

Chapter 1 : Online Accounting Calculator - Equations, Formulas, and Ratios

Cost accounting is a valuable tool you use to reduce and eliminate costs in a business. You also use cost accounting to determine a price for your product or service that will allow you to earn a reasonable profit. Familiarize yourself with the most important formulas, terms, and principles you need.

Bold highlighted items in my cheat sheet represent the Normal Type Of Balance For an Account - Debit or Credit The purpose of my cheat sheet is to serve as an aid for those needing help in determining how to record the debits and credits for a transaction. My "Cheat Sheet" Table begins by illustrating that source documents such as sales invoices and checks are analyzed and then recorded in Journals using debits and credits. These Journals are then summarized and the debit and credit balances are Posted transferred to the General Ledger Accounts and the amounts are posted to the left side of the general ledger accounts for debit balances and to the right side of the general ledger accounts for credit balances. This process is what is known as Closing The Books. Since the balances of these accounts are set to zero closed out at the end of a period, these accounts are sometimes referred to as temporary or nominal accounts. After closing the books for a year, the only accounts that have a balance are the Balance Sheet Accounts. Account Definition An Account is a separate record for each type of asset, liability, equity, revenue, and expense used to show the beginning balance and to record the increases and decreases for a period and the resulting ending balance at the end of a period. You should be aware that All Accounts: The properties used in the operation or investment activities of a business. All the good stuff a business has anything with value. The good stuff includes tangible and intangible stuff. Tangible stuff you can physical see and touch such as vehicles, equipment and buildings. Intangible stuff is like pieces of paper sales invoices representing loans to your customers where they promise to pay you later for your services or product. Some examples of business type assets are cash, accounts receivable, notes receivable, inventory, land, and equipment. Claims by creditors to the property assets of a business until they are paid. Amounts the business owes to others. This is similar to us going out and buying a TV and charging it on our credit card. Our credit card bill is a liability. Another good personal example is a home mortgage. Very few people actually own their own home. The bank has a claim against the home which is called a mortgage. This mortgage is another example of a personal liability. Some examples of business liabilities are accounts payable, notes payable, and mortgages payable. Both terms may be used interchangeably. In my tutorial lessons, I may refer to both terms or just use one or the other. What the business owes the owner. The good stuff left for the owner assuming all liabilities amounts owed have been paid. Most people are familiar with the term equity because it is so often used with lenders wanting to loan individuals money based on their home equity. The kids are named Revenue, Expense, Investment, and Draws and each kid has one job that they are responsible for in order to earn their allowance. Revenue also called Income Formal Definition: Amounts a business earns by selling services and products. Expense also called Cost Formal Definition: The costs of doing business. The stuff we used and had to pay for or charge to run our business. Some examples of personal expenses that most individuals are familiar with are utilities, phone, clothing, food, gasoline, and repairs. Additional amounts, either cash or other property, that the owner puts in his business. Amounts the owner withdraws from his business for living and personal expenses. The owner of a sole proprietorship does not normally receive a "formal" pay check from the business, but just like most of the rest of us needs money to pay for his house, car, utilities, and groceries. Also, an entry entered on the left side column of a journal or general ledger account. Also, an entry entered on the right side column of a journal or general ledger account. The term debit refers to the left side of an account and credit refers to the right side of an account. A debit is always entered in the left hand column of a Journal or Ledger Account and a credit is always entered in the right hand column. Debit is abbreviated Dr. When you post record an entry in the left hand column of an account you are debiting that account. Whether the debit is an increase or decrease depends on the type of account. Likewise, when you post record an entry in the right hand column of an account you are crediting that account. Whether the credit is an increase or decrease depends on the type of account.

Chapter 2 : College Accounting Cheat Sheets - Online Accounting College | Online Accounting College

theinnatdunvilla.com's Accounting Cheat Sheet is a quick reference and overview of accounting concepts. You should consult a professional accountant and/or the accounting profession's official.

