

Sage 300 ERP

# Sage 300 ERP 2012

Financial Reporter Quick Reference



sage

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# Layout of a Financial Report Specification

**Column A**

Column A determines what Financial Reporter does when it generates the financial report.

**If column A starts with “..”** the row is a comment row.

**If column A is blank,** the row is printed as is.

**If column A contains “\”** the row sets up defaults for subsequent rows on the report.

**If column A contains “\T”** the row is used for defining title lines on the final report.

**If column A contains any other data,** that data is assumed to be a reference to one or more account numbers.

**Column B**

Column B can contain criteria to restrict the range of accounts specified in column A.

See *Selection Criteria Expressions* for details on specifying criteria.

**Column C**

Column C lets you specify conditions for excluding generated lines from a report based on the contents of the line.

Use “Z” in column C to omit zero-balance lines from the report.

Place formulas in column C to test cells. For example, =G12 < F12. If the formula is TRUE, Financial Reporter will not print the line. If the formula is FALSE, the line will be printed.

**Column D**

Column D lets you use “T” or “D” to consolidate ranges of accounts or print data from each account on a separate row, and allows you to list details by transaction details/transaction consolidated total/transaction total.

## Sample Report Specification

In this example, row 1 is a default row. To use the default formulas in subsequent rows, place a backslash in the appropriate spreadsheet cells.

A	B	C	D	E	F
\				=FRACCT("ACCTDESC")	=FRAMT("BALP")
				Account Description	Current Balance
1020:1400			\		

## Specifying Account Numbers in Column A

Use FR Paste for account numbers

Paste account numbers into a financial statement using the FR Paste command, located on the FR menu. (Note the use of the following characters with account number segments.)

- Account segment separator defined in G/L Options. (The hyphen is the default separator.)
- : Separates account numbers in a range.
- ~ Separates segment codes in a segment range.

Wildcard characters in account numbers

- % A place holder for one or more characters.
- (the underline) A place holder for one character.

Single accounts

**aaaaaaa** or **aaaa-aaaa**

A specific G/L account number. Account numbers can be entered with or without their segment separators (-).

Account ranges

**aaaa-A:bbbb-B** or **aaaaA:bbbbB**

A range of all account numbers which start with aaaaA to all account numbers that start with bbbbB.

**aaaa%%** or **aaaa:aaaa**

A range of all account numbers that start with aaaa.

**%%**

References all accounts in the ledger. (A special-case code.)

**aaaa~bbbb-A**

A range of general ledger segment 1 account numbers that have A in segment 2. (Two-segment numbers only.)

**aaaa~bbbb**

A range of account segment codes. (This special-case code is useful if the account segment is not segment 1.)

**%-aa~ff-% | ACCT**

A range of 3-segment numbers. The middle segment is between aa and ff, and order is by account segment.

**aaaa[ACCT], bbbb~cccc-A[MANU]**

An individual account number and a range of account numbers. Square brackets indicate account structure codes.

**aaaa-%, bbbb~cccc-A~B, gggg-D**

A set of ranges and individual accounts with each specification separated by a comma.

You can't mix ranges

If you use "%%" or ":" in an account reference, you cannot use "%," "~" or "\_."

Don't mix account ranges and wildcards

A123%:B567% is not allowed. However, you can combine account references in a list.

## Selection Criteria Expressions in Column B

Criteria restrict the accounts selected for an account reference:

```
ACCTTYPE = "I" AND QTYSW = "Yes"
OR ACCTDESC LIKE "%sale%"
```

Expressions are evaluated from left to right unless you use brackets:

```
ACCTTYPE = "I" AND (QTYSW = "Yes" OR
ACCTDESC LIKE "%sale%")
```

**%** matches any group of characters.

**\_** matches any single character.

- Relational operators work with all fields except switches (like QTYSW), where only = and != (does not equal) apply.
- If you are comparing a string that includes spaces, you must enclose the entire string in quotation marks.
- LIKE is similar to the = operator, except the second operand can contain the wild cards "%" and "\_."
- Examples of optional fields expressions:

```
A.ACCTCLASS = "Sales"
```

This expression restricts the results to accounts with account optional field ACCTCLASS = Sales

```
T.QUANTITY <= 0
```

This expression restricts the results to transactions with transaction optional field QUANTITY <= 0

FR Paste adds extra quotation marks around text values to accommodate spaces within the text strings. For example:

```
=FRACCT("ACCTDESC", "", "(ACCTTYPE = ""I"")")
```

