. In this area, you enter the maximal number of backup files in the backup folder, too. Before backing up, old files are deleted. So only the entered numbers are in this folder after the backup.

If the hard disk is broken, you must first install this program on a new hard disk. Afterwards, you copy the backup to the original place. In the name of the file, you should remove the date. With the program start, you are asked for a database file. Select now the restored file. Or select the database from the preferences.

If you use "xNeKo", this point is not available. You can use TimeMachine to backup your data, for example.

The target for the backup must be another physical media.

If you use a database-server, this backup-function doesn't work. Please use the backup-function of the database-server, instead.

- **Start of the accounting year**

With this field, you select the start of the fiscal year. This is necessary, if your fiscal year does not start on January, first. At the first of the entered month, all expense accounts are set to zero. In normal cases a fiscal year start on January, first. This program doesn't avoid you from changing the start later, but this leads to inconsistencies of the database.

If your accounting period start not on January, two years are shown in the status bar. Please enter the start before you enter data for a client. A later change is not possible. The accounting is only in the gold and platin version available.

- **Currency**

With these fields, you enter the currency symbols and the separators. These are used in different places in the program. For each currency symbol, you can enter up to three characters. The choice of the characters does not affect the function of the program. However the currency symbol is used for the export to "MacGiro". Here, you also specify the decimal digits of the currency. In all countries with Euro this are 2 decimal digits. For other currencies, there may be another value.

The number of the decimal digits must be entered before the first entry exists. A later change of this value destroys all amounts.

Neither the point nor the comma can be used as a thousand mark note separator. Also it must not be identically with the normal separator. This restriction is necessary to be able to enter amounts correctly.

The thousand-mark note separator is not shown in input fields.

- **Date**

Here, you enter the format for date fields.

- **Address Book (macOS)**

With this option, you define the order of first and last name, when reading from address book.

## Behavior

Some of the following options are only for the integrated accounting.

The accounting is only in the gold and platin version available.

- **Enter reference date automatic**

With this option, you decide whether the reference dates are entered automatically. If this field is marked, the current date is used.

- **Enter reference number automatic**

If you want to enter the reference number manually, this option is to be marked. Now, you can enter a reference number with up to 10 digits (number or characters). If your reference number ends with a number, it will be incremented automatic. If you use the automatic reference number, each entry gets a unique number.

- **Administer tax keys**

If you must pay VAT, you should activate this point. It allows you to enter a tax key with information about the tax. If you do not use tax keys, don't activate this field. This accelerates the entry.

- **Administer cost center**

Similarly to tax keys, you don't need to administer cost centers. Only, if you use cost centers, you should activate this point. With not activated field, the fields are disabled.

- **Cost center obligatory**

If you work with cost centers, all expense accounts should be cost center dependent. Accordingly cost centers must be used for all entries with expense accounts. With activated option, you must enter a cost center.

- **Digits**

Here, you define how many digits will be used for cost center. You must enter this number before you enter cost centers. A later change is not possible.

- **Calculate reports with previous values immediately**

In most reports, you can specify the output. For example, you can enter in most reports the period. If you open a report and this point is active, the results will be calculated immediately.

- **Split account**

If an invoice consists of articles with different accounts, a split entry is necessary. Therefore a temporary account is necessary. Here, you select this temporary account. The entered account here is also suggested with a split entry in the entry dialog. There it can be changed, if required.

- **Show Helptags**

If the mouse pointer is on a field; you see after a short time some additional help (help-tag). Experienced users don't need this help and can deactivate it, here.

- **Redirect print output to a PDF file**

With activated option, all printouts will be redirected to a PDF-file. You enter in a special dialog all necessary parameter (paper size, orientation, font, size...). Because of this, the output may differ from a direct printout.

Only the fonts from the PDF dialog can be used.

Beside the permanent output into a PDF file, you are able to export most outputs with an export function.

- **Direct usage of CUPS for printing (Linux only)**

If there are problems while printing under Linux, you can use this option, too. The advan-

tage of this option is, that no external application is necessary. With activated option, an image file will be written and printed with the help of the command "lpr". Instead of the standard printer dialog, an optimized printer dialog will be shown. In this, you can enter the paper format and resolution. The resulting values of the border and dimension are shown in the dialog and can be changed. In the last two fields, you see the commands to print the image and remove it after printing. In both commands the value "^1" stands for the paper format and "^2" for the path of the image. Maybe, you want to change the command for some special purposes (e.g., printer). All values are stored, so you don't need to change it the next time.

If you use "xNeKo" and "WinNeKo", this point is not available.

- **Spell check while entering (only macOS)**

With activated option, the integrated spell checker (only macOS) is used. If it produces more mistakes then it corrects, you can deactivate it, here.

## Output

- **Font / Size (Monitor)**

With these two popup-menus you set the font and size for the lists. In the popup-menu "Font" all existing fonts from the system are shown. The font "System" stands thereby for the font of the operating system.

- **Colored background lines**

If this option is selected, every second line in the lists gets a colored background. You define the color with a click on the colored box. The color of the box will be used for the background. Depending upon the operating system, a window opens for the selection of the color. To save costs, the colored background will not be printed.

- **Font / Size (Printer)**

With these two popup-menus, you set the font and size for the printout. In the popup-menu "Font" all existing fonts from the system are shown.

- **Dialogs (Linux)**

With the different Linux distributions the fonts and sizes vary very much. In addition, there are different GUIs (Gnome, KDE), which displays the controls (Button, popup-menus...) differently. To give you the best presentation, your distribution can be selected here. If it is not available, please select a similar one.

If you use "xNeKo" and "WinNeKo", this point is not available.

The settings are taken over after opening a window, only.

- **Separation for export**

Here, you enter the character to separate the columns in an export file.

- **Export title**

With activated option, an extra line will be exported. This line contains the titles of the columns.



- **Tax number / Sales tax ID**

If these values are entered, you see in the object "Info" a line with the tax number and the tax ID. If one field is empty, the corresponding line will not be print.

## B a n k i n g

This program implements no interface for Online-Banking. Instead, it supports "MacGiro", "Bank X", "OutBank", "StarMoney", "hibiscus" and "MoneyMoney". Their authors support all these programs, so they are always up to date. For most other programs a file can be used in the DTAUS or MT940 format.

The accounting is only in the gold and platin version available.

For the communication with one of these programs, some parameters are necessary.

- **Own Account**

This and the following three fields correspond to the respective fields in "MacGiro", "Bank X", "OutBank", "StarMoney", "hibiscus" and "MoneyMoney". The information in these fields is necessary for the interfacing with these programs. In all online-banking programs, you can enter several own accounts. Here, you enter the own account, which should be used.

- **ABA / BIC**

Here, you enter the bank code or clearing number (Switzerland) of the own account.

- **Number / IBAN**

The transactions use this account.

- **Owner**

Here, you enter the owner of the account. This must be the same as in "MacGiro", "Bank X", "OutBank", "StarMoney", "hibiscus" or "MoneyMoney".

- **Import**

- **Program**

Here, you have to enter, which program you use.

- **Version**

If you use "MacGiro", you must enter the version, too.

- **Transfer**

With "MacGiro", only the transactions of the last synchronization with the bank are listed. If you need older transaction, you can use an XML-file.

- **IP address**

If "hibiscus" runs on another computer, you must enter the IP address in this field. For a local installation, enter "127.0.0.1".

- **Port**

If the port 8080 is used by another server, you can change it. But change it also within "hibiscus".

- **Reset learned entries**

During each import, information about the transaction is stored. If there are errors in the suggestion during the import you can reset the suggestions, here.

- **Export**

- **Program**

Here, you have to enter, which program you use.

- **Version**

If you use MacGiro, you must enter the version, too.

- **Execution**

Transactions can be provided with an execution date. This is entered during the delivery. In this field, you enter a suggestion date. If you want to execute payments for example always on Mondays, select "Monday". During the delivery the next Monday is suggested then.