Stanley Siegel Corporate Counsel The mere mention of financial statements these days sends shivers down the spines of many corporate attorneys. Today, with multiple revelations of accounting failures grabbing the headlines, forming these opinions has become even harder and more important. How should an in-house lawyer review the financial statements of his employer, and those of companies with whom his business is involved? Here are 10 rules of the road. Read the three principal financial statements closely. Assets, liabilities, and net worth are listed, according to established accounting principles. Note that items listed are at cost, not at their current values. To learn the real values of buildings, land, patents and other assets, look beyond the financial statements. Cash flows are receipts and disbursements that track where the cash came from and went. Net income is a complex accounting concept. Its components, income and expenses, are reflected only after all conditions for their realization have been met. A lawyer recognizes income, for example, when he performs the work and sends a bill. Net income and positive cash flow are not the same. While "income" is an accounting concept, "cash flow" simply refers to how much cash came in and how much went out. Pay attention to all the numbers, not just the bottom line. These principles include year-to-year consistency of financial reports, full disclosure, and fairness of overall disclosure. But applying GAAP standards involves making choices among accounting principles, as well as judgments about their application. The only way to draw reasonable conclusions from financial statements is to read them in detail and to understand what principles have been applied and what judgments have been made. Study the notes to the statements. Notes, an integral feature of the statements, contain detailed explanations of many of the items and specify the accounting principles that have been applied. Which inventory and depreciation methods did the company use? Is the company a party to material litigation? The answers are found only in the notes. Compare the figures for prior years. GAAP requires that financial statements cover at least the current and previous year; companies that file reports with the SEC generally provide summary data for the previous five years. Have sales, expenses and net income increased or decreased? Understand the meaning of an audit report. Company management prepares the financial statements, chooses the accounting principles, and makes financial judgments. An audit is an examination based on tests and samples, not a full-scale investigation of every transaction. The reliability of audits has increased over the years, but no audit can provide absolute assurance. On the statement of cash flows, the cash flowing into and out of a company is divided into three areas: A company with a positive operating cash flow can usually stay afloat despite net losses. Conversely, negative cash flows from operations, despite profitable operations, may mean a critical cash shortage and possible insolvency. Negative operating cash flow at an apparently profitable company calls for further investigation. No company can maintain its operations unless it can pay its debts. A sharp decline in working capital indicates trouble. Beware of unaudited, interim and pro forma statements. It is not always practical to insist upon audited financial statements. Indeed, interim financial documents are routinely prepared with limited, nonaudit review, for the SEC or for other purposes. Similarly, so-called pro forma statements may be drawn up to reflect the position and results of a company division that is not separately audited. Pro formas also may be prepared to reflect the results of a transaction that will take place soon or that has just taken place. These unaudited statements are inherently dangerous and should be handled by both the issuer and the user with great care. Often, these reports will restate earnings to eliminate certain selected expenses so-called pro forma, or continuing, earnings, or will fail to disclose conditions affecting expected earnings or expected expenses. It is dangerous to rely on such reports and to authorize or participate in their issuance. Any company counsel who does creates the risk of a claim of misdisclosure or fraud, even if the financial statements are in good order. Conduct your own due diligence examination. Readers of financial statements should develop a healthy sense of skepticism. Results that look too good or too bad, income or expenses that seem too high or low, or items that appear unusual by comparison with prior years or comparable companies all bear further

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investigation. A business that reports continued growth in net income, but a decline in operating cash flows, for example, should be viewed with skepticism. Often, in-house counsel will be among the first to note questionable or even suspicious items. If appropriate, a partial or due diligence examination can be requested. Considering the accounting scandals rippling through corporate America, company counsel are wise to take the initiative when reviewing questionable financial statements -- and make the effort to find out what the numbers really mean. Stanley Siegel is a professor of law at New York University School of Law, where he teaches courses in business associations, accounting and finance.

Chapter 3 : My Accounting Course | Learn Accounting and Finance Online for Free!

Free basic accounting equations cheat sheet. Our accounting formulas cheat sheet covering basic accounting equations will provide you with everything you need to cover, all of the basic calculations that you may be asked to provide.

Chapter 4 : Cost Accounting Study Aid Materials College Accounting Test Answers

From Accounting All-in-One For Dummies, with Online Practice, 2nd Edition. By Joseph Kraynak. The accounting field covers a lot of ground, from setting up accounts and producing financial reports to budgeting for a business and preventing and detecting fraud.

Chapter 5 : Accounting cheat sheet

Accounting Cheat Sheet based on Cost basis Original cost of investment minus prior accumulated Accounting Cheat Sheet theinnatdunvilla.com

Chapter 6 : Accounting Cheat Sheet | Flashcard Maker

Cost Accounting Cheat Sheet Variances Material Price Variance: $AQ (AP-SP)$ Material Quantity Variance: $SP (AQ-SQ)$ Scribd is the world's largest social reading and publishing site. Search Search.

Chapter 7 : Debit/Credit Cheat Sheet

Exam cheat sheet. Cheat sheet that can be taken into the final exam Cost Accounting: a Managerial Emphasis act diligently in accordance with professional.

Chapter 8 : FREE Accounting Cheat Sheets for You

Our accounting professor permitted us to use one 8x11 sheet of paper during our comprehensive final exam. Within a short amount of time I laid out all the major concepts we covered along with my own notes/examples.

Chapter 9 : Accounting Equation Cheat Sheet Crash Course “ Accounting #7 “ Small Business Doer

The accounting formulas needed to produce the Accounting Balance Sheet (The accounting Balance Sheet is one of the main financial statements of a business. The other financial.