## Consolidating Account Ranges and Transaction Details Printing Separate Lines Summarizing by Account Code (Column D)

You can insert the following values in Column D:

Value	Explanation
T	Totals a range on a single line.
D	List all the details.
D(ACCT)	Consolidates by account code.
D(ACCTGROUP)	Consolidates by account group.
D(ACSEGVALn)	Consolidates by segment number n.
D(AcctSegID)	Consolidates by the named account segment. For example, D(REGION).
PD	Transaction details in posted transaction order.
PT	Transaction consolidated total.
P(POSTRAN)	Transaction consolidated by account.
P(POSTDATE)	Transaction consolidated by journal date.
P(POSTSEQ)	Transaction consolidated by posting sequence.
RD	Print all the top-level rollup details as well as accounts not in rollup groups.

Note that transactions can also be listed by consolidated account segments and account groups when listing by accounts. If you are consolidating by a specific account order in a list of transactions, the value in Column D must begin with a "P". For example:

**P(ACSEGVAL02)** returns transaction records consolidated by account segment 2.

**D(ACSEGVAL02)** returns account history records consolidated by account segment 2.

---

**Note:** FR requires a correct sorting order in Column D in order to list details by transaction through field consolidation.

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The following table illustrates this.

Exclusive Sorting Order	Meaning
POSTTRAN	By posted transaction in account order
POSTDATE	By date order
POSTSEQ	By posting sequence order
POSTACCT	By account posting sequence

- The sorting order must be POSTTRAN if the consolidation value in column D is by P(POSTTRAN).
- The sorting order must be POSTDATE if the consolidation value in Column D is by P(POSTDATE)
- The sorting order must be POSTSEQ if the consolidation value in Column D is by P(POSTSEQ).

If the consolidated total is retrieved by any defined account switches, for example P(ACSEGVAl02), it can be sorted by any defined account order, similar to listing by accounts.

## Financial Reporter Functions

### FR

Provides G/L Option and company information.

#### Syntax

FR("option", formatted)

#### Arguments

<i>option</i>	The name of a field from the Company window, Calendar window or G/L Options window, or a runtime parameter or print option (listed below).
<i>formatted</i>	Optional. Indicates that the return value should be formatted or unformatted. If omitted, the default is formatted. "FORMATTED", "F", or "FMT" "UNFORMATTED", "U", or "UNFMT"

### General Ledger Options Fields

Name	Contents of Fields
"Orgid"	The 6-character organization ID (e.g. UNICO).
"CoName"	The company name.
"Address1"	The 1st address line.
"Address2"	The 2nd address line.
"Address3"	The 3rd address line.
"Address4"	The 4th address line.
"City"	The city.

"Province"	The province.
"State"	The state.
"Zip"	The zip/postal code.
"Postal"	The zip/postal code.
"Country"	The country.
"Phone"	The phone number.
"Fax"	The fax number.
"Contact"	The ledger contact name.
"FuncCurr"	The ledger functional currency.
"RPCurr"	The reporting currency code when the Euro is the functional currency.
"RPACCT"	Rounding account defined in G/L Options for the reporting currency when the Euro is the functional currency.

### Financial Reporter Runtime Fields

Name	Content of Fields
"SessionDate"	The date entered at signon.
"Year"	The fiscal year.
"Period"	The fiscal period number.
"Start"	The period start date.
"End"	The period end date.
"QStart"	The quarter start date.
"QEnd"	The quarter end date.
"ReportType"	Unformatted: "1" for actual and "2" for provisional report. If formatted, it will return "Actual" or "Provisional."
"ReportAs"	Unformatted: "1" for consolidated, "2" for separate. If formatted, it will return "Consolidated" or "Separate."
"SortBy"	Unformatted: "1" for Account ID, "2" for Segment ID, "3" for Account Group. If formatted, it will return "AccountID," "SegmentID," or "Account Group."
"SortByAcSeg"	The number of the segment (unformatted) or the name of the segment (formatted) by which you are sorting.
"FromAcctID"	The starting AcctId in the print range.
"ToAcctID"	The ending AcctId in the print range.
"FromAcctGroup"	The starting AcctGroup in the print range.
"ToAcctGroup"	The ending AcctGroup in the print range.
"AcSegNamen"	The name of the <i>n</i> th acct segment (for example, Division, Dept.).
"AcSegReportAsn"	If ReportAs = 2 (separate), this is the consolidation setting of the <i>n</i> th segment.



