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# Quickbooks Quick Reference Guide

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*Quickbooks Quick  
Reference Guide*

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## QUICKBOOKS QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE: YOUR ESSENTIAL COMPANION FOR EFFICIENT BOOKKEEPING

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Navigating the complexities of business finances can be daunting, but with the right tools and knowledge, it becomes a manageable and even empowering task. QuickBooks, whether the Desktop or Online version, remains the gold standard for small to medium-sized businesses aiming to streamline their accounting processes. However, its robust feature set can sometimes feel overwhelming. This **QuickBooks Quick Reference Guide** is designed to serve as your reliable companion, breaking down essential functions, shortcuts, and workflows. Whether you are a new user or a seasoned bookkeeper looking to refresh your skills, this guide will help you work smarter, not harder, while keeping your financial data accurate and organized.

## Getting Started: The QuickBooks Interface and Setup

Before diving into daily operations, it is crucial to understand the core layout.

The homepage or dashboard is your command center, offering a snapshot of account balances, income, expenses, and pending tasks. Familiarize yourself with the left-hand navigation bar (or top menu in Desktop versions) where you access Sales, Expenses, Payroll, Reports, and other modules. A proper setup is the foundation of efficient bookkeeping.

- **Company File Setup:** Ensure your business name, address, tax ID, and fiscal year are correctly entered. This avoids errors in tax reporting.
- **Chart of Accounts:** Review and customize your accounts. Common categories include Assets, Liabilities, Equity, Income, and Expenses. Group accounts logically to match your financial statements.
- **Users & Permissions:** In QuickBooks Online, invite team members with specific roles (e.g., accountant, sales, admin). This protects sensitive data while enabling collaboration.
- **Bank Connections:** Linking your bank and credit card accounts automates transaction downloads. Use the "Bank Feeds" or "Banking" tab to review and categorize imported data.

## Core Daily Tasks:

# Invoicing, Expenses, and Payments

Most businesses rely on QuickBooks for invoicing clients and tracking expenses. Mastering these areas ensures cash flow remains healthy and records stay audit-ready.

## CREATING AND SENDING INVOICES

The invoice form is intuitive. Enter the customer name, invoice date, due date, and line items (products or services with rates). Use the "Invoice" icon under Sales. For recurring invoices, set up templates to automate billing for regular clients. Always review the "Preview" option before sending. You can email invoices directly from QuickBooks or download PDFs. Remember to apply payments received against open invoices to keep your Accounts Receivable current.

## RECORDING EXPENSES AND BILLS

Expenses can be entered manually or captured from uploaded receipts using the "Receipt Capture" feature (available in QuickBooks Online). For vendor bills, use the "Expenses" tab to record bills payable. Categorize each expense to the appropriate account (e.g., office supplies, travel). If you pay using a credit card or bank transfer, match the transaction to the bill to mark it as paid. This process maintains accurate Profit & Loss statements.

## ACCEPTING PAYMENTS

QuickBooks Payments (integrated

payment processing) allows clients to pay invoices online via credit card or bank transfer. You can also record cash or check payments manually. Use the "Receive Payment" button and link it to the correct invoice. Always reconcile payments with bank deposits to avoid discrepancies.

# Bank Reconciliation: The Key to Accurate Books

Reconciliation is the process of matching your QuickBooks records with your actual bank statements. It catches errors, missing transactions, and fraud. Perform this monthly.

1. Navigate to the "Reconcile" or "Banking" section.
2. Select the account you wish to reconcile (e.g., checking account).
3. Enter the ending balance and statement date from your bank statement.
4. QuickBooks will list all cleared transactions. Check off those that appear on your statement.
5. Adjust for any bank fees or interest (add them as entries if not already recorded).
6. When the difference is zero, the reconciliation is complete. Review the report generated for your records.

A clean reconciliation gives confidence in your financial data. If discrepancies persist, use the "Reconciliation Discrepancy Report" to investigate.

# Reporting and Analytics: Extracting Meaningful Insights

QuickBooks shines in its reporting capabilities. Beyond standard Profit & Loss and Balance Sheet, you can generate sales tax reports, cash flow statements, and custom reports. For a **QuickBooks Quick Reference Guide** to reports, focus on these essentials:

- **Profit & Loss (Income Statement):** Shows revenue, cost of goods sold, and net income over a period. Compare month-to-month or year-over-year.
- **Balance Sheet:** Displays assets, liabilities, and equity at a specific date. Vital for understanding your company's net worth.
- **Accounts Receivable Aging:** Helps you track unpaid invoices and their overdue status. Use it to follow up with late-paying clients.
- **Sales by Product/Service:** Identifies your most profitable offerings. Adjust pricing or marketing based on data.