- **Transfer**

For the data exchange with "MacGiro", you can use a file or AppleEvents. The latter is more elegant, since the data appear immediately in "MacGiro". But it is necessary that "MacGiro" is open at the same time. If this is not possible, you must use the export to a file. "Mac-NeKo" creates a file, which can be read by "MacGiro".

- **IP address**

If "hibiscus" runs on another computer, you must enter the IP address in this field. For a local installation, enter "127.0.0.1".

- **Port**

If the port 8080 is used by another server, you can change it. But change it also within "hibiscus".

- **Creditor ID**

For SEPA direct debits, a creditor ID is necessary. When using "hibiscus", it must be entered here. The other programs save it in their account settings.

- **Output**

"MacGiro" can execute different transaction types. These are specified in "MacGiro", when entering a new transaction. Since "Mac-NeKo" enters this transaction, you must specify the transaction type here. They can be changed in "MacGiro", later.

- **Country**

With the export to a DTAUS-file, two different formats can be used.

## User

In this area the users are administered.

The administration of users is not in the bronze version, "xNeKo" and "WinNeKo" available.

## Clients

"xNeKo" uses an internal database and can only manage one client. Therefore, the client management is not available.

This program can administer a boundless number of clients. All actions, which you use often, can be executed direct from the menu. Here some additional functions are available. Please make a backup before you change something in this menu.

- **Database**

In this area, the current database is shown. You are able to create a new database or switch to another one. This may be necessary if you introduce a database-server.

- **Database type**

The current database type is shown when opening this dialog. For a local database, you see the actual path of the database. For a database-server, you see the connection parameter.

- **New**

For a local database, this function creates the database file. For a database on a server, it creates the necessary tables.

- **Open**

With this function, you can choose another database.

The selected database will be used for future starts of this program, automatic.

After creating a new database, the program restarts. This is necessary to load all preferences of the new database.

To create a new client, you don't need a new database. Several clients can be stored in one database.

The administration of clients is not in the bronze version available.

- **Clients**

In this list, you see all entered clients of the current database. The active client is displayed in bold. It can't be modified.

- **Insert**

Here, you enter a new client. The dialog is the same as the dialog, you open with "New client" from the menu.

- **Change**

With this point, you change the name of the client, selected in the list. In the following dialog, you enter the new name. After that, all data of the client will be changed to the new name. This action can take some time, because all entries must be updated to the new name.

- **Delete**

After a hazard check, all data of the selected client are deleted.

## Print layout

With the print layout, you define the layout for invoices.

## Columns

This program shows a lot of information in the form of lists. Not all users need all information (tax, cost center...). Therefore, single columns can be hidden. All column titles of a list are shown with the menu point "Columns". In this window all available columns are shown. With a

click on a line, you hide a column, which was visible – and vice versa. Some columns can't be faded out for technical reasons and are shown in light gray.

Under macOS this menu point is in the "xNeKo" or "Mac-NeKo" menu.

# Master data

## Account structure

The account structure is necessary for the integrated accounting. As soon as entries were entered, it can be changed only with very much limitation. Therefore, it should be created with special care.

The creation of accounts decides on the use of the integrated accounting. Exists at least one account, the integrated accounting is active. In all dialogs with accounts, you must enter an account. Without accounting these fields are grayed out.

The accounting is only in the gold and platin version available.

## Insert

After pressing "Insert", the dialog to input new accounts opens. The fields have the following meaning:

- **Account No.**

This is the number of the new account. This number must contain four digits (0000 – 9999) and must be unique.

- **Account type**

You can enter the account type with the popup-menu or the keyboard.

- **Reporting type**

You can enter the report type with the popup-menu or the keyboard.

- **Tax key**

Here, you can enter a tax key for the account. The tax key must be available. It is also possible to choose a tax key with the popup-menu. If you select this account while entering, the tax key will be suggested. Of course, you can change the tax key.

- **Cost center**

If you select this account while entering, this cost center will be proposed. This is helpful, if you use this account most times together with one cost center.

- **Text**

Here, you have the possibility to enter a description. This text appears in all reports.

## Change

To change an account, you must select it in the list with the mouse. Then the Button "Change" gets active. By pressing this Button or a double click on a line in the list, the dialog opens for changing the account. The structure corresponds to the dialog to create a new account, but the account number can't be changed. The Button "Insert" was replaced with "Change" and closes the dialog.

## Copy

If you want to create an account, which differs in only few points from an existing, this Button is helpful. Select the source account, first. Then press the Button "Copy". This opens the dialog to insert new accounts. But all values, as far as they make sense, are filled.

## Delete

Finally, you can delete an existing account. Also for this, you must select an account, first. By pressing the Button "Delete" and confirmation of the hazard check, the account will be deleted.

If an account is already in use, it can't be deleted any more. This is necessary to keep the dates consistent.

## Add

If the account structure is based on a standard account structure, provided by us (SKR03, SKR04...), one can add single accounts also with this function. We provide actual account structures on our server. After selecting "Add", this function loads a list with all account structures, provided by us. Here, you must select the one, your account structure is based on. After selecting the desired structure, all new accounts of the account structure are displayed. Here, one can select one or several accounts with the mouse. After pressing "Choose", the selected accounts are taken over in your own account structure. Afterwards these can be used like inserted accounts.

To use this function, you need an online-connection to our server.

## Tax key

Tax keys are only interesting, if you create invoices with tax or net invoices.

Also without accounting, you can write invoices with tax.

## Insert

After pressing "Insert", the dialog to input new tax keys opens. The fields have the following meaning:

- **Key**  
This field is necessary to identify a tax key. With the information of this field, the tax entry will be created. You can use three or four digits for the key.
- **Tax**  
Here, you enter the tax rate, which is calculated automatically from the gross amount and booked to a separate account.
- **Type**  
With this field, you decide whether this tax key represents a pretax or a sales tax. You need this for the accounting. You get pretax, if you buy something. And if you sell something, you pay sales tax.
- **Account**  
On this account, the tax part of the amount is booked. There must be one account for each tax key.

The account, entered for one tax key must not be used for another tax key.

The type and account are only necessary if you use the integrated accounting.

- **Text**  
Here, you have the possibility to enter a description. This text appears while entering - after you entered the tax key.

## Change

To change a tax key, you must select it in the list with the mouse. Then the Button "Change" gets active. By pressing this Button or a double click on a line in the list, the dialog opens for changing the tax key. The structure corresponds to the dialog to create a new tax key, but the account number can't be changed. The Button "Insert" was replaced with "Change" and closes the dialog.

If a tax key is already in use, a change (except text) can produce wrong reports. In these cases (e.g., change of the tax) a new key should be created.

## Copy

If you want to create a tax key, which differs in only few points from an existing, this Button is helpful. Select the source tax key, first. Then press the Button "Copy". This opens the dialog to insert new tax keys. But all values, as far as they make sense, are filled.

## Delete

Finally, you can delete an existing tax key. Also for this, you must select a tax key, first. By pressing the Button "Delete" and confirmation of the hazard check, the tax key will be deleted.

If a tax key is already in use, it can't be deleted any more. This is necessary to keep the dates consistent.

## Recurring entries

With this function, recurring entries (rent, leasing...) can be managed easily. The stored information has no direct influence. Only if the recurring entries are executed, the entries will be created within the accounting. Therefore, recurring entries can be changed and deleted at any time. On already executed entries such changes have no influence.

The fields "Tax key" and "Cost center" are only available, if in the master data corresponding values exists. Furthermore, the corresponding option must be activated in the preferences.

Recurring entries with a tax part contains two lines. This corresponds to the representation in the journal.

With counters, a counter value must be entered. This value is normally not available, when entering recurring entries. So it is not possible to enter counters here. Maybe, such entries can be read from an import-data file.

Because the different months have a different number of days, it is not possible to calculate days after the 28th correct. For example if you start on January 31st. In February it will be the 28th. With this, it is not possible to calculate March 31st correct. To solve this problem, all days after 28th will be calculated as the last day of the month.