Name	Content of Fields
"FromAcSegn"	The starting value of the <i>n</i> th segment in the print range.
"ToAcSegn"	The ending value of the <i>n</i> th segment in the print range.
"CurAcSegValn"	The current value of the segment for the current report. This value is appropriate only when the report type is separate (AcSegReportAsn = 2).

## Examples

This statement	Returns this
=FR("CONAME")	The Garden Inc.
=FR("END")	4/30/05

## FRACCT

Provides General Ledger account master information stored by G/L Accounts.

FRACCT retrieves account optional fields data. A field name for the account optional field is the original optional field name with the prefix "A." (For transaction optional fields, see the FRPOST command.)

## Syntax

FRACCT(field name, account reference, criteria, formatted)

## Arguments

<i>field name</i>	The name of a field from the G/L account record.
<i>account reference</i>	A string specifying the account number reference. This can be a single account or a range of accounts.
<i>criteria</i>	A string containing an expression that imposes selection criteria on the accounts. The account reference and the expression together determine which accounts are included in the calculation.
<i>formatted</i>	Indicates that the return value should be formatted or unformatted. The default is "Formatted" in which case, no indicator appears in the formula. If you clear the default, then "U" appears in the formula (for "Unformatted").

## Results

The value of the field specified in the formula.

## Examples

This statement	Returns this
FRACCT("ACCTDESC","1000-333")	"Cost of goods sold"
FRACCT("QTYSW","1000-333","","F")	"Yes"

FRACCT("ACCTTYPE","1000-333","FMT")	"Income"
FRACCT("A.ACCTCLASS","4000")	Optional field, "Sales"

### General Ledger Account Data Field Names

Field names from the General Ledger account view:

Name	Contents of the field
ACCTID	Account number, including all segments.
CREATEDATE	Date the account was created.
ACCTDESC	Account description.
ACCTTYPE	Account type. If unformatted, I, B, or R. If formatted, "Income," "Balance sheet," or "Retained earnings."
ACCTBAL	Normal balance. If unformatted, 1 for debit or 2 for normal credit. If formatted, "Debit" or "Credit."
ACTIVESW	Active switch. If unformatted, 1 for active or 0 for inactive. If formatted, "Active" or "Inactive."
CONSLDSW	Consolidation switch. If unformatted, 1 if transactions are consolidated on posting, 0 if they are not. If formatted, "Consolidate journals" or "Do not consolidate journals."
QTYSW	Quantity switch. If unformatted, 1 if quantities are used with account, 0 if not. If formatted, "Yes" or "No."
UOM	The unit of measure if quantities are used.
ALLOCSW	Allocation switch. If unformatted, 1 if account can be reallocated, 0 if not. If formatted, "Yes" or "No."
ACCTOFSET	Account number for reallocation (offset).
ACCTSRTY	Allocation transaction source code.
MCSW	Multicurrency switch. If unformatted, 1 if multicurrency, 0 if not. If formatted, "Yes" or "No."
SPECSW	Specific source currencies switch. If unformatted, 0 is in all currencies, 1 is specified. If formatted, "All currency" or "Specific currency."
ACCTGRPCOD	Account group code.
CTRLACCTSW	Control account. If formatted, 1 is yes; 0 is no. If formatted, "Control account" or "Non control account."
SRCELDGID	Source ledger if control account (e.g. AR, AP). (Reserved field)

Name	Contents of the field
ALLOCTOT	Total of different allocation rates (usually 100).
ABRKID	Account structure code.
YRACCTCLOS	Year of the last close.
ACCTFMTTD	Formatted account number.
ACSEGVAL $n$	Account segment value 01 to 10.
ACCTSEGVAL	Account Segment Code
POSTTOSEGID	The code for the segment by which account posting is done.
DEFCURNCOD	The code for the default currency.
ACCTGRPSCD	Account Group Sort Code
ROLLUPSW	Rollup switch: 0=no rollup; 1=rollup

Include the prefix "A." for account optional fields (include a period after the A).

## FRAMT

The FRAMT function provides monetary, budget and quantity balances and net amounts from the general ledger accounts.

All amounts from FRAMT respect the type of the account. This means that debit balances in debit accounts and credit balances in credit accounts are both returned as positive numbers. (Credit balances in debit accounts and debit balances in credit accounts are returned as negative numbers.)

In contrast, FRAMTA returns all debit balances as positive numbers and all credit balances as negative numbers.