Customize reports by filtering date ranges, adding columns, or grouping by customer or class (if you use class tracking). Save frequently used reports to the "Favorites" for quick access.

# Shortcuts and Time-Saving Tips for QuickBooks Users

Efficiency is paramount. Small tricks can save minutes each day, adding up to hours saved weekly. Here is a handy set of shortcuts.

- **Keyboard Shortcuts (Desktop version):**
  - Ctrl+I: Create invoice
  - Ctrl+W: Record write checks
  - Ctrl+R: Run a report
  - Ctrl+S: Save a transaction
- **Automation in Online Version:**
  - Set up recurring transactions for rent, subscriptions, or recurring income.
  - Use "Rules" in the Banking tab to automatically categorize frequent expenses (e.g., all transactions from a specific vendor as "Office Supplies").
  - Enable "Sales Receipt" for point-of-sale transactions instead of invoices when payment is immediate.
- **Batch Actions:** In QuickBooks Online, you can select multiple transactions (e.g., expenses) to assign categories or add to a batch. This is especially useful during end-of-month cleanups.

## Managing Payroll and Sales Tax

For businesses with employees, payroll is non-negotiable. QuickBooks Payroll (either Desktop or Online) automates wage calculations, tax withholdings, and filings. Run payroll weekly, bi-weekly, or monthly. Ensure employee profiles include accurate addresses and tax forms (W-4). Use the "Payroll Center" to review payroll summaries and pay liabilities. For sales tax, QuickBooks can track collected tax based on rates you set. Run the "Sales Tax Liability Report" before filing deadlines. Many states now require electronic filing; QuickBooks facilitates that seamlessly.

## Inventory Management Essentials

If you sell physical products, inventory tracking helps avoid stockouts or overstocking. Set up inventory items in QuickBooks with cost per unit and initial quantity. When you sell an item, QuickBooks automatically reduces inventory and calculates cost of goods sold. Conduct periodic physical counts and adjust inventory via "Inventory Adjustments" to correct discrepancies. Use the "Inventory Valuation Summary" report to see the total value of your stock.

## Year-End Closing and Cleanup

At the end of your fiscal year (or calendar year), it is wise to prepare your books for the accountant. Review all accounts for uncategorized transactions. Run a Trial Balance to ensure debits equal credits. If you use QuickBooks Desktop, consider using the "Close Books" feature to password-protect periods. In QuickBooks Online, set a closing date to prevent accidental changes. Generate final annual reports and share them with your tax professional.

## Common Pitfalls and How to Avoid Them

Even experienced users make mistakes. Being aware of common errors helps maintain data integrity.

- **Mixing Personal and Business Transactions:** Keep separate accounts. If you use a personal credit card for business, record expenses individually and reimburse yourself.
- **Forgetting to Reconcile:** Skipping reconciliation leads to inaccurate balances. Schedule a weekly or monthly reminder.
- **Incorrectly Applying Payments:** Always confirm that received payments are matched to the correct invoice. Misapplied payments cause aging confusion.
- **Using Undeposited Funds**

**Incorrectly:** When you receive multiple payments in one day, QuickBooks stores them in "Undeposited Funds" until you record a bank deposit. Make sure to group them properly when depositing to your account.

## Integrations and Add-Ons to Extend Functionality

QuickBooks integrates with hundreds of third-party apps. Common add-ons include time trackers (TSheets), expense apps (Expensify), e-commerce platforms (Shopify, WooCommerce), and CRM software (Salesforce, HubSpot). Before integrating, ensure the app is compatible with your QuickBooks version (Desktop vs Online) and that it syncs data

accurately. Integrations reduce manual data entry and improve real-time visibility.

## Conclusion

Mastering QuickBooks does not require an accounting degree—it demands consistent practice and a reliable **QuickBooks Quick Reference Guide** to lean on. By understanding the core functions: setup, invoicing, expense tracking, reconciliation, reporting, and payroll, you gain control over your business finances. Remember to leverage shortcuts, automate repetitive tasks, and regularly reconcile your accounts. With the strategies outlined above, you will reduce errors, save time, and generate accurate financial data that supports informed decision-making. Keep this guide handy as you navigate your daily bookkeeping tasks, and you will find that QuickBooks becomes not just a tool, but a trusted partner in your business growth.