The accounting is only in the gold and platin version available.

## Insert

After pressing "Insert", the dialog to input new recurring entries opens. The fields have the following meaning:

- **Action to do**

If you enter "Warn", you see a dialog, that this entry must be entered. The check will be done when you open a client or the program. In the dialog, you can choose, if you want to execute the entry - or not. If you select "Enter", the entry will be executed without warning.

- **Entry interval**

Here, you enter the interval for the entries.

- **Next date**

At this date, the entry will be executed the next time. You can change this date at any time. After execution of an entry, the next date is calculated and displayed.

- **Last date**

If a date is entered here, starting from this date, no more entries are executed.

- **Debit-Account**

Here, you enter, like in the normal enter dialog, the debit account. The account number must be with 5 digits for personal-accounts or with four digits for impersonal-accounts. When entering a correct account, you see the text of the account on the right side.

- **Debit cost center**

If you book with cost centers, you can enter the debit cost center here. If you entered a cost center in the account, it will be entered, automatic. You can change it now.

- **Credit-Account**

Here, you enter the credit account. The account number must be with 5 digits for personal-accounts or with four digits for impersonal-accounts. When entering a correct account, you see the text of the account on the right side.

- **Credit cost center**

If you book with cost centers, you can enter the credit cost center here. If you entered a cost center in the account, it will be entered, automatic. You can change it now.

- **Tax key**

Here, you can enter a tax key. It must be available when selecting it.

- **Amount**

Here, you enter the amount. If a tax key was assigned, the tax portion is calculated immediately and shown in the field "Tax" right apart from the amount.

- **Tax**

In this field, you see the calculated tax amount. You can enter another value. This is for example useful with mixed invoices. If you want to use the Datev interface, don't change this value.

- **Source**

If the entered values should be on the invoice, you must enter the source name in this field. For both source types an own popup-menu exists.

- **Object**

Depending on the source, the entry must be assigned to an object, source or personal-account. If the source was assigned to an object, the object must be entered here.

- **Unit**

If the source was assigned to a unit, it must be entered here. If you administer many objects, it may be useful to enter the object, first. Then, you see only units of the chosen object in the popup-menu.

- **From / Till**

Here, you enter the period for the source. These values are important for a distribution of the costs. At a repetition, both dates are increased with the given interval (week, month, year...). The period therefore doesn't need to correspond to the entry-interval.

- **Amount**

For costs, you can enter the amount, here.



- **Text**

Here, you have the possibility to enter a description. This text appears after execution in all reports.

## Change

To change a recurring entry, you must select it in the list with the mouse. Then the Button "Change" gets active. By pressing this Button or a double click on a line in the list, the dialog opens for changing the recurring entry. The structure corresponds to the dialog to create a new recurring entry. The Button "Insert" was replaced with "Change" and closes the dialog.

## Copy

If you want to create a recurring entry, which differs in only few points from an existing, this Button is helpful. Select the source recurring entry, first. Then press the Button "Copy". This opens the dialog to insert a new recurring entry. But all values, as far as they make sense, are filled.

## Delete

Finally, you can delete an existing recurring entry. Also for this, you must select a recurring entry, first. By pressing the Button "Delete" and confirmation of the hazard check, the recurring entry will be deleted. Also already executed recurring entries can be deleted. The already executed recurring entries are not influenced by this and remain in the accounting.

## Debit positions

Debit positions works like recurring entries. But you can enter a debit and revenue account. Theoretical, you can use recurring entries for these entries, too. But the usage of two independent lists gives a better overview.

Debit positions with a tax part contains two lines. This corresponds to the representation in the journal.

The fields "Tax key" and "Cost center" are only available, if in the master data corresponding values exists. Furthermore, the corresponding option must be activated in the preferences.

With counters, a counter value must be entered. This value is normally not available, when entering debit positions. So it is not possible to enter counters here. Maybe, such entries can be read from an import-data file.

Because the different months have a different number of days, it is not possible to calculate days after the 28th correct. For example if you start on January 31st. In February it will be the

28th. With this, it is not possible to calculate March 31st correct. To solve this problem, all days after 28th will be calculated as the last day of the month.

The accounting is only in the gold and platin version available.

## Insert

After pressing "Insert", the dialog to input new debit positions opens. The fields have the following meaning:

- **Action to do**

If you enter "Warn", you see a dialog, that this entry must be entered. The check will be done when you open a client or the program. In the dialog, you can choose, if you want to execute the entry - or not. If you select "Enter", the entry will be executed without warning.

- **Entry interval**

Here, you enter the interval for the entries.

- **Next date**

At this date, the entry will be executed the next time. You can change this date at any time. After execution of an entry, the next date is calculated and displayed.

- **Last date**

If a date is entered here, starting from this date no more entries are executed.

- **Debit-Account**

Here, you enter, like in the normal enter dialog, the debit account. The account number must be a personal-account. When entering a correct account, you see the text of the account on the right side.

- **Revenue-Account**

Here, you enter the revenue account. The account must be an impersonal-account. When entering a correct account, you see the text of the account on the right side.

- **Revenue cost center**

If you book with cost centers, you can enter the revenue cost center, here. If you entered a cost center in the account, it will be entered, automatic. You can change it now.

- **Tax key**

Here, you can enter a tax key. It must be available when selecting it.

- **Amount**

Here, you enter the amount. If a tax key was assigned, the tax portion is calculated immediately and shown in the field "Tax" right apart from the amount.

- **Tax**

In this field, you see the calculated tax amount. You can enter another value here. This is for example useful with mixed invoices. If you want to use the Datev interface, don't change this value.

- **Source**

If the entered values should be on the invoice, you must enter the source name in this field. For both source types an own popup-menu exists.

- **Object**

Depending on the source, the entry must be assigned to an object, source or personal-account. If the source was assigned to an object, the object must be entered here.

- **Unit**

If the source was assigned to a unit, it must be entered here. If you administer many objects, it may be useful to enter the object, first. Then, you see only units of the chosen object in the popup-menu.

- **From / Till**

Here, you enter the period for the source. These values are important for a distribution of the costs. At a repetition, both dates are increased with the given interval (week, month, year...). The period therefore doesn't need to correspond to the entry-interval.

- **Amount**

For costs, you can enter the amount, here.

- **Text**

Here, you have the possibility to enter a description. This text appears after execution in all reports.

## Change

To change a debit position, you must select it in the list with the mouse. Then the Button "Change" gets active. By pressing this Button or a double click on a line in the list, the dialog opens for changing the debit position. The structure corresponds to the dialog to create a new debit position. The Button "Insert" was replaced with "Change" and closes the dialog.

## Copy

If you want to create a debit position, which differs in only few points from an existing, this Button is helpful. Select the source debit position, first. Then press the Button "Copy". This opens the dialog to insert new debit positions. But all values, as far as they make sense, are filled.

## Delete

Finally, you can delete an existing debit position. Also for this, you must select a debit position, first. By pressing the Button "Delete" and confirmation of the hazard check, the debit position will be deleted. Also already executed debit positions can be deleted. The already executed debit positions are not influenced by this and remain in the accounting.

## Personal-Accounts / User

For invoices, the individual users (tenants, owners...) must be managed. This is done by this point. If the integrated accounting (only gold and platin version) is used, a user corresponds to a personal-account.

If you want to use Online-Banking, you must create for each partner one personal-account. Here the bank information of the partner is stored.

## Insert

After pressing "Insert", the dialog to input new personal-accounts / users opens. The fields have the following meaning:

- **Account / User**

Here, you enter a unique number for the personal-account or user. The number must be entered with five digits und must be unique, always. If you use the integrated accounting, it is recommended to begin all customer accounts with the same set of numbers and the suppliers' accounts accordingly with another (e.g., 50000 - 69999 for customers and 70000 - 99999 for suppliers).