### Syntax

FRAMT(*field name*, *account reference*, *criteria*, *currency*)

### Arguments

<i>field name</i>	The name of a field from the general ledger account master with an optional fiscal designator prefix and optional year suffix. Prefixes are: R for rollup, A for actual account set, P for provisional, Q for quantities, QA for actual quantities, QP for provisional quantities, and 1 to 5 for the budget sets. The year can be a 4-digit year (2005), L1, L2, etc. for the last years, or N1, N2 for the next years (budgets only).
<i>account reference</i>	A string specifying a single account or range of accounts.
<i>criteria</i>	A string containing an expression that imposes selection criteria on the accounts. The account reference and the expression together determine which accounts are included in the calculation.

<i>currency</i>	A string containing the currency reference. A currency reference is in the form "CCC.T," where CCC is the currency code, and T is the type. T can be "S" for source currency, "E" for the functional equivalent of the source amount, "F" for the functional currency total, and "R" for the reporting currency total (if the euro is your functional currency and you specified a reporting currency).
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Results

The total values of *fiscal field code* from all accounts selected for a given fiscal set.

Examples

This statement	Returns this
FRAMT("PBALP.L1", "1000-33-248","","DEM.S")	The provisionally posted balance of Deutsche Marks to account 1000-33-248 for this period last year.
FRAMT("QBALP","2100")	The quantity balance of the current period for account 2100.
FRAMT("ABALP.2001", "10%%","(ACCTTYPE="B)")	The total actual 2001 balance for all balance sheet account numbers that start with "10".

### Fiscal Set Field Names

Prefixes for NET and BAL indicate fiscal set (for example, "QNETP")

Note also that NET and BAL can have a prefix R, A, P, Q, QA, QP, 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 to indicate rollup, actual, provisional, quantity, quantity actual, quantity provisional, or any of the budget sets.

If no prefix is specified, or is R, the default is either actual or provisional, depending on the type of report. Similarly, "Q" by itself or RQ is either actual or provisional quantities (rolled up or not), depending on the type of report.

For example, "BALP" provides the actual or provisional balance at the current fiscal period; "ABALP" always provides the actual balance, and "1BALP" provides the balance from budget set 1 for the current fiscal period.

Field description	Reporter code suffix	BAL (balance)	NET (net changes)
Period balance and net change			
Current period	P	BALP <sup>1</sup>	NETP <sup>2</sup>
Last period	LP	BALLP	NETLP
nth period	nP	BALnP	NETnP
n periods ago	nPA	BALnPA	NETnPA
Quarter balance and net change			
Current quarter (to end)	Q	BALQ	NETQ
Current quarter to date	QTD	BALQTD	NETQTD
Last quarter	LQ	BALLQ	NETLQ

Field description	Reporter code suffix	BAL (balance)	NET (net changes)
Last quarter to date	LQTD	BALLQTD	NETLQTD
nth quarter	nQ	BALnQ	NETnQ
nth quarter to date <sup>3</sup>	nQTD	BALnQTD	NETnQTD
n quarters ago	nQA	BALnQA	NETnQA
n quarters ago to date <sup>4</sup>	nQATD	BALnQATD	NETnQATD
Preceding quarter (3 prds <sup>5</sup> )	PQ	BALPQ	NETPQ <sup>6</sup>
Preceding qtr. n prd. ago	PQnPA	BALPQnPA	NETPQnPA
Half year balance and net chg. Current half year (to end)	S	BALS	NETS
Current half year to date	STD	BALSTD	NETSTD
Last half year	LS	BALLS	NETLS
Last half year to date	LSTD	BALLSTD	NETLSTD
nth half year	nS	BALnS	NETnS
nth half year to date <sup>7</sup>	nSTD	BALnSTD	NETnSTD
n half years ago	nSA	BALnSA	NETnSA
n half years ago to date <sup>8</sup>	nSATD	BALnSATD	NETnSATD
Preceding half yr (6 prds <sup>9</sup> )	PS	BALPS	NETPS
Preceding half yr. n prd. ago	PSnPA	BALPSnPA	NETPSnPA
Total year balance and net chg. Total year	Y	BALY	NETY
Year to date	YTD	BALYTD	NETYTD
Preceding yr. (12 or 13 prds)	PY	BALPY	NETPY
Preceding year n prd. ago	PYnPA	BALPYnPA	NETPYnPA
Beginning of year	OPEN	BALOPEN	
End of year	CLOSE	BALCLOSE	NETCLOSE
Period 14 adjustments	ADJ		NETADJ <sup>10</sup>