- **Type**

If you use the integrated accounting, you can create personal-accounts for customers (debtors) and supplier (creditor). Here, you specify the type of account.

- **Invoice**

There exist net and gross invoices. With a net invoice, the tax is shown. Usually, this type is the invoice for commercial users. For private users, a gross invoice is normally created.

- **Account**

For customers (debtors), you enter a debtor account. For supplier (creditors), you enter a creditor account. This account must be an impersonal-account (with four digits). Without accounting, you can't enter a value.

- **Text**

If no address-information (see below) is available, this text is shown.

- **General**

- **Address**

In the following field, you enter the address of the user.

- **Title**

If you like to use a title for the business partner, you can enter it here. For simplification of the input, you can store the most frequent titles in the popup-menu, on the right side of the field.

- **Name**

Here, you enter the name of the customer or supplier. You need this and the following address field to create invoices. Under macOS, you can import an address from the address book. If you use Windows or Linux, you can read a business card (vCard, vcf). In both cases the following fields are filled with the selected values.

- **Additional**

Here, you enter additional information for the name.

- **Street**

In this field, you enter the street name of the debtor or creditor.

- **Zip**

In this field, you enter the zip code. There is no check for a valid zip code.

- **City**

Here, you enter the city of the customer (supplier).

- **Country**

If the customer is in another country, you must enter the country name, here. You can store often-used countries with the popup-menu right beside the input field.

- **Online-Banking**

With this popup-menu, you control whether this account is used for online-banking – or not. Only with activated option, entries will be transmitted to an online-banking program.

Online-Banking is only in the gold and platin version available.

The following fields can be printed on an invoice by using variables.

- **Foreign Account**

This field corresponds to the name of the foreign account in the appropriate online-banking program.

- **Owner**

This field corresponds to the field debtor in the online-banking program.

- **ABA**

This is the bank code number (BIC) of the debtor or the receiver.

- **Account no.**

Here, you enter the account number (IBAN) of the debtor or creditor.

- **Mandats-ID**

If you use SEPA direct debit, a mandate reference is necessary. In addition, each transaction must be marked unique. For this, you enter a value in the field "Mandats-ID". With each transaction, the value will be incremented.

- **Creation date**

Here, you enter when above ID was created. Also this value can be printed with a variable.

- **Type**

Here you enter the type of debit. If this is the first direct debit, select "First debit". After a transfer to an online-banking program, the values changes to "Recurring debit", automatically. The other values must be selected manually. The type can be printed with a variable.

- **Contact**

- **Telephone**

For internal usage, you can enter a telephone number.

- **Mobile**

Like the telephone number, you can enter a mobile phone number, too.

- **Fax**

Here, you can enter a fax number.

- **Mail**

If you know a mail address, you can enter it, here. The Button on the right side of this field starts your mail program and opens a new mail with the address of this field.

- **WWW**

If the customer (or supplier) has a web page, you can enter it, here. The Button on the right side of this field starts your web browser with the page of this field.

- **Reminder**

In these fields, the time up to the next reminder step is stored. These times are the basis for the reminder list.

Reminders are only in the gold and platin version available.

- **Units**

With this card, you join this personal-account / user to a unit.

- **Constants**

If constants are defined on the level personal-account / user, the value must be entered here.

- **Texts**

Similar to constants, the contents of the defined texts must be administered here.

- **Costs**

If there are costs, which are defined on the level personal-account / user, you see them in this card. You see all already stored values after selection of one cost. Normally, these are entered when entering. Here or with a special dialog, additional values can be entered.

Values, which are stored by entering can't be changed.

- **Counter**

Like costs, counters are shown in this card.

- **Prepayment**

Here, the entered prepayments for this personal-account / user are shown.

- **Documents**

With this card, you attach additional documents to this personal-account / user.

If you attach a file, only a link to the file is stored in the database, so the original file must exist furthermore. You must not move or rename the original file.

## Change

To change a personal-account / user, you must select it in the list with the mouse. Then the Button "Change" gets active. By pressing this Button or a double click on a line in the list, the dialog opens for changing it. The structure corresponds to the dialog to create a new one, but the number can't be changed. The Button "Insert" was replaced with "Change" and closes the dialog.

A change of the address information in a personal-account / user has no effect on printed invoices.

## Copy

If you want to create a personal-account / user, which differs in only few points from an existing, this Button is helpful. Select the source, first. Then press the Button "Copy". This opens the dialog to insert a new entry. But all values, as far as they make sense, are filled.

## Delete

Finally, you can delete an existing personal-account / user. Also for this, you must select an entry, first. By pressing the Button "Delete" and confirmation of the hazard check it will be deleted.

If a personal-account / user is used, it can't be deleted any more.

## Cost center

Cost centers divide existing accounts. You get better information of your company with them. It is possible to use additional accounts, but cost center has some advantages.

The accounting is only in the gold and platin version available.

## Insert

After pressing "Insert", the dialog to input new cost center opens. The fields have the following meaning:

- **Cost center**

Here, you enter the cost center. You must define the digit-number in the preferences before. A later change is not possible.

- **Text**

Here, you have the possibility to enter a description.

## Change

To change a cost center, you must select it in the list with the mouse. Then the Button "Change" gets active. By pressing this Button or a double click on a line in the list, the dialog opens for changing the cost center. The structure corresponds to the dialog to create a new cost center, but the number can't be changed. The Button "Insert" was replaced with "Change" and closes the dialog.

## Copy

If you want to create a cost center, which differs in only few points from an existing, this Button is helpful. Select the source cost center, first. Then press the Button "Copy". This opens the dialog to insert new cost center. But all values, as far as they make sense, are filled.

## Delete

Finally, you can delete an existing cost center. Also for this, you must select a cost center, first. By pressing the Button "Delete" and confirmation of the hazard check the cost center will be deleted.

If an entry with this cost center was already executed, it can't be deleted any more.

## Objects

The object represents the highest level in the structure. In normal cases, this is a house. However, it can include also several buildings (campus). On the other side, it could be also one single unit.

## Insert

After pressing "Insert", the dialog to input new objects opens. The fields have the following meaning:

- **Number**  
Objects are marked with a unique number.
- **Text**  
Especially if several objects are managed within a client, one should enter a describing "text".
- **Constants**  
If constants are defined on the level "object", the value of this constant must be entered here.
- **Texts**  
Similar to constants, the contents of the defined texts must be administered here.
- **Costs**  
If there are costs, which are defined on the level "object", you see them in this card. You see all already stored values after selection of one cost. Normally, these are entered when entering or with a special dialog.

Values, which are stored by entering can't be changed.

- **Counter**  
Like costs, counters are shown in this card. Also they can be corrected here.



- **Prepayment**

Here, the entered prepayments for this personal-account / user are shown. Also these can be corrected with the Buttons below the list.

- **Documents**

With this card, you attach additional documents to this offer.

If you attach a file, only a link to the file is stored in the database, so the original file must exist furthermore. You must not move or rename the original file.

## Change

To change an object, you must select it in the list with the mouse. Then the Button "Change" gets active. By pressing this Button or a double click on a line in the list, the dialog opens for changing the object. The structure corresponds to the dialog to create a new object. The Button "Insert" was replaced with "Change" and closes the dialog.

## Copy

If you want to create an object, which differs in only few points from an existing, this Button is helpful. Select the source object, first. Then press the Button "Copy". This opens the dialog to insert new objects. But all values, as far as they make sense, are filled.

With the copy of an object, the attached units will not be copied.

## Delete

Finally, you can delete an existing object. Also for this, you must select an object, first. By pressing the Button "Delete" and confirmation of the hazard check the object will be deleted.

If already a unit was assigned to an object, it can't be deleted no more.

## Units

Units are the invoicing elements within an object. In the normal case, it will be an apartment, office or garage (of a house). By the flexibility of this program, you are able to invoice nearly all elements.

In the list, the output can be limited to an object. This is helpful if several objects exist and one wants to work with only one object.

# Insert

After pressing "Insert", the dialog to input new units open. The fields have the following meaning:

- **Number**  
Units are marked with a unique number.
- **Object**  
Every unit must be assigned exactly to one object.
- **Text**  
In this field, one should describe the unit so that one can identify it.
- **Accounts / User**  
In this card, you see all personal-accounts / user, which are joined to this unit. The assignment works like the assignment in personal-accounts / user, but here a personal-account / user must be selected.

Depending on the action you are doing, the joining can be done in personal-account / user or units.

If a unit is empty, an assignment nevertheless must take place. In most case, you should assign it to the owner. Normally he must pay for all costs during this period.

- **Constants**  
If constants are defined on the level "unit", the values of these constants must be entered here.
- **Texts**  
Similar to constants, the contents of the defined texts must be administered here.
- **Costs**  
If there are costs, which are defined on the level "unit", you see them in this card. You see all already stored values after selection of one cost. Normally, these are entered when entering or with a special dialog.

Values, which are stored by entering can't be changed.

- **Counter**  
Like costs, counters are shown in this card. Also they can be corrected here.
- **Prepayment**  
Here, the entered prepayments for this personal-account / user are shown. Also these can be corrected with the Buttons below the list.
- **Documents**  
With this card, you attach additional documents to this offer.

If you attach a file, only a link to the file is stored in the database, so the original file must exist furthermore. You must not move or rename the original file.

## Change

To change a unit, you must select it in the list with the mouse. Then the Button "Change" gets active. By pressing this Button or a double click on a line in the list, the dialog opens for changing the unit. The structure corresponds to the dialog to create a new unit. The Button "Insert" was replaced with "Change" and closes the dialog.

## Copy

If you want to create a unit, which differs in only few points from an existing, this Button is helpful. Select the source unit, first. Then press the Button "Copy". This opens the dialog to insert new units. But all values, as far as they make sense, are filled.

With the copy of a unit, the attached personal-accounts / user will not be copied.

## Delete

Finally, you can delete an existing unit. Also for this, you must select a unit, first. By pressing the Button "Delete" and confirmation of the hazard check the unit will be deleted.

## Constants

With constants, fix values for objects, units and personal-accounts / users are stored. These can be used for distribution keys. An example is the proportional floor area. The total-surface is entered in the object. The individual size in the unit. In the distribution key, a formula with both constants can be used.

## Insert

After pressing "Insert", the dialog to input new constants open. The fields have the following meaning:

- **Name**  
All sources (constants, texts, costs...) of a client are labeled with a six-digit unique name. Beside numbers, it can contain also letters. This name is required for the identification while printing and within the distribution keys.
- **Level**  
A constant is always assigned exactly to one level (object, unit and personal-account / user). It appears in this level in the corresponding card. There, the value of this constant can be changed.
- **Unit**  
The here-entered text is shown while entering the value.

- **Default**

This is the default value. You should change it in the corresponding elements.

- **Text**

In this field, one should describe the constant.

A new constant must be filled on the corresponding level with values.

## Change

To change a constant, you must select it in the list with the mouse. Then the Button "Change" gets active. By pressing this Button or a double click on a line in the list, the dialog opens for changing the constant. The structure corresponds to the dialog to create a new constant. The Button "Insert" was replaced with "Change" and closes the dialog.

If you change the level, you delete all existing values for this constant.

When you change the default value, you are able to update this value in all elements. Only elements with the old value will be changed. Entries with other values remain unchanged.

## Copy

If you want to create a constant, which differs in only few points from an existing, this Button is helpful. Select the source constant, first. Then press the Button "Copy". This opens the dialog to insert new constants. But all values, as far as they make sense, are filled.

A new constant must be filled on the corresponding level with values.

## Delete

Finally, you can delete an existing constant. Also for this, you must select a constant, first. By pressing the Button "Delete" and confirmation of the hazard check the constant will be deleted.

If a constant is deleted, all stored values will be deleted, too.

## Texts

Texts work like constants. Here, however, no values for the calculation are stored. They are used in texts (distribution keys, layout) to print individual values.

# Insert

After pressing "Insert", the dialog to input new texts open. The fields have the following meaning:

- **Name**  
All sources (constants, texts, costs...) of a client are labeled with a six-digit unique name. Beside numbers, it can contain also letters. This name is required for the identification while printing and within the distribution keys.
- **Level**  
A text is always assigned exactly to one level (object, unit and personal-account / user). It appears in this level in the corresponding card. There, the value of this constant can be changed.
- **Default**  
This is the default value. You should change it in the corresponding elements.
- **Text**  
In this field, one should describe the text.

A new text must be filled on the corresponding level with values.

# Change

To change a text, you must select it in the list with the mouse. Then the Button "Change" gets active. By pressing this Button or a double click on a line in the list, the dialog opens for changing the text. The structure corresponds to the dialog to create a new text. The Button "Insert" was replaced with "Change" and closes the dialog.

If you change the level, you delete all existing values for this constant.

When you change the default value, you are able to update this value in all elements. Only elements with the old value will be changed. Entries with other values remain unchanged.

# Copy

If you want to create a text, which differs in only few points from an existing, this Button is helpful. Select the source text, first. Then press the Button "Copy". This opens the dialog to insert new texts. But all values, as far as they make sense, are filled.

A new text must be filled on the corresponding level with values.

# Delete

Finally, you can delete an existing text. Also for this, you must select a text, first. By pressing the Button "Delete" and confirmation of the hazard check the text will be deleted.

If a text is deleted, all stored values will be deleted, too.

## Costs

Hereby, the costs within the accounting period are stored. Also a period, the volume and the amount are stored. With this information an exact distribution is possible.

## Insert

After pressing "Insert", the dialog to input new costs opens. The fields have the following meaning:

- **Name**  
All sources (constants, texts, costs...) of a client are labeled with a six-digit unique name. Beside numbers, it can contain also letters. This name is required for the identification while entering and within the distribution keys.
- **Level**  
A cost is always assigned exactly to one level (object, unit and personal-account / user). It appears in this level in the corresponding card. Cost values are stored while entering and can be corrected here.
- **Unit**  
The here-entered text is shown while entering the value.
- **Text**  
In this field, one should describe the cost.

## Change

To change a cost, you must select it in the list with the mouse. Then the Button "Change" gets active. By pressing this Button or a double click on a line in the list, the dialog opens for changing the cost. The structure corresponds to the dialog to create a new cost. The Button "Insert" was replaced with "Change" and closes the dialog.

If you change the level, you delete all existing values for this cost.

## Copy

If you want to create a cost, which differs in only few points from an existing, this Button is helpful. Select the source cost, first. Then press the Button "Copy". This opens the dialog to insert new costs. But all values, as far as they make sense, are filled.

## Delete

Finally, you can delete an existing cost. Also for this, you must select a cost, first. By pressing the Button "Delete" and confirmation of the hazard check the cost will be deleted.

If a cost is deleted, all stored values will be deleted, too.

## Counter

Counters behave like costs. With these not a period and amount is stored. Here a date and an amount are used. The consumption results from to succeeding entries. An example for a counter is the water-counter.

## Insert

After pressing "Insert", the dialog to input new counter opens. The fields have the following meaning:

- **Name**  
All sources (constants, texts, costs...) of a client are labeled with a six-digit unique name. Beside numbers, it can contain also letters. This name is required for the identification while entering and within the distribution keys.
- **Level**  
A counter is always assigned exactly to one level (object, unit and personal-account / user). It appears in this level in the corresponding card. Counter values are stored while entering and can be corrected in this card.
- **Unit**  
The here-entered text is shown while entering the value.
- **Text**  
In this field, one should describe the counter.

## Change

To change a counter, you must select it in the list with the mouse. Then the Button "Change" gets active. By pressing this Button or a double click on a line in the list, the dialog opens for changing the counter. The structure corresponds to the dialog to create a new counter. The Button "Insert" was replaced with "Change" and closes the dialog.