- BALP, BALnP, BALYTD, etc. include adjustments from period 14 only if the balance is for the final period of the year. BALY includes period 14. The closing entries are not included. To print the balance from the final fiscal period without the adjustment amount, use FRAMT("BALP")-FRAMT("NETADJ").
- NETP, NETnP, NET4Q, NETPQ will also include adjustments from period 14 if the net is requested for the final period of the year. (NET works like BAL.)
- This code allows you to compare the current QTD to the QTD of a previous quarter by providing you with to-date figures relative to the current quarter. If you are now in period 2 of the current quarter, QTD will give you the first 2 periods of any previous quarter.
- "nQATD" lets you go up to four quarters ago. If you need to specify more, use "nQATD.L1."
- "PQ" handles any three periods, providing you with revolving quarters. The preceding 3 periods include the current period plus the two previous ones.
- The NET for a group of periods that crosses a year-end boundary will also include the adjustments in period 14, but not include the closing entry; otherwise, the net would include the zeroing entries in income and expense accounts.
- This code allows you to compare the current half year TD to the half year TD of a previous half year by providing you with to-date figures relative to the current half year. If you are now in period 2 of the current half year, half year TD will give you the first 2 periods of any previous half year.
- "nSATD" lets you go up to 2 half years ago. If you need to specify more, use "nSATD.L1."
- "PS" handles any six periods, providing you with a revolving half year. The preceding six periods include the current period plus the five previous ones.

10. NETADJ provides the amount from period 14. To print the balance from the final fiscal period without the adjustment amount, use `FRAMT("BALP")-FRAMT("NETADJ")`.

Figures are computed relative to the report period

All balances and nets are computed relative to the fiscal period of the report, except for BALOPEN, NETADJ, NETCLOSE and fields referencing a specific time period.

BALOPEN is the opening balance of the account for the year, NETADJ is the amount posted to the adjustment period, and NETCLOSE is the amount posted to the closing period.

References to future periods return zeros as if the transactions had not yet been posted.

BAL, Budget, and Provisional inquiry do not work in FRTRN, FRTRNA, FRTRNDR, and FRTRNCR.

### Fiscal Set Prefix

Fiscal set designator

Code	Fiscal Set
R	To retrieve the rollup amount. The R must be the first character and can be used in conjunction with other prefixes. (not available for FRTRN, FRTRNA, FRTRNCR, FRTRNDR)
Blank	Defaults to report setting — either actual or provisionally posted amounts
A	Actual monetary figures
P	Provisional (not available for FRTRN, FRTRNA, FRTRNCR, FRTRNDR)
Q	Quantities (either actual or provisional)
QA	Actual quantities
QP	Provisional quantities (not available for FRTRN, FRTRNA, FRTRNCR, FRTRNDR)
1,2,3,4,5	Budget sets 1,2,3,4, and 5 (not available for FRTRN, FRTRNA, FRTRNCR, FRTRNDR)

### Fiscal Year Suffix

The fiscal year suffix is the last part of the field name parameter, and is separated from the field name by a period.

For example, in the following formula, "ABALP" is the *actual* current balance, and "2002" is the fiscal year suffix.

`FRAMT("ABALP.2002","1000%","(ACCTTYPE="B")")`

Fiscal year

Code	Fiscal Set
Blank	Defaults to current year
1999, 2002, etc.	Specific year identification

L1, L2, L3 etc.	Last year, the year before, etc.
N1, N2, etc.	Next year, the year after next, etc.

### Currency Code References

The currency code reference has two parts: currency code and currency type, which are separated by a period.

For example, in the following formula, "EUR" is the currency code, and "S" is the type (source).

FRAMT("PBALP.L1","1000-33-248"; "EUR.S")

Currency code

Code	Fiscal Set
Blank	Defaults to functional (home) currency
xxx	A three-character currency code (such as CAD for Canadian dollars, USD for US dollars)

Currency type  
qualifier

Code	Fiscal Set
Blank	Defaults to functional (home) currency
S	Source currency
E	Equivalent amount in the functional currency
F	Functional currency total (of all source amounts)
R	Reporting currency total. If the currency code is functional, R includes reporting equivalents of all source amounts. If the currency code is not functional, R provides equivalent amounts in the reporting currency.

### FRAMTA

The FRAMTA function is almost identical to FRAMT: it has the same parameters as FRAMT, and returns all the same data; however, FRAMTA shows all debit amounts as positive numbers and all credit amounts as negative numbers, regardless of the account type (debit or credit). The following table is a further illustration of the differences between FRAMT and FRAMTA:

Command	Acct. Type	Value	FR Display
FRAMT	Debit account	100 DR	100
	Debit account	100 CR	-100
	Credit account	100 CR	100
	Credit account	100 DR	-100
FRAMTA	Debit account	100 DR	100
	Debit account	100 CR	-100
	Credit account	100 CR	-100

	Credit account	100 DR	100
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Syntax

FRAMTA(*field name, account reference, criteria, currency*)

For a complete parameter description, see FRAMT.

## FRCREDIT

This function is the same as FRAMT, except that it includes only those accounts that have credit amounts — whether or not the account is a DR or a CR type of account. Use the criteria parameter to restrict this function to CR account types.

Notice in the following table that FRCREDIT returns a blank when the value of a debit account is zero or a debit amount, but returns a zero when the value of a credit account is zero.

Command	Acct. Type	Value	FR Display
FRAMT	Credit account	100 CR	100
	Credit account	0	0
	Debit account	0	0
	Debit account	100 CR	-100
FRCREDIT	Credit account	100 CR	100
	Credit account	0	0
	Debit account	100 CR	100
	Debit account	100 DR	<i>blank</i>

Syntax

FRCREDIT(*field name, account reference, criteria, currency*)

For a complete parameter description, see FRAMT.

## FRDEBIT

This function is the same as FRAMT, except that it only includes accounts that have debit amounts (balances or net changes).

Use the criteria parameter to restrict this function to DR account types.

As illustrated in the following table, FRDEBIT returns a blank when the value of a credit account is zero or a credit amount, and returns a zero when the value of a debit account is zero.

Command	Acct. Type	Value	FR Display
FRAMT	Debit account	100 DR	100
	Debit account	0	0



	Credit account	0	0
	Credit account	100 DR	-100
FRDEBIT	Debit account	100 DR	100
	Debit account	0	0
	Credit account	100 DR	100
	Credit account	100 CR	<i>blank</i>

**Syntax** FRDEBIT(*field name, account reference, criteria, currency*)  
 For a complete parameter description, see FRAMT.

### FRFISCAL

The FRFISCAL function returns a date from the fiscal calendar (in Common Services).

**Syntax** FRFISCAL(*option, fiscal year, fiscal period, formatted*)

**Arguments**

<i>option</i>	The period or quarter date you want. Can be Start, End, QStart, or QEnd for the starting or ending dates of the period or the quarter the period is in.
<i>fiscal year</i>	Optional. Assumed to be the current year if not specified. Specify as YYYY (2005), or N1 or L1.
<i>fiscal period</i>	Optional. Assumed to be the current period if not specified. (This field is an integer. It is not enclosed in quotation marks.)
<i>formatted</i>	Optional. Indicates whether the date should be formatted or not. The default if omitted is formatted. "FORMATTED", "F", or "FMT" "UNFORMATTED", "U", or "UNFMT"

**Results** FRFISCAL returns the date as a string.

**Examples**

This statement	Returns this
FRFISCAL("Start")	11/01/2005
FRFISCAL("Start", "", 11, "U")	20051101
FRFISCAL("Start", "L1", VALUE(FR("Period")), "F")	11/01/2004

## FRPOST

The FRPOST function allows you to retrieve detail optional fields from G/L posted transactions and account data for the account specified in the transaction record.

Details can be consolidated or not consolidated. That is, if the result of an FR command (that is, the FRACCT or FRPOST commands) is derived from more than one transaction, and if these results are from the Integer, Number, or Amount type optional fields, you can print a consolidated total that sums up all values from the retrieved optional fields, or, if you do not choose the consolidate option (clear the option, "Consolidate Optional Field"), the value of the first retrieved record will be printed.

- A consolidated total will be printed if the first parameter is not appended by anything, or is appended by [C].
- Only the first optional field value will be reported when the specified field name is appended with "[U]."

### Syntax

FRPOST(*field name, account reference, criteria, formatted*)

### Arguments

<i>field name</i>	The name of a field from the G/L account record or from the transaction field.
<i>account reference</i>	A string specifying the account number reference. This can be a single account or a range of accounts.
<i>criteria</i>	A string containing an expression that imposes selection criteria on the accounts and transactions. The account reference and the expression together determine which accounts and transactions are included.
<i>formatted</i>	Indicates that the return value should be formatted or unformatted. The default is "Formatted," in which case, no indicator appears in your formula. If you clear the default, "U" appears in the formula (for "Unformatted").