If you change the level, you delete all existing values for this counter.

## Copy

If you want to create a counter, which differs in only few points from an existing, this Button is helpful. Select the source counter, first. Then press the Button "Copy". This opens the dialog to insert new counters. But all values, as far as they make sense, are filled.

## Delete

Finally, you can delete an existing counter. Also for this, you must select a counter, first. By pressing the Button "Delete" and confirmation of the hazard check the counter will be deleted.

If a counter is deleted, all stored values will be deleted, too.

## Prepayment

This source-type is used for storing of prepayments. In contrast to the above ones, only an amount and a period are stored here. The monthly partial payments are a good example for prepayments.

## Insert

After pressing "Insert", the dialog to input new prepayments open. The fields have the following meaning:

- **Name**  
All sources (constants, texts, costs...) of a client are labeled with a six-digit unique name. Beside numbers, it can contain also letters. This name is required for the identification while entering and within the distribution keys.
- **Level**  
A prepayment is always assigned exactly to one level (object, unit and personal-account / user). It appears in this level in the corresponding card. Prepayment values are stored while entering or with special dialogs. They can be corrected in this card.
- **Text**  
In this field, one should describe the prepayment.

Prepayments are revenues - no costs and are calculated accordingly.

## Change

To change a prepayment, you must select it in the list with the mouse. Then the Button "Change" gets active. By pressing this Button or a double click on a line in the list, the dialog



opens for changing the prepayment. The structure corresponds to the dialog to create a new prepayment. The Button "Insert" was replaced with "Change" and closes the dialog.

If you change the level, you delete all existing values for this prepayment.

## Copy

If you want to create a prepayment, which differs in only few points from an existing, this Button is helpful. Select the source prepayment, first. Then press the Button "Copy". This opens the dialog to insert new prepayments. But all values, as far as they make sense, are filled.

## Delete

Finally, you can delete an existing prepayment. Also for this, you must select a prepayment, first. By pressing the Button "Delete" and confirmation of the hazard check the prepayment will be deleted.

If a prepayment is deleted, all stored values will be deleted, too.

## Functions

In the distribution keys formulas are used to calculate the values. For complex calculations, it may be useful to put parts into a function. Instead of entering the formula several times, you can use functions.

## Insert

After pressing "Insert", the dialog to input new functions open. The fields have the following meaning:

- **Name**  
All sources (constants, texts, costs...) of a client are labeled with a six-digit unique name. Beside numbers, it can contain also letters. This name is required for the identification while using the distribution keys.
- **Formula**  
Here you enter the formula. The structure corresponds to a formula within distribution keys.
- **Text**  
In this field, one should describe the function.

## Change

To change a function, you must select it in the list with the mouse. Then the Button "Change" gets active. By pressing this Button or a double click on a line in the list, the dialog opens for changing the function. The structure corresponds to the dialog to create a new function. The Button "Insert" was replaced with "Change" and closes the dialog.

## Copy

If you want to create a function, which differs in only few points from an existing, this Button is helpful. Select the source function, first. Then press the Button "Copy". This opens the dialog to insert new function. But all values, as far as they make sense, are filled.

## Delete

Finally, you can delete an existing function. Also for this, you must select a function, first. By pressing the Button "Delete" and confirmation of the hazard check the function will be deleted.

## Distribution keys

Every invoice and business plan must contain at least one distribution key. One can compare this a little bit with an article on an invoice. For the calculation, a formula and above sources (constants, costs, counters...) are used. Also some additional information must be saved.

## Insert

After pressing "Insert", the dialog to input new distribution keys opens. The fields have the following meaning:

- **Text**

This text is printed in the invoice for this distribution key. For individualization, variables can be integrated into the text. This includes the above-defined sources. All available variables are shown with the popup menu on the right side. After selection of a variable, it is inserted into the text.

- **Standard distribution keys**

With this Button, you store standard distribution keys. These can be inserted at any time into the dialog, again. There are three functions for the administration available.

For an easy creation of distribution keys, you should use standard distribution keys. The included examples contain useful distribution keys.

- **Add**  
All entries of the dialog are stored.
- **Delete...**  
With activation of this function, a new window opens. Here, you see all stored distribution keys. With marking a standard distribution key and pressing "Delete" it will be removed.
- **Insert**  
Below the above both functions in the popup-menu, you see all stored standard distribution keys. You see here the text of the field "Comment". You use one of these keys by selecting it.
- **Position**
- **Unit**  
With the calculation, the unit may change. Therefore, you must enter here a unit for the output.
- **Decimal digits**  
With this field, you enter the number of digits on the invoice.
- **Chapter**  
Here, you can split the invoice into blocks. Each chapter is separated by a blank line and a sub-total. If all keys are of the same chapter ("A"), no subtotals are displayed.
- **Total**  
Here, the total of the invoicing source is calculated. For this, you can enter a formula and all defined sources.
- **Percent**  
In contrast to above line, the volume, that the user of the unit used, is calculated here.
- **Amount**
  - **Amount (Total)**  
Here, the calculation of the total price takes place.
  - **Amount (Percent)**  
In this line, the percentual amount is calculated.
  - **Tax key (Net-invoicing)**  
For net invoices, a tax key must be entered. Depending on the setting in the personal-account / user a net or gross invoice will be created.
  - **Enter (Net) / Enter (Gross)**  
Depending on the personal-account / user, a net or gross invoice must be created. Because one distribution key can be used for both types, you must enter the accounts twice (only gold and platin version).
- **Comment**  
Here, internal notes about this distribution key can be saved.

## Change

To change a distribution key, you must select it in the list with the mouse. Then the Button "Change" gets active. By pressing this Button or a double click on a line in the list, the dialog opens for changing the distribution key. The structure corresponds to the dialog to create a new distribution key. The Button "Insert" was replaced with "Change" and closes the dialog.

## Copy

If you want to create a distribution key, which differs in only few points from an existing, this Button is helpful. Select the source distribution key, first. Then press the Button "Copy". This opens the dialog to insert new distribution keys. But all values, as far as they make sense, are filled.

## Delete

Finally, you can delete an existing distribution key. Also for this, you must select a distribution key, first. By pressing the Button "Delete" and confirmation of the hazard check the distribution key will be deleted.

## Reports

Under "Reports", you find many ways to show your data. Depending on the chosen report, different calculations must be done. If many reports are open it may take a while until you can enter new values. Please close unneeded reports to enter data more quickly.

The representation of the lists can be adapted individually. In the preferences under "Output" are various settings. For example, you can set the font and size for the lists on the screen and printer. And you can hide columns without interesting information.

For the acceleration of the output, a self-learning algorithm is used. It learns with every calculated report. Changes of the data (e.g., entries) force a partial relearning. By reorganizing the data this algorithm will be reseted. The next calculation of reports lasts a little bit longer.

## Journal

In this window, you see all entries (only gold and platin version) of the actual client. The entries are shown in the same order, as you entered them. If a tax key was entered with an entry, two lines are shown. The first line contains the net entry, the second one the tax entry. To recognize cancelled entries, they get the word "Cancellation:" before the original text. The remaining columns correspond to those in the entry dialog.

The accounting is only in the gold and platin version available.

Entries shown in blue can be deleted with the menu point "Undo". You delete always the last entry. Maybe it is easier to create a cancellation entry.

In the upper part of the list, you enter the period, which should be shown. The start time can be before the actual period. In this case, the entries before the actual period are shown in gray and can't be cancelled.

With the setting "Hide cancelled entries", you can suppress all cancelled entries in the list. The list thereby becomes, especially with many corrections, more clear. The hiding works only, if

you cancel all entries with the functions of this program. If you created a cancellation entry by hand, this is not recognized by the program. Also with imported entries it is not possible to hide cancelled entries correct. To fulfill the legal requirements (§239 [3] HGB), a shortened list can't be exported (also PDF). While printing, a watermark with a notice will be added.