### Results

FRPOST returns data retrieved from transaction records as well as G/L account data from the account specified in the transaction record. FRPOST also retrieves transaction optional fields and G/L account optional fields data from the account specified in the transaction record that has optional field values.

The FRPOST command includes all account record fields defined in FRACCT, including account optional fields, all transaction optional fields defined in G/L setup, plus the following transaction fields:

Name	Contents of the field
FISCALYR	Fiscal year

Name	Contents of the field
FISCALPERD	Fiscal period
SRCECURN	Source Currency Code
SRCELEDGER	Source Ledger Code
SRCETYPE	Source Type Code
POSTINGSEQ	Posting Sequence Number
CNTDETAIL	Detail Count
JRNLDATE	Journal Date
BATCHNBR	Batch Number
ENTRYNBR	Journal Entry Number
TRANSNBR	Journal Transaction Number
CONSOLIDAT	Consolidation Occurred on Post
JNLDTLDESC	Journal Detail Description
JNLDTLREF	Journal Detail Reference
TRANSAMT	Journal Transaction Amount (functional amount)
TRANSQTY	Journal Transaction Quantity
SCURNAMT	Journal Source Amount
RPTAMT	Journal Reporting Amount
RATETYPE	Currency Rate Table Type
RATEDATE	Date of Currency Rate Selected
CONVRATE	Currency Rate for Conversion
RATEOPER	Currency Rate Operator

Account optional fields begin with the prefix "A." Transaction optional fields begin with the prefix "T."

#### Examples

This statement	Returns this
FRPOST("TRANSAMT", "1000", "(POSTINGSEQ = 100)", "U")	Retrieves unformatted transaction amounts for Account 1000 that have a posting sequence number of 100.
FRPOST("TRANSAMT", "1000", "(JRNLDATE = 20100110)", "U")	Retrieves the unformatted transaction amount for Account 1000 from January 10, 2010.
FRPOST("ACCTDESC", "1000")	Retrieves the account description for Account 1000.
FRPOST("T.QTY", "4000")	Retrieves the transaction optional value for QTY for Account 4000 for the inquired period.

Note that the account number is usually set in Column A, and other criteria (such as the transaction date), is set in Column B.

## FRRATE

The FRRATE function returns the exchange rate for converting amounts from the source currency to the functional currency as a *multiplier*. (In other words, if the rate is defined in Common Services as a divisor, this function provides its reciprocal.)

### Syntax

FRRATE(*func. currency, source currency, rate type, date, rate option*)

### Arguments

<i>func. currency</i>	The functional (home) currency code.
<i>source currency</i>	The source currency code.
<i>rate type</i>	The rate type code.
<i>date</i>	Optional. Financial Reporter uses the period-end date of the report fiscal period if not specified, or it uses the session date if the report is not generated from a specification (i.e. there is no period-end date). The date is specified as DATE(YYYY,MM,DD). (DATE() is a spread-sheet function that returns the serial number of the date.)
<i>rate option</i>	Optional. The rate option lets you choose which portion of the euro-member-currency to non-euro-currency exchange rate you want to the function to provide. RF returns the floating portion of the exchange rate — that is, the portion not fixed between the euro and non-euro-member currencies. (RF returns a "1" if the currencies are euro-member.) RC returns the composite exchange rate (the effective rate between a non-euro currency and a euro-member currency). This is the default if no parameter is specified. This parameter is only required for exchange rates between euro-member currencies.

### Results

FRRATE returns the exchange rate as a multiplier given the information you provide.

### Examples

This statement	Returns this
FRRATE("USD","CAD","AV")	.75
FRRATE("USD","CAD","SP", DATEVALUE(FRFISCAL("Start")))	.75
FRRATE("ATS","EUR","AV", DATEVALUE(FRFISCAL("Start")),"RC")	13.760300
FRRATE("USD","ATS","AV", DATEVALUE(FRFISCAL("Start")),"RF")	.88274

DATEVALUE is a spreadsheet function that converts a textual representation of the date to a serial number which FRRATE accepts.

## FRSDESC

The FRSDESC function provides the description for a segment code, given a segment number and segment code.