## One account

Here, you create a list with all entries (only gold and platin version) of a single account in the chosen period. In the field "Old", you see the amount in the beginning and in the field "New" at the end of the period. Because you see not always that the entry has a tax part, the column "Tax" exists.

The accounting is only in the gold and platin version available.

In the upper part of the list you enter the period, which should be shown. With the setting "Hide cancelled entries", you can suppress all cancelled entries in the list. The list thereby becomes, especially with many corrections, more clear. The hiding works only, if you cancel all entries with the functions of this program. If you created a cancellation entry by hand, this is not recognized by the program as a cancellation entry. Also with imported entries it is not possible to hide cancelled entries correct. To fulfill the legal requirements (§239 [3] HGB), a shortened list can't be exported (also PDF). While printing, a watermark with a notice will be added.

## Account overview

In the account overview, you see all accounts and the corresponding entries.

The accounting is only in the gold and platin version available.

With the setting "Hide cancelled entries", you can suppress all cancelled entries in the list. The list thereby becomes, especially with many corrections, more clear. The hiding works only, if you cancel all entries with the functions of this program. If you created a cancellation entry by hand, this is not recognized by the program as a cancellation entry. Also with imported entries it is not possible to hide cancelled correct. To fulfill the legal requirements (§239 [3] HGB), a shortened list can't be exported (also PDF). While printing, a watermark with a notice will be added.

In the lower part of the dialog, there are two Buttons with additional functions. With these, you can fade in all entries ("+"), or fade them out ("-").

## Costs

Use this list to get a quick overview of all costs in the selected period. Bold lines show the cost position, the period, quantity and amount. The period covers the whole period of all entries. The quantity and amount are the sum of the entries.

In the lower part of the dialog, there are two Buttons with additional functions. With these, you can fade in all entries ("+") or fade them out ("-").

## Counter

Use this list to get a quick overview of all counters in the selected period. Bold lines show the counter position, date, state and amount. The date is the last entry for the corresponding counter. The state is the largest value and the amount is the sum of the entries.

In the lower part of the dialog, there are two Buttons with additional functions. With these, you can fade in all entries ("+") or fade them out ("-").

## Prepayments

Use this list to get a quick overview of all prepayments in the selected period. Bold lines show the prepayments, period and amount. The period covers the whole period of all entries. The amount is the sum of the entries.

In the lower part of the dialog, there are two Buttons with additional functions. With these, you can fade in all entries ("+") or fade them out ("-").

## Profit + Loss

This list shows the balances of all profit and loss accounts, without the entries, in the selected period. All accounts, which were not used in the selected period, are not shown in this report. At the end of the list, you see a calculation of the profit or loss in the selected period. If available, the results of the previous year are shown, in an additional column.

The accounting is only in the gold and platin version available.

## Balance list

This report creates a balance list of all impersonal-accounts. In the column "Old", you see the amount at the beginning, in "New" the amount at the end of the period. The columns "Debit" and "Credit" shows the actual amounts of the selected period. Only accounts, which contain in at least one column a value unequal to zero are shown.

The accounting is only in the gold and platin version available.

## Personal-Accounts

This report shows all entries (items) for the given personal-account in the selected period.

The accounting is only in the gold and platin version available.

## **Open items**

In this report all unpaid invoices are shown. In the column "Age", you see the difference (days) between reference date and actual date. If, for an item an online-banking was done, you see it in the column "Online".

The accounting is only in the gold and platin version available.

## **Open item sheet**

This report shows all unpaid invoices of the selected personal-accounts and period.

The accounting is only in the gold and platin version available.

## **Cost center**

Here, you see all entries of an account and a cost center in the actual period. This report can be done only for revenue and expense accounts.

The accounting is only in the gold and platin version available.

## **Cost center**

These reports show an overview of accounts and cost centers.

The accounting is only in the gold and platin version available.

## **By Accounts**

This report sorts the list by accounts. For every account and cost center, the amounts are shown.

## **By Cost center**

This report sorts the list by cost center. For every account and cost center, the amounts are shown.

# Structure of objects

This list gives an overview over all objects and users during a certain period. This list is a good starting point to check the actual situation within an object. To change values, you can select an entry and start the corresponding changing dialog.

## Reminder list

This list shows all invoices, where the date of payment is over. The base for this list is the change date of the reminder state. The duration of each period comes from the used personal-account / user. In the upper area, you can select a period and the reminder states you want to see.

Reminders are only in the gold and platin version available.

You see in the reminder list only invoices, which are created from the invoice.

If you want to print a reminder, you must set the state within the invoice to it.

## Window

In this menu point, you see all open windows. You can simply select one from this menu. This is very helpful if many windows are open. In addition, you find the standard functions of the operating system for the management (Minimize, maximizing, arranging ...) of windows.

## Status window

During the program start, the status window was automatically opened. It always shows you the actual client and period. With divergent accounting period, the period extends two years. Therefore, both years are shown.

In addition, different Buttons are available. With it, you can start important functions (change client / period, enter...) quick. You see the function of each Button, if you remain some seconds with the cursor over the Button. Not always make all Buttons sense. In this case, you can hide single Buttons. To do this, you click with the right mouse key (macOS: Ctrl click) on an active Button or on the text area. Then a context menu opens. Here, you can fade each Button in and out.

Because the status window is always active, there is no menu entry.

If you switch to another program, the status window disappears. After change back, it becomes visible again.

Under Linux the status window remains always active and contains the menu.



Single Buttons can be faded in and out with the context menu.

## Other About

This point opens a dialog with the following information:

- Version number
- With unregistered version, the remaining time for testing the program.
- With registered version, the name, to which the program is registered.

If you use "xNeKo" or "WinNeKo", no information about registration is shown.

## Registration

In this dialog, you enter the registration information. After payment, you get a Mail, which contains two values. You must enter these two values in this dialog.

If you use "xNeKo" or "WinNeKo", this point is not available.

## Change Password

Here, you are able to change the password.

## User guide

With this point, you open the user guide.

## MC Richter GbR on the Web

Hereby, you start the standard web browser with the web page of MC Richter GbR. There, you find more information about this program and the other products of MC Richter GbR.

## Mail to MC Richter GbR

With this point, you open a new mail to MC Richter GbR in your standard mail program.

# Forum

In this forum, you find additional information about our products. It is only in German language available.

# Web

Here, you start the standard web browser with the web page of this program.

# Payment

With this menu item, you go to the website with latest information for payment.

If you use "xNeKo" or "WinNeKo", this point is not available.

# Check for Updates

If you deactivated the automatic update, you can start it here by hand.

If you use "xNeKo" or "WinNeKo", this point is not available.

# FILES

This program is available for macOS, Windows and Linux. Resulting from this, not all of the following files are necessary. Some files, like the user guide, are in German and English language available.

- **xNeKo.app / Mac-NeKo X.app / Win-NeKo.exe / Lin-NeKo.app**

This file contains the program for the corresponding operation system.

- **Win-NeKo Libs / Lin-NeKo.app Libs**

This folder contains additional libraries for "Win-NeKo" and "Lin-NeKo".

- **Resources**

This folder contains language information for "Win-NeKo" and "Lin-NeKo".

- **User guide.pdf / Handbuch.pdf**

This file contains the user guide as Adobe Portable Document File (PDF). It can be read and printed for example with the program "Adobe Acrobat Reader". It is not necessary for the program execution.

- **Objects.rsd / Objekte.rsd**

This is the name of the database, which is suggested in the file dialog. You can move this file into every other folder. After moving the file and starting the program, you are asked for the current folder. The same applies, if you change the name of the database.

If you use this program on different computers, you must copy this file to the other computer. Please pay attention to use always the latest version of the file.

The database can be used without any conversation on all supported operating systems.

"xNeKo" stores the data within the so-called sandbox. Normally you do not need direct access to this file.

- **xNeKo (Pref.) / Mac-NeKo (Pref.) / Win-NeKo.ini / Lin-NeKo.ini**

One of the first two names are used by macOS. It is placed in the so-called Preference folder. Alternatively it can be put into the program folder. On Windows it ("Win-NeKo.ini") is placed in the Windows, or user directory. This depends on the used version of the operating system. Linux stores this file ("Lin-NeKo.ini") in the user directory. If the file was deleted, you are asked, during the next program start, for the path of the database file. Thereby no data are lost.

"xNeKo" stores the data within the so-called sandbox. Normally you do not need direct access to this file.

- **MacNeKoLog.txt / WinNeKoLog.txt / LinNeKoLog.txt**

This file is created during each program start in the same folder as "Mac-NeKo (Pref.)" / "Win-NeKo.ini" / "Lin-NeKo.ini". It contains information for debugging and will be recreated by every program start. If an error occurs, I can read important information from this file. This information is stored by system-tools, too.

"xNeKo" and "WinNeKo" don't create a log file.

- **Mac-NeKo (Sema).txt / Win-NeKo (Sema).txt / Lin-NeKo (Sema).txt**

This file is only necessary, if you use this program on several computers.

Semaphores cannot be used with "xNeKo" and "WinNeKo".

# VERSIONS

In the last versions the following important functions were implemented:

- **Version 0.9**
  - **Beta version**  
First, official beta version
- **Version 12**
  - **First official version**  
After one year of beta, this is the first official version.
- **Version 12.1**
  - **Mixed objects**  
For invoicing of mixed objects, you must enter the net and gross amount.
- **Version 13**
  - **Signature**  
Mac HaBu has a signature. So that it can be started without using the context menu.
- **Version 13.1**
  - **Cell correction while importing**  
If there are wrong values in the import, you are able to correct them.
  - **Cocoa**  
"Mac-NeKo" is now a Cocoa application. This gives you some additional features.
- **Version 14**
  - **SEPA**  
Die interface to the online-banking programs was adapted to SEPA.
  - **SEPA-Debit**  
To enter a SEPA direct debit, some additional information is necessary. These can now be managed in the personal account of the customer.
  - **Functions**  
To simplify the calculations, functions can be used.
- **Version 14.1**
  - **App Store**  
You can download "xNeKo" from the Apple App Store, now. It is still also available as a direct download.
- **Version 15**
  - **Chapter**  
The invoice can be splitted into several chapters.
  - **Business plans**  
The creation of business plans was integrated.
  - **Shortcuts**  
For standard text, you can define shortcuts, now.
- **Version 15.1**
  - **Duplicate testing when entering new personal-accounts**  
If a new personal account will be created, the program checks whether a similar account already exists. The user can decide whether he wants to create the new account – or not.

- **Version 16**
  - **Description for costs, counter and prepayments**  
For costs, counter and prepayments, it is now possible to enter a description.
- **Version 16.1**
  - **Datev-Interface**  
This interface was adopted to the new version of 2016.
- **Version 17**
  - **Printing of "@"**  
Now, you are able to print "@".
  - **Lin-NeKo as 64 Bit Version**  
We build Lin-NeKo as a 64 Bit version. The 32 Bit libraries are not necessary any more.
  - **AFP-Server and Semaphore**  
With macOS 10.12 it is no longer possible to mount an AFP server without additional password input. Therefore, this function has been removed and the settings file adapted.
- **Version 17.1**
  - **MT940**  
Many online banking programs support the MT940 format. Now, you are able to read and write this format, too.
  - **Mounting with semaphores**  
A command line program can be started before and after testing semaphores, now.
- **Version 18**
  - **Layout in database**  
The images for the layout are now stored within the database.
  - **Backup**  
Beginning with this version, all backups are stored in one user defined folder.
  - **Windows Store**  
You are able to download this version from the store of windows.
- **Version 18.1**
  - **Mac-NeKo supports 64 Bit hardware**  
The version for macOS is now created as a 64-bit application.
  - **HiRes support for Win-NeKo**  
Also Win-NeKo now supports high resolution (HiRes).
  - **Function Total**  
With this new function, the total value is also calculated during the proportional calculation.
  - **Window position and size depending on screen**  
The position and size of the windows will now be saved depending for each connected screen independent. This makes it easy to switch between different monitors. For example, if an external monitor is used with a laptop.
- **Version 18.2**
  - **Online-Help as PDF**  
Now, we use a PDF for the online-help. This is the same file, you can open from the folder.

- **Version 19**
  - **Display of dialogs optimized (Linux)**

For Linux the display of dialogs was optimized. Now, you are able to select your distribution.
  - **Day, month and year for date variables**

For the date variables, the day, month and year can now be printed individually.
  - **Dark mode**

Under macOS, the dark mode is supported now
  - **32-bit Linux support dropped**

With this version, we dropped the support for the 32 bit version of Linux.
- **Version 19.1**
  - **Usage of GTK 3 for Lin-NeKo**

Lin-NeKo now supports GTK 3 instead of GTK 2 to improve the display under Linux.
  - **MoneyMoney**

Now, we support also the online-Banking program MoneyMoney.
- **Version 19.2**
  - **User guide**

The user guide has been revised.
- **Version 19.3**
  - **Update of Datev interface**

The Datev interface was updated to the actual version.

# PAYMENT

This software is Shareware. It may be copied and used by everyone. However, copy always the original version, together with this user guide.

You can use this program 60 days without registration. Without registration, the access to the database is locked after this period. Only with the registration, the access will be unlocked. Thereby no data are lost. The registration allows you to use "Mac-NeKo", "Win-NeKo" and "Lin-NeKo" for an unlimited time on all operating systems. During the test phase, you can use the complete program, without the export functions. These are limited to about 10 entries.

If you use "xNeKo" or "WinNeKo", no registration is necessary.

## Prices

This program is offered in several versions. The reason is that nobody should pay for functions he doesn't need. The following table shows the differences:

Function	Bronze	Silver	Gold	Platin
Several objects	X	X	X	X
Several units	X	X	X	X
Several users	X	X	X	X
Several clients		X	X	X
Accounting			X	X
Database-server				X
Price (including VAT)	€20	€40	€80	€150

For "xNeKo" and "WinNeKo", no more payment is necessary. The functionality corresponds mostly with the bronze version.

If you switch to another operating system, no new registration is necessary.

The costs for the database-server are not included in the registration.

The license for the database-server includes the local version.

With a database-server, a mixed usage of the clients is possible.

With **Upgrades** in a higher category the following prices are valid:

- 30 € (incl. VAT) for the upgrade of bronze on silver.
- 50 € (incl. VAT) for the upgrade of silver on gold.
- 70 € (incl. VAT) for the upgrade of bronze on gold.
- 140 € (incl. VAT) for the upgrade of bronze on platin.



- 120 € (incl. VAT) for the upgrade of silver on platin.
- 80 € (incl. VAT) for the upgrade of gold on platin.

Up to few exceptions, all updates from older versions are free.

An upgrade of "xNeKo" is treated as "Mac-NeKo Bronze".

An upgrade of "WinNeKo" is treated as "Win-NeKo Bronze".

## Payment

You can pay the registration fee with a bank transfer to our account:

Volksbank Darmstadt Kreis Bergstraße eG  
Inhaber: Claudia und Manfred Richter  
Konto-Nr.: 51116704  
BLZ: 508 900 00  
BIC: GENODEF1VBD  
IBAN: DE58508900000051116704  
Ort: 64283 Darmstadt

After reception of the money, I send you a mail (or letter) with the code for the registration.

For "xNeKo" and "WinNeKo", no more payment is necessary.

The description on a bank transfer is often truncated. Address information, written there, is often incomplete.

Please note, that I don't make this job as a full-time job. Normally, the registration should be within some days in your mailbox. Due to temporal bottlenecks (travel, vacation...) of mine it may take sometimes a little bit longer.

# CONTACT

If you have suggestions for this program, any errors found or other questions, please contact us.

Our address:

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- Germany -

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