### Syntax

FRSDESC(*segment number, segment code*)

### Arguments

<i>segment number</i>	The segment number is 1 to 10. This number is an integer, which means it is not enclosed in quotation marks.
<i>segment code</i>	The code for the segment value — such as "1000" or "WEST".

### Results

FRSDESC returns the segment name from the general ledger segment codes table. The following examples assume that segment 1 is the department segment.

### Examples

This statement	Returns this
FRSDESC(1,"USEAST")	Eastern United States
FRSDESC(1,"SALES")	Sales Department
FRSDESC(1,FR("CurAcSegVal1"))	Sales Department

## FRTRN

The FRTRN command retrieves net amounts and net quantities from posted transactions for the period that you specify. FRTRN provides net amounts only, it does not calculate balances or include provisionally posted transactions, and it cannot retrieve rollup amounts/totals.

Budget, balance, and provisional amounts cannot be retrieved using this command.

FRTRN is similar to FRAMT, but FRTRN retrieves totals from transaction history, whereas FRAMT retrieves totals from account history.

FR may find a record when retrieving from FRAMT but may find no records (or numerous records) when retrieving from FRTRN, due to the fact that the amounts are retrieved from different sources.

### Syntax

FRTRN(*field name, account reference, criteria, currency*)

### Arguments

<i>field name</i>	The name of a field from the General Ledger with an optional fiscal designator prefix and optional year suffix. Prefixes are: A for actual account set, Q for quantities, and QA for actual quantities. The 4-digit year is chosen from the drop-down list.
<i>account reference</i>	A string specifying a single account or range of accounts.

<i>criteria</i>	A string containing an expression that imposes selection criteria on the accounts and transactions. The account reference and the expression together determine the accounts or transactions that will be included.
<i>currency</i>	A string containing the currency reference. You select a currency code and a qualifier. The qualifier choices are S, for source currency, E, functional equivalent of source amount, and F, for functional currency total. (If your functional currency is the euro and you specified a reporting currency, you can also choose R for the reporting currency.)

Results

FRTRN retrieves net totals, actual values (not provisional values), and summary totals (by both account and transaction fields), and allows drilldown to associated transactions.

Examples

<b>This statement</b>	<b>Returns this</b>
FRTRN("NETLQ","1000")	Net transactions for the last quarter for account 1000. Same definition as FRAMT in determining the sign of the amount; except, if there are no transactions retrieved from the transaction history, the return value will be 0.
FRTRN("NET#P","1000")	Net transactions for inquired period for account 1000. Same definition as FRAMT in determining the sign of the amount; except, if there are no transactions retrieved from the transaction history, the return value is 0.
FRTRN("NETQTD","1000")	Net transactions for the quarter to date for account 1000. Same definition as FRAMT in determining the sign of the amount; except, if there are no transactions retrieved from the transaction history, the return value is 0

Note that the account number is usually set in Column A, and other criteria (such as the transaction date), is set in Column B.

## FRTRNA

The FRTRNA command retrieves net amounts and net quantities from posted transactions for the period that you specify. Like FRAMTA, it

displays debit amounts as positive numbers and credit amounts as negative numbers. FRTRNA does not calculate balances nor include provisionally posted transactions, and it cannot retrieve rollup amounts/totals.

Budget, balance, and provisional amounts cannot be retrieved using this command.

**Syntax**

FRTRNA(*field name, account reference, criteria, currency*)

**Results**

FRTRNA retrieves net totals, actual values (not provisional values), and summary totals (by both account and transaction fields), and allows drilldown to associated transactions.

For a complete parameter description, see FRTRN.

## FRTRNDR

The FRTRNDR command is the same as the FRDEBIT command. It yields net totals (debit amounts only) from transactions.

Budget, balance, and provisional amounts, as well as rollup amounts and totals, cannot be retrieved using this command.

**Syntax**

FRTRNDR(*field name, account reference, criteria, currency*)

**Results**

FRTRNDR retrieves net totals, actual values (not provisional values), and summary totals (by both account and transaction fields), and allows drilldown to associated transactions.

For a complete parameter description, see FRTRN.

## FRTRNCR

The FRTRNCR command is the same as the FRCREDIT command. It yields net totals (credit amounts only) from transactions.

Budget, balance, provisional amounts, and rollup amounts and totals, cannot be retrieved using this command.

**Results**

FRTRNCR retrieves net totals, actual values (not provisional values), and summary totals (by both account and transaction fields), and allows drilldown to associated transactions.